

For all the Farmers of Michigan!

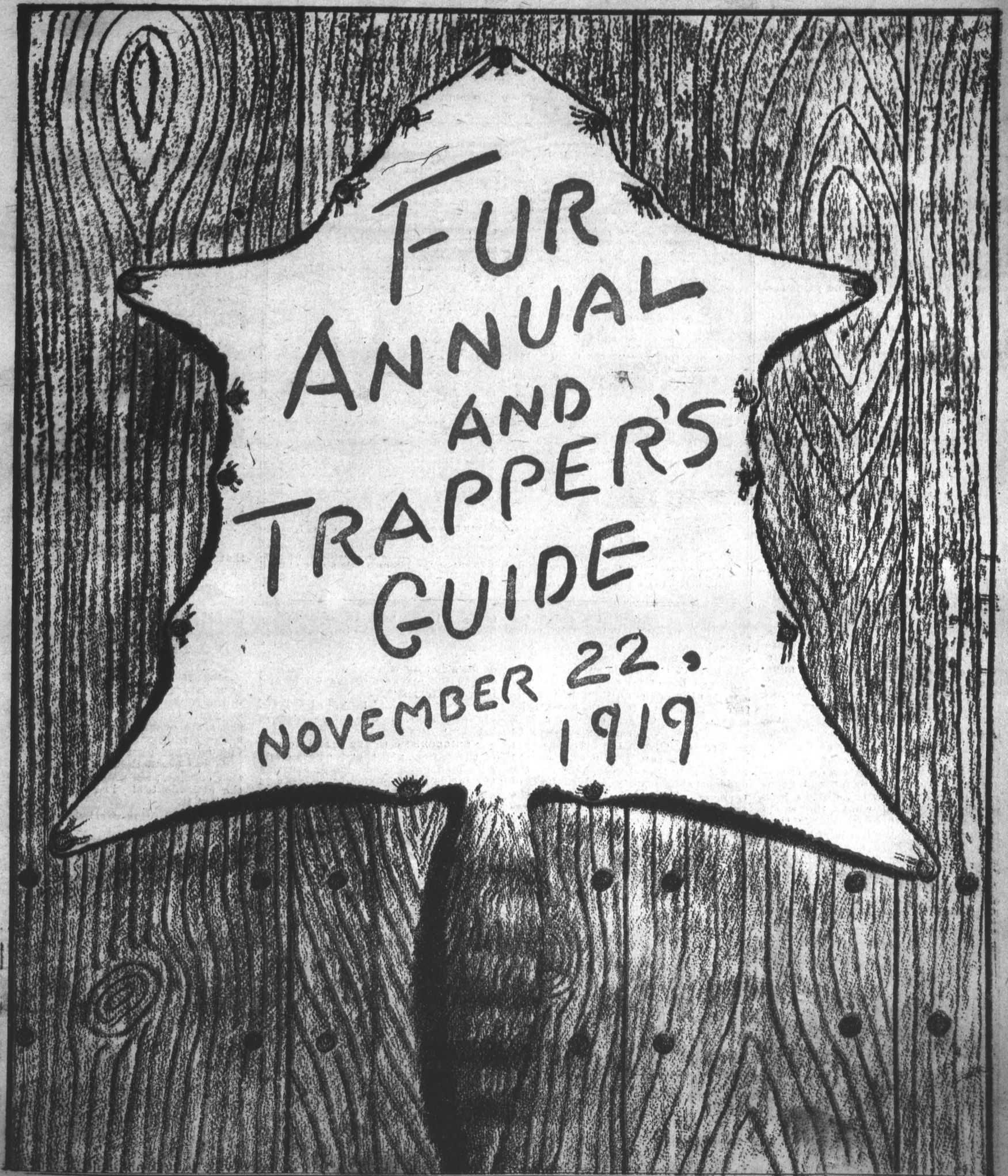
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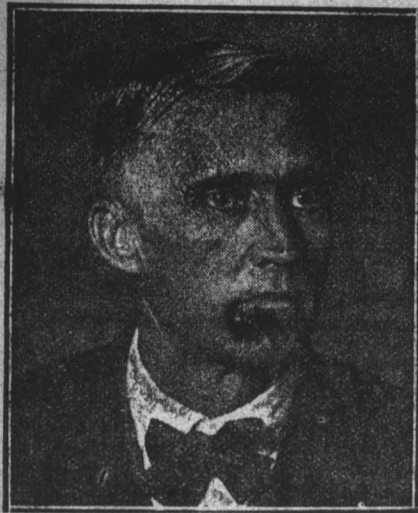
National Grange Con. ention Honors Michigan---See Pages 4 and 5

American Farm Bureau Federation is Organized

Delegates From All Over United States Take Part in Forming Great Farmer Society

By JOSEPH M. CARROLL

(Special Correspondent Michigan Business Farming)



J. L. HOWARD
President American Farm Bureau Federation



S. L. STRIVINGS,
Vice. Pres. American Farm Bureau Federation

American Farm Bureau Federation

Officers.
 Pres.—J. R. Howard, Iowa; Vice-Pres.—S. L. Strivings, New York.
Executive Committee.
 Central District (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin)—A. M. Bradfute, Ohio; H. J. Sconce, Illinois; Chester H. Gray, Missouri.
 Southern District (Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas)—Gray Silver, West Virginia; Jas. W. Norton, Georgia; George Bishop, Oklahoma.
 Eastern District (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania)—E. B. Cornwall, Vermont; E. F. Richardson, Massachusetts; H. B. Taylor, New York.
 Western District (Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada)—W. H. Walker, California; W. E. Jamieson, Colorado; John F. Burton, Utah.

Resolutions

Outstanding among the twenty-eight resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation are those opposing a farmer-labor alliance, opposing government ownership of utilities, favoring the early return of the railroads, favoring regulation of the packers, denouncing radicalism and Bolshevism. The resolutions breathed the spirit of Americanism that is bubbling up from all quarters of the country. The resolutions which we think our readers will be most interested in are as follows:

- I.—We declare our independence of affiliation with any commercial, labor or industrial organization, but maintain a co-operative attitude toward all movements promoting the welfare of American institutions.
- IV.—We desire to point out that a large factor in the high cost of living is the curtailing of production through shorter hours, lessened efficiency of labor, and strikes.
- V.—We approve the Federal Land Banks and request that the maximum individual loan be changed from \$10,000 to \$25,000.
- VI.—We recognize that land ownership is stewardship, that ownership does not give the right to soil depletion and we deplore the system of tenantry that encourages a rapid reduction of soil fertility.
- X.—When State or Federal Government grants corporate rights to any organization it is incumbent on that Government to protect the public through such regulating legislation as will best prevent favoritism, stimulate initiative and guarantee adequate public service.
- XI.—We urge that as rapidly as possible all corporations doing business to be under Federal Charter and all other corporations to be incorporated under the laws of the state in which their principal business is located.
- XII.—We are opposed to Government ownership of public utilities. We demand the early return of the railroads to private control, under such conditions and regulations as will render adequate service at just and equitable rates. We particularly demand immediate attention to restoring the efficiency of live stock and other perishable transportation, both in car equipment and train schedules.
- XIII.—Recognizing the economic law that impels the consolidation of business we proclaim that relief from the extension of monopoly in manufacture and commerce is to be found in co-operation, in enforced publicity of business records, and a just graduated income tax rather than interference with the economic law upon which great industries are founded.
- XIV.—We recommend such regulation of all purveyors of foodstuffs, including packers, wholesale grocers, commission men and all similar industries in such manner as will be just and fair to producers and consumers as well as to the industries.
- XVIII.—We deny statements of some congressmen that farmers demand free seed distribution and condemn the practice.
- XIX.—With few exceptions in the past 40 years, the farmers' sole profit has come from unrestored fertility taken from the soil and from long hours of work and unpaid labor of women and children. We insist that these are legitimate factors in cost of food productions and must be so recognized by the commercial and general public.
- XX.—We assert the farmer is entitled to a just profit on a cost of production on all products with these items properly accounted for, with due consideration to the hazardous risks he encounters and with a wage allowance for his own labor and ability commensurate to that received in other occupations.

THE GREATEST conference in the history of American agriculture held at Chicago perfected the organization of what is now known as the American Federation of Farm Bureaus.

Before the meeting was called to order the exact purpose of the session was known but not until every delegate in the hall argued and urged point after point was the proposition made a reality.

At each session about 500 were in attendance. Thirty-four states were represented by voting delegates. Representation of states by individuals varied. Illinois having the largest representation with about 200 farmers and advisors present during the sessions. Delegates came from all sections of the country, Massachusetts on the east, California on the west, Texas on the south and Dakota on the north, taking in all corners of the nation and making the conference truly national in its scope.

The conference was opened by an address of welcome by Harvey L. Sconce, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. He spoke for half an hour in which he emphasized that the permanent organization should stand for pure Americanism. This remark was followed by vigorous applause, also when he said it should be the policy of the final organization not to align in any way with destructive, radical movements at this time. He added that the organization should see that farmers are fully represented where they have interests at stake. If the government hoped to get a permanent solution for the difficulties of the times it must give farmers real representation.

Mr. Sconce closed by remarking, farmers must be prepared to sell their labor as other classes do. Farmers must have intelligent and accurate information on the world's food production. Find what the world wants and produce it, rather than farm the soil to the limit. Above all, farmers must keep control of their products till they get nearer the consumer than now, he added.

A response for the eastern farmers was made by S. L. Strivings of New York, president of the farm bu-

reau of that state. He spoke for sane, intelligent policies, free from radicalism. He said a practical, workable plan must be adopted if it was to have the whole support of the rank and file of farmers. There was a wide range of conditions in the different states and it would have to be a give and take proposition if a strong, effective organization was to be formed. One of the big things the organization can do, he said was to give the nation the benefit of the concentrated loyalty and sanity of farmers. They talk it around the farms and village, but it is not expressed in a united voice which must be done to get results.

J. R. Howard, president of the Iowa federation, responded to the eastern farmers and stated, "the trouble with farmers in the past is that we have not had time to look over our line fences. The farm bureaus helped us

to get a little broader view of our business and its relations to other lines. The state federations came and helped now we have met together on a nation-wide basis. We now sell in the markets of the world and in world terms."

The speaker said he hoped the final organization would succeed in breaking down those forces which are antagonistic to the best interests of the nation, and that farmers could go ahead on a sane basis, exerting the influence they should at this and all times.

In the height of the discussion by delegates from various states, Milo Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., president of the National Milk Producers' Association made a plea for unity saying, "I hope you can get together and organize something that will take in all agriculture. In the last two years because of the lack of organiza-

tion of this kind, my organization has been fighting for everyone. I will say that this is the most promising child of agriculture the country has ever had." Vigorous applause followed these remarks.

The convention was harmonious in spite of differences of opinion. Reports that delegates, alleged to be radicals, would attempt to start something proved false. There was no outbreak of any kind on the red order although several times there were bits of spicy repartee between delegates, but it was good natured.

Article 2 was practically remade and the revised wording gave the object of the federation as follows: The objects of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus are to correlate and strengthen the farm bureaus of the several states, and to promote, protect and represent the business, social, economic and educational interests of the farmers of the nation.

There was quite a row started over the question of representation on the board of directors. E. B. Cornwall of Vermont literally threw a bomb into the meeting when he suggested that each state have only one director and one vote in the national body.

The original draft of the constitution called for a vote from each state with an additional vote for each membership of 10,000. The article was revamped to make the membership read 20,000 as a means of arbitration.

Discussion lasted more than an hour and practically every delegate in the room voiced his opinion on the subject. C. A. Bingham, secretary of the state organization of Michigan spoke strongly in favor of the 20,000 member plan and considerable talk was heard that his remarks carried considerable weight in changing the attitude that had been formed against it.

The proposition carried by a close margin. After the battle had been won by the central western states, who were strongest for the membership proposition, the eastern states spoke in favor of the proposition, declaring it the best basis of representation after all.

FARM FILMS

One Real Face
Saves for the
Goose is Saves
for the Gander

THE STORY
OF
THE PROFITING
FARMER

Mr. Manufacturer plays safe

Mr. Farmer trusts to luck!

HOW MUCH?

IT WOULD COST YOU 500 AND YOU ONLY GET 100

THE PRICE IS 5000

TO BE CONTINUED

Short Test Has Made Dairying Better Business

It Has Shown Thousands of Small Dairymen the Way to Bigger Profits

By D. D. AITKEN

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Association has had another assault made upon it and following so closely after the one made by Charles Cole, it makes one almost wonder whether the second was in anticipation of finding the Holstein-Friesian Association in a weakened condition because of the Cole episode. The second assault is contained in the following action:

"Resolved. That we, the American Dairy Science Association, petition the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to request that the Colleges be relieved of all advanced registry testing work for periods of less than 300 days on and after October 1, 1920."

