

Vol. VII, No. 9.

Alert!

Mt. Clemens, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1919

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

The only Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan



## *Business Principles Applied to Farming*

**T**HE TRUTH of the statement expressed years ago by a well-known Michigan farm leader that "farming is a business," was never more evident to farmers than it is today. The immediate and primary purpose of all agricultural exponents should be to convince the consuming public, the metropolitan press and the government that there must be brought about certain fundamental changes in the existing systems of cost-finding on

the farm, of marketing and distribution that will enable the farmer to apply to his business substantially the same business principles that make for success in other lines of industry. It is fully as much to the interests of the consuming public by insuring an ample supply of food as it is to the interests of the producer of food for the farmer to be empowered and permitted to adjust his selling price according to the cost of production.



# Shall Farmers Unite With Organized Labor?

An Important Question Which May Effect the Entire Future of American Agriculture

By FORREST LORD

IN THE FABLES of Aesop we find the following story: "The lion and the fox went hunting together. The lion, on the advice of the fox, sent a message to the ass, proposing an alliance between their two families. The ass came to the place of meeting overjoyed at the prospect of a royal alliance. But when he came there the lion simply pounced on the ass, and said to the fox, 'Here is our dinner for today. Watch you here while I go and have a nap. Woe be-tide you if you touch my prey.' The lion went away and the fox waited, but finding that his master did not return, ventured to take out the brains of the ass and ate them up. When the lion came back he soon noticed the absence of the brains, and asked the fox in a terrible voice, 'What have you done with the brains?' 'Brains, your majesty,' replied the fox, 'it had none, or it never would have fallen into your trap.'"

**A**BOUT A year ago, Gov. Lynn Frazier of North Dakota was invited to a conference in Chicago by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. At that conference Fitzpatrick proposed an alliance between organized labor and the Non-Partisan League. Gov. Frazier, overjoyed at the prospect of fortifying the League by joining hands with a powerful labor organization, readily agreed that such an alliance would be a fine thing. Accordingly pledges were made and the public has been waiting, not without a certain amount of trembling and anxiety for this farmer-labor coalition to show its strength. But if the Non-Partisan League and the Chicago Federation of Labor have yet discovered that there is anything in common between them, there is no outward evidence of the fact.

Last week officials of the American Federation of Labor, who are largely responsible for the steel strike and other industrial disturbances, but who are now cowering the least bit before the storm of the public's disapproval sought to lend a specious respectability to their Prussian methods by extending an open invitation to farmers to embrace their "cause" and help enforce their unjust demands.

From Canada comes the boastful announcement of organized labor that it is firmly entrenched in the organized ranks of the Ontario farmers and that it is entitled to some of the credit for the election of the forty-one farmers to the legislature. No verification of this statement, however, has yet been made by the farmers who actually did the job.

## Why Organized Labor Needs the Farmer

**I**T IS CLEAR that organized labor is doing its utmost to insinuate itself into the good graces of organized farmers. Labor finds that it is not powerful enough alone to dictate to the employers and the government. Labor has been tactless enough to disregard public sentiment. Its attitude has been of a notoriously public-be-damned character. But labor now knows that public opinion is the greatest power on earth and that no cause can long prosper that does not meet with the public approval. Labor realizes too late that it has been indifferent to the public welfare and has thoughtlessly antagonized a great body of people who, if properly appealed to and their interest properly respected, would now present an irresistible force to back labor up in its reasonable efforts to secure better working conditions. The industrial conflict which was formerly a conflict between capital and labor with the public sentiment divided or if anything acquiescing in the demands of labor, has resolved itself into a conflict between labor and the public with employing capital standing on the side-lines. It matters not whether capital is forced to temporarily accede to the demands of organized labor or vice versa. The public will decide this conflict and the public decision will eventually prevail.

Labor, then, does not stand in as

## Do Farmers Still Believe in the "Square Deal?"

**M**OST of the successful farmers of today have earned their success by hard work and sacrifice. No need to wonder then why their sympathies instinctively go out to those who are in want or are working against bitter odds to earn a decent living. Farmers know very well that labor hasn't had a square deal in the past, and they have approved of the efforts of labor to secure better working conditions and higher wages. It is fortunate and altogether gratifying that labor has had the power to secure for itself the advantages it now enjoys. Who is there who would have labor go back to the 12-hour day and the 15-cent hour?

Today labor is being fairly if not generously treated. There is no longer such an individual as the "poor laboring man." Some wages being paid today are excessive. They are more than the traffic can bear. But the rank and file of laboring men are receiving just a fair and reasonable compensation for the work they do. They should be contented. They would be contented were it not for their troublesome leaders who keep them in a turmoil of unrest. The things that these leaders are demanding from society are unreasonable. Because of their persistency and the political power they hold these radical labor leaders are a menace to our liberties, and all true Americans should resist their pernicious efforts to control industry. Were these leaders attempting to establish justice, equality and the square deal they would have the united support of the farmers. But the class privileges they are demanding today and are using their organized strength to secure make a mockery of justice. If farmers still believe in the square deal for all and special privileges to none they will scorn the false smiles of the radical labor leaders and forcibly reject any suggestion that their interests are "identical." But if in the course of events it should become necessary for farmers to unite with labor against a common foe, the farmers should take the lead and protect their united forces against the destroying hand of blind radicalism.

favorable a position before the great arbiter of public opinion as formerly. Labor recognizes this fact. Hence, its great eagerness to line up the farmers and farm leaders. There is something about the dignified conservatism and the comparative prosperity of the farmers which appeals to organized labor and which labor believes might so elevate their cause in the eyes of the public as to remove much of the curse that has heretofore attached itself to some of their knock-'em-down-and-drag-'em-out methods.

## Where do the Farmers Come In?

**W**HAT DOES labor propose to give to the farmers in exchange for their support? Nothing. Perhaps the labor leaders mean well, and a little later on after the farmers have helped them to get what they are after, will turn their attention to the farmers' problems. But this is doubtful. If the labor leaders haven't anything to offer to the farmers now when they need their assistance so badly, does it stand to reason they will have anything to offer when they no longer need the farmer?

## Closed Shop Would Throttle Industry

**A**RE NOT many of the demands of organized labor at the present time diametrically opposed to the interests of the farmers? Let us see what organized labor wants, or rather what organized labor thinks it wants. For one thing, it wants the country to recognize the principle of the closed shop. What is the closed shop? The closed shop is the farm or factory which employs no labor except what union officials say it may employ. Is it as strong as that? In effect, yes. The closed shop is absolutely and always at the mercy of the labor organization to which the employees belong. If a workman is inefficient and is discharged against the wishes of the union, the union is in a position to shut down the factory. If a workman who is not a member of the union wants a job in the factory, the employer dares not hire him lest he incur the displeasure of the union. The closed shop principle, if recognized and applied to every farm and factory in the United States would place all industry and agriculture at the dictation of the heads of labor unions. What sane farmer wants to join hands with or-

ganized labor to force upon the country such a principle as that?

Labor wants collective bargaining. That's all right; so do the farmers. Give it to them, we say, with restrictions, but the kind of collective bargaining that labor wants is not the kind that it is safe to let them have. Labor not only wants to bargain collectively in groups, but it wants to force its bargain down the throat of every workman in the country. It wants to force everybody to bow to its wishes and authority. In fewer words, it wants to wreck industrial democracy and erect in its stead a labor dictatorship.

## What Labor's Demands Mean

**H**ON. JONATHAN Bourne, Jr., president of the Republican Publicity Association, has just issued the following statement which is an illuminating exposition of some of labor's most important demands:

"The crux of the demands of the labor group as presented to the labor-capital conference may be summarized as follows: 'The right of wage earners to bargain collectively, through unions represented by agents of their own choosing.' It is a one-sided proposition. It speaks of the 'right' of wage earners to bargain in a certain way but assumes that there shall be no right to bargain in any other way. What the unions desire is not the right, but the power, to bargain collectively, and, under the form of bargaining collectively, to dictate terms to employers. Their object is not bargaining but dictation.

"The only truly American policy—the only truly democratic policy—is for wage earners to bargain collectively or individually as they may prefer and as they may be able to bargain with employers. Whenever an employee is compelled to participate in collective bargaining against his will, his 'right' has been taken from him and he is no longer a free man. He becomes a subject of the union and its agents, no longer free to take employment when he so desires. Whenever an employer is denied the right to bargain individually with his employees, his 'right' has been taken from him, also, and he becomes a subject of the union and its agents.

"The demand of the labor unions assuming to speak for all wage earners, although authorized to speak for relatively few, is an attempt to overthrow the first principle for which

our forefathers fought the American revolution—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With the demand of the labor unions granted, the word 'liberty' would scarcely have a place in our vocabulary. Popular government would be practically set aside and in its place would be set up a government of, for and by the labor unions—an autocratic government granting to the rest of the people only so much life, liberty and happiness as might be necessary to prevent revolt. With the hand of the labor union in control of transportation, in command of steel production, in supervision of coal production, and probably dominant in the police service of cities, there would be no recognized rights of farmers, cattle growers, sheepmen, horticulturists, dairymen, gardeners, merchants, manufacturers, mine owners, etc. The proposal is the setting up of a government by class with defiance of the rights of all not members of that class.

"Wage earners have the right today to bargain collectively if they wish. They also have the right to bargain individually. They are in the full enjoyment of unimpaired liberty of action. Forced bargaining through a labor union is not maintenance of liberty—it is their destruction of liberty. Forced subjection to the mandates of a walking delegate is not liberty—it is serfdom. Forced membership in a union as a prerequisite to employment is not liberty—it is the very reverse.

"It is the plan and practice of labor unions to limit production and to establish a standard of speed with consideration for the least efficient rather than the most efficient. That policy and practice has resulted in under-production and has aided materially in bringing about the present excessive cost of living. That practice contravenes sound public policy and is unjust to the great majority of people who depend for success upon their own individual industry, enterprise and thrift. Forced collective bargaining would be a wrong—not a right. To speak of it as a right is a perversion of language. Freedom to bargain either individually or collectively is the only truly American policy, conducive to progress and promotive of the public welfare."

## How the Strike Affects the Farmer

**I**T IS NOT the purpose of this article to discuss the morality of the strike. Used with a fair consideration of the rights of others it may be excused if not upheld. Abused, it is a most pernicious weapon no matter by whom employed. The point we would here make is that it is essential to the progress of American industry and to the welfare of the people in general that the causes which may justify the strike be very clearly defined and adhered to. The steel strike which was called for a no more justifiable purpose than to force the steel heads to "recognize the union" is a good example of the abuse of power at the hands of a few misguided men. If the union officials can hold up the steel plants upon such flimsy grounds, they can hold up the transportation lines, control the coal mines, and who knows but eventually the very farms upon which food is produced. Do the farmers of Michigan or America wish to become a party to such a hold-up game as that?

## What Milo Campbell Says About It

**T**HERE ARE NOT many farmers in Michigan who would question the loyalty of Milo D. Campbell to the farmers. No voice is raised in stronger or more effective defense of the farmers than Mr. Campbell's. A student, a thinker, a doer, he typifies the kind of leader that farmers are proud to follow. Mr. Campbell has rubbed elbows more than once with the representatives of organized labor. He has had every opportunity in the world to become acquainted with their aspirations, and as a result of the knowledge he has gained, he speaks against the tyranny of organized labor and its efforts to draw the farmer to its



# Radical Labor Group Seeks Political Alliance

Would "Use" Farmers to Carry Out Program Dangerous to American Liberty

bosom. In an address before the national convention of Ice Cream Manufacturers, Mr. Campbell said:

"These striking workmen at the steel plants have left their jobs and are guarding the gates of the plants with a large army of pickets, mobbing and maiming those who take their places in the shops they have left. They intimidate free laborers, they commit open violence to property, they threaten destruction if the shops open again before their demands are complied with, they ignore law and order, they assault and defy the police and officers of the law. This is not an exception. It is but the last of the hundreds of like occurrences which have blackened our recent history as a nation.

"The leaders of organized labor deny that they countenance riot and bloodshed, and yet they do countenance the picket in every strike, and in every strike there is underneath the unwritten purpose, to make it effective by preventing the employer from supplying their places with free labor.

"It is encouraging, however, to know that but a minority of the laboring men are in sympathy with this sort of treason, for it is nothing less.

"Federated labor has declared war upon the farmers of the country and upon their business. They have met both in National and state conventions for such declarations. A few days ago, in the state of Michigan, they unanimously demanded of the Governor of the State that he call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of creating a commission to fix the retail and wholesale price of food and other necessities. That sounded fine, but where in the program did it leave the farmer who grows the food?"

"A few days ago, after months of strike, the carpenters won out and are now being paid in the city of Chicago \$1 per hour for eight hours work, \$1.50 per hour for overtime and \$2 per hour for Sundays and holidays.

"The farmer is the greater expert



Even if you do become a party to his crime, can you trust him to divide the spoils?

of the two. It requires long years to learn his trade, while the carpenter can secure the above wages after two years' work and at the same time obtain good wages as an apprentice. This wage if allowed to the expert farmer (and every farmer has to be an expert) would give him for his twelve hours' work per day and for his Sunday chores, a monthly wage of \$388. That is more than four times the amount received by the average farmer of the country as his entire compensation from crops and other farm productions for his labor.

"When labor proclaims that its hours must be shortened, its wages remain unimpaired or increased, the shop become unionized, and the cost of living including food must be reduced, the farmer begins to see the handwriting on the wall of his fate."

Farmer-Labor Alliance Has Failed

ONE MORE quotation and I am done. It is from the Adrian Telegram, the editor of which is Stuart Perry, one of Michigan's best and most capable citizens. This newspaper says:

The Farmer's Position

"When the council of farm bureau's at Indianapolis this week de-

manded a ten-hour day in all productive industries, they showed a true insight into the situation of the nation and the world today. Nothing more clear-sighted and sane-headed has proceeded from any body of men in this whole period of turmoil. These men see the light. They know that the world's work cannot be done on half-time, and that there will be no prosperity if everybody's aim is simply to grab all he can and to see how little work he can do.

"The resolutions at Indianapolis reflect a full appreciation of two very important truths: first that short hours tend to raise all prosperity and to raise the cost of living to everybody; second, that the present attitude of radical labor is hostile to the interests of the farmers as a class, because it forces the farmer to assume new burdens without sharing any benefits. The labor radical says 'We propose to work half-time and draw full pay.' The farmer knows that agriculture cannot be conducted on a 30-hour week. He must do a real day's work, and he sees that if he has to work full time while the factory man works half-time, he has got to pay the cost of the latter's idleness.

"The question of hours is no longer discussed on its merits; it has become simply a game of grab—of how much labor shall demand and how far it can carry coercion and intimidation. It is this tendency that alarms all wise heads, and it was against this tendency that the farmers at Indianapolis protested.

"In recent years there has been a shrewd and determined effort by radical leaders to form a working political alliance with the farmers. The radicals realized that they could not win alone, but if they could inveigle the farmers into such a combination, it would be a very powerful one.

"This effort has failed because of the clear logic of facts and the inherent common sense of the farmers. They were suspicious of the proposition that the interests of agriculture and

labor are one, and they made little response to the appeal of the labor radicals to unite in a joint war on business and capital. They listened to what the radicals had to say; they sometimes indicated a disposition to co-operate to a certain extent; but they did not commit themselves.

"It is easy to see now what sort of a trap had been set for them and how wise they were to keep clear of it. It has grown very plain that agriculture and radical organized labor are not allies whose interests should unite them in fighting business as a common enemy. On the contrary it is growing clearer every day that labor radicalism is the farmer's worst enemy, and that agriculture and business must stand together to combat it.

"The whole question of labor and industrial relations has changed greatly in recent years. The one outstanding fact today is that organized labor has passed to a very dangerous degree, under the power and leadership of a radical element whose aims and ideals are bolshevistic rather than American. That is the portentous fact that stares us in the face."

## Farmer Makes Himself Known in Washington

A "Disinterested" View of the Farmers' Various Representatives at the National Capitol

SOMEONE sends us a copy of the October 15th issue of "Industry," a semi-monthly interpretation of industrial progress, which contains an excellent, if somewhat exaggerated description of the weaknesses of farm representation at the national capital. The author does not describe the varying opinions and tactics of the three farmers' national organizations that are now attempting to function in Washington as "weaknesses." That is our own term, but after you have read the article, we think you will agree that there is need of existing farm organizations to organize if they are to faithfully represent the wishes of the farmers and leave a worth-while impress on national legislation.

The author is a bit cruel in his remarks about George P. Hampton and Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Headquarters. We have never met Mr. Hampton but he has the record of being a very capable man, and regardless of former connections, if he can "deliver the goods" he's a good man for the job. We are acquainted, however, with Benjamin Marsh. Met him last spring when he gave a fine talk on farmers' problems at the Open Forum in the city of Detroit, and handled the shrewd inquiries of his audience in a manner that showed first-hand knowledge of the subject. Both Hampton and Marsh impress us as thinkers, and the part they are playing in behalf of the farmers is not



to be despised. The writer has also met Mr. Chas. A. Lyman, who is the active Washington executive of the National Board of Farm Organizations. His ability and the ability of the farm leaders grouped about him can best be judged by the results they have obtained in securing recognition for the farmer before Congress.

The article, "The Farmer in Washington" follows:

"The position of the farmers in the Industrial Conference now in session in Washington has been greatly exaggerated. This conference was not called to consider farm problems, important as these problems are; and greatly as they need national attention; but the limelight has been focused on the farmers in the conference, and public attention has been called to a new force in American political and economic life.

"The exaggeration which was given in the opening days of the conference to organized agriculture is an

indication of the place this force has already achieved, and the attention which is being paid to it by all other interests. It is well to understand its present representation in the National Capital.

"In the conference organized agriculture has five delegates, T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange; J. N. Tittmore, of the American Society of Equity; C. S. Barrett, of the Farmers' Industrial and Co-operative Union; O. E. Bradfute, President of the Ohio State Federation of Farm Bureaus; and L. D. Sweet, of the American Potato Growers' Association, the last two being in the public group. E. T. Meredith, publisher of a farm paper at Des Moines, Iowa, is rated as in sympathy with the farmers.

"In Washington organized agriculture is represented by three separate and distinct 'headquarters.' Several other farmer organizations send occasional delegates or individuals here to 'impress' their demands on Congress but the steady pressure

is emanating from these three 'headquarters.' One is the National Grange, one is the National Farmers' Headquarters. The third is the National Board of Farm Organizations. "At the National Grange office, Prof. T. C. Atkeson is in charge. Professor Atkeson is a life-long farmer who lives at Buffalo, W. Va. He is master of his state grange, has been active in the National Grange for a quarter of a century, and for about the same time dean of the Agricultural College of his state. But he is a "practical man" and not one of the "professoriat." He is thoroughly in touch with the farmers' movement and has a record of farmer legislative successes.

At the Farmers' National Headquarters, George P. Hampton, who calls himself the "managing director," is in charge, a keen, clever, urbane, experienced and successful follower of the game of getting things from Congress for his clients. Before Mr. Hampton worked for the farmers he worked for other people, notably those who wanted a law permitting them to make industrial alcohol and put the Standard Oil Company out of business. They got their law, but for some reason Standard Oil stock is still highly quoted on "change, and Mr. Hampton is living well in Washington. If Mr. Hampton is a farmer it doesn't show on his boots. His assistant is Benjamin C. Marsh, a "student of economics" as

(Continued on page 19)



# More Wool, Less Shoddy and Better Goods

National Sheep and Wool Ass'n Announces Plan for increasing Demand for Pure Wool Garments

**W**HAT IS shoddy? The new Standard Dictionary defines it as follows: "Fiber manufactured of shredded rags of stockings, yarns, flannels, and other soft woolen fabrics." Very well, then, shoddy is wool. And we are assured on high authority that 80 per cent of the raw material used in manufacturing "all wool" clothing is shoddy. The public of course, doesn't know the difference. A few of the "old-timers" still love to tell about the garments they used to buy being all wool and a yard wide. Honest measure, honest goods, honest quality formerly went into the manufacture of clothing and it were "like iron." Nowadays, a strictly "pure wool" garment is an oddity. In fact, "there ain't no such animal," or if it exists at all, it is a very rare specie. We suppose the popular supposition is that sheep aren't growing as good wool as formerly.

Just as good wool is obtainable today for the manufacture of clothing as ever. But the higher grades of pure wool are more expensive than they used to be, and manufacturers have found that there is more profit in using "shoddy" under the guise of pure wool than the real article itself. And that is why despite its present high cost, clothing does not have the wearing qualities it formerly possessed.

What is to be done to undeceive the public and compel the clothing manufacturers to restore the quality to their goods? For one thing we must have more wool. That's easily solved. This country alone can support twice as many sheep as at present. But after we double our flocks will there be a market for the product? That's quite a practical question, you know, because we have had the experience before of being urged to increase production and after it was properly and plentifully increased found that there was no market for the surplus.

The National Sheep and Wool Association says it will supply a market by forcing the clothing manufacturers to desist from the use of shoddy in the better class of garments and use "all wool and pure wool" in its stead. This association claims that the present supply of wool is insufficient by far to meet the requirements of clothing manufacturers were they obliged to use the better grades of wool in the goods they make. BUSINESS FARMING is requested to advise our readers of the plan of this Association to increase the consumption of wool and we therefore publish the following statements from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"In former days wool meant wool. 'All wool and a yard wide' was a term of some significance. A suit of clothes, an overcoat, or any garment of wool was expected to be of enduring worth. Today it is not. The reason is that so much shoddy is introduced into woollens that the strength of the cloth is impaired.

"What adds to the complicity of the affair is that a man who has handled woollens all his life has difficulty in telling a cloth that is virgin wool from one that is part wool and partly shoddy, or what proportion of the cloth is shoddy and what percentage wool. Only the maker of the fabric is competent to state.

"But there is one test that is infallible. That is the one of wear. Wool will wear 'until the cows come home.' Shoddy will show its bad features in short order.

## Should Not be Sold as Wool

"Goods made largely of shoddy should not be sold as all wool, even if technically the term is correct. It is not in the technical sense the term should be determined, but in the effect. In effect the buyer is deceived, if not swindled. This does not apply to the retailer. Far from it. The retailer wants to know absolutely and unqualifiedly the character of the goods he buys. Where 'reworked' wool is concerned he has to trust to the statement of the seller of the fabric. To a degree he is as helpless as the buying public.

"This is a queer state of affairs.



Champion Yearling Shropshire ram and pen of yearling ewes owned and exhibited at Michigan State Fair by Armstrong Bros., Fowlerville.

But it is not peculiar to America. The British have the same problem. They used to have a noble reputation for the excellence of their woollens. A man who bought a suit of clothes "made in Lunnnon" was a proud individual, and not infrequently would boast the garment never would wear out. Incidentally he would make disparaging remarks about the poor quality of American goods.

"Now a man in London who buys 'all wool' gets a major portion of shoddy, just as he does in America. It is said the British try to do better by their home trade than their export, for the reason that the British climate is rigorous and the people must have stout woollens or there would be much suffering, but with all their efforts shoddy is making rapid strides in the United Kingdom, and

especially so since the war began in 1914 and the shortage of wool drove textile men to consider substitutes or makeshifts in order to meet the emergencies of the day.

"Technically, shoddy is wool, but it is wool that is second hand or third hand or fourth hand or fifth hand or sixth hand or seventh hand or eighth hand. It comes from the refuse pile of the woolen mill or from the old clothes dealer or the rag man, and by being 'reworked' that is, shredded and cleansed and carbonized, it may be used again and again.

"In its pure state wool is wonderful in its wearing qualities. Any one who has worn real woolen garments appreciates this fact. But a lot of the stuff sold today as woolen goods is not so much wool as it is shoddy.

"Do not misunderstand the situation. There is not enough first-hand first-class wool in the world to meet the world's needs for wool. In America the annual wool clip is only 300,000,000 pounds. That is less than three pounds per capita. The cotton crop, figured on a basis of 13,000,000 bales would be 6,500,000,000 pounds, or forty-three times as much as the nation's production of wool. It must be understood, also, that all worsted goods are made of real wool first-hand wools and not of 're-worked' stuff, which is shoddy. Deducting the large amount of wool consumed in worsted leaves only a moderate total for woolen goods.

## Weakened by Reworking

"In the first place, any one who declares that goods made of 80 per cent shoddy or 20 per cent real wool are not all wool would be stating an untruth. Shoddy is wool. There is no getting away from that fact. But it is revamped wool. It is wool that has lost strength through the reworking process to which it has been subjected and the more times it has been reworked the poorer in quality it has become.

## More Sheep, More Wool

"There is not enough wool in the world today for all the needs of the people. There will be if the cultivation of sheep receives attention. That would help decidedly also in simplifying the meat problem. But whether the sheep crop is increased or not, shoddy should not be marketed as wool.

"To protect the public against fraud and safeguard the health of the nation Congress has passed the pure food law.

"Why not a pure goods law?

"There is a thousand times more fraud in the shoddy that is passed off as wool than there ever was in the misbranding of food.

"There is a use, a legitimate use, for shoddy, but shoddy should be sold as shoddy, and not as wool.

## "Rag Pile Millionaires"

"So many men have become rich through deceiving the public by means of shoddy that they have come to be classed as 'Ragpile Millionaires'. Recently, at the textile exhibition in New York, the shoddy people had booths displaying not only raw materials, but finished goods of shoddy. They did not call it shoddy. In fact, they protested against the term. They explained that shoddy was wool and a prejudice had developed and had broadened because of the name 'shoddy.' They had determined this should end. Therefore it was to be known henceforth as re-worked wool. And so it is known. And so it goes into garments. A suit of clothes may be shoddy, but it is 'all wool' if you wish to say so. But the public understands 'all wool' to be wool that is honest wool, fresh, so to speak, from the sheep's back. Therefore shoddy is not 'all wool' and the public is deceived if not defrauded.

## Want Shoddy Fraud Ended

"A great number of woolen mill men want to end this shoddy fraud.

"A great number of retail merchants want to stop the deception.

"So do various manufacturers.

"Why not put an end to it?

"In the schoolhouses throughout the land children at their writing exercises get sentences to write. One of the favorites for generations has been the axiom that 'Honesty is the best policy.'

"If it is the best policy, why dodge it?

"America is going after world trade.

"What will the customer of America who buys 'all wool' garments from the American manufacturer think when the trousers go lumpy at the first sprinkle because the 'all wool' from the ragpile has become lifeless from many carbonizations?

"Brand goods for what they are.

"Sell goods for what they are.

"If 'Honesty is the best policy' translate it into a fact in American trade at home and abroad."

## The Sheep-Wool Society

**W**E ARE in frequent receipt of letters from readers wanting to know what has happened to the proposed Sheep-Wool Society which was discussed in these columns early last summer. The men who were back of the Society have been unable to secure the necessary financial backing. They are not discouraged, however, and we understand that an existing land company is expanding its facilities to take care of the very urgent demand in this state for the loan of sheep. We are quite sure that something big and practical will be done along this line before another summer. Production of wool can be safely increased, as the United States is still a large importer. For the season of 1917-18 we imported over 200,000 bales of wool from Argentina alone.

## Co-Op. Live Stock Men to Meet in Chicago

**M**R. L. E. Willet of Lainsburg is the Michigan representative on the 'official committee' of the National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers to arrange for a permanent organization meeting of co-operative livestock shippers to be held in Chicago December 3 to 4, (International Live stock show week) on the third floor of the Livestock Record Building, Union Stock Yards.

The program of the work to be recommended includes the following: **LOCAL MARKETS:** Plans of local organizations, local handling, feeding at home, yard facilities, local liabilities and insurance, scales, branding; **TRANSPORTATION:** car shortage, feeding in transit, rates, legislation for rates, claims, insurance, dirty cars, delays in transit; **TERMINAL MARKETS:** terminal switching, inspection, methods of handling at the terminal markets, feeding in the terminal yards, trouble man, switching, commission men problems, feed problems, yard facilities, pro-rating.

## Terminal Market Short Course School

One of the most constructive and popular pieces of work to be attempted by the National Federation will be the holding of Short Course Schools at the leading terminal markets this winter for the benefit of shipping association managers and members, county agents, and all organizations interested in a better understanding of marketing conditions, greater profits, etc.

The following resolutions submitted by the committee on Terminal Short Course Schools will serve as a nucleus around which will be built a course that will serve our almost imperative need:

1. That short courses be held at the following central markets as soon as local conditions warrant: At St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, and any other points where conditions warrant.

2. That the Bureau of Markets be requested, if possible, to designate a representative to take direct charge of the short courses at the central markets above named in co-operation with state colleges, farmers' organizations and other interested men, organizations and agencies in the territory involved.

3. That the time of scheduling such courses be left to the judgment of those directly in charge at each local market as influenced by local conditions but that those in charge or arrangements keep in touch with the National Federation to the end that, insofar as possible, the dates of short courses, particularly adjacent points, shall not conflict.

4. That the program for each course be arranged by the local directors, as above designated. The committee suggests, however, that the following major duties be considered:

1. Market grading: (a) Grading on the hoof; (b) Follow up at packing house to observe how grades kill out; (c) Relation of grading to co-operative shipment. 2. Accounting: (a) Efficient uniform systems of accounting for association managers; (b) Actual practice in working out accounts of a shipment. 3. General lectures and resume of successful methods of handling shipments from producer to packer buyer: (a) Feeding for terminal market; (b) Loading and care enroute; (c) Care at commission yards.



# How Various Soil Types Differ in Quality

Prof. McCool, in His Sixth Article, Discusses Some of the Physical Properties of Soils

AS WAS STATED in the introductory chapter, the physical characteristics—that is, the texture, water, temperature and air relations of soils are of tremendous importance in regulating their productivity. In view of this we are now to discuss soil texture, soil classification, porosity, weight, and the things that may bring about changes in soil structure.

The separates or the particles that make up the soil have well defined characteristics. Clay, which occurs in practically all formations, the amount may be very small or large, has a tremendous influence on the nature of the soil. Clay shrinks very much when it passes from the wet to the dry condition, having been observed to change as much as twenty per cent of its volume. This property accounts to a great extent for the formation of undesirable cracks in field soils. Clay possesses a very strong retentive power for several elements of plant food that are present in or added to soils. Usually crops suffer loss from drought when growing on soils high in clay. Thus it may be said that these properties of clay are of great importance to the productivity of the soil and no constituent is more necessary in proper proportion or more undesirable in excess.

Silt or the particles that are next to clay in size possesses properties similar to it, but to a less degree and play a very important part in maintaining the proper water supply for crop production. Soils that carry rather large quantities of this component are not very "quick" either to start plant growth in the spring or to applications of fertilizers other than they are speedier than those that contain large amounts of clay.

It should be borne in mind that they lose soluble elements of plant food by washing downward into the subsoil faster than the former and far less rapidly than those that contain smaller quantities of the fine particles.

The sands and the gravel, because of their sizes, function as separate particles. They exhibit very low plasticity and cohesion, and as a consequence are little influenced by changes in water content. Their water-holding capacity is low, and because of the large size of the spaces between each separate particle the passage of water is rapid. They therefore facilitate drainage and encourage good air movement. In all the grades of sand the separate particles are visible to the naked eye, a condition impossible with the silt and clay groups. Soils that contain

also are very quick in the spring, properties very desirable in regions of short growing periods or in the production of crops that mature rapidly.

That soils very markedly in texture



This field, being in poor physical condition, may require two or more years to have that condition rectified.

ure is well known, and such variations are recognized when descriptive terms such as sandy, loam and clay, or light and heavy, and others are employed when speaking of different kinds of soils. Inasmuch as the chemical or the total, as well as available amount of mineral plant

soil, the water holding power, as well as the rate of drainage, the retention of fertilizers, and crop adaptation of soils depends largely upon the amount of the various separates that compose them, a knowledge of soil classification is essential for their most successful management. There are in nature, sand, loam and clay groups of soils as follows:

Sands—1. Coarse sandy soils. 2. Medium sandy soils. 3. Fine sandy soils.

Loams—1. Loam. 2. Sandy loam. 3. Fine sandy loam. 4. Silt loam. 5. Clay loam.

Clays—1. Sandy clay. 2. Silty clay. 3. Clay.

Broadly speaking, sandy soils are those having a very high percent of sand with small amounts of silt and clay. Loams are those having from 30 to 50 per cent of sand with much silt and some clay, and clay soils are those having 35 per cent or more clay, together with much silt and usually some sand.

Soils belonging to a given class may vary appreciably in composition and hence in their various properties. By way of illustration, let us take the results obtained from the mechanical analysis of several soils.

MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN SOILS

Soil Number	Fine Gravel	Coarse Sand	Medium Sand	Fine Sand	Very fine Sand	Silt	Clay
1	12.	31	19	20	6	7	5
2	3.	36	20	25	10	4	2
3	0.5	8	5	15	17	40	16
4	0	4	8	18	25	45	10
5	0.	4	2	8	8	36	42
6	0.	2	4	9	10	45	30

This soil is in excellent health. A well-prepared seed-bed, of course, reduces subsequent tillage operations.

large amounts of sands are inclined to be droughty and leachy. However, such are exceedingly responsive to fertilizers and good management, and

food and the rate of decay of vegetable matter, and the physical nature of the weight of a given mass of

It is well recognized that the ability to classify and judge soils under (Continued on page 21)

## Farmers Make Bad Guesses on Bean Costs

IF THERE was anything remarkable about the figures submitted by over three hundred farmers in Business Farming's recent investigation into the cost of growing beans it was the fact that no two estimates were alike. Let us take the given radius of ten or fifteen miles in any leading bean county of the state. On average farms in this area there should not be a variation in the costs of producing beans to exceed five per cent. Yet it is a fact that we received estimates from many such areas which varied as much as fifty per cent! When farmers are attempting to show a judicial body what it costs them to grow beans or any other crop, their cause is greatly weakened because of the difference in their estimates.

This matter of food production costs is going to be looked into very soon by the government. All the foolish investigations that are being held into the high cost of living will eventually lead to the question of cost—cost of producing, cost of marketing, cost of selling, etc. And since the farmer is the root of the tree his costs will be the very first to be examined. Suppose next week the federal government should order a court of inquiry to be instituted in every county in Michigan for the purpose of ascertaining from the statements of farmers what it costs to produce their various crops. What kind of a showing would our farmers make? From what we know of the average farmer's indifference to cost records and his general lack of knowledge of what it does actually cost to produce, we could safely predict that they would make a very poor showing before such a court, and by their testimony would convict themselves of the charge that has been entered against them, profiteering.

At least a score of our readers estimated that it cost them about \$20 per acre to grow beans. As many more fixed the figure from \$20 to \$25. Quite a number thought that \$30 per acre was the correct figure, and there were at least fifty whose cost items totalled less than \$35 per

acre. We suppose that these same farmers would deny our statement that the average cost of growing beans this year of 1919 was between \$50 and \$60 per acre, yet we could take their cost items and prove to them that their own costs were as high as that if not higher. Some farmers figured plowing at \$3.50 per acre; some at \$5.50. The popular land rental value of our correspond-

ents was \$4 per acre. Some rental! Interest on \$100 land at 7 per cent is \$7; taxes figure another \$1; depletion of soil, equal what? Well, let's say \$2. It's mighty low. Add up, and you've got \$10 rental value without figuring in the amount of depreciation on your buildings and a half dozen other items that should be apportioned against that piece of land. The farmers who estimated \$4

as the rental value were losing at least \$6 out of their pocket.

Then the figures for threshing crew board! If there are any farmers within a radius of fifty miles who will give board for double the price estimated by some of our correspondents, just drop us a line and the whole M. B. F. staff and their families will come and spend the winter. How can farmers board threshermen for 25 cents a meal? The answer is "they can't," but that's all a lot of them figured in the cost of threshing.

So we might go on through the entire list of items that made up the cost blank used in the investigation, and practically every case we would find a wide discrepancy in the figures. The time has come when it is not safe for farmers to GUESS at their costs. The time has come when they must KNOW their costs. Prof. Anderson showed extremely good foresight when at the recent meeting of the milk producers he pointed out in great detail the cost of producing milk. It is entirely possible that before the present investigation into the high cost of living in this state is over, farmers will be called into court to testify, and it's a hundred to one shot that some of them will "spill the beans," and unknowingly falsify when they testify as to their production costs. The matter of costs is an extremely important matter and the true business farmer will lose no time in seeking the assistance of the agricultural college to assist him in keeping cost-finding records.

We show herewith a cost statement from California. Look it over carefully. Note that item of \$2,000 per year for managerial ability. If anything, it's too low. Where is there a manufacturer employing as much capital as many of our bean growers have invested who does not pay himself from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year salary for managing the business. Is the farmer entitled to less? Not on your life. That's an item that most farmers leave out. Please get it in. Start in tomorrow and pay yourself at the rate of \$2,000 per year, and see where you get off at.

### What it Costs in California

Statement of Cost of Production of Small White Beans grown by J. F. McCloskey, of Lompoc, California, during the season of 1918 on his farm 14 miles east of Lompoc, in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.

Number of acres farmed to beans ..... 100  
Total number of 100 pound bags produced ..... 1,200  
Average 100 pound bags per acre ..... 12  
Fair value per acre of land farmed ..... \$400.00

#### Items of Cost (Average for each acre)

Interest on land investment at 7 per cent ..... \$28.00  
(Note: Interest is charged at the rate charged by Savings Banks in this vicinity upon real property mortgages.)  
Taxes ..... 1.00  
Plowing, 50 acres at \$5.50 per acre ..... 2.75  
Harrowing, 100 acres once ..... 2.50  
Cyclone, 100 acres twice at \$1.00 per acre ..... 2.00  
Discing, 100 acres twice at \$1.50 per acre ..... 3.00  
Chiseling, 100 acres twice at \$2.50 per acre ..... 5.00  
Dragging, 100 acres twice at \$1.00 per acre ..... 2.00  
Ring rolling, 50 acres once at \$1.50 per acre ..... .75  
Spring tooth harrowing, 50 acres once at \$1.50 ..... .75  
Fertilizing ..... .40  
Filling ditches ..... 2.00  
Planting ..... .75  
Seed, 15 pounds at 12 cents ..... 1.80  
Cultivating, 50 acres once at 75 cents per acre ..... .37  
Hoing ..... 1.50  
Cutting ..... 2.50  
Piling ..... 2.75  
Threshing, 12 bags at 65 cents ..... 7.81  
Sacks, 12 bags at 22 cents ..... 2.64  
Hauling, \$3.50 per ton ..... 2.10  
Storage, at 50 cents per ton ..... .24  
Reclaiming, at \$1.70 per ton ..... 1.00  
Total service in superintending 100 acres at \$2,000 per yr. 20.00

TOTAL COST PER AVERAGE ACRE ..... \$93.11  
Cost of production of 100 pounds of beans ..... \$ 7.75



# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## FARMERS SCORE RADICALISM

Representative farmers and manufacturers have combined under the leadership of Milo D. Campbell, chairman of the national board of farm organizations and president of the National Milk Producers, to combat radicalism of all kinds and to help bring the nation back to a firm industrial basis by means of an educational campaign designed to eliminate class suspicion and distrust.

"I am working," said Mr. Campbell, "on the selection of a committee which is to be composed of representative farm organization heads, representative manufacturers and conservative labor men. Radicalism, the I. W. W. and its ideas are to be fought to a finish, and the 12,000,000 farmers of the country, I believe are actively behind such a fight."

## Tanners Lay High Retail Prices of Leather to Packers

"The packers did it," said a number of representatives of the tanning industry before Judge Wiest of Lansing, when asked the reason for the high prices of hides and leather. Glory be, this was one time when they didn't lay the crime up against the farmers' door.

The American tanners are altogether at the mercy of the packers, was the substance of the testimony offered by the tanners, and are obliged to pay the prices asked by the packers or go without hides. The packers control the South American hide market as completely as they control the North American market, it was stated, and there is no more variation in the prices charged for these imported hides than those shipped from Chicago. Charges of profiteering were laid to the retail shoe dealers.

If it is true that the Big Five packers control the hide output of the country, it is plain to be seen how little supply and demand can determine the prices to be paid farmers for hides.

## Wixom Project Big Success

By marketing or buying of products in bulk, thousands of dollars have been saved for members of these associations, according to B. A. Holden, president of an organization, at Wixom, Mich., that has been so successful in a general store, stock shipping and grain elevator project that it has not only returned thousands of dollars in profits to its members, but has been able to expand to include several other communities in that section of the state.

According to Holden, such associations are absolutely necessary if farming is to continue on a business basis. Department of agriculture statistics gathered in Lenawee county, agriculturally the richest in Michigan, Holden says, show that farmers, marketing individually, have made practically nothing for years except in the natural increased valuation of lands.

Also, he contends, people in cities will be seriously affected if collective bargaining, through such community organizations, is not permitted and now prosecutions under the federal statutes are imperiling the life of these enterprises.

Unless farmers get cost of production plus a reasonable profit, which they cannot obtain now individually because of high costs of labor, transportation and marketing, according to Holden, food production is going to slump off alarmingly, naturally causing the "law of supply and demand" to force virtually prohibitive food prices in the cities.

The curtailment of production is threatening now. R. V. Tanner, Barry county agricultural agent, and other county agents in the state agree. Tanner says there are many instances in Michigan where farmers, discouraged by high farming costs, are reducing materially crop acreage and carrying over the winter fewer live stock than usual, which cannot but mean diminished food supplies in the country in years hence.

## Farm Bureau Delegates to Chicago Chosen

Delegates from Michigan to assist in organizing the American Farm Bureau federation in Chicago November 12 and 13 were to be elected by the Michigan State Farm Bureau executive council at a special meeting October 30 in Grand Rapids. The American Farm Bureau federation is intended to have the same aims and objects in the national field as the state associations have in their territories, which are the correlating and strengthening of all farm organizations, especially the state farm bureaus, representing and protecting of the business and economic interests of agriculture. This program was adopted by a national farm bureau organization committee at Columbus, O., October 3.

The Michigan delegation to Chicago will consist of C. A. Bingham, state secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, as voting delegate; as advisory delegates, Ray Potts, of Washington; Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor; James Nichol, of South Haven; Fred Cornair, of Chesaning.

Although 23 states will be represented, only 10 will need to sign the proposed constitution in order to effect a national organization.

### Oakland Backs Farm Bureau

Preliminary work for the Michigan

State Farm Bureau membership campaign, which has succeeded in lining up the farmers of Oakland County, nearly 90 per cent strong, has started in Barry county. The drive there will be launched the second week in November.

Sentiment in Barry is strongly in favor of the farm bureau movement, according to J. P. Powers, publicity director and organizer for the state farm bureau, who is there assisting the county farm bureau officials in the work. He expects that Barry will break the remarkable membership record being set in Oakland county.

The campaign of the state farm bureau will reach Montcalm and Allegan counties next and then sweep into Lapeer, St. Clair, Genesee, Washtenaw, Kent, Clinton, Tuscola, Eaton and Van Buren immediately afterward.

The statewide enthusiasm greeting the farm bureau movement was the all-absorbing topic of the meeting of the executive committee of the Michigan County Agents' Association in Jackson two weeks ago. Agents Brody of St. Clair, Gregg of Wayne, McVittie of Tuscola, Nash of Branch, Sheep of Jackson, Olds of Kalamazoo, Hagerman of Ottawa, Tanner of Barry, and Carr of Kent, were at the meeting.

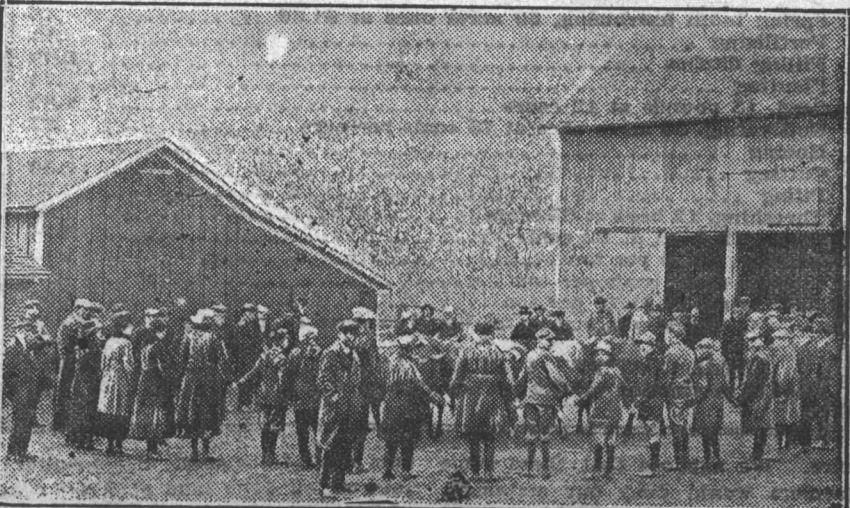
## Michigan Delegate Reports Farm Congress

John C. Stafford, of Lawrence, Mich., was the only one of the several delegates appointed by Gov. Sleeper to represent Michigan at the 39th session of the Farmers' National Congress, to be present at that gathering which came to a close last Thursday night at Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. Stafford kindly sends Michigan Business Farming and its readers the following story of the convention:

Dear Editor: At the 39th session of the so-called Farmers' National Congress, twenty-seven states were represented. Some were like Michigan with one delegate present. It came to a stormy end tonight. The main body of the congress was made up of people from Ohio and Maryland, Ohio having about 400 people present. A great many of these came in autos and were under the leadership of A. P. Sandells, moving spirit of the "Cornstalk Club," in the last Ohio legislature. The motto of "Buckeye" farmers is "elect farmers to the legislature, see that they get together when there and support agricultural measures irrespective of party affiliation." This looks like a winner; anyway the "buckeyes" made it win. "The wildness at the close of the congress was caused by the fight between two so-called farmers organi-

zations in Washington. The National Board of Farm Organizations which the retiring secretary of the congress Mr. J. H. Patton, denounced as a "Wall St. concern" and the Farmers' National Council and affiliated organizations. The committee on resolutions refused to "affiliate" with the "Wall St." concern and Mr. Patton being marked as the man who could have put it over was attacked by a whispered campaign which came into my ear in such phrases as "he is in the pay of the labor leaders," a Socialist, a Bolshevik, etc. The facts are that Mr. Patton is a wealthy Carolina cotton grower who lives in Washington part of the time and is a very fine type of American citizen. But he was ousted from the secretaryship of the congress by base methods which were unwittingly abetted by the enthusiasm of the "Buckeyes" for their leader in the last hour of the congress.

"I secured a resolution urging congress to support our efforts to put a duty on Japanese beans. Had quite a time in the committee on resolutions to get the cotton growers on the committee to see the need of a tariff on beans but they finally did see it.—John C. Stafford.



One of the farms visited in the recent agricultural tour of Calhoun county by over 150 farmers and high school students. The tour was conducted by the Farm Bureau under the guidance of County Agent Paul O. Jamieson. Many of Calhoun's largest and most successful farms were visited, including the Clyde Cronkite market garden farm, Lakewood Dairy Farm, Gilbert Nichols, Clyde Weaver, M. M. Sprague and Son, Geo. Fuller, E. S. Carr, Farley Bros., farms and Stuart Acres. The tour did much to open the eyes of the visitors to the advantages and opportunities of farm life.

## WOOL AT LONDON AUCTIONS

American producers of wool should be interested in prices offered at the English woolen auctions which are being held in the city of London. Considerable of the wool sold at these auctions is bought by American manufacturers, at prices which seem relatively high compared to the prices that are being paid American producers. The report of one of these auctions by the United States Department of Agriculture says:

"At the wool auctions on October 2nd, 14,650 bales were offered. The best greasy merinos from Queensland brought \$1.27, and the finest scoured merino combings from Sydney realized \$1.76. There were also offered 30,000 bales of South African free wools, greasy merinos bringing 65 cents and scoured snow whites \$1.23. The sixth series of London wool auctions closed on October 3rd, with catalogs of 8,860 bales. During the series it is estimated that about 80,000 bales have been purchased for Continental (European), 10,000 for America and 45,000 for home centers. The sales closed with a very firm tone, and prices at best point of the series. Compared with August sales merino wools showed a rise of 10 to 15 per cent; medium to fine cross-breds 10 per cent above August prices; the best of the coarser grades 5 per cent higher. Inferior and shabby parcels showed no change."