While it may be denied, and probably will be by interested breeders of other cattle that this is not an assault on the Holstein-Friesian breed, it may be argued and probably will be by some of the selfglorified professors and their adherents, that it is not an assault upon the Holstein-Friesian cattle, but the fact remains that no other cattle are being tested in short term tests, no other cow but the black and white has ever, to any considerable extent, been tested for 7 and 30 days, and the fact that some of those at this meeting said they proposed to put it over the Holstein-Friesian cow before and after the adoption of this resolution, is a self-evident fact that the whole plan is one to injure the Holstein-Friesian breed, and is the outgrowth of jealousy and spleen on the part of others interested.

There are just two motives for this conduct. One is, those prejudiced against the Holstein-Friesian breed, some of whom are in the open, others behind them egging them on the main excuse being that the Holstein-Friesian cow is becoming too popular and something must be done to give the other breeds a chance; and the other is, these American Dairy Science Association members have not the time to answer the great number of inquiries that come to their departments from those interested in these short time tests and do not want to be bothered and annoyed by what they term useless contact with farmers and dairymen who want to get information from the professors of dairy husbandry, because, try as we may and argue as we will, this short time test has become a source of tremendous work to the agricultural college of the United States. I venture the assertion that for the last ten years there has been more inquiry made of dairy husbandry in the agri-



The short test has weeded out the "boarders" and made room for the high producer.

cultural colleges of the dairy states by people who want to make short time tests, than all other correspondence combined; that there are more people interested in making short time tests who milk their own cows many times over than all other interests combined. I make the assertion that there are more persons taking the short course in the colleges of the dairy states because of the interest that was awakened by this nursery of the Holstein-Friesian cow than all other reasons. I can remember years ago (having always been interested in the Agricultural College of Michigan) how hard it was to get in touch with the farmer. He had a feeling of spleen against the Agricultural College and did not like the idea of the college professor assuming to tell him how to run his farm, but things have changed. In the dairy states today there are thousands of young men from the agricultural colleges boarding in the homes of the farmers who own black and white cows who are anxious to find out what those cows can do, and they are testing them for seven days, but the Agricultural College has a representative in the home. If he is a bright young man, as a great many of them are, he carries tidings to that home of what the college has accomplished. He tells them about how John Henry Jones fed his cows and how he got the best results. He is a source of great information to that home which has been related all these years, and the boys and girls of that farm home near him tell of the accomplishments of the college, and all the time that farmer himself is paying the cost; he is boarding that young man; he is paying that young man his wage for coming there and testing his black

and white cows, and telling him and the boys and girls about what they do at the Agricultural College. In the meantime that same college is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars trying in some other additional way to get in touch with other farm homes. That same supervisor oftentimes tells the farmer about the Horticultural Department of the college, and what that has accomplished; in fact if there is anything worth while around the college that is unusual that a bright young man would naturally find out, he imparts it to the farmers, the men who support the agricultural colleges and for whose benefit the agricultural colleges are maintained.

But these gentlemen representing other interests under the name of The American Dairy Science Association, etc., want you to discontinue letting these farmers have these young men from your institutions even though the farmer pays all the expenses. Why they want to deny the farmers this right I am unable to understand.

I do not want anyone to imagine that I prefer the 7-day test, or I believe in it over the semi-official. I think the breeding in my own herd is the best reply to that. My senior herd sire has a dam and grand-dam that made better than 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year. My junior herd sire has a dam and grand-dam that average better than 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year, and every animal on my farm as she freshens now goes into the long time test, because for the first time I have been able to get men whom I felt would stay on the job and work out this problem of developing these cows under this long test system. I thoroughly believe in it, but I am not unmindful that the great bulk of the

owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle cannot make successfully this long time test. It is too expensive and he just now is not able to accomplish it. Between 40 and 50 per cent of all the men who test Holstein-Friesian cattle milk their own cows. Now imagine, if you please, the average farmer with not sufficient help to operate his farm, attempting to milk a cow four times a day and then three times a day to get the best result. Imagine that farmer in the harvest time cutting green stuff and drawing it to the cow, getting beets where he has had to keep them buried so they would not wilt—he wants to keep them crisp and fresh—and spending practically all his time looking after four or five cows. It is simply idle for us to assume that the average farmer generally will be able to go into the dairy or 300 day test.

Listen to what that grand old warrior at DeWan says, the man who knows more about official testing and its effect upon the breed, than all of us:

"I have always regarded the short time test as the very best preparatory school for the long time test. I have styled it the nursery or kindergarten. My reason for this is that up to the present time not 2% of those who take up the long time testing are beginners in testing, as almost all of those who take up the long time test have had their preparatory testing in the short time work."

During the last fiscal year we had about 1,750 breeders making short time tests of which about 150 breeders were also making long time tests. There were only one or two breeders making long time tests who had not previously made short time tests, and I find it very difficult, indeed, at the present time to induce men to begin testing with the long time test. Last year there were some 800 cows on long time tests while now there are over 1,500 cows on long time test. Within a few weeks we shall have increased the number on test by 100%. In the short time testing the increase to the present time is 50% over last year, while the applications for permission to test are fairly pouring in upon us. We are hard put to it to handle the work and considerably behind, but we are breaking in new clerks as fast as possible.

I realize the great difficulty many of the colleges labor under in providing supervisors, for it is a fact that under normal conditions the state that requires most supervisors can obtain those supervisors easiest.

(To be continued)

The International Live Stock Show--German Exports--1920 Census

When the International Live Stock Exposition was held last year, the European war had just been terminated by an armistice; this year peace has been firmly established as far as the United States is concerned, all uncertainty having been removed. The country has been thru a period of readjustment from which it is emerging on a safe, sane and substantial democratic basis.

Fitting therefore is the dual celebration planned at Chicago the first week of December. Victory being no longer in doubt, the great live stock industry disturbed by war's uncertainty will move forward to even greater success. Fitting also will be the reunion of live stock raisers who during the past twenty years have participated in these annual expositions, together with such alternate prosperity and vicissitude as the industry has encountered. A victory and twentieth anniversary observance will attract the largest concourse of live stock raisers and others ever seen within an International Live Stock Exposition arena. For good measure we will have a show of grains and grasses on a scale without parallel or precedent, both as to variety and quality.

When the Census Taker Comes

A question to be determined in the 1920 census, soon to begin is how

important does an agricultural enterprise have to be in order to secure recognition in the census as a farm? A small vegetable garden or a chicken yard accommodating a few busy hens will not be allowed to qualify as a "farm" in the census no matter with what pardonable pride and satisfaction the proprietor may view his agricultural enterprise.

But if the garden or chicken yard expands until it covers not less than three acres of ground, or until it requires for its care the continuous services of at least one person, or yields products annually to the value of \$250 or more, it comes within the census definition of a farm and will be recognized as such and counted.

The agriculture schedule contains many questions regarding farm values, expenses and live stock as well as the acreage and quantity of crops raised in the year 1919. Census bureau officials are urging farmers everywhere to prepare for the census enumerator by looking over their books and records so that accurate answers may be furnished to questions.

In this connection the Bureau of the Census emphasizes the fact that the information furnished to census takers is absolutely confidential, made so by Act of Congress and that under no circumstances can any such information be used as a basis for taxation.

Top Prices for Iosco County Cattle

Just what raising the right kind of cattle on the right kind of range will bring the stockman was exemplified on the Miller ranch, in Iosco county, a few days ago, when L. W. Oviatt paid 12 1-4 cents a pound for a carload of Hereford's directly off the range, which he shipped to his son's farm near Bay City for winter feeding.

With thousands of cattle hitting the Chicago and Buffalo markets at this season of the year and at prices as low as 6 cents for feeders, the Oviatt purchase shows what Northwestern Michigan range will do for first class stock and the money it will put into the pockets of the man who runs his ranch intelligently. The difference between the 6 cents paid at Buffalo and Chicago for the poorer grades of cattle and the price paid on the ranch by Mr. Oviatt for high grade stuff is so marked as to make one wonder why farmers and others who bother with the cheaper stuff, which costs just as much to feed as the high grade animals, and also to wonder why more men, both those already settled in Northeastern Michigan and those who are farming and raising stock on \$200 to \$400 per acre land elsewhere, don't wake up to what can be done with the comparatively cheap grazing lands to be found in this part of Michigan.

German Exports Not Encouraging

Reports as to actual conditions in Germany conflict so often that authentic information is of value to the American producer or agricultural products if it indicates the state of Germany's manufacturing activities and need for raw materials. The following statement of the President of the British Board of Trade to British manufacturers, taken in connection with the supercargo reports published in reports on foreign markets No. 31 and 32 probably indicate the true state of affairs:

"Germany has only small stocks of goods accumulated for export; there is no great manufacturing activity; the costs of production are enormous; Germany cannot compete for a long time.

"The Board of Trade were watching carefully the movement of goods into this country. They saw no sign of devastating torrent of imports.

"Whatever fears you have and whatever temporary spurt of goods may come from Germany in the immediate future, all the information we get from Germany is absolutely contrary to that which you have been giving—and our information is from better sources.

"There is no great manufacturing activity in Germany. Industry is not moving, but is very stagnant. They are short of raw material, and their state is pitiful with regard to coal."

National Grange Convention Honors Michigan

Delegates from all Corners of Country at Grand Rapids in one of Grange's most Important Sessions!

THE RADICAL west met the conservative east at the National Grange convention at Grand Rapids last week and locked horns over several great national issues. Thirty-one of the thirty-three Grange states were represented. The delegates arrived in the Furniture City on Tuesday last by special train and established headquarters at the Pantlind Hotel. Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania representatives were accompanied by large delegations of Grangers and on Friday Michigan Grangers began to pour into the city from all sections of the state, swelling the attendance to well over 3,000.

The principal sessions were held in the Armory which was beautifully decorated under the guidance of Kent county Pomona Grange. Here National Worthy Master Oliver Wilson delivered his annual address. It was a brief but very forceful document and bristled with pointed truths. Mr. Wilson has been connected with the order for thirty-four years and has just concluded his eighth and last year as national worthy master. In his address he briefly reviewed the work of the order, commenting upon its substantial growth and accomplishments. He cited the following legislative matters in which the Grange has played an important part: Direct election of U. S. senators, federal land bank law, parcels post by zone system, repeal of oleo tax law defeated, Smith Lever bill, federal aid for roads, non-partisan tariff commission, official grain standards act established, woman suffrage amendment adopted, national prohibition amendment adopted, daylight savings law repealed twice after being twice vetoed by the president.

National Master Pleads for Protection of Property

Delving in the future activities of the Grange, Mr. Wilson said: "The greatest need of American agriculture from now on is neither subsidies, patronizing, nor uplifting; not further campaigns of investigation, literature or other superficial or useless camouflaging, all costing great sums of money, employing an army of non-producers at the expense of the public treasury, and all getting us nowhere. The time has come to simply classify agriculture as one of the great industries that make up our economic structure, and to treat it as one of the vital parts of that structure. This means such an adjustment of prices for our farm products, such a recognition of production costs, such a scale of the hours and wages as shall enable the farmer to run his business exactly as does the manufacturer of every other commodity—selling prices to be based upon the cost of production, plus such reasonable margin as shall provide for depreciation of equipment, for interest on investment and for a fair profit over all. When agriculture is thus classified and thus rewarded, there will be no shortage of farm investors or farm workers, no scarcity either by the government or by any one else, to "popularize agriculture", no subsidies of any kind, no Lane reclamation schemes, nor other fictitious "inducements" to insure an adequate food supply for America and for the world, for one year or for any year. If all the money spent the last twenty-five years in the United States for propaganda work, in the name of agriculture had been devoted to building good roads between the farm and its market town; to extending rural mail service to thousands or more farm homes; to substituting a system of reliable crop reports for the present worthless and misleading guess-work; to create efficient marketing bureaus that do more than simply theorize on the great problem of economical and business-like distribution of food from producer to consumer, and had saved enough of the propaganada money to educate consumers on what costs enter into the raising of food. If this had been done, we might have gotten somewhere on "the high cost of living" problem, so-called, of advantage alike to producer and consumer. To start right in interpreting the food problem of the times by getting to the very bottom of the facts, is one of the country's most imperative needs."

Mr. Wilson made a strong plea against

S. J. Lowell of New York elected National Master

gainst "the wild orgy of radicalism, nationalization and anarchy which is sweeping the land and threatening to destroy every industry, every farm and every home." He emphasized the "sacred rights of property" saying, "a home-owning nation is a strong nation, but unless individual property rights are eternally safeguarded, no home will be safe". Thrift and frugality, said Mr. Wilson, are still essential to the growth of prosperous people, and reminded his audience that the Grange Declaration of purposes discountenances "every system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy".