## Farmers Vote Support

Steadfast support to the federal government in combatting attempts of "certain radical elements to vitiate and destroy American institutions" was pledged in a resolution adopted at the opening session of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the farmers' national congress, at Hagerstown, Md.

Asserting that the causes underlying a present industrial unrest have brought the country to the verge of a "crisis" the resolution declared the "conservatism of the American farmer must be eternally on guard to prevent the development and spread of radical theories which would subvert the fundamental principles of the American government."

## Illinois Dairymen Accused

Chicago milk dealers are telling some rather incriminating things about the eight officials of the Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n who were indicted because of the methods they used in getting fair prices for the members of their association. They claim that the milk association officials threatened them with the loss of their business if they did not pay the prices asked for by the farmers. Three farmers also testified in court that they had been forced to become members of the association against their will in order that they might have a market for their milk. They claimed that when they attempted to sell milk during the strike of 1916 that members of the association halted them on the outskirts of town, took their milk away from them and sold it for forty cents per cwt. less than the price they had been offered.

If the members of the association are proven guilty of employing such tactics they will be harshly judged if not convicted of an offense, notwithstanding the fact that organized labor "gets away" with its picketing threats and violence in order to keep workmen from taking the place of strikers. The menace of the strike lies in its abuse, and when any class of people, be they laborers, farmers, capitalists or what not, attempt to coerce others into joining their strike, they are stepping over the line of both laws and morals. Farmers should take a lesson from the difficulties in which the Illinois producers now find themselves, and if ever they find it necessary to "strike," realize that their cause will never be furthered by threatening other farmers who don't to "fine."





# JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

I SAT at a little table in the dining room of the Dearborn street station, Chicago, impatiently awaiting the arrival of a bit of breakfast before boarding an outbound train. Just across the table sat a portly gentleman seemingly not at all satisfied with the figures which represented the total cost of his breakfast, politely presented by waiter No. 6. "There," he said as he handed me a copy of the "Morning Tribune," and pointed to the big head lines across the market page, "at last they have caught the profiteers in their own hog-wallows, right on their own farms." I read: "Hog run heavy; prices on the slide. Yesterday's best quotation \$8.60 below July top." The well-fed gentleman smiled with satisfaction as he followed the porter who carried his grip to a parlor car headed west.

\* \* \*

DURING the afternoon of the same day, I heard a young Indiana farmer tell of his experience. "I engaged in the hog business five years ago, and have been striving to make a go of it. I have kept an accurate account of all costs, have a good productive farm to back my operations, and have had a long experience in the business. During '16 and '17, I made a little money—that is, made it as farmers make money—I came out with something to the good for my labor. This year I had a good drove and they were coming fine. I figured correctly, and the hogs were finished off just as the last of my corn was fed. I had ordered cars, but a railroad strike delayed shipment for three weeks and I was obliged to buy high-priced corn to keep my hogs in trim. In the meantime "high cost of living" became the principal topic of conversation, and by the time my hogs reached Chicago, the packers were staying off the market—and to make a long story short I lost every dollar I had made in the two years; and all of my labor, work and worry for 1918 besides. I am through with the hog business."

\* \* \*

FORTY-FIVE CENTS per pound was the price I paid for pork chops in a Detroit market the other day. "I thought the price of pork had tumbled?" "Well it has," said the market man; "pork on the hoof has gone down, but you see the packers have high-priced pork on hand, and we can't expect lower prices until they get their money out." An explanation, with an apology for the packers, if you please. The Indiana farmer had high-priced pork on the hoof. Mighty little consideration was given his interests when they pulled out the props, and destroyed the profits of three years of hard, grilling work. Many weeks have passed since "pork on the hoof took a tumble," and yet this drop has not as yet percolated down through the maze of transactions sufficiently to have affected the retail price of meats in the least. That this unexpected and unwarranted drop in the market will decrease production of hogs no one will question. Simply another instance of "lowering high cost of living," by discouraging production. And the corpulent gentleman is undoubtedly wallowing in his hog wallow on the ocean beach at Santa Monica.

\* \* \*

CERTAIN INTERESTS have been much concerned of late, because of the fact that the farmers were getting together. Agitators have been drawing comfortable salaries right here in Michigan during the past two years, by securing contributions from large interests, who were told that there was grave danger of the Bolshevik doctrines spreading among the farmers of this state. It is somewhat refreshing, therefore, to read in Collier's Weekly, an editorial by Mark Sullivan, its editor, who has spent a considerable time right among the farmers of the middle-west.

"If you have nightmares about revolution in America, there is one thought you can al-

ways take to bed with you. Farmers don't engage in revolutions. I mean by that that farmers who own their farms don't engage in revolutions. Farmers who are mere serfs on large estates owned by absentee lords under a medieval system of land tenure—such farmers are the most determined of revolutionists and are the only successful ones. I have previously pointed out that the only thing that is going to be permanent in the Russian revolution is the dividing up of the land. As soon as the new owners begin to feel secure in their titles, and lose any fear of the grand dukes coming back and taking it away from them, then the Russian revolution will be over.) Farmers who own their farms don't engage in revolutions. And the largest single group in the population of America is the farmers. Those of us who spend most of our lives in the towns forget this, but the politicians don't forget it. In any presidential election in America the farmer and his sons contribute over a third, and close to a half, of the entire vote."

We are making progress toward better things, when the leading periodicals of the country take sufficient time and use sufficient space to turn the shield of discontent and note what is written on the other side.

\* \* \*

THE "WOODS are full of stock-salesmen," writes a farmer friend; "and we don't know whether we should 'unloose the dog or invite them to dinner.'" Possibly the safest way would be to "unloose the dog," for the average stock salesman knows how to turn the trick, and before dinner was over, your name would be on the dotted line. Last week I met a bevy of sleek stock salesmen from Indiana, and they were finding good picking in the vicinity of Bay City and Saginaw selling coal mining stock to the farmers. One of the fellows told me that he cleaned up \$250 that day through stock sold to farmers in the vicinity of Reese. Farmers should remember, that at best, they simply hold the bag in the stock game. The average salesman gets anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five dollars out of every one hundred dollars worth of stock sold; and in many instances the promoters are presented with a block of stock ranging from \$25,000 to \$100,000 for the use of their names. No doubt there are good stocks on the market, but we have found no stock peddled by salesmen, that is good enough to be advertised in the columns of this publication. Stock certificates, neatly engraved and printed in colors, look nice on the walls of an outbuilding—we are of the opinion however, that wall paper would be just as effective and cost much less.

\* \* \*

WHEN THE WAR was on, and everybody doing double duty, we got accustomed to seeing women and children out in the fields doing men's work. We thought little of this innovation, for women were taking men's places in the factories and munition plants. Within ninety days after the armistice was signed the army of women workers in the cities was demobilized and they went back to their homes and shops. Not so on the farms of the middle west. During the past summer and fall, and right now in closing up the season's work, thousands of wives are aiding their husbands in the fields, and thousands of mere children are aiding in picking up potatoes and topping beets. When will free-wife and child labor on the farms be eliminated? All other classes of producers and laborers have so arranged their business affairs that women and children are no longer doing the harder tasks. Did you ever hear of the wives and children of lawyers, doctors, teachers, preachers, merchants, mechanics or laborers, grinding away at the hard muscular work in order to make a living? If this be true, why should the wives and children of the farmers be obliged to work in the fields?

I SAT in the sales-office of one of Detroit's large manufacturing plants the other afternoon, and was mightily interested in a series of maps occupying a prominent place on the walls. Every state in the union was there, and the peculiar things about these maps was that they were shaded here and there; some black, some yellow, others red. I asked for an explanation and was told that those maps represented crop conditions in the different states of the union. Here was something interesting crop statistics and conditions vividly set forth in the office of a manufacturing plant. Surely these fellows must own farms; they certainly show a keen interest in farming. "Yes," said my friend, "that dark-shaded section over there, covering a portion of South Dakota, shows where the drought raised havoc with the crop. And here we have a section where excessive rain-fall ruined the prospects and here, note that circle shading off from deep red to rose-colored. There is where the east caught a nine-inch rain-fall in thirteen days, and caused the loss of practically the entire wheat and oat crop." Interesting, indeed, but what have these conditions to do with selling automobiles?" "Well," said the master salesman, "you ought to know that when we are figuring on our output, we cannot depend upon selling automobiles where there is a crop failure and farmers are not prosperous." And yet that company manufactures automobiles, ninety per cent of which go into the cities and are purchased by business men. And again came ringing into my thoughts the words of Daniel Webster: "Farming is the foundation of the nation's progress and prosperity."

\* \* \*

TARIFF REVISION is going on down in Washington, and there is no doubt but that the result will be a higher tariff. The question of tariffs is as old as the pyramids; therefore a discussion as to the merits and demerits of this plan of protecting infant industries is out of place at this time. But the whole idea seems to be to protect the American working man from the pauper labor of Europe; and incidentally of course, to get a little revenue money. But here is where the shoe pinches. Over in India the farmers, if such they may be called, hire labor at twelve cents a day. Russia went India one better, and before the war, paid laborers in the field six cents per day. Over in Manchuria the bean growers hire very "goode helpe, thanke-e," for twelve cents a day and a dish of rice and get an ocean freight rate on beans so low that San Francisco is just next door.

Before me is a special circular sent broadcast to dealers by a wholesale grocery house telling about the little "Brown Beans," from South America.

**SPECIAL DRIVE**  
South American  
**BROWN BEANS**  
4 1-2c Per Pound  
**Githens Rexsamer & Co.**  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Possibly you would not call the kind of labor that works for six, eight or twelve cents per day "pauper labor." Probably agriculture, being the oldest industry on earth is no longer classed as an infant. And yet we find industries. Why not give the farmers a chance at whiskers still protected as "infant industries." Why not give the farmers a chance at the "Protection Nipple?"

*Giant Hlocum*



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919

Published every Saturday by the  
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
Mt. Clemens, MichiganGRANT SLOCUM... President and Contributing Editor  
FORREST LORD... Vice-President and Editor  
GEO. M. SLOCUM... Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher

## ASSOCIATES

Frank R. Schalek... Assistant Business Manager  
Vernon E. Burnett... Managing Editor  
C. W. Freudenthal... Circulation Manager  
Frank M. Weber... Plant Superintendent  
M. D. Lamb... Auditor  
Milton Grinnell... Art Department  
Mabel Clare Ladd... Women's and Children's Dept.  
William E. Brown... Legal Department

ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three Years, 156 Issues... \$3.00  
Five Years, 260 Issues... \$5.00

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.

Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.

OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS  
We respectfully ask our readers to favor our advertisers when possible. Their catalogs and prices are cheerfully sent free, and we guarantee you against loss providing you say when writing or ordering from them, "I saw your ad. in my Michigan Business Farming."

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

## Primary Law in Danger

THE BOSS politicians of the state ought to feel very grateful to the Newberry bunch for spending a fortune in violation of the primary law. It gives them a plausible excuse for picking the law to pieces and almost proving that it encourages the very thing it was intended to destroy, namely, the purchasing of public office. The present investigation into the Newberry campaign expenses is going to be a trying period for the friends of the primary.

The Corrupt Practices Act, aimed to prevent abuses under the primary system is like any law that seeks to protect a principle—good when enforced; worse than useless when violated. A primary system that will let a rich man get away with some of the things Mr. Newberry got away with is worse than the most boss-controlled convention ever held in Michigan. Such a law enables the rich to sway public opinions, distort public judgment and turn the people's convictions upside down, by the profuse advertising of statements that too frequently are highly exaggerated if not altogether false. This method means, in effect, the buying of individual votes.

Senator Herbert F. Baker had a bill before the last session of the legislature to put poor men on the same footing with rich men by giving them an equal hearing before the public at an equal cost. The bill provided that the state should issue a pamphlet containing the announcements of all candidates, and that no candidate should be permitted to advertise in any other medium. Did the bill become a law? No. The legislature could hardly mar its record of consistent indifference to public welfare by entertaining such a proposition as that.

The corrupt practices act must be enforced. It would be cruel and unsportsmanlike for us to recommend that an example be made of Mr. Newberry and that gentleman be made to pay the penalty of an offense which was committed by others long before Mr. Newberry got into politics and which the public by its silence has condoned. Mr. Newberry is getting punishment enough. It must sear the soul of a man who has enjoyed the respect of other people to know that a federal court is making his name a by-word in his native state. The investigation will do good even though it may never result in a conviction. It ought to deter others from being so careless in the use of their money when seeking public office.

The primary law is in danger. Advocates of the old convention system are talking its repeal. In a recent issue of the Detroit Saturday Night several arguments were presented against it. The editor points to some of the rare and ridiculous exceptions that occur under the law which seem to prove that the law

has weaknesses. But we hope the good people of Michigan will not let their common sense be swayed by the paltry omissions of the act described by Editor Nimmo in the following comment:

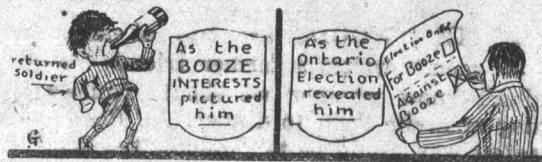
"Criticizing the sacrosanct primary election system in Michigan is something akin to high treason. Few of our political leaders will condemn it in public or endorse it in private. Legislators who rave in safe places against its numerous revelations of asininity cannot bring themselves to demand its revision on the floor of either house. Not only does the Michigan primary permit a candidate for United States senator to run on both the Democrat and Republican tickets at the same time, but it blinded Detroit last year into nominating and electing for state representative, before the ink had well dried on his naturalization papers, a Russian whose Americanized name resembled that of a well-known politician."

"Massachusetts has just come through a similar, though more unpleasant experience. State Treasurer Burrill was ineligible for re-election under the constitution, but an obscurity named Burrill ran for the nomination on the Republican ticket and won—apparently because of Burrill's reputation. The Boston Herald says the nominee 'has served in the legislature, but in fitness for the office ranks far below the average member of that body,' which is evidently one of the meanest things The Herald could say. The Herald adds:

"The first bill to go before the legislature should be the restoration of the convention system for the nomination of state officers. Scrap the popular primary!"

"Idaho has already done that. Michigan, in spite of all the political confusion the primary has created, has not yet been able to persuade itself that a party convention should have a voice in the selection of the party's candidate for governor, even with the primary preserved."

## President and Prohibition



TO ATTEMPT to analyze the president's peculiar reasoning upon this matter of prohibition is to attempt the impossible. The president is a good politician. Even the Republicans will admit that. But the president isn't playing politics when he vetoes the bill to enforce war-time prohibition. Intelligent a gentleman as he is, he must know that any compromise with the liquor element or any easing of liquor control is dead against the wishes of the majority of American people.

He has tried to explain his veto by saying that the war is actually over and that it is not good policy or ethics for the government to longer enforce a measure which the people were promised was merely a war-time emergency measure, or something to that effect. Fortunately Congress couldn't get his point of view and promptly passed the bill over his veto. So bid farewell, ye friends of booze, to any hopes you may have fondled that there might be a brief tilting of the lid.

There are at least four good reasons why the wheels of the brewery and distillery should remain silent and the doors of the saloon kept closed, and all the excuses, subterfuges and ethics of our ingenious president with respect to booze be dumped into the gutter. Here they are:

1. Shortage of sugar. It would be a criminal waste to divert a single pound of sugar into alcoholic beverages at this time.

2. Shortage of coal. The coal situation is riculture is hampered and harrassed by lack of labor. They should not be further pressed by being forced to enter into competition with the brewery for the scant supply of available labor.

3. Shortage of coal. The coal situation is desperate. Breweries and distilleries consume enormous quantities of coal. Shall we give it to them?

4. Labor disturbances. Labor sober is hard enough to handle. Labor drunk would be uncontrollable.

We've got troubles enough now. Heaven spare us from any more. Let the lid stay put.

## The Melancholy Fall

WHO WAS that long-faced mourner who said that fall was melancholy? I mean to start an argument with him. Fall may be

melancholy,—up in Alaska,—but not in Michigan. I started out last evening after the heavy wind-storm had stripped the trees and left them crying in nakedness. The wind was cold. It got down my collar. It crept up my pant-leg. It made me shiver and think of the pleasant warmth of my house I had just left. But I kept on and in five minutes had forgotten everything but the keen, bracing air and the sweet-smelling leaves that littered the ground.

Few adult people look forward with any degree of pleasure to the coming of fall and winter. Yet, I dare say that flowers and hot weather and ice cream cones and picnics would become monotonous if one had to put up with them three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year. At least they would to the sturdy and out-door loving people of Michigan. So let us be glad that fall and winter come to give us a change in the scenery and put a little pep into our torpid livers and make us hustle to keep warm.

The other day I received a letter from a very dear friend, a philosophical, God-fearing man who always sees the sunshine back of the clouds and the smiles behind the tears. He said: "What a lovely fall we have had. But this kind of weather cannot last much longer, and soon old Father Winter with his garments of mantled white will be stalking in our midst, and people will sit by the cozy fire and speculate on what fate has in store for them."

I sometimes wonder if God did not have the welfare of His people as well as the needs of Nature in mind when He created the seasons and gave us a period of enforced confinement to the indoors where we could sit by the fire and think over the experiences of the past and speculate upon the future without being called on to crank up the flivver or drive the cows out of the garden. Appreciation of the home and family and of the good things of life is never more keen than during those precious hours when man basks before the warmth of the fire and the smiles of his loved ones while the storm rages outside.

## Pink Pills for Pale People

THE PRESIDENTIAL pill laboratory is busy. Candidates are preparing the pinkest and most seductive pills ever offered to a suffering public. They are guaranteed to cure this consuming money-grabbing and money-spending fever of the populace, and are deadly poison to the Bolsheviki bug.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois, offers the best-looking pills we have yet seen advertised. Put up in attractive boxes containing a complete,—oh, very complete,—description of their merits, these pills ought to find a ready sale. The governor, in announcing his candidacy for president, makes the following modest claims for his pills:—

1. Will reduce federal extravagance in appropriations.
2. Will reduce federal taxes.
3. Will reduce cost of living.
4. Will uproot Bolshevism.
5. Will develop an immediate constructive economic policy for the nation.

Give these wonder-pills to those who want them, but as for us we prefer a different kind of pill. It can be black and bitter as gall, but if it is labelled "common sense," we'll swallow it.

## Waiting for the Right Man



SOME of the politicians scoff at the suggestion that farmers may take a hand in the coming campaign. They claim that all this talk about solidarity in the ranks of the farmers is all bosh. Well, we dunno about that. It kinda appears to us that the farmers are only waiting for the right man to come along. How about it, neighbor?



## FARMERS-WORKERS

## PULL TOGETHER

Why is it that the city worker believes that the farmer is responsible for the high prices when he gets only a small part of what his products bring at wholesale. And what leads some farmers to think that the city workers are being overpaid for his tasks. Our old hide-bound newspapers are playing the game for all they are worth and even some of the agricultural papers are following the lead.

Just let the farmer and the laborer put a new ticket in the field and support it.

No unseen or omnipotent power is going to help the farmer or the laborer neither will the powers that be, step down until they are forced down. The power of the people is supreme if it is used in the right direction. We have just shaken off the yoke of military despotism and now while the shaking is good is the time to handle the profiteer and the monopolizer. The farmers and the laborers should control one large national daily paper free from every interest but that of the people. Some people believe that the only way to get reform is to vote for the principle but it has been proved that we can get legislation for the people by voting for the man. It has been proved by the Non-Partisans of North Dakota that each member pays \$16.00. The Non-Partisans furnish the fund for their candidate to make the campaign for office and when he gets elected he represents the people but the old reactionary parties put their men in the field and aristocrats furnish the funds for campaigns and when elected represents special privileges. Only by keeping the farmer and city worker opposed to each other can the old gang stay in power. Let us all pull together in 1920.—E. W., Gladwin, Mich.

Whenever we hear a man arguing that the city workers and the land-owning farmers should unite for political harmony we feel like asking him these questions: "Are you a farmer?" "Do you own land?" "Have you formerly been a member of a labor union?" "Do you expect to benefit by such an alliance as you advocate?" The majority of them, if they spoke the truth, would probably reply as follows: "Yes, I am a farmer." "No, I own no land. I am a renter or I am a farm hand." "Yes, I have been a member of a labor union (or) "No, I have never been a member of a labor union, but worked in the city." "Yes, I have political ambitions and I would like to have the united support of the farmers and laboring men." I have no doubt but what there are honest-to-God land-owning and working farmers who THINK they can see an advantage to agriculture in general in a political union with organized labor. My acquaintance with farm leaders leads me to the conclusion, however, that the vast majority of land-owning farmers are against such a plan, and I know that most of the farm leaders are, notwithstanding that some might benefit politically by such a coalition. Organized labor has everything to gain and nothing to lose by clasping hands with you. You have little to gain and much to lose. Would you like to be a party to the demands that organized labor is making at this moment? If the coal mines are closed down because the miners don't get a six-hour day and a five-day week, would you like to be considered by the public as being a silent sponsor for all the loss and suffering that would result. Do you think that the majority of the claims of organized labor are justified? Do you not suffer as much if not more than any other class of people by the arbitrary and exorbitant demands of a few visionary labor leaders? Think before you leap. What are the advantages you claim exist in a political union with labor? Who constitutes the "old gang" that is keeping farmers and laboring men apart? Don't you realize that the farmers and farm women of Michigan are strong enough numerically to control any state election, if they are so minded, without being subjected to the unjust whims of city labor bosses? If we farmers would lay off dreaming and visualizing and theorizing for a spell, and DO the things we say ought to be done, we'd have no need for the questionable support of the labor unions, in electing the right kind of men to represent us.—Editor.

## OPPOSES VIOLENCE

I have been a very close reader of your paper ever since it has been in existence and have read many good things in it. But your article of this issue, (Oct. 19) under the heading of "What's the difference" rather surprised me. When any person or persons so far forget themselves that they resort to violence, they are in the same class as I. W. W. and should not be lauded by anyone.—F. P. N., Crosswell, Mich.

Agreed! We stand corrected and chastened. The main purpose of the edi-



# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



torial in question was to point out that the same freedom of speech should be allowed all classes, low as well as high, and that if the soap-box orator was hauled to jail for holding the government up to scorn the same treatment should be applied to the platform speaker. If in our zeal to denounce the denunciators of the President and the government of the United States of America we seemed to excuse the "egging" of Senator Reed, we beg to be forgiven.—Editor.

## VIEWS OF AN UPPER

## PENINSULA FARMER

I thought when I told you to discontinue my paper that I did not need it, but I still derive much benefit from it, by comparing prices here with prices outside. I notice your quotations as low as 7 1-2c live weight beef (probably county correspondent's report.) That is what the buyers here offer, then charge from 20 to 30 cents per pound for boiling meat. I saw them buy potatoes from farmers at \$2 per bushel and the same day sell them right across the street at 75 cents a peck. People coming from lower Michigan price fresh vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers and such and find as high as twelve times the price of the same things in Detroit. I joined the timber workers unions here, hoping that in the near future we might start a store of our own as they have done in other towns, for instance, Munising. I was told they sell bacon at 28 cents which the merchants here ask 50 cents for. When first approached by the union I said "No, we have what is supposed to be the best government in the world. Why should the people take matters in their own hands, but after all this noise about extra profiteering and how the government was going to punish those

who profiteered and then did nothing only arrest a few producers who were not at all to blame, as the example here in my own town shows, then what good does it do to elect officers and high dozens of paper-collared fellows at thousands of dollars expense who do not try to get results. It would be better to save our money and each community paddle its own canoe if we get no protection through government lines.

The capitalists of today are taxing the poor as hard as the Britains did at the time of the Boston tea party, and only by the states standing firmly united could they overcome their oppressors. The same way only can the producer of farm products and those who produce the labor overcome the oppression of the trusts. United we stand, divided we fall. The monopolists of today are like the saloon-keepers, abusing their privileges until the people must rise up in a body and take away from them what they now have. I have always been strong on Americanism but the situation of today does not look like Americanism and must be handled accordingly.

From the beginning man was selfish as when Cain slew his brother Abel, and so on down through time. When the Puritans settled this country they depended for their very existence by uniting and helping one another, and thereby practiced the Golden Rule. But as people have grown richer in dollars they have grown poorer in the grace of God until the first thing they know this country will be in some such state as Russia or others of those less-enlightened nations.—E. L. A., Newberry.

That's a pretty good sermon, friend from the backwoods. But I don't like to hear any man who can talk so splendidly about the grace of God, advocate the forcible seizure of the property of others even if those others have acquired their property by means which are

not pleasing in the sight of God and man. The world is full of Cains who are slaying their brother Abels, through the passion of their selfishness. But will God think any better of the Abels if they turn and slay their brother Cains? Agriculture is too big a giant to play the part of Abel. And agriculture has too big a heart to be a Cain. You've seen pictures of giant of mythology, Atlas, who supported the earth upon his great shoulders, haven't you. Well, somehow, the farmer, personifying agriculture, reminds me constantly of Atlas. He is big and he actually supports the earth. And it seems just as ridiculous for this giant Agriculture to whimper or go into a rage because of unjust burdens as it would be for Atlas to shed tears or indulge in tantrums because some earthly pigmy pulled his hair. Absolute control of the earth lies within the hands of the organized farmers. They have the power, by peaceful and legal means to make the laws and elect men to enforce the laws. If they do not exercise this power who can pity them for the consequences of their indifference?—Editor.

## WHO GETS THE PROFITS?

I am enclosing a clipping and I think it of sufficient interest and wish you might publish it in your paper so that your readers may know and I wish every farmer in the state and in the United States for that matter might know the facts here stated. I am at present an employee in the Buick Motor Company's plant. I see and know these things first hand. I also know that while manufacturing companies are paying the highest wages ever paid no one is satisfied for when the laboring man goes out to spend his earnings he gets little in exchange for it. I saw a statement in the Grand Rapids News lately of earnings of General Motors Company. The net earnings for first six months of present year were in round numbers 48 millions of dollars on an investment of 300 millions. Every farmer should quit farming and go into the manufacturing game. It does not require so much ability as farming.

Unless conditions change North Michigan will be abandoned. Two good hands will earn a better living in Flint than most any North Michigan farm this year. It's dead wrong for farmers to flock to the cities but what shall we do? Live on Johnny cake and wear old clothes or get out. I for one propose to hold on to my farm for a life in the open is the best life in the world to lead, but nevertheless just now it will be necessary for thousands to leave northern Michigan or starve. They say, "You're no farmer or this would not be true." They lie and the truth is not in them. All this dirty talk against the farmers is camouflage to cover up their own crookedness. When a merchant sells an article for 10 or a 100 times what it costs he is a good business man, but if a farmer should have a good crop and strike one of these rare years when the price is good he is a hog if nothing worse. The Germans were gentlemen beside many of our present day business men. They went out to kill and destroy. They made no pretense of being anything else, but the modern business man tries to make you think he is your friend, but a highway robber is a gentleman beside him.—Geo. A. M., Flint, Mich.

You statement about business men is pretty sweeping. Granting all that you say is true concerning the enormous profits of certain manufacturing concerns who are making a popular commodity and whose profiteering should undoubtedly be curbed and punished, the same does not apply to the average business man. Many manufacturing profits are large. The newspapers never tire of telling about the "gains," "profits," "melons" and other evidences of prosperity in the manufacturing business. The biggest profits appear to be in the manufacture of non-essentials. That is the reason why there is so little public outcry against them. I think you will find that the average business man, the grocer, the hardware merchant, the clothing dealer, the shoe man, etc., are making only a reasonable return on their investment. Their profit per unit of goods sold may appear to be exorbitant, but the net profit is not large. Our observation shows us that the average merchant of the average town or city rarely becomes independently well off. The trouble is that there are too many in the business of selling, and too few in the business of producing. If there were more competition in the manufacturing business and less in the selling bus-

(Continued on next page)



Airvale, Mich., Nov. 1, 1919.

Dear Edytur:

What air we goin' to do with them airypalanes? They're makin' life hell for my cows who don't do nothin' during the day but keep their eyes on the horrison and their tails between their legs lookin' for them flyin' devils, an' my chickens air so scairt of the whirr of them engines that they drop their eggs wheresoever they may be when one of them machines flies over the farm. Mebbe you won't believe me when I tell you that Parson Peters was out to the farm the other day and got hit smack in the eye with an egg that one of them crazy hens laid just as she was passin' between the Parson's vision and one of them airypalanes in her frenzied efforts to find refooge. But that wasn't the worst of it. While the Parson was prancing around fishin' the egg out of his eye and tryin' to get a holt onto his temper, Old Barney busted his halter strap and came tearin' out of the barn. He'd oughter seen the Parson, but he didn't. He jest brushed past the Parson right where his coat tails parted and the Parson was percipitated square into the tub of water that stood by the pump. Dear me, I never was so mortfyd in my life and when I helped the Parson out of the tub I tried to make him see that it wasn't old Barney's fault and if it hadn't been for that goldarned airypalane it wouldn't have happened, only I spoke wuss than that but not as wuss as the Parson spoke when he came out of the tub. Anyway the water washed off the rest of the egg and the Parson clumb into his buggy in high dungeon and went home and Mirandy was horrified and said didn't I have no respect for the clergy? And that's why I'm askin' you, what air we going to do with them airypalanes? If you've got any suggestin to make please do so and I will make it worth your while by renewin' my paper for another six months.

Yours in angziety,

JOHN JOHNSON JONES.







## "That's Relief for My Rheumatic Aches"

**S**LOAN'S LINIMENT is an effective counter-irritant that penetrates to the affected part, without rubbing, scatters the congestion, and promotes a warm, comfortable relief. Try it when your "bones ache" and you feel you "can hardly stand up any longer."

For more than 38 years Sloan's Liniment has been used by the families of the nation in quickly relieving rheumatic aches, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, lame, sore, strained muscles, bruises and other pains and sprains. Put up in convenient bottles in three sizes—the larger the bottle the greater the economy. 35c., 70c., \$1.40.

**Sloan's**  
Liniment  
Keep it handy

## BE AN EXPERT

**Auto and Tractor Mechanic**  
Earn \$100 to \$400 a Month

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

### SWEENEY SYSTEM

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  
613 SWEENEY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Use Your Auto!

**to** GRIND YOUR FEED  
FILL YOUR SILO  
SAW YOUR WOOD  
SHELL YOUR CORN  
PUMP YOUR WATER  
ELEVATE YOUR GRAIN



### Ward Work-a-Ford

Can be used with Ford, Overland, Dodge, Reo and Chevrolet 490 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your automobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 2 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine.

**Friction Clutch Pulley** on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.

**WARD MFG. CO., 2066 N St., Lincoln, Neb.**

**BOOK ON**  
**DOG DISEASES**  
**And How to Feed**  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

## Maple Syrup Makers

The experience of thousands proves our

### Champion Evaporator

THE BEST  
for quality of  
syrup, conven-  
ience and dur-  
ability.



Write for Catalog and terms.  
Sugar Makers' Supplies of all kinds.  
**ORDER EARLY.**  
**CHAMPION EVAPORATOR CO.**  
Hudson, Ohio.

(Continued from preceding page)

ness, goods would be cheaper and profits would be less. The article you submit is too long to be published in these columns, but we will later try to find space for portions of it. I am sure that our readers would be interested in knowing what it costs to manufacture well-known articles and what the profits of the makers are reputed to be.—Editor.

### OPPOSES BEAN TARIFF

I want to compliment you on your handling of public questions in your issue of October 25. You have vision—and courage. Too many newspapers—and especially agricultural publications, are afraid to have opinions for fear of offending subscribers.

In your page on "What the Neighbors say," I notice Mr. Martin's wonder at the farmer being called a "capitalist." Mr. Martin is right; the farmer is not a capitalist in the accepted understanding of that word. There are three factors in production—land, labor and capital. The ownership of land does not make the farmer a capitalist. The formula runs about as follows.

Labor applied to land produces wealth; wealth applied to the production of more wealth is called capital. Now the farmer is a land owner, a laborer and a capitalist, but his interest in the capital end of the program is so slight and his interest in the labor end is so great, that his capitalist interests are completely submerged by the labor interests.

The farmer is above all things a wealth producer. Of course he is compelled to exchange some of that wealth for plows, cultivators, etc., and these are actually capital—wealth used to help him produce more wealth; yet he is primarily concerned about labor, and it is economically wrong to put him in any other class. His interests and the interests of wage workers are identical, and the sooner they do "team work" the better it will be for the country.

I think you are wrong in advocating a tariff on beans. Granted the bean grower will be benefitted (though of this I am not sure) it will be made an excuse for exploiting farmers generally to accept tariff duties on a hundred things they need and which make these articles much more expensive to them.

The few dollars some farmers will gain on beans will be taken away from farmers generally, twice over on the prices they will pay for tariff protected articles.

As a rule the tariff is simply a grab game. As heretofore worked in America, it has benefitted only a comparatively few manufacturers—never wealth producers whether in factories or on farms. Wages are lowest in "protected" industries, and the proportion of American workers in these tariff-protected industries is invariably also the lowest. Show me a tariff protected industry of any proportion, and I will show you working there every nation on earth (almost) except Americans. And they work the longest hours at the smallest pay, and live in the most unsanitary habitations.

Regarding "Public Ownership," which you advocate in the right spirit, my "formula" as to what is a public utility, and therefore ought to be public property is: a little different from yours. I think monopolies ought to be publicly owned. But what is a monopoly? Well, anything that involves the use of public property for private profit. To be sure the line between what is public business and what is private enterprise is variable; it depends on circumstances. But surely there ought to be no difference of opinion regarding the danger of allowing our great highways to be privately owned and the public exploited. The same is true of water systems, postoffice business, light and heat.—*Judson Grenell, Ann Arbor, Mich., secretary Michigan Site-Value Tax League.*

Your complimentary remarks make me want to agree with all you have said, but I am afraid I cannot do so. How can the interest of the farmer and the wage-worker be identical with those of his employer, when all interests are common interests? As a matter of fact all interests are common. But until the majority of wage-earners, farmers and capitalists realize that injustice of any kind is a boomerang which always works its way around the circle and finally comes back to those who started it, it is not safe for a limited number in either class to be

too careless of their own personal welfare. The land-owning farmer has capital invested in his enterprise. The man he hires employs no capital. He works at a wage which the farmer must pay before the farmer may have anything for himself. In that one respect the two are far apart. That the average farmer finds it necessary to work in the fields with his hired men does not make his relations to his hired men the same as the relations between one hired man and another. The farmer holds exactly the same position with respect to his hired help as the small manufacturer does to his hired help. Both work with and among their employees. Yet, you would not class the thousands of small manufacturers among their wage workers. It is economically wrong to put the farmer in the capitalist class, if you accept the commonly accepted though incorrect interpretation of that phrase. But it is equally wrong to put him among the wage-earning class. As I pointed out

in an article several weeks ago, the farmer is in the dual position of both a laborer and capitalist and should therefore be put in a class of his own. I think you will have a hard time convincing the average farmer that his interests and the interests of wage workers are identical.

So far as the tariff on beans is concerned, I might remind you that those who exploit the farmers need no further excuse for seeking tariffs on the things the farmer has to buy. They have been soaking the farmer right and left. Now the farmer has a chance to do a little soaking on his own account, so why discourage him? Isn't it going a bit far to theorize as to the effect of the bean tariff on other tariffs when virtual ruin stares the bean grower in the face as a result of the Japanese competition? If you've got any defense to offer against the competition of the cheap labor of the Orient, we'd be pleased to have you submit it.—Editor.

## FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

### USE THIS DEPARTMENT

**MICHIGAN Business Farming** was one of the first farm papers in the United States to put in a "Service Department" through which subscribers might secure information upon any and all topics. The volume of questions submitted to this department shows us that our judgment was good. In this department we aim to be of personal service to individual subscribers, and questions from perplexed readers are welcomed. No question is too difficult for us to at least attempt to find an answer to. No matter what your difficulty, feel free to submit the case to us and our editorial staff will do its best to solve the problem.—Editor.

### AN ABANDONED ROAD

A strip of road running north and south in Osceola county is about two rods east of line. Mr. O owns land along this road and there has been about \$200 worth of work put on new road, but it is impassable yet. He claims he can build a fence along on each side of track on old road within six inches of wagon track, which would stop traffic and he claims he will arrest anyone that undertakes to do improvement work on the old road which is in a very bad condition. This road has been in use for over 30 years. Could this be done or not?—*A Reader, Osceola, County.*

Unless old road has been abandoned by lawful procedure its use for that length of time would make a public highway and he would have no right to interfere with its use, unless its use for the 30 years was merely permissive upon the part of the owner and no claim upon the part of the public that it was a highway.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

### PARTY REFUSES TO BUILD

A and B agree to build the line fence between them. A builds his share, but B does not. A cannot use the land for pasture till B gets his share built. Would it be necessary for A to give B any number of days' notice before A builds it for him? Will you please advise through your paper at your earliest convenience?—*A Subscriber, Sherman, Mich.*

The statute provides that if either party refuses or neglects to erect and maintain the part of any fence assigned to him the fence viewers may give him notice of reasonable time in which to build the fence and if he fails to build the same the other occupant of the adjoining land may build the same. By taking proper steps and serving proper notices the cost and expense may be assessed against the delinquent owner. It is quite a difficult procedure and should not be undertaken except with the assistance of competent advisor.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

### RAILROAD FAULT

Has a railroad any right to remove the cattle guards from crossing highway, without replacing them again?—*E. J. W., Cadillac.*

The statute concerning fencing of railroad tracks contains the following requirement: " \* \* \* Such right of way fences shall be provided with suitable connecting fences and cattle guards AT ALL HIGHWAY AND STREET CROSSINGS, which shall at all times be kept in effective repair and sufficient to prevent stock of all kinds from passing upon the

track of the railroad at such highway or street crossing." The Supreme Court has decided that "A railroad company is under obligation to provide and maintain cattle guards and connecting fences at the point where its fenced tracks leave its unfenced yard."—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

### HIRED HAND BREAKS AGREEMENT

A hires B in the spring for eight months work. B is allowed a cow, wood, a house to live in and a garden spot but after five months work and being overpaid \$30 B is dissatisfied and quits. He continues to live in A's house but is working by the day for neighboring farmers. A wants B to get out but the man will not go until his garden has been harvested. Can B stay?—*A Subscriber.*

If B makes a contract to work for eight months and quits work before the eight months are up, he is liable for damages to his employer. Such damages are usually estimated upon a basis of being all that it costs his employer to have the work completed, for the contracted time less the amount he would have paid to B. If B simply had the house to live in while he worked for his employer and quits work he must quit house also or be liable to his employer for all damage, use and occupation for the unlawful detention of the house.—*W. E. Brown, Legal Editor.*

### CAN HOLD CROP FOR DAMAGES

I have a little proposition that I would like to know the outcome of. A man put in three acres of oats using his manure on a piece of land not owned by him, doing the plowing, harrowing and drilling, now the party that owns the farm offers him \$42.50 for his work on the three acres, but he said his work amounted to \$89.75 which I think is ridiculous for three acres. Now if the owner of the land cut the oats, what would the outcome be, there being no agreement between the two parties.—*R. C. L.*

If the man who put in the crop was a mere trespasser in putting in the crops then he has no right to the crop himself but if it was merely understood that he might put in the crop then he has the right to harvest it and if the owner of the land cuts it without permission he is liable to damages for his acts of trespass. If the man lawfully put in the crop he can not be compelled to sell to the owner except upon his own price. If, however, he was a trespasser in putting in the crop but did no damage to the owner; and the owner refused to treat him as a tenant but appropriated the crop and thereby the work and labor and the manure furnished, then he would have to pay what the crop was reasonably worth.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

### DIVORCE SUIT AND SEPARATION

Can a husband sue his wife for a divorce and still stay in the same house with her and child? People tell me no, he cannot. Please let me know if you will.—*The Mother.*

A husband may sue his wife for divorce and still live in the same house with her. They must not, however, live together. The living together would terminate divorce proceedings.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*





# A Wonderful Response

## Michigan State Farm Bureau Goes "Over the Top"

Never before in history has agriculture displayed such keen endorsement as it has given the Michigan State Farm Bureau since the campaign for membership began.

As you already know, the campaign opened in Oakland County on October 15th.

Solicitors entered and canvassed one township at a time.

### A Record

On October 28th, reports for the first twelve days of the campaign were telephoned and wired to the Secretary's office in Birmingham, Michigan. Here they are in brief:

Number of working days	12
Number of townships in Oakland County canvassed	10
Total number of farmers actually solicited	720
Total number of membership checks signed	634

*Eighty-eight and one eighteenth per cent (88<sup>1</sup>/<sub>18</sub>%) of all farmers visited joined.*

### What Happened in the First Township

The wonderful response that met the solicitors in the first township visited is just an example of the enthusiasm that the Michigan State Farm Bureau organization has awakened throughout the state.

Addison Township was first. Just about a year ago, C. B. Cook, Oakland County Agricultural Agent, travelled into this same township in the northeastern corner of the county to confer with a group of prominent farmers on the organization of a cooperative buying and selling association.

"Nothing doing," was the greeting Cook received. "Why you'll never get the farmers up here to back a proposition like that; they're the deadest crowd anywhere in the county."

However, knowing this territory was virtually solidly devoted to agriculture, it was decided by the Michigan State Farm Bureau Membership Campaign Organization that if the drive were started there it would show conclusively whether the farmers of Michigan are alive to the need of an organization to promote and protect their interests.

Six solicitors entered Addison Township in the morning.

When night came, ninety per cent (90%) of the farmers in

Addison Township were members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

### Some Examples

It is interesting to get down to specific examples and realize the enthusiastic reception that the Michigan State Farm Bureau solicitors received.

Some men approached wanted to pay, on the spot, for three years' dues. Others wanted to put \$50 or \$100 behind the Michigan State Farm Bureau movement, and when told that one \$10 membership was all that a man could have, they took out memberships for different members of their family.

One farmer, 75 years old, who has lived all his life on the farm told the solicitor who visited him, "I am glad to see the farmers of the state waking up. It's time."

### Some Were Missed—And Why

Canvassers report that a great number of farmers were not at home when they called. These men who were missed are now asking for the opportunity of joining. They will be given this opportunity at a later date by a local man in each community.

### Response is State-Wide

Every mail coming to the Secretary's office at Birmingham is full of letters from various counties requesting that they be put on the canvass list immediately. Thirteen counties are now in line for the campaign and organization plans are being completed for them. At least a dozen others are asking for next place on the list.

Farmers from all over the state are writing in to the Secretary's office stating that they want a chance to assist in some way to help complete this great organization.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau expects to have, within two weeks, solicitors from the ranks of the farmers of the state which will enable them to complete the work in each county in at least two weeks' time.

From now on, the work will move rapidly. If your county is anxious to join in with this movement right from the start, it is none too early now to communicate with the Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and solicit his organization assistance for the earliest possible moment.

The success of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is an assured fact. The farmers are stirred up as they never were before. The great majority of the 200,000 farmers of the state will soon be "Organized for Business."

C. A. BINGHAM, Secretary

Join the Michigan  
State Farm Bureau

It is Organized  
for Business

# MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Office:

Birmingham, Mich.







# MARKET FLASHES



## WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The condition of the grain markets continues to improve, and the predictions made in the last two issues of M. B. F. that markets would strengthen and prices range higher are being verified. The biggest present obstacle to a strong bull market is the acute industrial situation. Farmers ought to love their friends, the labor leaders, for bringing about such a chaos in industrial affairs as exists today.

The coal strike is of consuming importance to the entire country. Nearly half a million coal miners have left their work, and the nation's industry is slowly entering an era of paralysis which will shortly become complete unless the strike is settled. Present indications are that enough of the miners will go back to work in defiance of the strike order to destroy the effectiveness of the strike, in which case the crisis will soon be over. Untold suffering and financial loss will result if the strike is continued indefinitely. Excepting for the uncertainty that exists as a result of the strike general business, financial and market conditions are encouraging. It is said that foreign nations are arranging further banking credits with American bankers and will soon be in the market for enormous quantities of our commodities, of which food will form an important item. If normal business conditions prevail the next few months, we may reasonably expect great improvement in the markets for farm crops.

## WHEAT TERMINALS CONGESTED

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 4, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35	
No. 2 White	2.22			
No. 2 Mixed				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34	
No. 2 White	2.20	2.21	2.34	
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33	

The car shortage which is now being felt in nearly every state has been the cause of much congestion at points where wheat is in storage for domestic re-shipment and export. The wheat market is showing increased strength and we look for higher prices within a short time.

We have a very indignant letter from Milo Campbell protesting vigorously against the policy pursued by the administration with reference to the wheat embargo. It seems that several months ago a secret export embargo was placed on wheat in order to "make the price cheaper to the American consumer," but now that the major part of the crop is in the hands of the elevators and jobbers it is proposed to lift the embargo. Foreign nations are very much in need of American wheat and it requires no foresight to see what would happen to the price if the embargo is removed and free exportation permitted. Here is one more mistake that may be added to the voluminous list made by the present administration simply because the farmers had no man as secretary of agriculture or to act in any other advisory capacity to the President to present their claims.

## CORN GETS BOOST

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 4, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.53	1.70	
No. 3 Yellow	1.60			
No. 4 Yellow	1.58			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.45	1.39	1.53	
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.35	1.46	
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.23	1.43	

Wet weather, car shortage, improvement in labor conditions in shipping circles, bullishness of farmers, and improved hog market are the quintet of reasons given for the recent improvement in corn. Last week corn gained a total of 6c on the Detroit market and about 4c on the Chicago market. There are still some believers in lower corn prices

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, Nov. 6th.—Corn advanced 2c a bushel yesterday; oats, 1c; rye, 3½c. Buyers lay advance and scarcity of supplies to farmers who are unwilling to sell at present low levels. Beans little firmer, but trading dull. Cattle lower. Sheep steady. Hogs firm.

CHICAGO—Nov. 6th.—Greatest strength in grains in over month. Corn advanced 2c. Great activity all grains. Dealers unable to get enough to fill December contracts. Farmers blamed for scarcity. Hogs 20c higher, top price \$15.10. Cattle and sheep firm.

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

but as a trade paper points out they are "in the minority." The trade generally and the farmers are talking of higher corn prices, and we believe the recent strength that has developed is only a starter. Export business has been greatly hampered by the strike of the longshoremen but we are assured that most of these have gone back to work and that the export movement will pick up soon.

## OATS QUOTED HIGHER

Oats did not show as much strength last week as corn, but nevertheless it advanced 1@2c per bushel on nearly all markets. Normally oats should be showing considerable strength as it is not only influenced by all the conditions that are stimulating the corn market, but in addition the crop is very short and dealers need not fear lower prices.

## RYE AND BARLEY BOTH PICK UP

PRICES PER BUSHEL, NOV. 4, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.77½	.74½	.82	
No. 3 White	.76			
No. 4 White	.75			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.70	.69	.78	
No. 3 White	.69½	.68	.77	
No. 4 White	.68½	.67	.75	

A little export business is being done in both rye and barley and higher prices are anticipated. We have repeatedly stated that rye was at an abnormally low figure in comparison with the price of wheat, but that lack of export demand was responsible. With the increased demand from foreign countries, we argued, rye should do very much better. Germany is a great rye bread eating country and is expected sooner or later to become a large purchaser of American grown rye. The crop is short and any large purchases for overseas shipment is bound to boost the price. Keep your eye on the rye market. Detroit prices: \$1.36@1.38 No. 2 rye; \$2.60@2.75 No. 3 barley.