JOHN C. KETCHAM
Master Michigan State Grange. Unanimously re-elected Lecturer National Grange
—Courtesy Detroit News

Oppose Farmer-Labor Alliance

In none of the public session of the Grange was there anything but the most harmonious sentiment in evidence. But among the little groups of Grangers which formed occasionally in an ante room or in the lobbies of the hotels red-hot discussions were indulged in over the several resolutions which it became known had been introduced. The topic which excited the most interest and comment was a letter written by Samuel Gompers to National Worthy Master Wilson inviting the Grange to participate in the labor conference in Washington on Dec. 23rd. Although up to the time of our going to press no action had been taken on the proposition, it was the general opinion that the invitation would not be accepted. Antedating the receipt of this invitation

Milo Campbell who is prominent in Grange circles, made public a letter he had written to Mr. Gompers in which he voiced a strong objection to an alliance between labor and agriculture, and it was generally felt that Mr. Campbell expressed the sentiment of the majority of the delegates.

Interest in the matter was pitched to the highest point when Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, arrived at Grand Rapids to take issue with Campbell, and use his influence to win the Grange over to the laborites. Both Pinchot and Campbell are active leaders in the National Board of Farm Organizations which, it is understood, would like to parley with labor. But Campbell is unequivocally opposed to such a union, and because of the popularity and strength of the two men in national Grange circles a bit of tussle was expected. Grange divided on railroads

Grange Divided on Railroads

Conservative Grangers were quite shocked by the recommendations of State Master John Morris of Colorado who declared emphatically for government ownership and a general non-partisan league program, including state banking and insurance. Another strong advocate of government control was William Bouck, master of the Washington State Grange, who wanted the Grange to oppose the return of the railroads to the private owners until after a better plan for their future control and operation had been worked out. While it is unlikely that the Grange voting delegates will come out for government ownership, it was thought that the Grange might take some action along the line suggested by Mr. Bouck.

Wm. Alden Injects Politics

At the Friday forenoon public session, former Senator Huntley Russell led the great gathering in a songfest that made the Armory ring from corner to corner. Brief remarks were made by former State Master George B. Horton of Michigan; Mrs. Dorä H. Stockman, state lecturer; Miss Jennie I. Buell, state secretary; and others. Former Sen. Wm. Alden Smith gave a fine talk on Americanism and received frequent applause, but in the ardor of the occasion quite forgot where he was and launched forth into a tirade against Pres. Wilson and the League of Nations. Later in the business sessions the delegates passed strong resolutions favoring the League of Nations, with reservations that would preserve the honor and integrity of the United States.

Before adjourning the Grangers expected to take some action on the Townsend highway bill which aims to place all main highways under the supervision of the federal government to be built and maintained wholly at federal expense leaving the states to bear the total expense of the minor highways.

Degrees Are Conferred

A large class of candidates were given the fourth and fifth degrees on Friday last, and in the evening a class of 1600 assembled at Powers' theater where the seventh degree, "the High Priest of Demeter", which is the highest degree of the order, was conferred under the direction of Chas. M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass.

The general sessions closed on Saturday and the current week has been occupied in business sessions at which only the official delegates were present.

Grand Rapids did itself proud in welcoming and entertaining the visitors. Many of the store windows were handsomely dressed for the occasion, and such a friendly, get-together spirit pervaded the city that those who had come as delegates from far states were made to feel entirely at home. Michigan Grangers showed their loyalty to the order by turning out in large numbers to greet the visitors from other states and assist in the ceremonies. Some counties sent over a hundred delegates and there was no county in the state where the Grange is active that did not send a goodly number of members to take part in the convention.

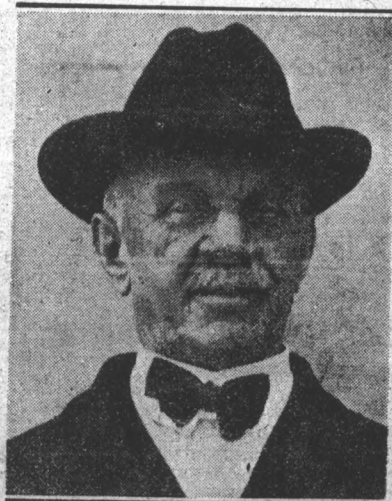
Lowell of New York Elected National Worthy Master

At the election of officers held Tuesday forenoon, Nov. 18th, Mr. S. J. Lowell, Master of the New York State Grange and chairman of the National executive committee was elected National Worthy Master to succeed Oliver Wilson. Prior to the election it was quite generally rumored that John Ketcham would be the choice for National Master, but Mr. Ketcham was not a candidate and made no solicitations to secure the office. Mr. Ketcham was unanimously re-elected lecturer of the National Grange. A picture of Mr. Lowell, the new National master will be found on the following page. He is the central figure in the group of the three gentlemen just above the panoramic scene.

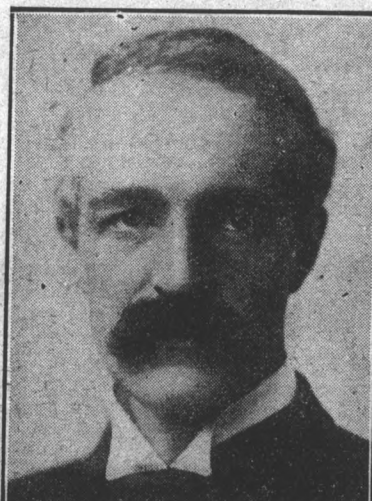
It is impossible for one to mingle in a crowd of farm folks such as attended the Grange convention without feeling that security and contentment which comes to one when he knows he is among friends. All thought of the dangers that threaten the national life disappears for something tells a man that there can be no insecurity in a country where dwell such great numbers of honest intelligent, level-headed men and women.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is gratified that Michigan has done so well in receiving the National Grange and showing its respect for that great order. It is the hope of this publication that the Grange may continue to grow and prosper and perform its allotted duties in the agricultural communities. The aim of all human endeavor should be helpfulness and co-operation, and these we understand are some of the motivating influences of the Grange. There are vast numbers of farmers who belong to no organization and it should be the purpose of the Grange and the other farm organizations to gather them in under their wings and show them the way to the right kind of organized effort. But before that can be done, the Grange, the Gleaners, the Clubs, the Unions, the Farm Bureaus and all other existing farmers' organizations should attempt to find a common ground and work in harmony and union. We shall count no day in agriculture greater than the day on which it shall become known that the common tie which must certainly exist between all farmers has been found and will be used to cement all who labor in the name of agriculture in a great national co-operative federation.

They Differ on Farmer-Labor Alliance



MILO CAMPBELL



GIFFORD PINCHOT

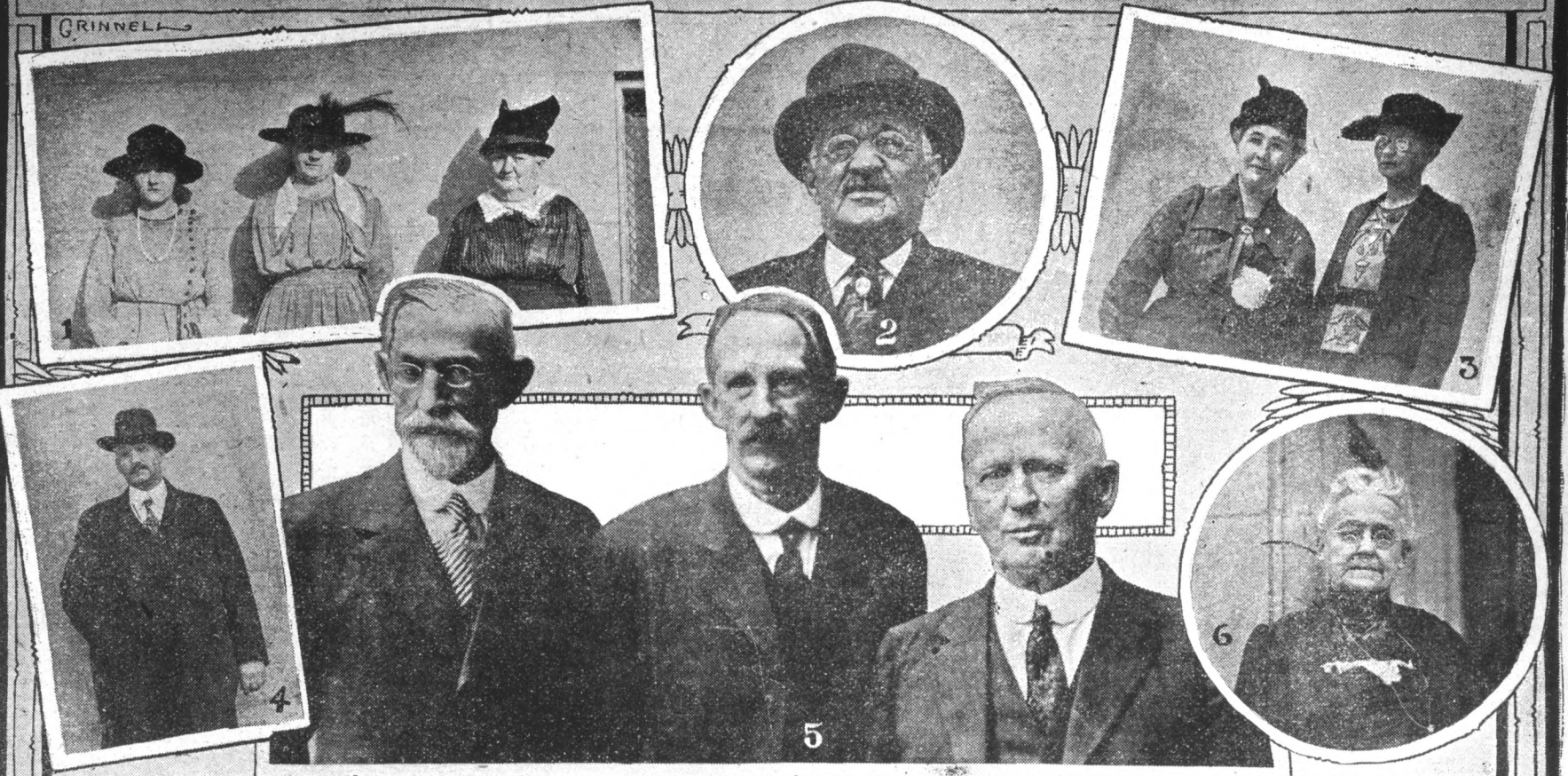
"Farmers and wage earners have nothing in common," said Milo Campbell in politely declining Pres. Gompers invitation to affiliate the National Federation of Milk Producers with the American Federation of Labor.

"The interests of farmers and wage earners are identical," retorted Gifford Pinchot, in recommending that the Grange unite with organized labor.

And there you are.

The National Grange is deep in the discussion of the matter as we go to press.

Grange Notables of Grand Rapids



No. 1—Three Generations of Grangers who took the Seventh Degree together. Miss Etta Parks, Mrs. Daisy Parks and Mrs. Sarah Lord of Berlin (Marne), Mich.
 2—George B. Horton, Past Master Michigan State Grange.
 3—Mrs. Dora Stockman, lecturer, and Miss Jennie I. Buell, Secretary Michigan State Grange. Mrs. Stockman is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture.
 4—Leslie R. Smith, Master Massachusetts State Grange.
 5—T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative National Grange; S. T. Lowell, chairman national executive committee; Oliver Wilson, Master National Grange.
 6—Mrs. Oliva J. C. Woodman, for twelve years Chaplain Michigan State Grange.
 7—Class of 1600 candidates who took the seventh degree, "The High Priest of Demeter."

8—State Master and Mrs. Walter R. Havens, New Jersey State Grange.
 9—State Master and Mrs. B. Needham, Kansas State Grange.
 10—State Master and Mrs. T. W. Williams of North Dakota State Grange.
 11—Peter A Kleas, gatekeeper Michigan State Grange.
 12—T. E. Niles, steward and A. E. Illenden, in charge of arrangements, Michigan State Grange.
 13—Sen. Jas. McNaughton, Michigan State Grange, leader, author of Farmers' Warehouse Bill.

(NOTE: Photos used by courtesy Grand Rapids Herald and Press)

MARKET FLASHES

BUSINESS AND TRADE

Shortage of crops used to be the factor which would most likely boost prices in the market centers of the United States, but today a different set of causes most often furnishes "kick" in the markets. One of the chief things now affecting prices, mostly upward, is COAL.

Coal miners for the most part seem to be going back to work, but the production still is below what it has been, and the losses through the coal strike in Mich. alone result in loss of more than 50,000 tons of coal and the great coal states have lost hundreds of thousands of tons. All this has done much to hold up industry and railroad movements. The shortage of cars made much more acute by the lack of coal has been the bullish factor in Chicago, Detroit and other markets for a considerable while. In spite of bearish news of every description the first days of this week, grains gained because of the coal situation.