## BEANS STILL WEAK

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 4, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	6.75	7.75	7.75	
Prime	6.50	7.25	7.25	
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50	

Kotenashis are quoted at \$6.75 in New York

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	9.00	10.50	10.75	
Prime	8.00	9.50	10.25	
Red Kidneys	10.50	11.00	11.50	

The bean market shows no improvement. Last week the Detroit

market declined from \$7 to \$6.75 and as we go to press this week the market is without life. The different market prognosticators present various reasons for the decline. One firm that has been particularly insistent that beans would not go lower are blaming the "shorts" for the present condition, but if the "shorts" are at fault, they have plenty of ammunition to back them up. No matter how strong may be the bearish influence of firms that have sold short and must seek low-priced beans there comes a time when a greater influence, the law of supply and demand defeats their efforts. If it is true that there is a present demand for Michigan beans that will permit the elevators to pay farmers \$7 per cwt., as claimed by some, that price should soon prevail. We are not so optimistic, however. Granting that the "shorts" are bearing the market and that the present price is unwarrantably low, we cannot see any hope for higher prices until after the first of the year. We hope we are mistaken in this. In any case, bean growers will do well to sit tight and watch developments. Today's price to the farmer is too low. Wait till the market strengthens before selling your crop.

## POTATOES STEADY

SPUD PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 4, 1919				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	2.65	2.55		
Chicago	2.80	2.40		
Pittsburg	2.65	2.50		
New York	2.65	2.50		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	2.10	2.00		
Chicago	1.75	1.70		
Pittsburg	2.25	2.15		
New York	2.50	2.40		

There was very little doing last week in the potato deal. The movement was moderate, less than the previous week, and the demand was just fair. There were few price changes and those upward. Farmers in all states are free sellers, but the movement is somewhat handicapped by lack of cars. The present week opens with a stronger feeling. Prices to producers in Michigan have increased slightly over the previous week, western Michigan points reporting as high as \$1.10@1.15 per bushel to the producer. We have every confidence in the world in this year's potato market, and we feel that this confidence is shared by both producers and shippers.

## APPLES DECLINE

Extremely warm weather prevailed in the east last week and had a very bad effect upon the apple market. In addition, the strike of the longshoremen prevented the export shipment of quite a quantity which had to be sold in New York City causing a temporary flooding of the market. The present condition of the market can be expected to continue until the weather becomes colder and the export movement again picks up. Apples are selling at retail in the city of Mount Clemens for 10@15c a quart. Farmers are receiving not to exceed \$2.50 per bushel, mostly \$2, so it is plain that someone "in between" is taking the usual toll.

## ONIONS FIRM

The onion market rules steady to firm. Prices in Detroit on the yellow varieties run about \$3.50@3.75. Cleveland and Chicago markets report sales as high as \$4.50 per 100 lb. sack.

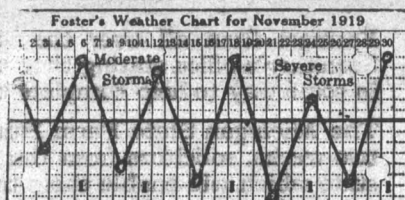
## GRAPE SEASON CLOSES

The grape season is rapidly coming to a close, practically all of the remaining supplies being held in the hands of dealers and speculators. Prices have been on the upgrade of late. A number of sales of Concord were recently made in New York at \$130 per ton. Catawbas are also being quoted at \$125@130 per ton. It has been a good season for Michigan growers and the crop has netted them the biggest profit of years.

(Markets Continued on page 16)

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8, 1919.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Nov. 9, 15 and 21 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific Slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 10, 16 and 22; plains sections 11, 17 and 23; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 12, 18 and 24; eastern sections 13, 19 and 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Nov. 14, 20 and 26. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Nov. 9 to near Nov. 26. Near Nov. 9 the storm forces will be at their greatest intensity but no great storms are expected. Quiet weather is expected from 14 to 18 an dvery severe storms from 20 to 28. It requires four or five days for these storms to cross the continent from Pacific to Atlantic coast and the reader should take enough interest in the newspaper reports to know where these storms are every day; then these forecasts will be of much greater value.

Rain and snow fall on that side of the high and low nearest the place from whence comes the moisture. At time of the storms mentioned above the moisture that feeds them will be evaporated in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico and therefore the rain and snow will fall on the southeast sides of the highs and lows. The lows are the storm centers into which the clouds assemble, the warmest weather occurring in their southeast quadrants. The highs bring the cool, clearing

weather. Frosts are expected to extend southward following each of these storm periods and most precipitation is expected south of the high ridges that run east and west. Temperatures of this 17 day period expected to average a little warmer than usual east of the Rockies crest and a little cooler than usual west of that line. Average of cropweather for winter grain and for picking cotton and gathering corn will be fair. Keep your pickets alert for the bad storms Nov. 20 to 28.

These bulletins have long urged that the agricultural element more thoroughly organize. This necessity must be apparent to all close observers. The word capital, now so much in use in our public affairs, has particular reference to large wealth that extensively employs wage labor. These two elements are rocking the boat. They and their dependents may represent three million people, old and young. Those employed in agriculture number about forty millions and their wealth is at least as large as that of capital and labor combined. This leaves about fifty-four millions of people not directly interested in what are termed capital and labor, but very much interested in their products. I refer to the states only.

If the three million cannot agree and in their bitter struggle threaten to tear down the temple, the fall which would ruin the ninety-seven millions of people in the states, can doubt what will happen? In this threatened destruction of our race, the agricultural elements, which include nearly all the people in agricultural sections, the farmer, planter and herder, will constitute a reserve force that may well be depended on. Nearly every country on Earth is much in the same condition as the states. Uncle Sam must lead the way again, and again he will rescue our race, as did in the great world war.

W. T. Foster





## This Trade-Mark Is Your Assurance of Greater Motor Oil Satisfaction

### En-ar-co National Motor Oil The Scientific Lubricant

**T**HE high quality of En-ar-co National Motor Oil never fluctuates. Year after year for every motor use, under every condition, it gives the same uniformly perfect results. Here is why:

We supply the best materials, the newest modern equipment, exact formulas, and most rigid tests.

En-ar-co is scientifically refined, insuring a uniformly perfect oil.

### For All Types of Motors

Tractors, automobiles, aeroplanes, trucks, gas engines and motor boats give better service and last longer when lubricated with En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

It forms a soft, velvety cushion or film—strong and tenacious—that protects all moving parts. Thus is friction practically eliminated, and your motor is able to render its greatest strength and power.

Insist upon En-ar-co National Motor Oil and other En-ar-co products. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

### National Refining Company

1933 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Branches in 39 Cities

#### All En-ar-co Products Excel

**White Rose Gasoline** for greater power.

**National Light Oil** for Tractor fuel. Also best for lamps, oil stoves and incubators.

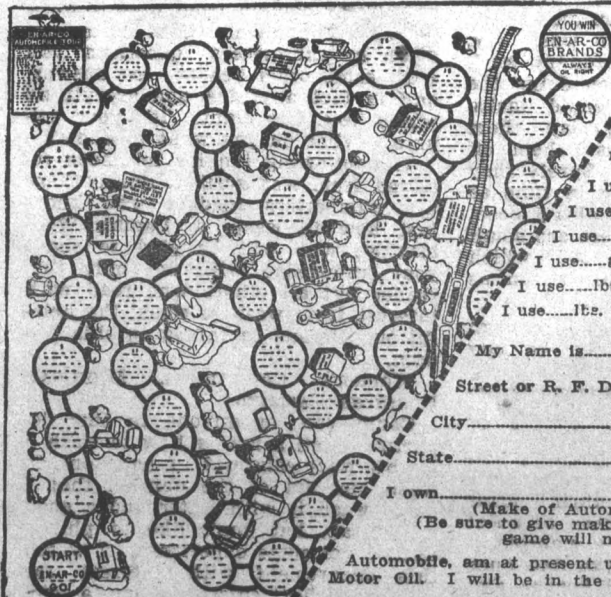
**En-ar-co Motor Grease** for every lubrication point around the motor car or tractor.

**Black Beauty Axle Grease** for wagons.

Always look for the En-ar-co trade-mark!

#### This Game Sent FREE

A fascinating game in which autos compete in a cross country race will be sent to all auto, tractor, motor boat or engine owners. Grown folks as well as children will be delighted with it. Just the thing for Fall and Winter evenings. Write for it NOW. It's FREE.



THE  
NATIONAL  
REFINING  
COMPANY  
1933 Rose Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio

Send me your En-ar-co Auto Game free. Enclosed find two-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing.

Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked.

I use.....gals. Gasoline per year  
I use.....gals. Motor Oil per year  
I use.....gals. Kerosene per year  
I use.....gals. Tractor Oil per year  
I use.....lbs. Motor Grease per year  
I use.....lbs. Axle Grease per year

My Name is.....

Street or R. F. D. No.....

City..... County.....

State.....

I own.....  
(Make of Automobile or Tractor)  
(Be sure to give make of auto or tractor or game will not be sent)

Automobile, am at present using.....  
Motor Oil. I will be in the market for more oil again about..... and you may quote me on.....  
gallons En-ar-co National Motor Oil.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

### A NEW VOCATION FOR WOMEN

**W**OMEN WHO are obliged to earn their own living and have a liking for the great out of doors, as well as those women of the farms who have a little spare time and are anxious to earn some money of their own, will find the work of a medicinal garden most fascinating.

Not until recently has it come to the attention of our people that medicinal plants, which have such a high value, could be successfully and profitably raised in Michigan. Since the industry started, the number of women engaging in this line of work has brought to the attention of men the fact that it was opening up a new way of earning a living for women.

The best grade of seeds must be secured so that a uniform quality of plants can be secured, and at first it will probably be better for the novice to attempt but one or two plants, such as peppermint which has been found to thrive in Kalamazoo county, and where the industry has attained importance.

Last year the University of Michigan made a special study test of these gardens and is now prepared to give advice to anyone wishing to undertake the work. They will tell you what plants are best suited to the soil and climate where you live and how to secure the seeds and where to market your product as well as giving expert advice on the cultivation and curing of the drug plants and preparing them for market.

### YOUR PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE

**U**NDER head of "Personal Service Shopping Bureau," the editor has attempted help you supply your needs. It is not our desire or intention to buy for you what your home merchant handles, but in every small town there is a multitude of little necessities which a woman finds need for as well as some of the little frills and fads which she would like that the small town merchant could not afford to stock up on. It is to fill this need that this service has been instituted. Remember there is nothing you may not need which cannot be secured, and the large city shops and department stores are replete with just the little things you would like for Christmas. Let me suggest a few of the things I have seen in the stores which would make excellent gifts and which I am sure your own merchant cannot supply you with, for the small sum of \$1.

There's a wonderful rubberized apron which has a bib that extends well down to cover the skirt which comes in a check which can hardly be told from gingham. There are three colors to choose from blue and white, pink and white, and black and white. These are invaluable for wash day, and will save a pile of laundry work if worn all the time when doing the roughest of your household tasks. When soiled, you simply lay them flat on a table and wash them off with a cloth or sponge. Surely they will repay any housewife in time as well as energy. They are also a good, practical gift. Oh, and there are small child-size ones for only 50c which make a wonderful feeding apron as they almost cover the little tots.

Who is there who has enough handkerchiefs? Personally we buy only everyday handkerchiefs, knowing full well that when anyone is undecided what to give us they will know that they are perfectly safe in choosing a dainty handkerchief, and so we sort of hold off getting any pretty handkerchiefs until after Christmas. For the woman of quiet taste there are the dainty embroidered pure white ones or the fine ones with a tiny hemstitched border and the initial neatly embroidered in the corner. A very good value can be secured in these handkerchiefs, three for a dollar, all boxed in a pretty Christmas box. Then for the girls who "just adore" those brightly col-

ored little "hankys" so much in vogue now which match the suits or lend their brilliance to another wise conservative outfit, an equal number can be secured for the same amount.

If you want something which will please small son or brother, a flash light with batteries which can be replaced, will surely set him smiling on Christmas morn.

Another gift which is always a safe one to give when you are in doubt as to just what the recipient may desire, is a box of plain, good white stationery. Better the small-sized box with the good quality paper, than the fancy box, for as sure as you indulge in the gayly decorated Christmas boxes, you will find that the quality of the paper is inferior.

However, the above are simply suggestions. You who are with the members of your family daily, hear them wishing for some little luxury they cannot afford and resolve to get it for them. Do not despair if you cannot

sends us the following very excellent suggestions as to the method of canning without sugar:

### Fruit Canning When Sugar Is Short

Having noticed your editorial on the sugar shortage and the difficulty farm wives have in obtaining it for their canning, I must say a word. Of course if it is possible it is more convenient to use the sugar as you can your fruit, but I have canned many quarts without sugar, even when it was plentiful. When berries and summer fruits come on all at once, it takes considerable money to obtain sugar enough to care for it so I have made a practice of canning without used for pies are canned sour; the used for pies are canned sour; the pie is finer in flavor, more like fresh pie, if sweetened when made. Much of the fruit intended for preserves is also canned sour and then during the winter when the sugar is more plentiful and the demands on my purse

utes again, and repeat the heating and cooling for four to six days, according to how rapidly the water is drawn out and the syrup is absorbed. The fruit plumps slowly, and the gradual increase in the density of the syrup caused by the many cookings insures tender fruit which is filled with syrup. After the fruit is transparent and bright, lift it from the syrup and dry in the sun or in a cool oven.

**DEAR LADDIE:**—We like the M. B. F. fine and are sending our renewal today. As you asked us to send helpful hints I thought I would send this little story, as most women enjoy a new recipe. Yours for the good of the farmer.—Mrs. J. G. Van Luren, Durand, Mich., R. 1.

### "Those Who Waste Not, Want Not"

"Well, Aunt Anna, what are you doing now?" exclaimed the guest, pulling up a low, splint-bottom chair. "New potatoes on a winter night?" she quizzed curiously.

Aunt Anna nodded and smiled friendly-like. "They're a pretty good substitute for new potatoes," she said "and I cook 'em the same way; heat 'em up with cream and a bit of butter and season nice with pepper and salt and sometimes for a change a sprinkle of parsley out of my window box. In fact, pa and I like 'em better'n really new potatoes. Pa always takes the trouble when he digs 'em to pick up and sort out all the little potatoes. 'Waste not, want not,' pa always says; but I sometimes think it's because he likes the little ones best. You know they are of a much richer flavor, just a nice, good, rich bite in each one. The larger ones are coarse-grained, and sometimes hollow, and sometimes black at the center," said Aunt Anna.

"But aren't these perfectly awful to peel?" inquired the guest, "so small?"

"Oh, I take 'em when I have time," rejoined her hostess. "Now, this morning I was ironing and it wasn't a bit of trouble to cook enough of these small potatoes all sorted as they were, for several messes. They peel easier cold, so I just drained 'em when they were done, and set 'em aside; and now this afternoon when I'm sort of tired, it's a real rest to sit here in my sunny window and peel potatoes. What I don't want to warm up tonight I'll cover and set in a cool place. They'll keep nice for two or three days."

"And you cook them like new potatoes?" mused the guest.

"Oh no, not always," hastened Aunt Anna. "There's lots of ways to serve little potatoes. Sometimes I make a cream sauce and just heat 'em up so. And again, I pile 'em around a bit of butter if the meat is pretty lean and sprinkle 'em with pepper and salt and put in the oven to brown over. They're as nice fixed that way as baked potatoes, and that's as nice as anything ever gets to be," affirmed Aunt Anna positively. But sometimes on special occasions, I go to a little more trouble. I make a thin cream sauce; put a layer of it in a baking dish, then a layer of little potatoes salted and peppered, then a sprinkling of dried beef shredded real fine, and more cream sauce, and so on till my dish is two-thirds full. Over the top I sprinkle half a cup of grated cheese and flatten it down with a spoon. It doesn't take long to bake with a good fire, and it makes a supper dish that's real appetizing and nourishing," said Aunt Anna, "and most folks like it I notice."

"It sounds awfully good," sighed the week-end guest hungrily.

Aunt Anna glanced up with a whimsical little smile. "That's the way I was calculating to fix these for supper, now," she said.—Aunt Jessica.

### The Lone Tree

**A**LL SUMMER long it stood out there

A stripling tree, ill-shaped and poor.

The field that mothered it seemed bare

As any wind-blown Scottish moor.

I saw it first one sunny day

As I was passing in a train

And something in me seemed to say

"There stands a tree which grew in vain."

Behind it were the distant hills

On which were ranged majestic trees,

"Surely," thought I, "this weakling fills

No place in Nature's harmonies.

This is an outcast from its clan

Deserted by its fellow-kind,

Of little use to God or man."

And then I dropped it out of mind.

Then came a day in autumn, when

The woods with gold seemed all ablaze.

I passed along that way again

And turned upon the scene to gaze.

There stood the outcast, garbed in red,

Blending its scarlet with the green

And brown and purple richly spread,

No longer poor and gaunt and mean.

It seemed as if some Master Hand

Had rightly placed that lonely tree

Upon that stretch of barren land

Exactly where it ought to be.

The landscape with its splendors rare

An incompleter work had been

Without that stripling standing there

To splash its scarlet on the scene

Who knows when life's great tasks are done

But what the outcasts mean and base.

Shall, in the scenes we look upon,

Find that they also fill a place?

Perhaps as lonely trees they stand

Seemingly lost to God and man.

Yet spending their days on barren land

To serve the beauty of His plan.

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

find it in your own town. Just send on your commission to me—tell me what you want to pay and I will gladly do your shopping for you.

### OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

**I**N THIS column from week to week we will publish helpful hints sent in by subscribers, questions you wish some other reader to answer, and in fact anything and everything which you may want. It's your column. What do you want to know?

The following inquiry has been received from a subscriber. Surely there are numberless readers who know just how to wash a Lamb's Wool blanket, who will be glad to share your knowledge with not only this reader but all others who read with interest from week to week, the helpful suggestions contained in this column.

Women's Department, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING:

Could you or anyone in this department tell a reader how to wash a lamb's wool comfort? I have one to wash and am of the opinion that I could wash it with water and a good wool soap, but don't like to plunge until I get some experience. I watch this department with interest for ideas and short cuts and hope to send in a few sometime.—Mrs. W. M.

Following the issue in which we made mention of the sugar shortage, one of our practical subscribers

are not so many, I secure the sugar and make up my preserves. My jelly is made the same way. I cook and strain the fruit, heat the juice and can. It will keep indefinitely.—B. E. M.

Editor Woman's Dept. M. B. F.:

I am a reader of your farm paper and think the department for the women very helpful. Could you print a receipt in this department, for citron peel to be used in fruit cakes? I have a number of citron on hand that I would like to utilize in this way but have not been able to find out just how to make it.—Mrs. H. S. C.

The following recipe is one which is good for any fruit. You can use it for watermelon, orange and lemon peel as well as citron. Therefore we are sure that many of our readers will be glad to get it as citron peel is not only delicious in fruit cake, but is a wonderful improvement for mince pies.

### Candied Fruit

The fruit to be candied should be washed; peeled or pared, if necessary, cut or sliced and dropped into boiling water for two or three minutes. Drain well; cover with syrup made by boiling one pound of sugar for each pound of fruit with one cupful of water. Boil rapidly for fifteen minutes; remove from the fire and allow to stand over night. The next morning boil for ten or fifteen minutes





**DEAR CHILDREN:** A large number of very good Thanksgiving pictures have been received, and I am sure that our artist is going to have a great task deciding which is the prize winner. However, the week of Thanksgiving you will see the prize picture published. Right here let me remind you again that, although the colored pictures are very pretty, they will not reproduce or show up in our paper as we use only a black and white print as you know, therefore when sending in drawings which you hope will win a prize, send them in black and white.

You know I told you in my little Christmas letter which so large a number of you have received, that if the prize you wanted for a Christmas present wasn't there to tell me what you most wanted and I would tell you how many subscribers you must get to earn it. One of our little readers got so anxious that he couldn't wait, but he seemed to know that if it was at all possible I would send him what he wanted so he sent on three subscribers and before this paper reaches you, Harold McDonald, of Evart, will have received the gift he most wanted, a flash light.

When we were packing Christmas gifts the other day, one of the ladies in the office wanted to buy a football for her small son, and was very disappointed when I told her that she would have to go to the stores for it, for the balls I had were only for the boys who won them—none are sold, so all stand an equal chance of winning just what they work for. Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the fifth time I have written to you and I like to write. Thanks to Anna Boudro and Katherine MacNaughton for writing to me. I will write a story of "In a Minute." Love to all the boys and girls. Your friend, as ever, Ruth McShea, Rosebud, Michigan.

**In a Minute**  
Once upon a time there was a little girl about 10 years old and her name was Laura. She was always saying "in a minute." One day her bird got on the floor and the door was open as somebody is always doing. The cat came in the house and grabbed the bird and out the door he went. Laura's mother hollered to her to come and get the bird and she said "in a minute, as soon as I get this line of drawing done," and there was a wild chase on the lawn. She came in the house with the bird in her hand crying and her mother said, "there may be very many things that will happen in a minute," and it taught her a lesson. So she never forgot it and always came when she was spoken to.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a little girl ten years old and in the fourth grade at school. I have hazel eyes and brown curly hair. I live on a farm of eighty acres. We have three cows, three calves. We have three horses. We have about 30 hens and about 40 young chickens. For pets I have 8 rabbits and two dogs and two kittens. I have three brothers, Clyde, age 7 years, Warren, 3 years and Waive, 17 months. I can cook, bake and do some parts of house work. There are 17 children in our school. I want to pick up potatoes to earn my own Christmas money. I think the Doo Dads are funny little things. I wish some of the girls of the M. B. F. would write to me. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am sending a picture for Halloween. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Thelma Woodard, McBride, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old. My birthday is the 6th of May. I am in the 7th grade at school. I like to go to school quite well. I started to school when I was 5 years old and have not missed a grade yet. I have written to you before but my letter was not in print. I like to read the Doo Dads, letters and stories very much. I live in town. We own a 160 acre farm the first house out of the corporation. I have two brothers, Roy and Clarence and one sister, Minnie. My school teacher's name is Miss Rourke. We live right across the road from the station. We used to have a Ford car but we sold it the first of June and expect to have another one. I hope to see my letter in print. Well my letter is getting long so will close. Ezaliah Sherman.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am in the seventh grade. We live on an 80 acre farm. We had three horses but we sold one and now we have only two. We have three milking cows two heifers, five calves and nine sheep. I have four brothers and

seven sisters, my brothers' names are August, Alfred, Rudolph and John. My sisters' names are Anna, Teresa, Marie, Pauline, Edna, Mildred and Minnie. I also have one pet, her name is Mizzie and one dog; his name is Dewey. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads very much. The puzzle which was in the M. B. F. was an ostrich. Am hoping my letters will be in print. Ida Schleben, Rogers, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very well. I like to read the letters from the girls and boys and I would like to hear from them. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I like my teacher very well, her name is Miss Kreutzer. We are having vacation now. We have three cats. We have not had the paper for a long time. When I was trying to win the contest of the great men and the next week the paper didn't come. I would like to see this letter in the paper next week. Goodby, from Dorothy Briggs, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once and was going to write again but I lost your address and just found it. I am going to send in a little drawing bye and bye for Thanksgiving, see if I can't get a prize too. In the M. B. F. we got this week I saw a story in it and the title of it was "Marjorie Daw" and it made me think of my little baby sister, her name is Marjorie. I would like very much to become a member of the Christmas Club. Please tell me all about it. From Miss Violet Grover, Wiscroset, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 14 years old. I am through the eighth grade. I have four brothers, they all go to school except one. We live on an eighty acre farm. We have eleven cows and five calves, also four horses. I also wish to join the Christmas Club. Please send me a list of prizes and rules of the Club. Find enclosed a drawing for the Thanksgiving contest. Hope I get a prize. Yours truly, Irma McCormick, Lansing, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and have written to you once before. I am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is my sister. I like her fine. I have two brothers and one sister. My brother's

#### WHAT CAN A LITTLE CHAP DO?

By John Ovenham

What can a little chap do  
For his country and for you?  
What can a little chap do?