From New York an encouraging bit of news tells of the resumption of export trading, now that the longshoremen's strike seems to be completely healed. The European crops turned out short and authentic sources state that their exports will be far less than have been expected.

A slight disturbance in the stock exchange has been roused by the government mix-up with the Southern Pacific. But the big government news of interest to the markets is just over the horizon—the senate and presidential action on the Peace Treaty which is bound to break soon. The president threatens to throw over the entire treaty unless the reservations which "cut the heart out of the treaty" are omitted. With the treaty question out of the way a great deal of the present uncertainty in business ought to vanish.

WHEAT CLIMBS HIGHER

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35
No. 2 White	2.22		
No. 2 Mixed			

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.21	2.34
No. 2 White	2.23	2.21	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.20	2.20	2.33

Several days ago various high grades of wheat took a hard tumble when the United States Grain Corporation announced that it was going to help "relieve" the high cost of living by reselling some of its stocks of wheat in order to keep the prices from going too high. No. 1 dark northern wheat was selling at some points for \$3 at that time and the news brought about a drop of 15 cents. In the last few days, however, the grain public has come to believe that the Grain Corporation has only a limited supply which it may resell and that it is especially short on spring wheat. Accordingly the higher grades of wheat have soared to higher levels and Chicago quotes No. 1 dark northern at \$3.16 per bushel with the demand good.

Of course, few farmers have such high quality wheat to sell, but the general effect on the wheat market is strengthening. The Detroit warehouses are known to have stocks of 77,000 bushels against 23,000 bushels last year at this time, and the receipts are somewhat smaller than a year ago. Shipments were also smaller. Nevertheless the Detroit wheat market is strong in keeping with the general tendency. Chicago wheat markets appear especially strong at this time and the demand is good.

ONIONS SCARCE AND FIRM

Onions, due to car shortage coupled with small production, are very scarce and firm in all lines in Detroit and other big produce markets. The crop of onions this year for the United States is estimated as only about two thirds of the average yield for the last few years. There is far more of a demand than the supply can satisfy. Detroit quotes \$4.50 per 100 lb. sack.



DETROIT, Nov. 19.—Shortage of coal and cars drives all grains to a higher level.

Produce of all kinds short and demand strong. Fresh eggs, butter and best chickens in demand; turkeys rather quiet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19. — Live stock business more active with prices fluctuating with an upward tendency. Sheep not in demand. Good demand for heavy horses and mules.

Grains of all sorts boosted by car and coal shortage. Good butter and eggs in demand. Top wheat price at \$3.16.

(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.)

R. R. Administration Explains Car Shortage

FROM A number of sources we have received complaints of a shortage of cars, and the charge has several times been made that the railway administration was discriminating against Michigan in the allotment of cars. One correspondent pointed out that the smaller number of shipments of potatoes out of Michigan as shown in comparison with those of other states by the Bureau of Markets reports was evidence enough of discrimination. Investigating this claim, however, we found that the potato movement had not been materially delayed because of a lack of cars, and that the smaller shipments were accounted for by the fact that the farmers were not selling their potatoes as freely as in other states.

Notwithstanding that newspaper reports show that all sections of the country are suffering from a car shortage, we wrote to the car service section of the Railroad Administration asking the reason for the shortage and when some relief might be afforded, particularly here in Michigan. We received the following reply:

"In a general way permit me to say traffic generally throughout the country is very heavy, principally due to the fact that during the first six months of the year there was practically no business moving and now business in all lines is trying to make up for the deficiency of the first part of the year. You may be assured that everything possible is being done to

meet the enormous demands of all classes of traffic, but you must also bear in mind that the railroad transportation machine's ability to handle traffic is limited. Railroads today are quite generally handling traffic much in excess of even last year which was an exceptionally heavy year, and a number of things are militating against the railroads at this time which under war conditions they did not have to contend with. I refer now particularly to the heavy loading of freight equipment. Under the stress of war conditions shippers were generally co-operating and loading all cars to their maximum capacity. This permitted of burdening industrial centers and terminals with a minimum number of cars, allowing traffic to flow freely through the congested centers of traffic. With the war over shippers have fallen back in to the old practice of lightly loading cars, putting no more in them than the minimum allowed under the tariff and still give them the benefit of carload rates. This results in requiring three cars to do the work of two, and in numerous instances two cars doing the work of one. You will appreciate the effect this has on the movement of traffic. Congested terminals and industrial centers slows up traffic, and the light loading of equipment ties up a lot of cars doing one half or one third of the work they ought to be doing, besides taking up valuable terminal track-space. (Concluded on page 17)

Apple Harvest Exceeds All Expectations

There has been too much dumping of apples into the markets to keep apace with the demand, and the result is a dull condition with prices down to as low as \$1.25 per bushel in Detroit, although the best quality bring as high as \$2.50 per bushel. The government crop report has been pretty bearish inasmuch as 1,239,000 barrels increase has been reported over the total for the month before the present statistics were gathered.

The commercial apple crop of the as of November 1, and shows an increase of 1,239,000 barrels as compared to the October estimate of 23,000 United States is now estimated by the government at 24,416,000 barrels. This estimate is based on conditions 177,000 barrels, or a decrease of 308,000 barrels from the 1918 crop. The salient feature of this report is the large increase in the crop throughout the west, notwithstanding a severe freeze the latter part of October in Washington and Oregon, which reduced the total tonnage by approximately 1,000 cars. The production for all the Western States, with the exception of Utah, is far exceeding all former estimates. It is now estimated that these states will produce an

increase of 2,943,000 boxes over the October estimate. The barrel apple states show an increase of 258,000 barrels over the October report, and are now estimated at 13,590,000 barrels. Slight increases are noted in New England states, New York, Virginia, Missouri and a decided increase in Arkansas, the Arkansas crop being the largest in the history of commercial apple growing in that state.

Excellent yields are reported in Oceana, Mason, Manistee, Benzie, Gd. Traverse and adjoining counties in Michigan. Quality, color and size reported good to excellent in this region. In southern and eastern counties of Oakland, Livingston, Ingham and adjoining counties the crop was light, quality fair to poor. Considerable codling moth damage reported. A large part of the production in this territory is trucked to local markets. Berrien, Van Buren and Allegan counties are estimated at 34 per cent crop as compared to 65 per cent in 1918. Considerable damage from codling moth is reported in these counties. The use of the bushel basket as an apple package was more general throughout Michigan this year than ever before.

State	Condition		Comm'l Crop	
	November 1919	Final 1918	November 1919	Final 1918
Ohio	21	52	364,000	902,000
Indiana	19	27	187,000	266,000
Illinois	26	29	750,000	837,000
Michigan	39	62	597,000	1,495,000
Wisconsin	43	44	121,000	114,000

CORN

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.58	1.54	1.67
No. 3 Yellow	1.53		
No. 4 Yellow	1.56		

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.47	1.47	1.64
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.45	1.61
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.40	1.58

Corn is temporarily easier and prices eased off a bit at the close of last week. We rather expect to see this easier condition continue for the major part of the current week, as the weather is fair all over the corn belt, cars are to be had in greater quantities and farmers who have been holding back part of their crop are showing a disposition to sell. We do not anticipate any appreciable drop in price, however, and we want to again remind our readers who must buy corn that the present is the time to make their purchases. Those who acted upon our advice when the corn market reached its lowest point several weeks ago now see where they saved considerable money by so doing. The following statement from the Rosenbaum Review is of interest to farmers:

"We shall remember that the surplus producing corn states yielded this year, just an average crop; probably a total yield in all states of 2,900,000 bushels. Texas has out-corned herself this year but the surplus is not available for big feeders in the Mississippi Valley. Farmers who own surplus corn are in most instances not disposed to sell at prevailing prices. Our oats crop is over 300,000,000 short of last year, and our barley crop is more than 50,000,000 short. Country bankers tell us that farmers have never had so much money as now. There may be speculators who know just exactly what the farmers are going to do, but the farmer himself has not advertised it. These and other facts lead us to suggest that we may expect to see May corn reach \$1.50 per bushel."

OATS CREEP UPWARD

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.77	.76	.80
No. 3 White	.76	.75	
No. 4 White	.75		

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.75	.85
No. 3 White	.74	.74	.83
No. 4 White	.73	.73	.80

Oats have crept up since last week and made an additional gain of one half to one cent on the opening days this week. Shortage of coal and resulting lack of cars in the face of good demand was perhaps the most bullish factor this week, and the upward move of corn reflected its trend as usual upon oats. The export demand for heavy weight oats continues strong, while light weight oats have been selling at a discount under the December. The demand in America for oats has been holding up remarkably well due to the shortage of the oat crop. When the Peace Treaty is settled it is believed that foreign credits will be extended which will make the oat market even more bullish. A threatened rail strike has also made the buying pretty eager.

RYE AND BARLEY STRONGER

Rye jumped upward as much as two cents in the markets the opening days of this week, but even this gain did not bring it back to the level it had attained a week before. The gain this week was partly due to a general boost in the grain markets due to rail and coal difficulties. Rye in Detroit is quoted: Cash No. 2, \$1.36. Barley also showed firm this week and is quoted the same as a week ago in Detroit, while Chicago reports a gain of 3 cents, with a strong demand from maltsters in evidence. Detroit quotes barley at \$2.70 @ 2.80 for cash No. 3.

Additional Markets p. 16



"THE use of Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires on my truck has saved me a great deal of time and money. They are an economy all around in general farm work and livestock hauling—especially over farm land and rough, slippery country roads."—Mr. W. H. Duley, Livestock Farmer, Starks, Maine

THE photograph above was taken January 3rd, 1919, on the livestock farm of W. H. Duley, ten miles from Starks, Maine.

At that time Mr. Duley told us that he had been hauling on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires during weather that had stopped local solid-tired trucks.

The tractive Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to overcome fierce road conditions

and, in addition, to pull solid-tired trucks out of mire and up stiff grades.

The easy-rolling Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to average three and four trips to town per day, an amount of hauling which would have required three teams.

The cushioning Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to deliver decidedly good mileage on gasoline and oil and to remain in excellent mechanical

order despite the bad going.

On top of all this, the tough Goodyear Cords had outlasted neighbors' solid tires which wore down rapidly due to spinning in the gravel on the steep hills.

This latter performance particularly reflects that long pioneering work with which Goodyear has developed Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires for very severe hauling duty.

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Michigan's Trapping Season Now in Full Swing

New Laws Put into Effect at Opening of Hunters' and Trappers' Season; Fur Farming Booms

By VERNE E. BURNETT

TRAPPING and hunting are now well under way in Michigan and other states famed for the game in their forests. With the opening of the season this fall, every fan of the great sport of trapping and hunting is aware of the fact that there was never before so great a demand for furs as at present. The farmer and his sons may be seen in almost any section these days planning ahead for the sport and paying business of outwitting the crafty inhabitants of the wild nooks and crannies of the country.

Just to show the interest which the public and the public servants show in regard to game, forty-one of the forty-four states holding legislative sessions this year passed legal regulations concerning game. Twenty-nine states enacted laws relative to fur-bearing animals. It is well that every trapper or hunter in the state, no matter how little he goes into the business, know just what the laws are.

Farmer Smith might make a lot of money from selling beaver which he traps this month, inasmuch as the season opens November 1 for beaver and continues until April 15, the close of the beaver season. Smith's neighbor may be so pleased with the idea that he too goes to work trapping beaver. But he doesn't get a license, which the law requires; and presto, he is all out of luck, just because he was ignorant of the state law. And, of course, ignorance is no excuse before the law.

The dates just mentioned for the limits of the beaver season were among the new regulations passed by the Michigan Legislature. The season on otter, mink, fisher and marten is shortened one month, by closing February 15 instead of March 15. October 15 to December 31 is prescribed as the open season on raccoons, under the new laws in Michigan.

Anyone who wishes to go into trapping to any considerable extent would be on the safe side if he would write to the Commissioner, Game, Fish and Forest Fire Department, at Lansing, Michigan. From the Commissioner's office any special information would be furnished to trappers. In certain cases the trapper should furnish himself with a range map, as in the following instances.

The new game laws of Michigan include the provision that the open season for muskrats, one of the best known of all the trapper's acquaintances, shall be October 16 to April 14 north of Range 20, and December 16 to March 31 south of Range 21. Up until this year, trappers may recall the open season for the state as a whole had been fixed at November 16 to March 14.

Just a word of caution in regard to trappers living near a city which has a big woodland park. According to the new regulations, badger, beaver and muskrat are not to be meddled with at any place within two miles of any city public park containing over 200 acres of which 50 acres or more are woodland.