He can shun all that's mean,  
He can keep himself clean,  
Both without and within—  
That's one good thing he can do.

His soul he can brace  
Against everything base,  
And the trace will be seen  
All his life in his face—  
That's a very fine thing he can do.

He can look to the Light,  
He can keep his thought white,  
He can fight the great fight,  
He can do with his might  
What is good in God's sight—  
Those are excellent things he can do.

Though his years be but few,  
He can march in the queue  
Of the Good and the Great,  
Who battle with fate  
And won through—  
That's a wonderful thing he can do.

And—in each little thing  
He can follow the King;  
Yes, in each smallest thing  
He can follow the King—  
He can follow the Christ, the King.  
—From Princess Mary's Gift Book.

ers' names are Lloyd and Clarence. My sister's name is Donna. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have four horses and two colts. For pets I have a dog and two cats. Will close, hoping to see some of my unknown friends sometime. Your friend, Miss Lena Bearss, Memphis, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Marie Williams. I have two sisters and two brothers. For pets I have a dog, cat and goat. We have a cow and a calf. We live in the county. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Hoping to see my letter in print. Velma McEwan, Alpine, Mich.

#### MASCULE NAME PUZZLE

1. Behead and curtail a man's name and find an untruth.
2. Behead and curtail a man's name and find an article of furniture.
3. Behead and curtail a man's name and find a tiresome person.
4. Behead and curtail a man's name and find a girl's name.
5. Behead and curtail a man's name and find to tear.

1. Felix-Lie.
2. Richard-Chair.
3. Robert-Bore.
4. Arthur-Ruth.
5. Andrew-Rend.

#### Nuts to Crack

1. What kind of cake should a jeweler eat?

Answer: Gold and silver cake.

2. What holds all the snuff in the world?

Answer: No one knows (nose.)

3. Why is a coachman like the clouds?

Answer: They both hold the reins.

4. What is it that if you name it you break it?

Answer: Silence.

5. When is it easy to read in the woods?

Answer: When autumn turns the leaves.

6. If you throw a white stone into the Red Sea, what will it become?

Answer: Wet.

7. Why doesn't Sweden send her cattle abroad?

Answer: Because she keeps her Stockholm.

8. What is the best material for kites?

Answer: Flypaper.

## Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

As pure as the lilies of the field; possessing a wonderfully delicious flavor—thoroughly nutritious and wholesome.

LILY WHITE is more than just flour. It is the best part of the choicest wheat carefully and scientifically milled into the very best flour it is possible to produce.

Thirty-five years' experience in successful milling on a million dollar investment makes LILY WHITE "The flour the best cooks use."

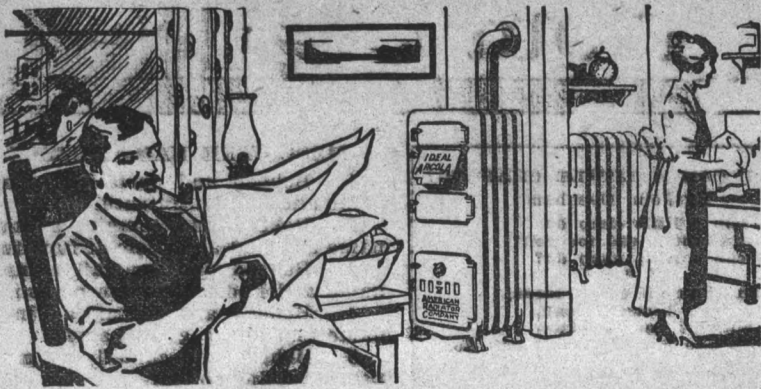
Our guarantee protects you.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,

Grand Rapids, Mich.



# Winter is Coming!



## Get Radiator Ready NOW!

Even the smallest farm cottage can now have Hot Water Radiator heating. With the invention of the IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boiler the farmer can enjoy utmost fuel-saving and have the greatest comfort all winter long.

The IDEAL-Arcola is a water-jacketed Radiator-Boiler and circulates its heat to adjoining rooms thru pipe-connected AMERICAN Radiators—making a complete, safe, and permanent heating plant. Your dealer can supply you with a complete outfit of just the proper size for warming your home—and at a very reasonable figure! Send for special booklet on the IDEAL-Arcola!

### AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

Best heat for farm home because it gives greatest comfort at least cost, better health, and less labor.



No cellar or water supply necessary! You get back the first cost even if you sell or lease, and you get big yearly fuel savings, so why delay on a sure, high-paying investment like this?

Call up your dealer today and ask him to give you an estimate for installing IDEAL AMERICAN

heating this week. It can be done in a few days in any kind of building without disturbing the family.

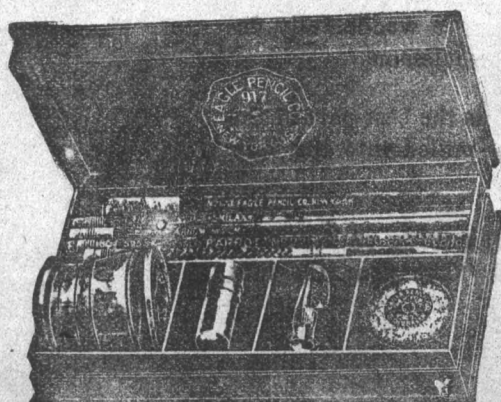
Send for our Free Heating Book We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy. Ask for booklet on "IDEAL-Arcola" if interested.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Department F-33 Chicago

## FREE! SCHOOL OUTFIT TO ANY BOY OR GIRL



This dandy outfit is just the thing you need. It contains 3 Pencils, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Combination Pen and Pencil, 12 Pen Points and Holder, 1 Pencil Sharpener, 1 Ink and Pencil Eraser, 1 Aluminum Collapsible Drinking Cup, all packed in a beautiful box.

Yours for a Little Extra Work!

All we ask you to do is to call on two of your friends and get them to subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year at \$1.00 each. Have them sign their names and address on the blank below, mail it to us and the OUTFIT will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

In consideration of your offer to give the boy or girl whose name appears below a School Outfit for two new yearly subscriptions, I hereby subscribe to Michigan Business Farming for one year.

Name	Town	R. F. D.	State	Amt. Pd.

Name of Boy or Girl getting subscribers .....

Town ..... R. F. D. .... State .....

### POULTRY IN BETTER DEMAND

The live chicken market which has been rather dull for the last several weeks firmed up a bit on Saturday last, although there were no changes in prices. Nothing but the best was in demand, however. The following prices prevailed: Spring chickens, large, 23@24c; small, 21@23c; hens, 24@25c; small hens, 18@20c; roosters, 18@19c; spring geese, 24@25c; ducks, 28@30c; turkeys, 34@35c per pound.

### FRESH EGGS IN GOOD SUPPLY

There are plenty of eggs on the Detroit market of both the fresh and packed brands. The late fall has enabled farmers to keep the market pretty well supplied, but with the coming of colder weather eggs are expected to advance rapidly. Fresh eggs are quoted by jobbers at 60@63c per dozen.

### BUTTER

The supply of butter on the Detroit market is ample to meet all demands. Buying is active. Prices paid at the opening of the week are: Fresh creamery, firsts, 60@62c; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 62@64c per lb.

### CHEESE PRICES

New York firsts, June, 34c; Michigan flats, June, 33 1-2c; Michigan flats, new make, 31 1-2c; brick, 33c; long horn, 32 1-4c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; Wisconsin twins, 31 1-4c; Wisconsin double daisies, 32c; limburger, 33@34c; domestic block Swiss, 35@40c; domestic wheel Swiss, 40@42c per lb.

### DRESSED STOCK

Dressed calves are in fairly good demand this week on the Detroit market, but hogs are dull. The recent strength in the market on live hogs had not affected the dressed hog market up to the time of going to press. Prices quoted are: Dressed calves, 21@24c; dressed hogs, 16@20c, according to weight and quality.

### CLOVERSEED HIGHER

Last week saw another advance in cloverseed. Demand is good but the supply is at times very scarce. \$30 per bushel was the price paid on the Detroit market last Saturday. Alsike was quoted at \$29.25 and timothy, \$5.50.

## Live Stock Markets Gain Strength

The reaction in the live stock market from a weak, declining condition to a stronger and advancing trend has come somewhat sooner than expected. The change is very noticeable in the hog market, and is largely accounted for by the sudden drop in receipts. The total of hogs marketed in Chicago last week was only about two-thirds of the total for the previous week showing either that farmers have their choice stock pretty well cleaned up or that they are willing to feed longer rather than sell at the present low prices. Prime hogs topped the Chicago market last week at \$14.15 which is somewhat higher than prices of the preceding month. The export business is still dull, but there is talk of buyers again entering the market upon a liberal scale. With the revival of the export business hogs will climb again, sure as preaching.

\$19.50 was the top price offered in Chicago last week for prime steers. This is the best price that has been paid for nearly three months. The market is very slow, however, for medium grades, and there is a lot of it coming into the market at this season of the year. One of the largest and most reliable commission houses in Chicago offers the following advice to live stock feeders: "We do not advocate the holding of any stock that is in finished condition nor do we see any advantage to be gained in holding stock that is not putting on beef as well as it might."

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—Cattle: closed 25 to 50c lower and dull at the decline; quality common; best heavy steers, \$12@13; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9@10; mixed steers and heifers, \$8@9; handy light butchers, \$7@7.50; light butchers, \$5.50@6.50; best cows, \$8@8.75; butcher cows, \$7@7.50; cutters, \$5.50; canners, \$5@5.25; best heavy bulls, \$7. Veal calves: Market opened steady, closing dull; best \$18@19; fair to good, \$14@16; culls, \$10@13 heavy grassers, \$6@7. Sheep and lambs: Lambs, 35 to 50c lower; sheep steady; quality common; best lambs, \$13.50@14; fair lambs, \$12@12.50; light to common lambs, \$8.50@10.50; fair to good sheep, \$6.50@7; culls and common, \$3@4.50. Hogs: Market steady; pigs, \$14.25; mixed hogs, \$15.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Hogs: 50 to 60 cents higher; bulk, \$14.50@15.10; top, \$15.25; heavy, \$14.85@15.00; medium, \$14.65@15.25; light, \$14.60@15.15; light lights, \$14.25@14.85; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$14@14.50; packing sows, \$13.50@14.25.

### BOSTON WOOL QUOTATIONS

Michigan and New York Fleeces: Fine unwashed, 63@64c; Delaine unwashed, 78@82c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 75@78c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 66@67c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 65@66c; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 65@57c; common and braid, 41@42c.

## "Keep M. B. F. coming!"

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

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

One Subscription price to all!

(ONE YEAR.....\$1)  
(THREE YEARS...\$2)  
(FIVE YEARS....\$3)

No Premiums, No free-list, but worth more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

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

Name .....

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

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

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



## Supervisors Endorse Tariff on Jap Beans

At least two boards of supervisors in Michigan have passed resolutions endorsing the efforts of the Michigan bean growers and jobbers to secure an import duty on Japanese beans. The Kent county board passed the following resolution at its meeting on October 18th:

"Whereas, the Michigan Bean Growers and Michigan Bean Jobbers' Associations are using their best efforts to secure a sufficient tariff rate on foreign beans imported into this country, that the Michigan farmers may compete on at least equal terms with the cheap labor of the Oriental bean-producing countries;

"And whereas, the County of Kent is the second most populous county in the state;

"And whereas, the supervisors of the County of Kent in regular session assembled, believing in the efforts of the Michigan Bean Growers' and Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association;

"Be it Resolved, that the Board of Supervisors so assembled endorse said efforts and a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, chairman, committee on ways and means requesting him to use his best efforts to have the necessary legislation passed to bring about the desired protection."

We understand that the board of supervisors of Shiawassee county passed a resolution of similar import.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is particularly impressed with the active co-operation accorded by some of the wide-awake country newspapers in the bean district. Mr. G. E. English, of the *Huron County Tribune*, gave over a half-page of his paper to the

announcement that appears at the bottom of this article and we understand that other newspapers were as prompt to call the attention of the bean growers to the urgent demands of the situation.

### Bean Fund Grows

The bean fund is growing very slowly. Total contributions to date amount to \$147.10, which will permit about \$49 being applied on the expenses of each delegate. This will help very materially, and while we would like additional support, we are sure that the delegates will appreciate this much assistance from the farmers. The following have contributed since our last announcement:

Total acknowledged, Nov. 1st issue	\$140.60
Edgar Burk, St. Johns	.50
R. B. Reynolds, Bendon	1.00
Geo. Wakefield, Elkton	1.00
J. T. McCullum, Breckenridge	1.00
Hugh McMillan, Freeland	1.00
Jas. Miller, Chesaning	1.00
H. F. Nelson, McBride	1.50
Farmers' Co-operative Union, Pineconing, C. Kitchen, sec'y	5.00
Harley Morgan, Bad Axe	.50
W. J. Strother, Lake Odessa	1.00
Herman Harms, Reese	1.00
Clarence Schwanebeck, Fenton	1.00
J. Fred Smith, Byron	1.00
Arnott Wood, Flushing	2.00
Henry and O. C. Hanel, Williamsburg	1.00
J. M. Knapp, Boyne City	1.00
Fraser Center Grange, Willard	
Donaldson, sec'y, Pineconing	10.00
Jas. E. McBride, Caseville	2.00
Fred Heins, Davison	1.00
Geo. Luttenbacher, St. Charles	1.00
Bert Smith, Montrose	1.00
J. Beemer, Flushing	.50
Jas. C. Bell, Stanton	1.00

## How Does Your Present Separator Compare with the SHARPLES?

**H**AS your present separator from 20 to 40 troublesome "discs," each of which must be washed after every using? There are no discs in the Sharples tubular bowl—only one small piece—washed in a jiffy!

Has your present separator a knee-low supply tank that eliminates lifting and back-strain? Has it an automatic once-a-month oiling system? Sharples is the only separator that has.

Most important of all—

Can you, with your present separator, turn slow if you're hot and tired, or fast if you're in a hurry, and still get all the butterfat—butterfat of always-even density?

You cannot answer one or all of these questions without proving positively the mechanical superiority of the

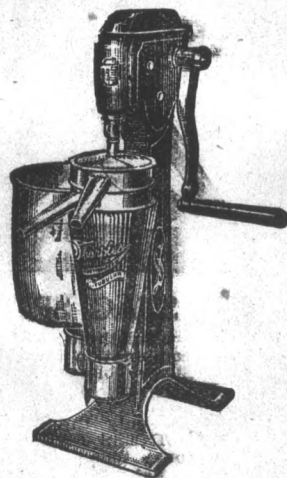
## SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

"Skims clean at any speed"

The Pioneer American Cream Separator

Write today to nearest office for catalog addressing Dept. 155

Over 2,425,000 Sharples Separators in daily use



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., West Chester, Pa.

BRANCHES: CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO TORONTO

There are no substitutes for dairy foods

DC-103

What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail this coupon and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part.

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENGS.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LGTS	LUMBER	STUMP PULVER
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	PAINT	SEEDS
BEES SUPPLIES	GUNS	MANURE SP'DR	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MACH.	NURSERY STK.	SILCO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LAMPS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSETS	FORD AUTOMOB.	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	FLOWER	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH.
CREAM SEPR.	HARROWS	ROOTING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY BAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
DRAIN TUBE	HARVESTERS	STOCK FOOD	WOOL BUYERS

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

Name .....

Address ..... E. F. D. .... State .....

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

## To the Bean Growers of Huron County

We wish to call your attention to the following article from Michigan Business Farming, of September 27 last. NOW is the time to act if you wish to raise beans at a profit:

### Bean Growers Should Take Quick Action

The tariff schedule is being arranged and readjusted at Washington. Manufacturers are working for protection, commercial lines are seeking aid to prevent alien competition, but so far no steps have been taken to protect the value from the producer to the consumer of the bean. A substantial protective tariff, enacted at once, will stabilize the market and give Michigan growers a reasonable profit on the crop. The California Bean Growers and Michigan Growers, through M. B. F., are in getting a tariff law enacted at once—our farmers cannot compete with the cheap labor of the Orient.

Will M. B. F. write Congressman Fordney today, asking him to urge a special tariff bill for the protection of the Bean Growers of the United States? We mean not wait for a special tariff bill, but to have the tariff law enacted at once—our farmers cannot compete with the cheap labor of the Orient.

If every township in the bean-growing districts send in petitions there is little doubt of a protective tariff being enacted.

Let every township act at once and keep Huron County where it always has been, at the front.

MEADE TOWNSHIP BEAN GROWERS

## Potato Exchange Adds New Associations

Associations which have been organized within the last week and have joined the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange are the Howard City Market Ass'n., the Gowen Market Ass'n., both of Montcalm County and the Sand Lake Co-operative Ass'n. of Kent County.

All of these associations have ordered their supplies of the Central Exchange and are getting ready to load potatoes and other farm products to sell for the farmer members through the Exchange.

The new association at Amble, Montcalm County, is getting ready to build a fine warehouse this winter and are preparing to handle all business for the members. They have begun to ship potatoes and have been compelled to refuse to let any more farmers join their association on account of not being able to handle all of the produce which a large membership would offer. Until they get their new warehouse ready they will have to confine their membership to the present number.

The new Marion Elevator Company has taken over the local elevator and is ready to do business. The Sand Lake Association has purchased a warehouse and is loading out potatoes at the present time.

The Rose City and West Branch Associations of Ogemaw County are doing a large amount of business and are keeping a cream tester busy all of the time besides several warehouse men and the managers. They

have been able to get the farmers much higher prices for their eggs and cream as well as for other products. They have been the means of raising the price of cream several cents to the farmers and in one instance obtained 20 cents more for their eggs than the farmers had been receiving.

The business of the Exchange has increased to such an extent this season that they had to put on another salesman to help in the handling of that department. The new salesman is a brother of Mr. G. E. Prater, Jr., who has been our salesman for the past year. W. A. Prater the new salesman has been with the North American Fruit Exchange for a number of years handling some of their large accounts as salesman and the Potato Growers' Exchange is very fortunate in being able to have his able assistance for their regular salesman.

The products of the Potato Exchange is moving very rapidly and is being put upon the market in such good condition that the buying trade is recognizing the better values in it than in the produce of the ordinary buyer.

The movement of apples through the Exchange has been very large this season and the prices which the Exchange has been able to return to the growers has been very satisfactory.—W. O. Cribbs, Field Extension Agent.



## BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

**5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE.** To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dep't., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## FARMS & LANDS

**80 ACRES, 55 ACRES CLEARED AND STUMPED.** Well fenced. Good buildings. Will give part time. Interest 5 per cent. Inquire Frank Thayer, Twinning, Mich.

**80-A BIG MICHIGAN MONEY-MAKER** \$5,400. This farm has yielded 300 bu. potatoes per acre, 30 bu. wheat, 60 bu. oats, other crops in proportion; on improved road, near fine RR town. Bumper crops from 55 acres machine worked loam soil tillage, clay subsoil; 25 acres wire-fenced pasture; home-use wood, great variety fruit. 2-story 6-room house, basement, stock barn, poultry, hog, corn houses, etc. \$5,400 gets all part cash. Details page 75 Strout's Fall Catalog, 100 pages farm bargains 23 states; copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

**80 ACRES GOOD CLAY LOAM LAND** for sale. 55 acres cleared; 2 1-2 miles from market. Good house and barn; 55 acres under cultivation; bargain at \$4,000. For sale on reasonable terms. **ANDREW W. ORR, Blanchard, Mich.**

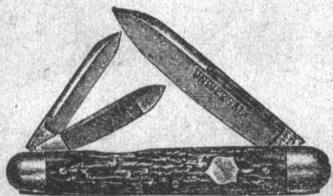
**FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF** farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. **CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.**

**I WANT TO BUY A SMALL POULTRY** and fruit farm near city. Address Box 12, R 3, Gladwin, Mich.

**TO SITTLE AN ESTATE; NICELY** located water power farm and feed mill doing a fine business. Dairy farm in connection. Excellent opportunity for a man with one or two sons to engage in a profitable business. Write for description. Low price and easy terms. **H. D. Ostrander, Morley, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—ARBOR LAWN STOCK** farm of 110 acres located in the rich dairy county of Livingston on state road, 7 miles from Howell, one of the greatest Holstein centers in the U. S. Clay loam soil, very productive, well drained, good buildings, tile silo and milking machine. On milk and mail routes, 2 1-2 miles from depot, elevator and stock yards. A very pleasant home. **W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.**

### FREE! FREE!



### THE STAG SPECIAL

Equipped with three blades, one of which is a combination ink scratcher and nail file. Silver bolsters and lined with brass. Blades are of highly tempered steel.

**YOURS** for only three new subscriptions to **BUSINESS FARMING** at \$1.00 each. Get busy today. Call on three of your friends, get them to subscribe. Send us their subscriptions and the knife will be sent prepaid without cost.

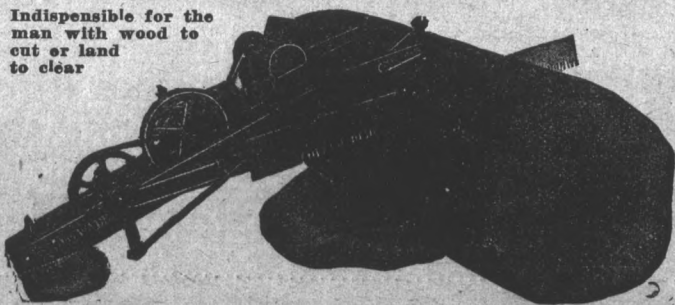
Michigan Business Farming,  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

### FOR BEST NET RESULTS

SHIP TO  
**CULOTTA & JULL**  
Enough Said Detroit, Mich.

## THE WADE PORTABLE GASOLINE DRAG SAW

Indispensable for the  
man with wood to  
cut or land  
to clear



**FOR SALE BY S. N. CASTLE & CO.,**  
CONSTANTINE, MICH  
Price of the Wade \$165. F. O. B. Constantine.

## 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.**

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC INSPECTORS;** Splendid pay and expenses; travel if desired; unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet C. M. 62. **Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.**

**FOR SALE—THREE MULES, 2 FIVE** months old, one yearling, dark browns, well matched, for price and terms address, **F. L. Irish, Owosso, Mich.**

**WRITE FOR SOUVENIR, GIVING** photos and plans of Sioux City's new \$4,000,000.00 Alfalfa and Cereal Milling Company's Plant, no cost to you. Alfalfa & Cereal Milling Company, Grain Exchange Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

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

**WANTED—Small quantity of buck-**wheat horley. Please state price. Address Box A, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**FOR SALE—CHEESE MAKING OUT-**fit. Address, L. Simpson, Charlotte, Michigan, R 11.

**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.

## SOY BEANS WANTED

If you expect to have any Soy Beans this year we shall be glad to have you submit samples with the amount and variety. Ask for envelopes.  
**O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.**  
No. 2 Main St. Marysville, O.