That Valuable Little License

STATE officials have authority to be pretty harsh with offenders against the state laws. So the trapper finds it a mighty important thing not to get trapped himself by a game warden. One of the most important things, of course, is that every trapper go forth armed with a state license as well as a trusty set of traps or a regular gun, or both.

The precious little life-saver in a secure trapping business, otherwise known as the license, costs various amounts according to the kind. If you are out after big game, namely bear, the trapping or hunting license required is only \$1, provided you are a resident of the state. If you are a non-resident, the license costs \$10.

To be a licensed beaver trapper, the law requires a payment of \$10 by residents of the state. This beaver license permits one to take 15 beavers during the season but not more than four may be taken from any one colony. The idea, of course, is to prevent the beaver from being de-

stroyed completely. It is unlawful to destroy beaver dams or houses or to have the carcass or skin in your possession without the license seal attached. Inasmuch as the beaver fur is of great value, it is important that the trapper keep within the law and reap some real financial harvest out of his labor.



The raccoon is harder to trap than the skunk. Sets ought to be made in water whenever possible. Coons have a keen sense of smell. However, when sets are made for the coon, it must be remembered that nothing smaller than No. 1-1-2 traps ought to be employed. So far as possible, avoid stakes for fastenings. Instead, wire the chains to logs or rocks weighing about twenty pounds. Such fastenings do not permit a pull on the jaws as fixed ones do. Therefore, there is less chance of the raccoon getting out. The raccoon likes timber. Small streams, shallow lakes, ponds and marshes are good places to look for signs. The tracks of the coon resemble the imprints of a baby's foot and once seen are never forgotten.

Large hollow logs furnish good places for sets when anchored in shallow water, close to shore. Traps ought to be placed near the entrance. If too deep, make bases out of mud, sticks or sod. If too shallow, scoop out excavations for the sets. Have the jaws under about three inches of water. Eradicate, so far as possible, boot tracks and other signs of man. Dash water over everything with which the hands may have come in contact to destroy human odor. After this, sprinkle bait on the log so it will not be washed away.

The Stone Age is Gone

ANYONE WHO visited the State Fair this fall could get some idea of the odd variety of weapons used in killing fur-bearing animals in Michigan. The display which might remind one of the crude implements devised way back in the stone age when it was "everybody for himself" and so on. In the stone age, they say, animals were often killed just from habit or for the fun of it, without regard to the maintaining of a wild game supply for our children and for our great grandchildren.



More trappers take the muskrat than all the other fur bearers put together. The animal is widely distributed and seems able to adapt itself to encroaching civilization where others have become almost extinct. The Indian name is "musquash." No great skill is required to get the pelts, especially if good bait is employed. Shallow water is the best spot to look for signs—in sluggish streams, marshes and lakes. In these places the muskrat generally builds houses and where there is a comparatively swift current, excavates dens in banks. However, houses are sometimes seen in rivers and creeks; burrows in banks along lakes and ponds. This by the way, is the exception rather than the rule and accounts for the belief that there are two different species of the fur bearers.

Sets for muskrat ought to be under water from two and a half to three inches. When this is done, the animals are taken by their longer and stronger hind legs rather than by the shorter and weaker front ones. Consequently, more furs are caught instead of feet. The pelt hunter will want to remember this when after the musquash; also that chains ought to be fastened in deep water so the animals will drown. As the metallic jaws close, the animals seek to rid themselves of the steel by diving and if permitted to do so, usually tangle the chains and are not able to reach shore.

But the stone age is gone, even in the trapping sections, where law and order is spreading out their tentacles. The law in Michigan forbids the use of spears, for instance.

Along with the stone age, the terribleness of modern warfare methods are also tabooed. Explosives and chemicals are declared unlawful when used to molest dens of fur-bearers. You are no longer allowed to use smokers to drive animals from their dens, says the law. It is unlawful to destroy the dens or homes of beaver, muskrat or skunk.

It goes without say that one is not supposed to have in his possession a carcass or pelt of an animal killed in a closed season. But here is a regulation which many trappers probably do not know. It is unlawful to set a trap within six feet of the home of a muskrat. You are allowed, of course, to shoot a beaver which is destroying your property.



Skunks are not hard to trap and may be taken in almost any kind of a set. Skunks prime first in fall and for this reason the beginner will find them profitable to catch. Skunks generally stay close together. Often as many as ten of twelve may be found in a single den. The burrows are not hard to find and often may be discovered under old houses, near sheds, around straw piles, in weed patches. Good sets may be arranged in territory which the animals frequent, at the mouths of small dry culverts under roads.

Good bait is a necessity to the skunk trapper. It will lure the fur bearers to sets long distances.

Traps may be placed near entrances of dens. No decoy is necessary. However, if this method is employed, only one skunk can be expected from the hole during a night. For this reason, pen sets are generally preferred by the pelt hunters.

Money from Bounties and Farming

NOW AND THEN a trapper may stumble into a streak of luck by getting a bounty. The state provides a bounty of \$35 for a wolf, and certain localities give a big additional bounty. Then by finding the den you

get an additional bounty of \$15 for each wolf cub, and local bounties are sometimes given in addition. Of course, the fur business is too lucrative just now to make the state bounties mean much in case of several of the rich fur animals. But the bounties are interesting to know: coyote, same bounty as wolf; wildcat or lynx, \$5; fox, \$1; weasel, woodchuck, hawk or owl, 50 cents, paid by the county and half refunded by the state.

The laws of Michigan and many other states have recognized a very important phase of the trapping business, or rather, the fur business. Fox farms, deer farms, and many shapes and descriptions of fur farming are springing up in America, notably in Michigan. The West and all the North of the State is known to have here and there, the various sorts of fur farms. Species of fox, for example, which possess great fur value, are penned up often on large tracts with the natural environment maintained. There are risks in the business, to be sure, but sometimes one season has been known to bring a fortune to breeders of silver fox, for example.

In order to raise fur-bearing animals lawfully, a fur farmer is required to pay an annual license fee of \$5 to the state. Another requirement is that all live animals and skins of animals raised in captivity must be tagged. There is a fee of five cents for each of these tags. The purpose is said to be protection of animals raised in captivity.

The business of fur farming is increasing so rapidly that there must be many just entering the business who will be benefited by the following booklets furnished by the government. By writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can obtain free: Raising Belgian Hares and other Rabbits. (Farmers' Bulletin 496.) The Common Mole of Eastern United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 583.) Economic Value of North American Skunks. (Farmers' Bulletin 587.) The Domesticated Silver Fox. (Farmers' Bulletin 795.) Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skin. (Farmers' Bulletin 832.) The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer. (Farmers' Bulletin 869.) Fur Farming as a Side Line. (Yearbook Separate 693.) Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law, 1918. (Biological Survey Document 110.) Directory of Officials and Organizations Concerned with the Protection of Birds and Game, 1919. (Department Circular 63.)

The following are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, government printing office, Washington, D. C.: Deer Farming in the United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 330.) Animals in the U. S., price 15 cents. Price 5 cents.

The interesting subject of fur farming, its laws and possibilities, will be left for later issues. But here let it be said that it can be just as much a regular business as any other form of farming. In fact, fur farming is already a highly developed business. The writer is acquainted with men with excellent business training who have gone into fur farming as one of the most practical of business ventures and they are succeeding.

In the limited space allotted here for the subject of laws on trapping and fur farming, it has been possible to furnish only the most limited survey. But anyone who is interested in any special part of the regulations regarding the subject is invited to write to Business Farming, and answers will be obtained for all queries. Not only questions but also comments and stories about your trapping adventures are sought because of the great interest among many thousands of our readers during the trapping season. In fact, now is the day of days in the fur business, and the real fur business farmer is now in the entrance of what looks like the greatest, best, richest fur season.



WM. VREELAND



H. F. BLAKE

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Let Michigan's Best Known Fur Buyers Handle Your Furs

All the old Trappers and Dealers Know Will Vreeland and Harry Blake

Will Vreeland was born in Rockwood, Mich. He has trapped and shot every fur animal in Michigan and he knows the Trappers' troubles. Harry Blake was born in Harrisonville, Ohio, and he, too, has been a Trapper.

Both have bought furs in Michigan—Vreeland for 30 years and Blake for 16 years and they have a host of friends among the Trappers and Dealers because of their square deal policy.

LAST YEAR WE BOUGHT \$702,603.63

MICHIGAN'S BIGGEST FUR BUSINESS

During the 1918-1919 season we bought raw furs for which we paid Trappers and Dealers a total of \$702,603.63.

That's the biggest fur business in Michigan and, what's most important to you, everybody that dealt with us was satisfied.

We'll make it our business to see that you are satisfied when you send your furs here this season.

Trappers:

Every fur you send us will be examined and priced by Will Vreeland or Harry Blake PERSONALLY. You'll get personal service just the same as if we could call on you.

Dealers:

Drop in to see us, if you're near Detroit—we'd like to talk over with you the prospects for this season's business. If you can't get in, write, and we'll try to see you later in the year.

If you haven't dealt with the Vreeland Fur Company before, ask someone who has. If others say they've had a square deal, you'll get a square deal, too.

Send your furs this year to

VREELAND FUR COMPANY

41 JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, MICH.



"You'll Be Satisfied"



Canadian Farmers are Bucking the Milk Trust

Michigan Dairymen May Learn a Lesson From Canadian Farmers' Efforts to Market Their Own Milk

The following article is a story of the successful efforts of the milk producers in the vicinity of Vancouver, B. C., to sell their milk direct to the consumer. It was written by Mr. H. Higginbotham of Vancouver and was published in a recent issue of the Grain Growers' Guide.—Editor.

IN THE two and a half years that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association has been at work it is estimated that the association has saved its 1,400 members just \$1,000,000 which would otherwise have gone into the pockets of the middleman, or have been wasted by inefficient methods and overlapping distribution. What this association has done for the dairyman in the fertile bottom lands of the Fraser Valley, lying between Chilliwack and Vancouver, is one of the most striking examples of successful co-operation among farmers that can be found in Canada today. During the past summer, to the producers, the association has brought just 25 cents per pound butterfat more than they could have got had the association not been in existence. In 1918 more than 2,000,000 lbs. of butterfat were handled through the association, and this year's total will be considerably larger.

Wonderful Progress

The progress made by the association in the last 30 months is nothing short of wonderful. Discussing the present status of this lusty young organization, H. W. Vanderhoof, a member of the executive committee said:

"Our association at the present time controls the local manufacture of butter and cheese practically entirely, while we have now 65 per cent of the retail milk business of Vancouver in our hands. We have displaced the capital of the middleman with our own capital, and we are able to give to the consuming public of Vancouver their milk at a price which is considerably less than any other coast city. Not only that, we have progressed in a sane way. Our distributing plant in Vancouver is being remodeled, and in a short time it will have sufficient capacity to handle practically the whole of the retail business in the city. In the first few months' operations in Vancouver, we have, besides writing off a considerable amount for depreciation, been able to make a substantial profit which will go towards retiring the investment. And as time goes on we will be able to further narrow the margin between the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer. That has been our goal from the start and still is. So far as the middlemen still in business are concerned it is just a question as to how long they will be able to stand the margin being constantly reduced.

"Of course our association has had to face a good deal of misrepresentation at the hands of our enemies and some of this misrepresentation was believed by the public. However, the public had to be educated just in the same way that our own producers had to be educated at the start. In the way our association is handling the product, we are able to divert any surplus over night into a new market, thus eliminating waste and maintaining the price to the producer. Our milk, of course, has the following markets: whole milk, condensed milk, ice cream, butter and cheese. We are now the main factor in all the markets with the exception of the condensed milk, which we have not been able to enter as yet owing to the fact that condensaries

involve a very heavy investment of capital and we have been able to get a fairly commensurate price from the condensaries because we control the supply. However, the price at the condensaries is not yet what it should be, mainly because Ontario is not organized, and Ontario, being a large producing province, and having several condensaries, really sets the price on condensed milk in Canada. The price that we are able to get from the condensaries at the coast

of Vancouver made a very great difference and immediately placed the producers at Chilliwack, 75 miles away, in competition with those around Vancouver. This brought home to the producers near Vancouver very forcibly the fact that they could not expect to hold the high milk market for themselves unless they were willing to meet the competition of men who were able to ship from a distance.

Attempts to complete the organiza-

year to their own association, being given the assurance that they would not be held to their contracts unless 75 per cent of the milk produced in the Fraser Valley was contracted to the association. The campaign was successful, and the required amount of milk was signed up, although it afterwards turned out that there was more milk in the Valley than had been estimated.

Armed with these contracts, the five provisional directors of the association interviewed the milk companies and instead of 55 cents they secured 65 cents per lb. butter fat. This practical demonstration of what co-operation could accomplish turned the scale, and farmers began to flock into the association unsolicited.

At the start producers were asked to sign contracts for one year, and to take stock on a can basis. Subsequently they were asked to sign three year contracts and were simply assessed on the amount of butter fat they had shipped during the year. On the amount of milk signed up at the start, the shares at \$50 per can gave them a capital of \$140,000. Today the capital is \$350,000.

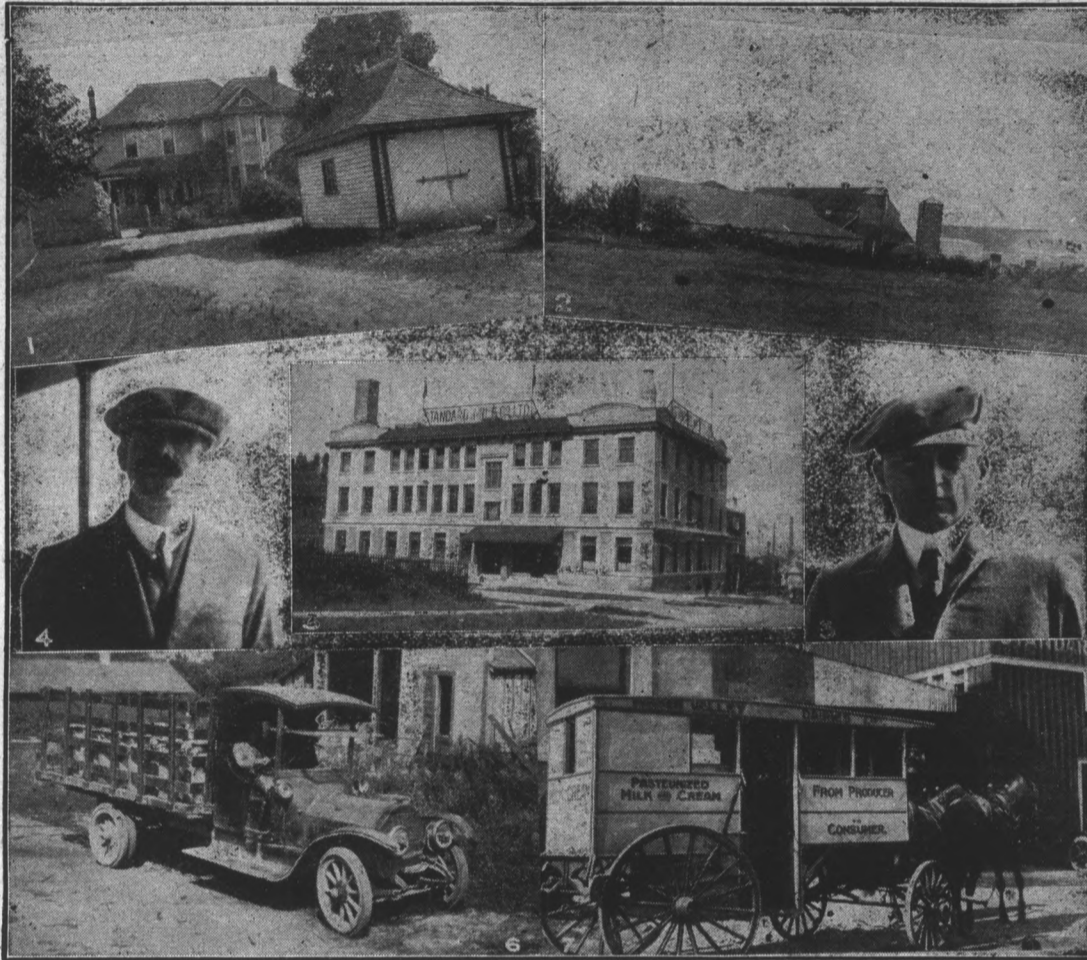
The association has been very fortunate in having some able and far sighted leaders. Both the present premier of British Columbia, Hon. John Oliver, and the present minister of agriculture, Hon. J. D. Barrow, were on the first board of directors, both being farmers chiefly engaged in dairying. Mr. Oliver at East Delta and Mr. Barrow at Chilliwack.

The association's early efforts at financing a large business did not meet with any better support from the banks than some other farmers' companies have met. The first loans they secured at the bank were secured on the farmers' notes, on which the banks would only loan 50 cents on the dollar.

Later on they secured a credit at the bank of \$10,000. The association's business was growing very rapidly and much larger credit soon became necessary. The officers of the association went to the bank and asked for \$150,000, offering farmers' notes as security. They were met with a refusal. "You know the bank's rules," stated the manager, and he offered to loan up to 50 per cent of the value of the notes. The officers of the association believed that they were entitled to the credit and they appealed to the higher officials of the bank and found there a business man with some faith in farmers' organizations, with the result that the credit was forthcoming to the full extent of the notes. At the present time the organization has one-half million dollars invested.

Ten per cent of the paid-up capital goes into what is called a redemption fund, out of which at any time any member who is going out of the dairy business may receive the full value for his shares which he turns in to the association, plus six per cent interest on his money. This fund was started mainly for renters, of whom they are a fairly large number among the dairymen and who might at any time be obliged to sell out. It has been an important factor in getting the support of these men. Up to the present time, however, there has been more than enough demand for stock from prospective new shareholders to redeem all the shares turned in to the association without drawing upon the redemption fund.

(Continued on page 19)



Illustrating Some of the Activities of the Fraser Valley Dairymen.

1—Farm house of J. W. Berry, President, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. 2—Buildings on a Fraser Valley dairy farm. 3—One of the large milk plants in Vancouver taken over by the company. 4—W. Park; and 5—H. W. Vanderhoof, two of the mainsprings of the association. 6—Collecting milk near Vancouver. 7—One of the 47 rigs used in delivering milk to consumers in Vancouver.

is therefore based on the price of condensing milk in Ontario plus half the freight rate from Ontario to the Pacific.

"In twelve months time we will probably be handling 90 per cent of the city milk distribution in Vancouver. By that time we hope to have a utility plant just outside the city where we can handle by-products, such as skim milk, to the best advantage."

Organization Was Not Easy

This association grew out of a Milk and Cream Shippers' Association, which was carrying on work along the same line as the U. F. A. Milk and Cream Committee is doing in Alberta at the present time. The agitation for improved conditions among the dairymen supplying the Vancouver market began to take def-

inition were not very successful, and after a short time the promoters decided that the majority of producers were not quite ready for such an organization. It was necessary to "let the shoe pinch" a little more, before the farmers were ready to organize. In 1916 a second attempt was made to get the organization on its feet, and this time with not much better success than the first time. Finally, in the spring of 1917, a third attempt was made and this time the conditions were ripe for success.

Owing to the war conditions, costs of milk production had been steadily increasing and with the return of spring, the milk companies were preparing to lower prices to the producers. Notices had been sent out that the price of milk would be 55 cents per lb. butter fat, commencing with

MILK PRODUCERS' marketing problems are about the same the world over. Various solutions have been tried but the only one that stands the test of time and approved business ethics is the plan here discussed. Milk associations may cut and try and compromise, but we predict that their experience will eventually lead them to the "direct-from-producer-to-consumer" system which has been tried with much success by our Canadian brothers.

inite shape in 1912, and in 1913 a charter was secured from the provincial government to incorporate the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. At that time Vancouver was not going very far afield for milk, and Chilliwack was not supplying any milk to the Vancouver market. The electric railway which placed Chilliwack within three hours

June 1, the season of flush production. The winter and spring prices had not been remunerative, and the producers who had been slow to turn as the proverbial worm, were at last aroused into action. Meetings were held in all the principal centers throughout the Fraser Valley and the producers were asked to sign a contract to ship their milk for one



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Profiteering

THIS IS one of our new words. It became very popular during the war and still has its uses. The only people in the good old U. S. A. who are not profiteering are I and thou and even thou wouldst profiteer if thou hadst the chance. From different sources we learn that labor, farmer, manufacturer, store keeper, and landlord are all profiteering. If that's the case, why grumble?

We go to labor and say: "You are accused of profiteering? What have you to say for yourself?" Labor replies: "True, wages have gone up but no higher than the cost of living. Some in our ranks are making big money but the most of us are barely making a decent living."

We go to the farmer and say, "The consumer says you are a profiteer. Can you afford to cut down your prices?" The farmer answers: "No. Higher prices for my products mean nothing to me if the cost of producing them increases the same ratio. I still work early and late and have no more, if indeed as much, as I used to have when wheat was 80 cents and corn 60 cents a bushel."

To the manufacturer we say: "How is it that the prices of your commodities have advanced one hundred per cent in the last three years? Surely you are profiteering?" But the manufacturer denies it. "Wages have increased; materials cost more; production is less and the purchasing power of my profit dollars is only one-half what it used to be. In order to secure a fair return on my investment I have to charge double for my product," he says.

The store keeper also denies the charge that he is laying away big profits. "My overhead has increased enormously, but my number of customers is about the same. Competition is so strong that I find it hard to increase my margin enough to pay the extra cost of doing business. Look up the number of failures in my line of business the last year or so and you will not think that I am profiteering."

These are all good arguments and for the most part they are borne out by the facts. Here and there is a laborer filling a very important position requiring skill and experience. He is earning \$25 a day. In comparison with his fellow workers he is profiteering. In other words he is making more money than he requires to live comfortably and save a sufficiency for old age. Here and there is a farmer who by rare good luck and exceptional foresight produces a crop that pays him large profits. Perhaps in comparison with his less fortunate neighbors he is a profiteer. Yet it would be wrong to label all farmers "profiteers" because of the chance good fortune of a very few of their numbers.

A little investigation, coupled up with good horse sense, will make us realize that those who deliberately profiteer are very few and far be-

tween. We have no doubt but that the high monkey-monks of the profiteering ring could be counted up on the fingers. Most of them are trusts who have exploited natural resources and squeezed competition to death. There is the oil octopus, the steel trust, the coal combination, the packer ring, and that mysterious monster which has a finger in every pie that is cut and is known by the indefinite title of Wall Street. Cut the talons and clip the wings of these and the cost of living will come down with a thud.

Canadian Dairymen Take Lead

EVERY ONCE in a while we are painfully reminded that the farmers of Canada are about two jumps ahead of American farmers and gaining every jump. We may as well look the truth in the face and acknowledge that we are mere pikers in the co-operative and political game as compared with our Canadian cousins.

The biggest farmers' co-operative success in the western hemisphere is the United Grains Growers of western Canada. We wouldn't dare to tell you the volume of business this association did last year. The figures would give you a head-ache. And that is only one of scores of big co-operative agricultural ventures across the border. We think of the Non-Partisan League as a tremendous political power, but it doesn't hold a candle to the united political power of the agricultural forces of the several Canadian provinces. In Canada the farmer is a force that is mightily respected and feared.

In this issue we present the story of another example of Canadian agricultural progressiveness. It is the story of how the dairymen of Vancouver, B. C., tackled a quarter of a million dollar milk business, busted the milk trust, tried the direct-from-producer-to-consumer system, and made it PAY,—both the farmer and the consumer. Like all other cities of sizable proportions Vancouver bought its milk from twenty to thirty different distributors who paid the farmers what they pleased. But after the farmers came to their senses and decided to conduct their own business, Vancouver has been buying most of its milk direct from the farmers' organization, the consumer paying less and the farmer receiving more. And so far as the farmer is concerned he is free at last from the dictation of the milk trust.

The plan adopted by the Vancouver farmers would work admirably in many Michigan localities. Properly organized and financed producers' associations could very profitably market milk of their members in such cities as Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Lansing, Kalamazoo, Saginaw, etc. All that is required is leadership, vision, backbone and capital. The farmers have all these essentials to command. The opportunity is here. The iron is hot. Strike before it cools.

Will It Stand the Test?

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation has arrived. It has been introduced to the world in sundry flowery speeches illuminated with flamboyant and extravagant superlatives. One enthusiastic admirer modestly proclaims that "it is the most promising child ever born of agriculture." Another that "it marks the greatest epoch in the history of agriculture." When the winds of reason have dissipated the gas clouds and we are able to see this "child" in its naked immaturity, we shall find many interesting things about it.

The first thing that will impress us is that its leaders represent the highest type of American citizens. They are strong for Americanism. Amen for that! They are well-educated, intelligent, successful. All are good qualifications. Look at their hands. Some of them show callouses,—signs that they work. Also good.

Trace the farm bureau back to its origin and we find that it did not spring from the farmers. It was an idea that came out of the Department of Agriculture. Men of good motives and bad saw in it the seed of a wonderful nation-wide organization of farmers. Fearing that it might not function to their liking and desirous perhaps of putting this new organization under obligations to them, bankers, manu-

facturers and commercial interests of the country rushed forward with funds to hasten the work of organization. Aided by this money several state farm bureaus have built up a large membership in an incredibly short time.