## Seeds Wanted

Michigan Grown

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.**

## 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.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

**LOOK** We offer a large registered Holstein bull calf, 9 per cent white with excellent breeding for a \$50 Liberty Bond. Send for pedigree and photo.  
**W. O. HENDREE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.**

# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

**ANTRIM (W.)—Farmers doing a little** of everything. Potatoes most all dug. Weather variable. Heavy rain recently. Farmers selling potatoes, hogs, and cattle. Potatoes bring about \$1.10 per bushel. About 20c per cwt. better through Potato Growers' Exchange than local buyers will pay. Latest offerings on hogs, 11c alive.—**N. T. V.**

**IOSCO—Farmers are ploughing and** attending auction sales for some reason the farmers are selling their farms and we are having auction sales at the rate of two or three a week. Nothing much going to market. Potato harvest over with a small crop of white potatoes is the report. The contract or red potatoes was a large crop. Beans not threshed yet. The grain was a very light crop.—**A. L.**

**CLARE—Crops are all harvested and** farmers are finishing the bean threshing and fall plowing. Beans are the best in years, with good yield and practically no culls. The following prices were offered at Harrison last week: Wheat, \$2.00 oats, 70c; rye, \$1.20; No. 1 light mixed, \$2.5; rye straw, \$10; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$5.85; potatoes, \$1.75 cwt.; hens, 18c; springers, 18c; butter, 52c; butterfat, 64c; hogs, 12c.—**V. W.**

**MONROE (W. C.)—We are having** some wet weather last week. It is bad for husking and digging potatoes. Some farmers are through husking, and have started fall plowing. Wheat is looking fine. Some is getting quite a heavy top. Auctions are coming thick these days, and farm stuff moves at a fair figure, especially cows are going high, from \$75 to \$200. Farms are still changing hands and the price is still going up.—**W. H. L.**

**MECOSTA—Potato digging is nearly** over. Some are husking corn and some are plowing beans. Threshing is nearly done. We have had plenty of rain lately. Some are selling potatoes and beans. Others are holding their crop. The following prices were offered at Hersey: Wheat, \$2.07; corn, \$1.20; oats, 64c; rye, \$1.20; No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 1 light mixed, \$22; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6; red kidney \$7; potatoes, \$1.75 cwt.; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 50c.—**L. M.**

**SAGINAW (S. W.)—The beans are** about all threshed. They were better than most of the farmers expected and the quality is fine. We are having good roads and weather for harvesting sugar beets. They are turning a good tonnage to the acre. There is a lot of fall plowing being done. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: Wheat, \$2.05; oats 65c; No. 1 timothy, \$19; No. 1 light mixed, \$18; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 56c.—**G. L.**

**CALHOUN—Farmers have their seed-**ing done. Potatoes dug and are husking corn. Potatoes are not a large crop but are very nice. They are worth \$1.25 per bushel. There is some very good corn. The weather is fine, lots of rain. Grain is looking fine. The prices paid in Battle Creek are: wheat, \$2.13@2.15; oats, 75c; rye, \$1.25; No. 1 timothy, \$28; potatoes, \$1.25; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; butter, 60c; eggs, 66c; lmsb, 10@14c; hogs, 12c; lambs, 10@14c; beef cows, 5@7c; veal calves, 10@18c.—**C. E. B.**

**TUSCOLA—Farmers husking corn and** ulowing. Lots of rain now. Soil is too wet to work on clay land. Farmers are selling potatoes at Mayville, the only place they are buying just now. We are getting \$1.05 a bushel. One man took in 200 bushel in one day and did the same for three whole days running with a 14 mile haul, that is, with a Ford truck. The following prices were offered at Caro November 1: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.70; oats, 63c; rye, \$1.13; No. 1 timothy, \$15; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.25; potatoes, \$1.00; onions, \$2; cabbage, 1 and one half cents per lb.—**H. B. C.**

**LAPEER—Farmers are busy finishing** fall plowing and corn husking. The weather has been very good until the last few days when we have had some rain which will help the wheat and rye. Some lambs and hogs going to market. Not many cattle being sold now. Hay is at a standstill. The following prices were offered at Imlay City on Nov. 1: Wheat, \$2.10; Oats, 60c; rye, \$1.20; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$18; No. 1 light mixed, \$16; straw, rye, \$6; potatoes, \$1.15; onions, \$2; hens, 18c; springers, \$18@20c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 64c; eggs, 60c; sheep, \$5@6; lambs, \$10@12; hogs, \$12; beef steers, \$8; beef cows, \$5@6; veal calves \$15@17.—**C. A. B.**

**MISSAUKEE—Farmers are trying to** finish their rye sowing but it is so wet most of them cannot get on the ground. What rye that is up is looking good and the same with wheat. Potatoes nearly all dug and turned out better than expected. What corn that was not put in silos is in the field yet and is being damaged by the rains. There was a threshing machine Co. formed at Stittsville recently. They purchased a grain separator, tractor, engine and tank. The officers are Chas. Bickel, pres.; H. E. Nowlin, sec., and Leon Sherman, Treas. The following prices were offered at Lake City: No. 1 light mixed, \$30; potatoes, \$1.90 per bu.; hens, 16c; springers, 16c; turkeys, 28c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 50c.—**H. E. Nowlin.**



**MONROE (N. E.)—We have been hav-**ing finest kind of fall weather, some have finished husking corn, lots of corn to husk yet, it is a good quality, all hard but does not yield as good as expected, ears are short. Having a good rain today. Wheat looks fine, acreage small, very few potatoes raised here, some shipped in, they cost \$1.55 per bushel at Newport off the car. Lots of farms for sale also a great number of auction sales, poor attendance and not selling good at all within 40 per cent of two months ago. There is no regular price for anything, buyers are buying as cheap as they can, not much moving, pretty well sold out.—**G. L. S.**

**LAPEER—Farmers beginning to sell** their surplus hay and beginning to fall plow. Stock looks good also fall wheat and rye. Rains during the last month are helping late pastures. Many farmers selling stock on account of shortage of feed owing to the dry summer. Many farmers are selling out by auction sales on account of scarcity of farm labor and high wages in the cities. The following prices are being paid for farm produce at Lapeer: wheat, No. 1 red, \$2.10; corn, \$1.80; oats, 70c; rye, \$1.25; No. 1 timothy, \$22; No. 1 light mixed, \$21; rye straw, \$8; wheat-oat straw, \$8; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6 cwt.; potatoes, \$1.05; onions, \$2; springers, 16@19c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 66c; eggs, 55c; sheep, 6c; lambs, 10c; hogs, 11c; veal calves, live, 14@17c; wool, 60c; apples, \$2@2.50.—**H. E. R.**

**MASON—Farmers are digging pota-**toes, picking apples, husking corn and getting their root crops into winter quarters. Frequent rains keep the soil wet but not enough to hinder fall plowing except in the low places perhaps. Crops generally have moved to market. Not much has been held. Chas. G. Pedersen of Amber has a fine crop of potatoes averaging around 18 to 19 salable potatoes to a hill. One hill contained 42 potatoes of which 22 were salable. He has not yet finished digging so the yield per acre is not known. The Mason County Farm Bureau met at Scottville, Saturday, October 25, at which time membership dues were fixed at \$5 for the county and \$5 for the state. A membership drive is to be put on soon. The following prices were offered at Scottville recently: Potatoes, \$1.05@1.08 per bushel; hens, 18c; springers, 18c; butterfat, 67c; eggs, 55c.—**B. M.**

**SHIawassee—Farmers are securing** their corn crop. Bean threshing is nearly all done, many are holding theirs on account of uncertain market. Wheat in ground is showing well. Weather conditions being very favorable for its growth the past two weeks. Very little, if any, wheat was sown in this section until after October 1, owing to the dry fall, but the rains of the past few days have been very favorable for the late planted wheat. The following prices were offered at Corunna on November 1: Wheat, red, \$2.10; white, \$2.08; corn, 80c@1.01; oats, 67c; rye, \$1.20; No. 1 timothy, \$20; No. 1 light mixed, \$18; straw, rye, \$7; wheat-oat, \$6; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$5; potatoes, firsts, \$1.10; culls, 40c; onions, \$1.20; cabbage, 3c per lb.; hens, 21c; springers, 22@24c; ducks, 18c; butter, 62c; eggs, 58c; sheep, \$6.50@7.00; milch cows, \$125@150; veal calves, 18@20c; wool, 72c; apples, \$2; grapes, 8c per lb.—**D. H. M.**

**MANISTEE—The fall crops are about** all gathered except corn and the most of that is in silos. Some are thinking of shredding the stalks if it will stop raining long enough to let the corn dry. Potatoes are nice but light crop. Beans the same in these parts. Some farmers are putting up silos others are letting theirs stand empty. There is nothing selling here except apples and they are about all gone. Hogs took a drop here so don't have much about them. There are lots of auction sales but there don't seem to be anxious to buy, all want to sell. Feeding cattle is at a standstill as feed is too high. The following prices were offered here recently: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.20; oats, 52c; rye, \$1.20; No. 1 timothy, \$40; No. 1 light mixed, \$35; rye, \$12; wheat oat \$16; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1; hens, 16; springers, 18c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 62c; hogs 12c; beef steers, 6c; beef cows, 5c; apples, \$1.50@2.50.—**C. H. S.**



## Farmer Makes Himself Known in Washington

(Continued from page 3)

he declared modestly, at a hearing before a Congressional committee. He says he once worked on a farm. Since then he has continued to study economics from the vantage point of a soap box before a lower East Side crowd in New York, while talking radicalism to them, and while reading the persuasive literature of the single tax propagandists and the forceful sayings of the Plumb Plan literateurs, and others who profess to believe that social ownership of almost everything is the great cure-all for the great dissatisfied.

"At the National Board of Farm Organizations, the chairman of the board is Milo Campbell, an able lawyer who owns a dairy in Michigan and is the secretary of an active, efficient organization known as the National Milk Producers. But Mr. Campbell does not spend much time in Washington. In charge of the office is Charles A. Lyman, secretary. He owns a farm in Wisconsin and gives it "absent treatment," creating the callouses on his hands by working a stenographer, a press agent, stencil cutter, duplicating machine and an addressing machine overtime and very efficiently. But Mr. Lyman is handicapped in his efforts to keep his board before as wide a public as Professor Atkeson and Mr. Hampton can reach, because each of them has an honest-to-goodness printed "organ," and Mr. Lyman's effort to keep up by using a duplicator greatly interferes with his successful efforts to secure legislation.

"So much for the personnel. Now for what they really represent. The National Grange only represents itself. It is composed of thirty-three state granges, some weak and some very strong, totalling, they say in their literature, "more than seven thousand subordinate granges, and six or seven hundred thousand active grangers." It is a secret society with pass words and initiations and regalia, but it is more than fifty years old and has been active in securing a large part of the legislation to help farmers during most of that period.

"The Farmers' National Headquarters claims to represent a number of separate groups of farmers. Analysis seems to indicate that it represents just the radical groups, and radical parts of other groups. Evidence and credentials fail to show that it actually represents the Non-

Partisan League, but that it claims to do so on occasion indicates the wish. The radical state granges in Washington, Oregon and Colorado are affiliated with Hampton's headquarters instead of their own. Certain state units of the Farmers' Union are found foregathering here. Mr. Hampton, when he wishes to function with great force, organizes a "National Committee" and now has one on transportation which is for government ownership of everything in sight; one on packing plants, also for government ownership; one on each of such other topics as is capable of being twisted into a policy of radicalism.

"In the National Board of Farm Organizations is found a group of mutual admiration associations, with a fine showing on paper, and an organization so loose and elastic that at any semi-annual meeting any one organization which seriously wished to do so, could without difficulty, capture the whole board and all its assets and liabilities. It includes one State Grange which flocks by itself, Pennsylvania; the national officers of the Farmers' Union (while the state officers of its two biggest state Unions are with Mr. Hampton); the president of the Farmers' National Congress (whose constituents refused by a three to one vote to join); the National Agricultural Organization Society which now has at least a dozen members; the National Council of Co-operative Associations, another overhead association; the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, which exists only in Gifford Pinchot's office desk; the American Association for Agricultural Legislation, all college professors, the Jewish Farmers' Federation, not represented at the last meeting; and finally, the various dairymen's organizations, real farmers, with a real reason for federation, real members and real officers.

"The weakness of this board was shown in its September session where less than twenty men representing national agriculture other than those from the nearby states, were in attendance. If, for example, the Pennsylvania State Grange had wished to do so, it could have easily put enough men in the gathering to have elected its own program. The fact that no one does this is the best indication of the importance of this organization."

## Farm Loan Question Box

(So many inquiries are received at this office relative to the federal farm loan system that we have decided to inaugurate a question and answers column. The information presented below is taken from a bulletin issued by the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul and covers most of the questions we have received. Any reader desiring information not given below is requested to write us.)

**What is a Federal Farm Loan?**—It is a loan made to farmers through the Federal Farm Loan System, by a Federal Land Bank, upon real estate mortgage security. This system was established by Act of Congress, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act which became a law July 17, 1916. The Federal Land Bank of this district, (No. 7) is located in St. Paul, Minnesota, and is chartered to do business in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

**Is a Federal Farm Loan different from a simple interest loan?** If so, in what respects?—Yes, a Federal Farm Loan differs in many particulars from a simple interest loan. The most important advantages of a Federal Farm Loan are:

1. Low rate of interest.
2. Long term of loan.
3. Amortization plan of repayment of loan.

The rate of interest at this time is 5½%, which rate is uniform throughout the United States.

Federal Farm Loans run for a period of 34½ years, but can be repaid in part or in full at any interest date after five years from date of loan.

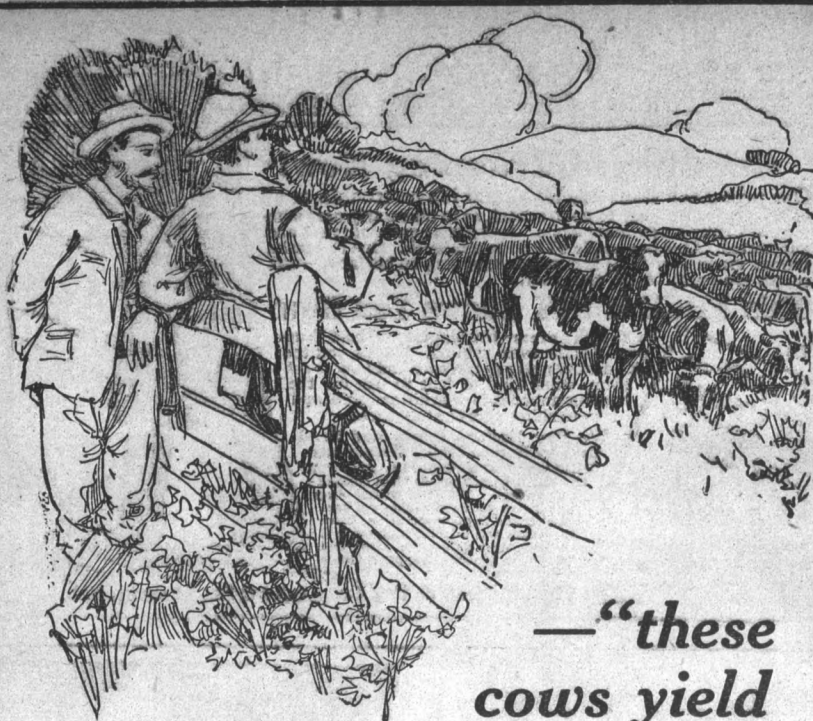
All Federal Farm Loans are made on the Amortization Plan. The mortgage never falls due, thus relieving

the farmer from any anxiety about its renewal; the semi-annual payment of \$32.50 on each \$1,000 is all that ever falls due.

**Give an example of an Amortized loan.**—A farmer who borrows \$1,000 through the Federal Farm Loan System pays \$65 a year in semi-annual payments of \$32.50 each, until the loan is discharged. This is of course 6½% of the sum borrowed. We commonly say that he is paying 5½% interest and 1% on the principal. But the way it works out is this: His first payment is applied as follows: \$27.50 on interest and \$5.00 on principal. The interest on the next payment is figured at 5½% on the reduced amount of principal of \$995.00 (because of his first payment on principal of \$5.00) and is applied as follows: \$27.36 on interest and \$5.14 on the principal. He continues making payments of \$32.50 each six months during the 34½ years, but the interest payment is constantly growing smaller and the payment on the principal is steadily growing larger, so that at the end of the thirty-four years, he is paying \$1.71 interest and \$30.79 on the principal. By means of his small payments his principal is reduced little by little so that at the end of 34½ years it is completely wiped out.

**In what amounts and on what basis are Federal Farm Loans made?**

Federal Farm Loans are made in amounts from \$100 to \$10,000. The maximum amount that can be loaned on any farm is 50% or one-half of the appraised value of the land, plus 20% or one-fifth of the appraised value of the permanent insured improvements.



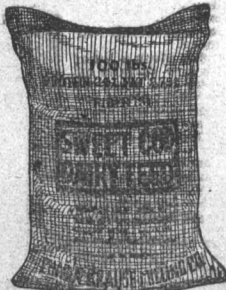
—“these cows yield more milk than yours and I never force them—”



Krause Dairy Feed contains nine high grade ingredients but no alfalfa nor molasses. Cows like it. A complete analysis of this and all other Krause and Badger Feeds is published in convenient booklet form. It will be sent to you free upon request.



Badger Monopoly Feed is milled from cleaned whole corn, barley and oats by our individual process. It furnishes an ideal carbohydrate portion of the cow's ration because it is bulky, sweet and easily digested—and supplies the necessary energy to turn feed into milk. Cows like it.



Badger Sweet Cud is a scientific mixture of alfalfa meal, cotton seed meal, gluten feed, brewers grains, malt sprouts and a small percentage of molasses which adds palatability and aroma and induces cows to drink their needed quantity of water. Cows like it.

You cannot govern the fat percentage of milk and you cannot force the cow to yield more than a healthy normal supply without ruining the cow. Therefore, the obvious course is to bring up the body endurance, health and strength to the very highest point. When we effect this, we secure the greatest milk yield and the richest milk that nature intended that particular breed of cow to produce without forcing.

Badger Monopoly Feed is the only carbohydrate feed of its kind; no other feed can provide such body-strength and energy. On the other hand either Badger Sweet Cud or Krause Dairy Feed will supply the extra protein which is so needed for high milk-production.

When used in combination these are the perfect, balanced safe ration for cows.

Consult us about your feeding problems; for fifteen years we have been milling the finest and most carefully prepared dairy feeds. We are able to advise you how to maintain the health of your cows and how to keep your milk supply up to its fullest extent without forcing and ruining your herd.

The best Feed Dealer in your locality sells Krause and Badger Feeds.

If he cannot supply you with exactly what you wish, send us his name and you will be supplied promptly.

Write for our free folder on increasing milk yield.

**Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.**  
816 Cliff St. Milwaukee, Wis.



# Boys! It's a Big Year For Easy Money

## Get Started Trapping Now!

Our prices for skins are high, and it's no trouble at all to make enough money to go to school, or to take a trip next summer, or to buy a new automobile. Just get a bunch of traps and get started. One boy made \$77.50 in one week. One Nebraska farmer made over \$3000 last season trapping on his farm—and prices are much higher this year.

## This FREE BOOK Shows You How

(3) Just off the press—the biggest and best Trappers' Guide ever printed. It tells you the kind of traps to get, where and how to set them, what kind of bait to use for the various animals, how to kill and skin, and how to ship to get the top prices.

We Pay Highest Prices and Send Cash by Return Mail. We are manufacturers and tanners, and can pay much higher prices than commission houses. We are within easy reach, and your shipments get here quickly and in good condition. Save our name and address and write it on your first shipment; also send postal for Lincoln Trappers' Guide and Price List.

Send Name Today

Lincoln Hide & Fur Co., 1034 Q St., Lincoln, Neb.

# RAW FURS WANTED

Mr. RAW FUR SHIPPER—We want your raw furs. Put your own assortment on them and mail us a copy. If we cannot net you more than you expect, we will return them to you, express paid. Our price list is yours for the asking.

Milton Schreiber & Co.—Raw Furs

Dept. U  
138-140  
West  
29th Street

NEW  
YORK  
CITY



# TRAPPERS!

Get More For Your Furs and Quicker Returns This Year

This is your year to make big money. Your furs will bring twice and three times the price you got in the old days. Be sure to get all they are worth. Ship to

**RUMBAUGH**  
DES MOINES, I.A.

I have made thousands of friends among trappers in a few years because I treat them right—always pay top prices—grade fairly—don't charge commissions—mail your check a few hours after I get your bundle, and will hold your furs separate on request, and return them if not satisfied with your returns. Mail me names and addresses of two trapper friends today and I will send you FREE a set of my Stretching Board Patterns, trapping laws for your state and my up-to-the-minute market report.

W. R. RUMBAUGH, 39 Southwest Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa

# ROGERS ST. LOUIS

## Trapper's Guide—FREE!

Trappers and Shippers—don't wait, write in to-day for Rogers big improved Trappers' Guide—it's free. The biggest, best work of its kind—hang the cover on your wall—it's full of color and action—meant for real outdoor men.

Complete lists of traps and trapper's supplies at lowest prices—Game laws—all the haunts and habits of the fur bearers—every trapper needs it—and it's FREE. Rogers pays highest prices, quickest cash, and shipping charges on furs—deals direct with you, the square deal way—grading done by experts. No commission charged. Write today for Trapper's Guide—get prices and mark it reports all winter through—Service F—don't delay—send card today. Address Dept. 169

**ROGERS FUR CO. ST. LOUIS**

# SKUNKS

Minks, Coons and Muskrats our specialty. Get higher prices and quicker service by shipping your furs to the old reliable, the house that made St. Joseph famous as a fur market. Send name for shipping tags and market letter. **T. JOSEPH HIDE & FUR COMPANY** 2nd Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

# LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

Then we have recently got out another we call our Fashion book, wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also fur garments remodeled and repaired.

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company, 571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

# TRAPPERS

Not the Oldest Nor the Largest BUT

the equal in business integrity of any fur house that sends out Reliable Quotations.

**JAMES P. ELLIS**

Established 1899

**RAW FURS**

37-39 Mill St., Middletown, N. Y. Reliable Quotations Mailed Free

# SOME TRAPPING TRICKS FOR BOYS ON THE FARM

The trapping season will soon be at hand, and it is high time for farm boys to get out the traps and prepare for a profitable catch of fur. There was never a time in history when the pelts of our common fur-bearers were so much in demand or so valuable as at present—not even those days just following the Civil War. Furs are fashionable and milady has the money to buy, hence prices are high. Who ever heard of a two dollar muskrat or a twenty-dollar red fox until the last few seasons? There is a golden opportunity just now open for the man or boy who has a little spare time to devote to the trap line.

In the first place, no trapping should be done until the pelts are prime. The old idea that trapping is permissible during the months that contain an "r" in the spelling has long since been discarded. Most states now protect the fur-bearers, allowing trapping during the cool months only. In the Middle Atlantic states the first of November is quite early enough to think of putting out the traps, while in the latitude of Virginia one will do better to wait until later. December and January are the best months for the business, although the traps may be left out during February unless an overabundance of snow makes the work impractical. This is not likely to occur from the middle states southward but is quite likely to happen in northern New York. However, professional trappers continue to trap right through the winter with good success.

It is well to get ready to begin business the first of November, unless the laws of your state expressly forbid it. This brings up the subject of looking up the law, so the first thing to be done is to get a copy of the game laws of your state. This may be done by addressing the commissioner of fish and game at your state capital. Some states make it necessary that a trapper obtain written permission to set traps before it may be done on another person's land. This can usually be obtained without difficulty. Some states require that the trapper's name shall be stamped upon the trap. This is a small preliminary that should be attended to before the trapping season opens. Whether the state law requires this or not, I believe it is a good precaution to take. The name may be stamped with a small steel die, made for the purpose, upon the spring of the trap. Should someone bent on thieving find the trap, he is quite likely to leave it if it has your name on. It is practically useless to him, as the name cannot readily be removed.

Some weeks before the opening of the trapping season it is well to go over the territory where one intends to trap, and look up the locations for the sets. It is assumed that the farm boy will use steel traps, as it is not practical in these days to use home-made contrivances. When the season opens, the skillful trapper is all ready to put out the traps. Steel traps will be set upon logs across streams, in banks or rivers, and in the dens of the fur-bearers. Look up these spots some time beforehand.

If you wish to trap for mink, take a trip along the woodland brook, if there is one in your territory, and prepare the spots to make the sets. All kinds of wild animals are more or less wary of changes made in their accustomed haunts. By making these changes some time before the traps are set, the creatures become accustomed to the new order of things, hence when the traps are put in, less caution becomes necessary. I like to look up spring holes and dig them out, leaving a body of shallow water two or more feet across. The use of such holes will be explained later. If you can find a hollow log near the river, move it down on the bank, leaving it lying partly submerged or lengthwise of the current close to the water. Such a place is very attractive to the mink. Build a few small stone enclosures, leaving a small doorway at one side, where the trap will be placed later. Methods of making these suggested sets will be given in other articles.