So then we find the Federation starting out under the handicap of debt,—a debt, both of honor and money,—owing to large corporate interests. Perhaps the state farm bureaus can pay their obligations of money and go on their way rejoicing, free and unencumbered. But we doubt it. The debt of honor still remains, and those who hold that debt, will exact their pound of flesh. In fact, some of the resolutions passed by the American Farm Bureau Federation would indicate that they have already exacted several pounds of flesh.

If the American Farm Bureau Federation can become an independent agent, acting solely and at all time in the interests of the farmers, we shall expect great things of it. But it will have to stand the test. If it wavers or shrinks from its duty to the farmers; if it compromises where victory only is honorable and just; if it accepts orders from the same source it has accepted money,—it will not,—it cannot survive. It will pass away to the bone-yard where rests the remains of many a farm organization, conceived from high ambitions and ideals, but blasted sooner or later by corruption.

We are willing to make liberal concessions to the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mighty potentialities lie dormant in the infant prodigy. Let us hope that they may be developed properly that the child may grow in strength and power to become a stalwart and a never-faltering champion of the farmers' rights.

Farm Organizations and the Railroads

WHILE western representatives to the National Grange at Grand Rapids were submitting resolutions favoring government ownership and a continuation of federal control for another two years, delegates to the convention of farm bureaus at Chicago passed strong resolutions against government ownership and demanded the early return of the roads to the private owners.

The Grange is the oldest farmers' organization in existence. It is also one of the most conservative. Ten years ago the Grange membership would have held up its hands in horror at the mere suggestion of government ownership. But the Grange tries to keep abreast of the times, and we are not surprised to find a strong sentiment prevailing among the voting delegates favoring rigid government control of the transportation systems.

The resolution adopted by the farm bureau federation reads as though it might have been penned by a railroad corporation attorney. It is of the stereotyped form that has made its frequent appearance in various conventions and has been guided safely through resolutions committees and voting delegates under the special tutorship of corporation agents trained and paid for the job.

A simple way of getting rid of annoying proposition is to "resolute" ag'in it, but it seems singularly inappropriate for an organization that claims to represent the farmers who pay the freight both ways to vote for a return of the old policies and conditions of railway transportation.

Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the National Grange, who is personally opposed to the Plumb Plan, has said to us: "It is not impossible to oppose the Plumb Plan and at the same time be in favor of government ownership or control of the railroads."

The transportation problem is worthy of the best thought and the closest investigation of our farm leaders and organizations. If they who speak in public for the farmers are not prepared to investigate the problem and frame a policy that will afford a practical and satisfactory solution, they should leave the subject strictly alone. We fervently hope no more farm organizations will take the role of Punch and Judy and squawk out in public whenever rail corporations give them the sign. It may be good entertainment for the corporations, but it's old stuff to the public.

**FARMERS-LABOR
WILL NOT HITCH**

Speaking of team-work between agriculture and the so-called labor organizations, I heartily agree with M. B. F. It would be a crime against nature to hitch old Dobbin who has always plowed his furrows long, straight and deep, with such a crazy and balky animal as the so-called labor beast seems to be. Or is it that the fool drivers have got their lines crossed? Many a splendid outfit has been put into the ditch because the driver got his lines crossed. There are more fool drivers than balky animals and that seems to be the case here.

For instance, when the war started the farmer was told to go ahead and plant corn, sow wheat, etc., and to hump himself generally. He knows his business and would have done it anyhow, and did do it, and only when the great books are opened will it be known how much suffering was averted, how many mouths were fed in a starving world. Did they deliver the goods? They certainly did.

Now look at the other side, organized labor. Did they call their men together and say, "now boys, we are in trouble up to our knees head first and need your help. Thousands upon thousands of our sturdiest manhood have been called from the various industries to rescue a bleeding world. Your brothers' lives and the life of this nation depend to a large extent on the ships, the guns, the aeroplanes and the thousands of other things that you may produce and upon the speed with which you deliver them. Come, get busy; put in two, three or four more hours per day, thereby do your bit."

Did they do this? Not on your life! When they pulled the lines and clucked, it sounded like this, "Whoa, Emma, you are working too hard. You'll get some guns and aeroplanes and other things over there before the war is over. Go slow. Now is your time to skin your Uncle Sam; go through his pockets; more money and less work. (Your uncle will have to stand for it.)"

Well, our boys and our allies ate American food, our boys used guns of British manufacture (from American models) and used French and English aeroplanes.

What, hitch agriculture with organized labor and let President Gompers drive? I think not. Dobbin prefers Uncle Sam, not Sam Gompers. Kick him in the bread basket Dobbin, if he touches the lines. Politicians are falling all over themselves to pass laws against child labor for fear of competition in the labor ranks and at the same time putting up posters urging boys to join the farmers' working reserve and save the world from starving. Surely they have got their lines crossed.—H. L. B., Unionville, Mich.

While it is undeniably true that many labor leaders and many unpatriotic workmen took advantage of the war to force higher wages, do you think that it is fair to hold all labor to account on the same charge? Is it not possible that profiteering manufacturers and scheming politicians may have been as much to blame for hampering production as dissatisfied workmen? We think the rank and file of labor showed itself patriotic and willing to help win the war. True, wages were voluntarily increased, and with the exception of a handful of manufacturers, no class of people profited more from the war than did labor. If we were dealing today with the rank and file of labor our industrial problem would be very simple, but since we are obliged to deal with the same radical labor leaders who raised hell during the war and are still busily engaged in the same pursuit, the problem is very complex. I admire your argument and am sure the majority of our readers will agree with you. My only caution is that we do not permit the unauthorized and extreme actions of labor leaders turn us against labor as a body and cause us to forget that it may have just as real grievances as the farmer.—Editor.

**INDIVIDUAL COURAGE
OF CONVICTIONS**

These are indeed trying times to us all. One wonders where M. B. F. editors have been while the hog trust has been nosing the producers around so ruthlessly of late. After all, it looks like a real, independent editor is a thing of the past. I, too, have occupied a swivel chair in an office and I know that Big Business rules supreme. I still write from the farm but what I write is absolutely uncensored by an special organized interests. What really is needed is



**WHAT THE NEIGHBORS
SAY**



less bureaus, committees, yea investigations, and more individual courage of convictions and real backbone. Where is the much vaunted power of "get together" when the test comes, that is while store prices are simply soaring and farm produce going? Maybe you are not enjoying this, but neither do some of us. The continual harping on organization when we know that Big Business has everything in its keeping and that to organize will really work more hardships upon children, widows and the poor and defenseless. Awake, ye sleepy editors, the rocks upon which Rome foundered are near in the channel. A full stomach, a fat bank account and smart city clothes will not quiet the farmers' conscience or kill his sense of fair play to all. The time is doubtless coming soon when farmers will have to take over active management of affairs in general, only let that come before others have ruined everything.—R. L. Lamm, Litchfield.

Your rebuke stings as you intended it should. Here's the other cheek. Smite it as hard as you please. It cannot hurt any worse than the first blow. To a publication that has lost thousands of dollars worth of business because of its unyielding defense of the farmers' rights, there is a grist of irony in your remarks. It is easy to criticize, brother Lamm. You'd do better service to M. B. F. and the farmers' cause if you would sit down tonight and tell us exactly what YOU would have done to what you call the "Hog Trust," and how you would proceed to release the world from the clutch of "Big Business."—Editor.

IS FARMER CAPITAL'S MONKEY?

Your very able articles against affiliating with organized labor calls for a word of caution. "Once upon a time a fox had some chestnuts which he wished to have roasted before he ate them. There was a nice fire to roast them in but no way to get them out of the fire once they were roasted, without drawing them out with the fingers. This the fox disliked to do. So he called a monkey and showed him the chestnuts roasting and told him that he could have half of them if he would pull them out of the fire. The monkey promptly pulled the chestnuts out of the fire but burned his fingers so badly in doing it that the fox had disappeared with the chestnuts before the monkey could use his fingers." So I am suggesting that "organized capital may be the fox in the case, labor may be the chestnuts and we farmers may be the monkey. If we farmers were organized we could take sides either way that suited our interests and our ideals of the morals and patriotic motives involved. Until we are organized it seems as though we are spending too much energy in worrying about the closed shop, labor's demands and the patriotism of strikers. It seems to me that we would better spend all our energies in organizing our organizations.

It was my privilege while attending the Farmers' National Congress last week to spend two days traveling among the striking coal miners. I went there expecting to find them living in fine houses with Fords at least to travel in, but I found them living in shacks and the only vehicle they owned seemed to be a dilapidated baby cab. I thought they were striking to work only 30 hours a week but they were striking to get a chance to work that long and as much more as the operators (mine owners) would allow them to work. I found that the miners had been lied about in the world's greatest newspapers and that the farmers had been lied to by the same papers. I came home with the firm conviction that the "world's greatest newspapers" are the world's greatest liars. That these newspapers are in the pay of profiteers who are robbing both agriculture and labor and that we farmers are being deceived by them.

Let's go a little easy in putting our foot on anybody's neck but if we must put one foot on the neck of labor let us get the other firmly on the neck of the profiteers. The mine owners have been giving their men only enough work to keep them alive and by so doing have been able to keep the price of coal very high. This has caused "unrest" among the miners and unrest among the consumers and has given government ownership a black eye because people have believed the false claims of the mine owners that they could not get cars. Seldom before this has a group of rich profiteers been able to fool the public in three different directions at once to their own profit.—John C. Stafford, Lawrence, Mich.

You ought to know, friend Stafford, that M. B. F. and the majority of American citizens are heart and soul with labor in its constructive efforts to secure fair wages and working conditions. When has the purchaser of the products of labor shown so keen an interest and sympathy in the welfare of labor as today? We all want labor to receive the highest possible reward for its work but so long as the public and the government are responsive to the needs of labor and willing to see that it gets a square deal, why encourage irresponsible labor leaders to get their clutches on industry and agriculture and wring from them the fruits of their own efforts?

We are face to face with this fact: Organized labor, representing about one-fifteenth of the nation's laboring men, is in the hands of leaders whose ideas and methods represent only a small fraction of those for whom they essay to speak. These leaders, realizing that the general public will never stand for such un-American, cut-throat principles as the "closed shop," "sabotage," etc., are appealing to a special class, the farmer, whose ignorance of strikes, walk-outs, picketing, etc., make him an easy prey to their wiles. The question is, "Shall the farmer take the bait that has been offered?" We say, "God forbid." The coal strike could have been arbitrated. The government was willing; the operators were willing; the public was willing and perhaps some day when we know the truth we will find that the majority of the coal miners were willing. But a group of stubborn labor leaders was not willing. They wanted to show their power. They would not arbitrate.

If what you say about the operators is true, do you think the public would have long stood for it? Who are most dependent upon the soft coal mines? The government and the manufacturers, many of whom you may be pleased to list among "profiteers," use the major output of the mines. Do you think that any other employer of capital aside from the mine operators themselves were in sympathy with these methods of the operators? Would it not be to their selfish interests to have the grievances of the miners adjusted to the satisfaction of the miners rather than risk a long strike. There was every reason in the world to believe that the coal miners could have practically dictated their own terms at a conference table, but the labor leaders rejected the idea. It was power they were after.

Take the steel strike. Have we a scrap of evidence to show that the steel workers were mistreated or underpaid? A little group of men decided that their power would be enhanced if they forced the steel manufacturers to "recognize" their union. One of these men was named Foster, formerly secretary of the Syndicalist League of America, in which capacity he preached such doctrines as these, "The syndicalist proposes to bring about a revolution by a general strike." "The syndicalist goes on strike to tie up industry. If his striking fails to do this, he accomplishes his purpose by 'putting the machinery on strike' thru temporarily disabling it. . . . He cuts wires, puts cement in switches, signals, runs locomotives into turntable pits. . . . If he is a machinist or factory worker, and hasn't ready access to the machinery, he will hire out as a scab and surreptitiously put emery dust in the bearings of the machinery or otherwise disable it. . . . by hiding, stealing, or destroying some small indispensable machine part which is difficult to replace," etc., etc.

And the scamp who wrote this is occupying a high position in a great labor union with which farmers are asked to affiliate. But the farmers who fall for it should remember that "chickens come home to roost" and that the time may come when they will have to protect their own machinery from the destroying hand of the rural syndicalist.

Let the farmer "organize his organizations" as you suggest and he will not need to seek the protection of any other organized class.—Editor.

THE NEW WORD

The one harsh word we hear so often these days of chaos is Bolshevism, and the definition I am told "is to destroy,"—and in most cases the word is used in connection with property. But to my mind there is a more cruel bolshevism than the destruction of money values—the system that by oppression crushes the joy and happiness out of life.