Skunks are among the easiest of



# Join the Parade

Start now and ship every skin you handle this season to the greatest fur house in the world, the greatest fur market in the world, Abraham Fur Co., St. Louis.

You are about to start the greatest fur season in the history of the fur trade—you will receive the highest prices for your furs ever known and if you want every dollar coming to you for your shipments, send them to the Abraham Fur Co. We have cleaned out all of our old supply, lock, stock and barrel, and have nothing on hand but money—millions to pay for furs.

# TRAPPERS

Write today and get in line with the most successful fur institution in the world. Our tremendously large business was built on a policy of Fair Grading and Highest Prices to the Trapper, and today we are in a better position than ever to carry out this "winning" policy. Don't ship a single skin to any other fur house before you have carefully investigated the Abraham Fur Co. of St. Louis. Order an Abraham Smoke Pump. Holds the world's record for long distance smoking and is a sure winner.

Price Postpaid, \$2 Each  
**FREE** Fur Facts and Trappers' Supply Catalog

Greatest trappers' guide ever published, most complete catalog of trappers' supplies. Send for a copy today—find out all about our new line of traps. You can't do without them. They have many new features which no other traps have. Our catalog tells you all about them. Not the cheapest, but the best. Write today—a one cent post card brings you one dollar's worth of fur information. Don't delay—Write today.

**Abraham Fur Co.**  
213-215 N. Main St. Dept. 404  
St. Louis, U.S.A.

"Ship your furs to Abraham"

# you will get more money and get it quicker if you SHIP YOUR Furs

to Clay Export Co.

Trappers who ship to us are convinced that we can and do live up to our promises. That's why they continue sending us all their furs. Why not do the same? You, too, will find that we pay higher prices, because we have

# A World-Wide Fur Market

in Russia, China, England, North and South America. We sell wherever we get the highest prices. Therefore we can pay you more money than others do. Ship to Clay Export Co. and get these great benefits of the world's best markets.

Send for High Export Price List and Free Book

Write for price list and Free Book, "Trapping Secrets"—the greatest trapping book written. Tells the success secrets of world's greatest trappers—Crockett, Carson, Boone and others. Sent free to trappers only. Get your copy today—sure. We'll also keep you posted on the fur market.

**CLAY EXPORT CO.**  
Furs for the World's Trade  
1127-Q—W. 35th Street  
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.



# NEW FUR COATS

cost money these days. Your old fur coat can be relined, New Fasteners and Rips sewed and wear a good many seasons yet. Our Catalogue, samples of linings are free.

We make a specialty of repairing and making over old fur garments for men and women.

**The Blissfield Tannery,**  
W. G. WHITE CO.,  
Blissfield, Mich.



the fur-bearers to capture, and the skins are becoming more valuable each year. Not long ago I used to catch skunks and sell the pelts for from 25 cents to \$1 each. It was a mighty good one that would bring the latter figure. Now the poorest is worth considerably more than a dollar. As this animal is found almost everywhere, and in some localities very abundantly, it is well to consider the lowly skunk. Traps for skunks are usually set in dens, hence be sure you know where all the skunks in your neighborhood dwell. The dens are usually found along the sides of rocky ravines or in oak woodlands. Look them up beforehand. It is easy to tell if a den is occupied. This may be ascertained by observing the entrance. Should you find a long black or white hair, it is pretty certain that you have found the den of a skunk. Often it will be found that quite a number dwell in the same den.

The matter of baits should be considered some time in advance of trapping operations. One can purchase a scent, many kinds of which are offered for sale by advertisers. In some ways the commercial scents are valuable, but the trapper cannot depend upon them wholly. A bait that is valuable for minks, raccoons and foxes, also for otters, skunks and foxes, is fish oil. This should be made some time before the traps are to be set. Procure a quantity of fish, something like small shiners, chubs or pickerel. Any soft-scaled fish will do, and the more fat they contain the better. Chop these, and put in a glass preserved jar. Put on the cover, and fasten, but do not put any rubber under the top. Set this in the sun, and allow it to rot for a few weeks. When the oil rises to the top, strain out the refuse material, and you will have a substance that will attract many of the wild creatures. Old meat that is well rotted is very attractive to foxes. It is well to procure something of this sort and have it "ripening" for Brother Reynard.—By C. H. C., in *The Practical Farmer*.

## Some Differences in Soils

(Continued from page 5)


field conditions is highly desirable for the prospective buyer, as well as the farm owner and manager. It is undoubtedly true that many possess a general knowledge along these lines, especially with respect to the soils of the immediate vicinity in which they live, but on the other hand, those who are sufficiently well informed to be able to accurately judge soils conditions in another, or unfamiliar section or state are fewer in number. If one has sufficient interest, and application to obtain samples of soil, the composition of which is known, and become so familiar with them by comparing each with the other in the wet and dry condition that he can distinguish one class from the other and then take samples from fields and make comparisons with the former, a thorough knowledge of soil classification may be acquired in a relatively short time.

The ability to judge the productivity soils, however, is the result of broader experience, and certainly such conditions as the kind and character of the predominating vegetation or plant growth, the color of the subsoil, the climatic conditions, and others mentioned later on must be taken into consideration.

The above classification refers to so-called "mineral soils" or those in which the mineral matter makes up by far the larger portion of the soil mass and the vegetable matter relatively little. Inasmuch as formations in which the vegetable matter is in the ascendancy are of frequent occurrence, the scheme of classification of such generally in use should be given at this time. Owing to the great influence that the presence of vegetable matter has upon various properties of soils, those that contain more than 25 per cent of this material to a depth of 8 inches or deeper are generally classified as vegetable or peat and muck soils. Such deposits in the Pacific Northwest Coast region are popularly spoken of as "beaver dam" soils.

# TRAPPERS

It's FREE



**Send For This Great Book**

It's just what you've been looking for. **"THE ART OF TRAPPING"** is the best and most complete Trapper's Guide ever published—prepared at great expense—by experts. It gives a complete and accurate description, pictures and tracks of the different Fur-bearers of North America; it tells when and where to trap; the best and most successful trapping methods; the right kind of baits and scents; the sizes of traps to use; the correct way of skinning and handling the different pelts to make them worth the most money; the trapping laws of every state.

**"SHUBERT"**

Will send this great book FREE to any one interested in trapping or collecting Fur-bearers. Just sign and mail the coupon today.

**"THE ART OF TRAPPING"** is NOT a supply catalog—but a real Trapper's Guide containing information of inestimable value to any trapper. It will guide and help the experienced trapper and teach the beginner the art of successfully trapping the North American Fur-bearers. No trapper or Fur collector can afford to be without this great book. Send for your copy at once.

**A. B. SHUBERT, INC.**  
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN  
**AMERICAN RAW FURS**  
25-27 W. AUSTIN AVE.—CHICAGO, U.S.A.

**SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY**

**WITHOUT OBLIGATION SEND ME**  
**"THE ART OF TRAPPING"**  
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TRAPPER'S GUIDE EVER PUBLISHED  
and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market  
Conditions during the Fur Season of 1919-1920

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (PLEASE PRINT NAME)  
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ R.F.D. \_\_\_\_\_ Box No. \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

© 1919, A. B. S. Inc. 58

When you write any advertiser in our weekly will you mention the fact that you are a reader of Michigan Business Farming? They are friends of our paper, too!

**DATE NOV. 11**

**STOP!**

**LOOK!**

**DATE NOV. 11**

**THINK!**

# GET A BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA

**AT CLARKE'S SECOND ANNUAL FALL SALE**

(ONE OF THE BIG PROLIFIC KIND)

**Sired by**

Smooth Wonder 3d  
Orange DesMoines  
Joe's Equal  
Sailor Bob  
W. DesMoines  
Gertsdale Supreme

**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.

## WM. J. CLARKE, Prop.

R. F. D. NO. 1, EATON RAPIDS, MICH.





# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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.  
Nov. 20. Percheron horses, short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. E. A. Stokes Gowen, Mich.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

#### Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 35 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigree.  
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

## HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

### 12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS Due to Freshen This Fall

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 Bo 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.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM  
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

#### Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFFENS 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  
ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

#### Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.  
AUGUST 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 735.45 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.

#### TO SETTLE ESTATE

I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz, the \$50.00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull. Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

## Choice Registered Stock

### PERCHERONS HOLSTEINS SHROPSHIRE ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.  
R. F. D. No. 1

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HERD OF GRADE Holsteins, twelve young, healthy cows, three two year heifers, one pure bred registered bull, two years old, out of a 22 lb. cow. Act quick if you want a bargain.

DATE HOLSTEIN FARM  
Baroda, Berrien County, Michigan.

## HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Art-is Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

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

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

**BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A** straight as a line. Sire, 35 per cent white. Sire, 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 tuberculosis 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 \$37.50 prize money. His sire's 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.  
C. L. HULETT & SON, Okemos, Mich.

### A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We have for sale a Holstein Calf born Dec. 22 last from an own brother to a world's champion Jr. 4 yr. old and full brother in blood to the cow that was world's champion cow. His own sister and two sisters in blood have each produced over 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year. If interested send for pedigree.  
HILLCREST FARM, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

### SHORTHORN

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.

**SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—** Cows, \$250.00 to \$300.00. Bulls, \$200.00 to \$250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

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

**THE VAN RUREN 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 Fop 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.

## 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, market 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!

### HEREFORDS

**HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3** NEW HERDS. — NOW have 150 head. We offer you anything de-either sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

**136 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 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

## 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.

## Registered Hereford Cattle

10 good bulls now for sale. From six months to 2 years old. Come and see them, they can't help but please you. We took many of the blue ribbons home with us this fall from the leading fairs of the state.  
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM, Pewamo, Mich.

### 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.

### 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 meat 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 154214; 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. White for pedigree. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

## SWINE

### POLAND CHINA

**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 291317, 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. 323539; 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 Moww's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Glits 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.

**SPRING BOARS AND SOWS FOR SALE, OR** ders booked for fall pigs. Bred sows in Season. Everything guaranteed. Ogemaw Herd of Big Type P. C. Roy M. Gillies, West Branch, 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 Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Moww'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.

**LARGE TYPE P. C. LARGEST IN MICH. VISIT** my herd if looking for a boar pig that is a little bigger and better bred than you have been able to find, and satisfy your wants. Come and see the real big type both in herd boars and brood sows. Boars in service L's Big Orange Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect. Expenses paid of not as represented. Prices reasonable.  
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS** and glits 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 crackling 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. 15th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids, Mich. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.  
Wm. J. CLARKE  
R. No. 1, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**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 pig 1st and 2nd. Two showing in six months class took 1st and 2nd. One 1st prize boar and two glits 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.

**SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK.** Eight big growing 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.

**AM OFFERING MY ENTIRE HERD** of Duroc Jersey hogs at private sale. Have some choice spring boars. Write me your wants. Also a registered Holstein bull 10 mos. old, Merle H. Green, Ashley, Mich.

**PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS—SPRING BOARS** and glits. Size and quality at reasonable prices.  
C. P. BURLINGAME, Marshall, Mich.



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

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY**  
sows. Both sexes. All ages. Rhode Island Red  
Barred Rock and White Leghorn cockerels. 40 a.  
and 80 acre farms. Easy terms.  
W. U. BARNES, Wheeler, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REG. DUROC JERSEYS—GOOD**  
big, rugged spring and fall pigs,  
both sexes. Modern type and good quality. Write  
for descriptions, pedigrees and prices. Better still,  
come and see for yourself. Satisfaction guaran-  
teed. F. Helms & Son, Davison, Mich.

Michigan Farm Duoc. We can give you the  
best bargain in the state in Duoc. All ages. Sired  
by Panama Special. Brookwater Orton Specialty.  
And the Principal. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
O. F. FOSTER, Mow, Pavilion, Mich.

**PHILLIPS' 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.

**REG. DUROC HERD BOAR 15 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, or  
will exchange for two good spring gilts  
equal breeding reg. Six choice boar pigs.  
Litter 10. Grandsons of Superba King  
53253, \$15.00 at 8 weeks, registered, de-  
livered 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., Bloomington, Mich.

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

**O.I.C.'s** I WILL PAY THE EXPENSES  
RECORD IN BUYER'S NAME  
AND SHIP C. O. D. EVERY  
boar sold in Nov. and Dec. I have a few choice  
open gilts for the ones who are particular. My  
entire herd is cholera immunized by double treat-  
ment.  
F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich., R. 3.

**FOR SALE O. I. C. BOAR, 13 MOS.**  
old weight about 500 lbs. One  
of Crandell's Prize hogs sired by Abo 2nd.  
Pedigree furnished. Mrs. E. M. Ebeling,  
Alanson, Mich.

## Mud-Way-Aush-Ka farm

offers O. I. C. pigs of May farrow. Also young  
stock and mature breeders in White Wyandottes,  
Barred Rocks, White Embden Geese and White  
Runner ducks.  
DIKE O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

## HAMPSHIRE

**\$734 HAMPSHIRE RECORD 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 HAMPSHIRE**  
Spring pigs for sale, male and female.  
W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

## HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breed-  
ing 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 Thom-  
as, New Lothrop, Mich.

## BERKSHIRES

**FOR BERKSHIRE BOARS**  
ready for service. I am booking orders  
for my fall litters. Sired by Symboleer's  
Onward 3rd, write we 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. Gorsa, White Hall, Ill.

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

## CHESTER WHITES

**FARMERS INCREASE YOUR PROF-**  
its by raising pure bred Chester Whites.  
Send orders now for fall pigs. Ralph Co-  
sens, 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

### Registered Hampshire Sheep

Rams all SOLD—  
A few choice bred ewes  
\$25 to \$50 each  
J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

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

### Registered Shropshires

20 ewes bred.  
20 ram lambs, 1 to 3 years old.  
DAN BOONER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.  
**FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED OX-**  
ford lambs, ewes and rams, \$15 and \$20  
apiece. Alton Knowles, Caro, Mich.

**BLACK TOP DELAINE SHEEP.** 50  
pure bred rams for sale. Newton &  
Blank. HHI 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, Mablette, Mich.

**For Sale: Sheep.** Shropshires, Lincolns, Cotswolds,  
Tunis rams—all ages. All recorded, pa-  
pers with each. L. H. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

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

## OXFORD DOWNS

Anything you want in registered Ox-  
fords at bargain prices.  
O. M. YORK, Milledgeville, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE—3 REG. YEARLING OX-**  
ford Down rams. W. B. White, Car-  
son City, Mich.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEAR-**  
lings and ram lambs, good quality, g  
size and well woolled. \$25 and \$30 each.  
H. A. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

**LEICESTER SHEEP; REG. YEAR-**  
ling rams and ram lambs by im-  
ported ram. Also Berkshire Hogs. Elmhurst  
Stock Farms, Almont, Mich.

## SHROPSHIRE & HAMPSHIRE RAMS

In order to finish the ram trade quick-  
ly 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 SHROPSHIRE**  
Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well  
wooled and registered. A. H. 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, Danville, Mich.

**FOR SALE: Improved Black Top De-**  
laine Merino Rams, Frank Rohrbacher,  
Tulingsburg, 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

**R. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKE-**  
els. Quality guaranteed. Price \$3.00.  
W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.  
**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. ENG-**  
lish strain. Sired by Cook 298 egg record.  
Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R. 3, Dorr, Mich.

## WYANDOTTES

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

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**R. I. RED COCKERELS BOTH COMB**  
to 8 pounds each. Good utility stock, better than  
the average, \$3.50 each or 3 for \$10. Extra  
good breeding \$5 each. Satisfaction or your  
money back. Circular free.  
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

## DUCKS AND GEES

**WHITE PERIN DUCKS AND WHITE**  
CHINESE GEES—MRS. CLAUDIA  
BETTS, HILLSDALE, MICH.

## TURKEYS

**FOR SALE LARGE, BIG BONED, EARLY**  
hatched Bourbon Red Turkeys.  
Many good exhibition birds. Get our bargain  
prices. F. Helms & Son, Davison, 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

## FEED HOGS ON FEEDERS

Do not experiment on Hog Feeders. Order a Farmers' Friend Feeder that's  
been in the market for a number of years. A Feeder that is tested out, and  
will not clog up or waste feed. It has a simple agitator on, and two regulators  
to control the feed. Write for price list today.

FARMERS' FRIEND FEEDER CO., Bluffton, Ohio

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SALE

YOUNG BROS. &amp; GROAT, Niles, Mich.

MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1919, AT YOUNG BROS' FARM, 3  
miles west of Niles on stone road

Come, get acquainted, and see if you don't think we have an offer-  
ing worth while. We certainly think so. Besides a grand lot of young  
boars and gilts from the most popular strains, we have put in as real  
attractions a few of our best herd sows and one yearling boar.

Auctioneers—COL. JOE FLESHER, DUNKIRK, IND. FRANK  
STARKWEATHER, NILES, MICH.

Send for Catalogue—Address

YOUNG BROS.,  
Niles, Mich.MAX GROAT,  
Niles, Mich.

## A Guaranteed Remedy for Contagious ABORTION

Are you letting this scourge cost  
you calves, milk and cows? If your  
cows are affected, stamp it out.

## ABORNO

the guaranteed treatment for Abor-  
tion, has been successful  
on thousands of cows.  
Give it a chance in your  
herd. Easily adminis-  
tered by hypodermic syringe  
—acts rapidly on germs  
in the blood. Can't harm  
the cow.  
Write for our booklet and  
guarantee.

ABORNO LABORATORY  
Section N LANCASTER, WIS.

## Egg Tonic---FREE

Write for FREE sample Mak-em-Lay  
Egg Tonic. See for yourself how little  
it takes to wonderfully increase egg pro-  
duction. Send \$1.00 for Combination  
THREE PACKAGE offer (\$1.75 value for  
\$1.00) or ask for FREE sample. Allen  
E. Woodall, Poultry Remedy Expert, 2149  
Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Michigan Business Farming

—and—

## Your Favorite Daily

—at a—

## Greatly Reduced Price

(Good on R. F. D. Only)

Name of Newspaper	Special Price
Detroit Journal	\$1.50
Grand Rapids Press	4.50
Ypsilanti Press	3.10
Detroit Free Press	4.50
Jackson Citizen-Patriot	4.50
Manistee News-Advocate	3.50
(In county)	
Manistee News-Advocate	4.50
(Elsewhere)	
Detroit News	5.50
Bay City Times-Tribune	4.50
Pt. Huron Times-Herald	4.50
Grand Rapids Herald	4.50

Mail your order to Michigan Business  
Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO

## CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City  
East Buffalo East Worth East St. Louis Sioux City  
El Paso South St. Joseph

## BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and  
CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan  
to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!



# 18 HENS— 16 Eggs a Day!

**L**AST winter eggs sold as high as \$1.00 a dozen. As America's foremost poultry expert I predict that this winter eggs will go even higher. Poultry raisers are going to reap tremendous profits. You, too, can make sure of a big egg yield by giving your hens a few cents' worth "More Eggs tonic."

This product has been tried, tested and proven by 400,000 chicken raisers. It is acknowledged the best and most successful egg producer on the market today. *Guaranteed by a million dollar bank.* Every day that you don't use it means that you are losing money. Don't delay. Start with a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" tonic now.

## Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's the experience of one poultry raiser who wrote me. And Lulu Williams of Parratt, Georgia, writes: "Before using your tonic I was getting only 2 or 3 eggs a day and now get 16 eggs a day from 18 hens." Here are a few letters out of thousands received:

### "160 Hens—125 Dozen Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: I have fed two boxes of More Eggs Tonic to my hens and I think my hens have broken the record for eggs. I have 160 White Leghorns and from March 25 to April 15 I sold 125 dozen eggs. Waverly, Mo. MRS. H. M. PATTON.

### "15 Hens—310 Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: I used your More Egg Tonic and from December 1 to February 1, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs. Your remedies are just what you claim them to be. Turner Falls, Mass. MRS. C. R. STOUTON.

### "More Than Doubled in Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: I am very much pleased with your "More Eggs" Tonic. My hens have more than doubled up in their eggs. Mendon, Ill. L. D. NICHOLS.

### "48 Dozen in One Week"

Dear Mr. Reefer: I can't express how much I have been benefited by answering your ads. I've got more eggs than I ever did. I've sold 42 1/2 dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some and had 1 1/2 dozen left. Woodbury, Tenn. From your friend, MRS. LENA McBRON.

### "Selling Eggs Now"

E. J. Reefer: I was not getting an egg when I began the use of the "More Eggs" Tonic. Now I am selling eggs. Hebo, Oregon. MRS. J. F. BRINK.

### "Gets Winter Eggs"

E. J. Reefer: It is the first time I got so many eggs in winter. When I began using "More Eggs" I was only getting from 1 to 3 eggs per day and now I am getting 11 to 13 eggs per day. Willburton, Kan. MRS. JULIA GOODEN.

### 18 Hens—12 Eggs a Day

E. J. Reefer: Six weeks ago I began giving "More Eggs" Tonic and I was not getting an egg from 18 hens, and now I am getting 10 to 12 every day. You can quote me as saying that it is the best chicken tonic in the world. Luray, Va. R. L. REYNOLDS.

### "37 Eggs a Day"

E. J. Reefer: That More Eggs Tonic is simply grand. When I started using it they did not lay at all, now I get 37 eggs a day. Elwood, Indiana. Yours truly, EDGAR E. J. LINNIGER.

"Increases from 3 to 36 Eggs a Day"  
E. J. Reefer: I am well pleased with your More Eggs Tonic. I was only getting 3 or 4 eggs, now I am getting 36 a day. Shady Bend, Kansas. Yours truly, WM. SCHMIDT.

### "Doubles Egg Production"

E. J. Reefer: I have been using More Eggs Tonic 3 or 4 weeks and must say it is fine. My egg production has been doubled. Paradise, Texas. J. C. KOENIGER.

### "Increase from 2 to 45 Eggs a Day"

Reefer's Hatchery: Since I began the use of your More Eggs Tonic 2 weeks ago I am getting 45 eggs a day, and before I was only getting 2 or 3 a day. Derby, Iowa. Yours truly, DORA PHILLIPS.

## More Eggs Makes Layers Out of Loafers!

This is a concentrated tonic, not a food. It consists of every element that goes toward the making of more eggs. A perfect regulator, aids digestion, stimulates egg production and builds firm bones and strong muscles. The foremost authorities in America and poultry raisers from every state endorse Reefer's "More Eggs" tonic.

## Results Guaranteed!

Here is the facsimile of the guarantee of a million dollar bank that "More Eggs" will produce results. The million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You run no risk. So don't delay. Every day you wait you are losing money.

## A Million Dollar Bank Guarantee

Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back

The National Reserve Bank  
of Kansas City  
Capital and Surplus \$1,100,000

### TO WHOM PRESENTED:

Mr. E. J. Reefer has deposited in this bank Ten Thousand (\$10,000.00) Dollars, with instructions that out of this fund we are to return to any of Mr. Reefer's customers the total amount of their purchase from him, provided Mr. Reefer fails to do as he agrees.

You, therefore, take no risk whatever in purchasing from Mr. Reefer, as this bank will refund the total amount of your remittance to Mr. Reefer if he fails to do as he agrees.

Very truly yours,  
W. J.  
President.

**E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert**  
4208 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send me one full-size package of "More Eggs." Send this with an absolute guarantee that you will refund my money if this tonic is not satisfactory in every way. I enclose \$1.00 (a dollar bill, P. O. money order, or your private check—just as you please).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Order Today

Every day counts! Start your hens making money for you right away. Send the coupon today for a full-size package of "More Eggs" Tonic. You run absolutely no risk. A million dollar bank will refund instantly if you are not entirely satisfied. Just put a dollar bill in with the coupon and mail today. Profit by the experience of a man who has himself made a fortune out of the poultry business, and is helping others to do the same. *Send for this guaranteed egg*

**E. J. REEFER**

Backed By a Million Dollars!

producer and profit maker TODAY.

4208 Reefer Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