Any business or system that by its nature destroys men's minds and souls, the customs that rob one of their just share in the things God meant for his entire human family. The scathing rebuke; the scorching scandal; the cold hearted contact with hardened souls, the greed of gain which stops at nothing, the desire for force and power over others. The system which does not apply the golden rule and which we see have such undisputed sway on all sides, which reaches from the places in our land on down the line to the very humblest door, the system so dwarfing in its working that would make the poor man a slave in every sense of the word.

Modern business methods are productive of bolshevism, for it is impossible to keep pressing down on any part of humanity and still expect that humans will never reach the limit of endurance.

We all know for every effect there is a cause, and it does not require a scholar to see the cause of bolshevism. Each of us should do our share to help remedy this condition, and then when right does triumph as it surely must, the 'tis slow, earth will be what it was first intended to be, very good.

If the luxury living part of humanity will but see, and that soon, and be brothers and come across with a smile and play the game of life fair, it will be far better than to wait and be compelled to come across, for then they would not feel like smiling.

Let us each see our duty and do it.—E. G. B., Bear Lake.

Bolshevism does not mean "to destroy." It means "of the majority." So much destruction has resulted from the efforts of the majority to rule in Russia that to Americans at least the word has become almost synonymous with the term you have used. You have expressed a very fine thought, however. The almost total disregard of the Russian peasant's rights by the landed and royalty classes prepared the ground for the Bolshevism which flourishes now in that country. No doubt a large part of the blame for the current unrest in the United States can be laid to the door of such men as you describe. A little less struggling for the almighty dollar, and a little more regard for the welfare of our neighbors would work wonders in removing discontent and making the world a safer and happier place.—Editor.

Sense and Nonsense

MOSES' METHOD

One Moses Lee was up before the judge on a charge of cruelty to animals.

"Deed I wasn't abusin' dat mule, judge," the old man demurred.

"Did you not strike it was a club?"

"Yes, judge."

"And do you not know that you can accomplish more with animals by speaking kindly to them and coaxing them?"

"Yes, judge; but dis animal am diff'runt. He am so deaf dat he can't heah me when I speaks to him in the usual way; so I has to communicate in de sign language."

CYCLONIC

Two Kansas farmers met at the county seat shortly after a cyclone had visited that neighborhood.

"Well, sir," said one of them, "she shook up things out my way, to be sure. By the way, Henry," he added, "did that new barn of yours get hurt any?"

"I can't say," replied the second farmer. "I haven't found it yet."

UNFAIR COMPETITION

From a pier a couple of Irishmen were fishing one afternoon. McIntyre wagered McGuire the sum of five dollars that he would catch the first fish; and the two continued earnestly to fish until late in the day.

It was a warm afternoon, and McGuire, overcome, by drowsiness, fell into the water, which accident aroused McIntyre, who had also been dozing.

Whereupon he jumped to his feet and called down to McGuire:

"See here, Mike; if you're goin' to dive after thim, the bet's off!"

CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE

Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed his wife, half-aroused from slumber, turned and said:

"Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of the story, said:

"For once in my life I had presence of mind. I licked her hand."



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

President Wilson has set aside Thursday, November, 27th as Thanksgiving Day. He has asked that we not only gather to give thanks but that we consecrate ourselves anew to the ideals which make for a true and lasting Democracy. The proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"A proclamation:

"The season of the year has again arrived when the people of the United States are accustomed to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which He has conferred upon our country during the 12 months that have passed. A year ago our people poured out their hearts in praise and thanksgiving that through Divine aid the right was victorious and peace had come to the nations which had so courageously struggled in defense of human liberty and justice. Now that the stern task is ended and the fruits of achievement are ours, we look forward with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace.

"But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country, they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His merciful goodness. Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism those principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died.

"During the past year we have had much to make us grateful. In spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war, we have prospered. Our harvests have been plentiful, and of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations. Our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest. Our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilization.

"The great blessings vouchsafed to us for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a fuller sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win. No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the world war, and with a like spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our co-operation in realizing the enduring welfare of all peoples and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 27th day of November, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my fellow countrymen, inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to God—the author of all blessings and the master of our destinies.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this fifth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth.

"(Signed)

"WOODROW WILSON."

"Seal—By the president:

"Robert Lansing, secretary of state."

Home Cooking Department (Conducted by Miss Elizabeth Matheson, of the Valley City Milling Co.)

There has been much cause for complaint through the country because of sour bread, some housewives claiming that it was the flour. Miss Matheson wants you to test out your yeast, as she has found this to be the biggest source of trouble.

The question of providing good bread is one of vital importance to every good housewife. Most of us feel if we have good bread and but-

yeast seems to have changed!

The yeast will come up beautifully, and the bread will appear as usual until about the second kneading. Many women have found they get the bread into the tins or even as far as into the oven, when it refuses to rise and the result is a heavy, dark coarse grained loaf. So far as taste goes, it is all right, but it certainly is a big disappointment to have such a result after all the hard work entailed. Now that trouble is more than likely to be a yeast trouble. Sometimes by increasing the quantity of yeast used one's trouble is over, but that is something that must be done cau-

tes for the best of home made yeast.

If you have had difficulty and have been able to solve the problem otherwise, won't you tell us how you did it? For many women need your help and what seems to you but a little suggestion may be just what another woman needs sadly.

"Potato" Yeast

Soak four cakes of yeast for several hours in one pint of luke warm water, to which has been added 1-3 cup of sugar. Boil about 2 medium sized potatoes and mash thoroughly. Strain the softened yeast onto the potatoes and add enough freshly boiled water, which has been cooled to luke-warm, to make a quart. Add two level tablespoons full of salt and let stand at least 24 hours before using. Keep in a fruit jar in a cool place. This yeast must be used at least twice a week to insure success in baking.

Hop Yeast

Steep two rounded tablespoons full of compressed hops in a pint of water. Scald 3-4 cup of flour with this hot water. Boil six medium sized potatoes and mash thoroughly. Add to the scalded flour, and enough freshly boiled water to make one quart. When luke warm add two yeast cakes which have been thoroughly softened in a little luke warm water. Also add one 1-3 cup salt. Let stand 24 hours before using. When fresh, a cup will be necessary for a baking of 5 or 6 loaves, but after standing a few days 1-2 cup is sufficient for that much bread. A stronger fermentation is secured by using three yeast cakes. I frequently use 4 these days.

ELIZABETH MATHESON.

Thanksgiving

By C. S. Dillenback.

There's something 'bout this time of year that makes me feel so glad—

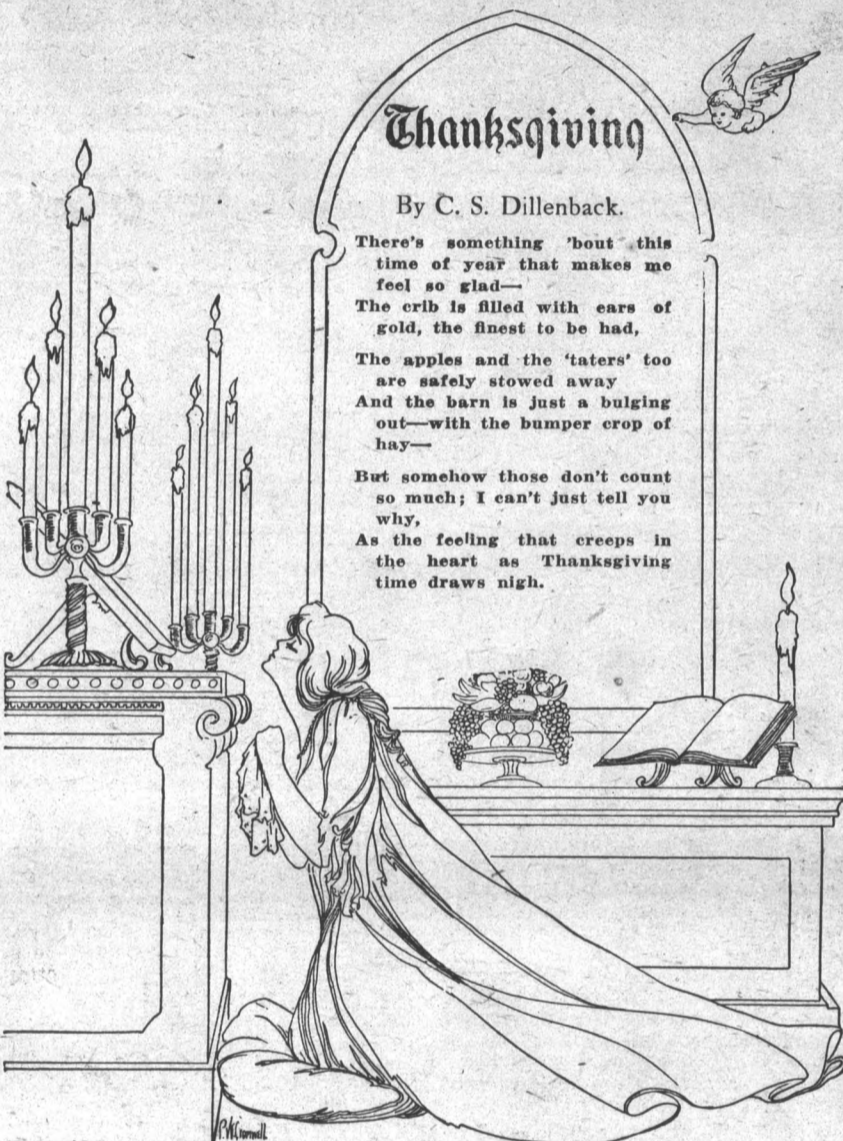
The crib is filled with ears of gold, the finest to be had,

The apples and the 'taters' too are safely stowed away

And the barn is just a bulging out—with the bumper crop of hay—

But somehow those don't count so much; I can't just tell you why,

As the feeling that creeps in the heart as Thanksgiving time draws nigh.



ter we have the foundation for a good meal, and if necessary we can do without much else beside that.

But bread-making, during the past few months has had problems of its own and many women, who have always made most excellent bread, are at a loss to know the reason of their failure.

It has been my experience that the reason does not lie primarily in the flour as many are inclined to think. I grant you that there is some poor flour upon the market—even some war flour has not yet been absorbed by the trade and due to the condition of the western wheat, some of the western millers are not making the same high grade flour they did before the war.

Millers, as well as housewives, are having their difficulties with flour this year. There seems to be an unusual condition for flour that tests out perfectly chemically and looks and feels all right, DOES NOT bake out well. And thus far no one seems able to make any explanations regarding the difficulty.

But frequently the trouble does not lie in the flour at all, but in the yeast. Now don't say "you can tell good yeast when you see it, and know that isn't so," for since the war even

tiously or the bread is sour. I DO think it necessary to use one and one-half cakes of yeast where we formerly used one.

Many women tell me they make a point of using two, but I would advise a little experimenting before adopting that rule. It may be found advisable to shorten the process of bread making, omitting one kneading. Your bread will not be so fine-grained as formerly but it will be edible at any rate. We formerly liked to give our bread an extra kneading to have an especially fine-grained loaf, but often these days that process is fatal. The yeast seems to lose all its strength, or vitality, and the bread refuses to rise again.

I wish I were able to give a positive remedy to each of you, but conditions are so variable that it is impossible. So the best I can do is to point out some of the causes. But I am thoroughly convinced that the chief reason is due not to the flour but to the variable quality of the yeast appearing upon the market.

Many have proved this to their own satisfaction by using a good home-made yeast and securing a good bread without making any change of flour.

Below are given two reliable reci-

Winter Styles

- 2596—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.
- 2681. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 will require 3 3/4 yards of 44-inch material. Price 10 cents.
- 2986-2865. A Pretty Gown. Blouse 2986 Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 2865 Cut in 7 Sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size requires 7 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The width of skirt at lower



edge, with plaits extended is 2 3/8 yards. 2996. Ladies' Coat. Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 4 5/8 yards of 54-inch material. Price 10 cents.

DEAR CHILDREN: All of our holidays have a special meaning; at New Year's we make good resolutions for the New Year that is before us, the Fourth of July spells a great big jolly picnic out of doors, with noise and fire works in the evening, but the holiday nearest us right now, the one we celebrate this week is that of Thanksgiving, and it is a good thing for all of us, no matter how small, to realize what a wonderful country we have and what our forefathers did for us when they braved the perils of the sea and life in an unknown land, to come to this country and begin life anew, where they could worship as they thought right. They were grateful for the new found home, and so we today should be grateful that we are privileged to live in a country that is free and we should be doubly thankful this year that the war is over and all our brothers are home again. To show that we are truly thankful, means that we do something for someone less fortunate than ourselves. In all the pleasure of family gatherings with heaps of good things to eat, let us not forget those who haven't so much, and share our good things and our blessings with them.

Such a lot of wonderful letters reached me during the past two weeks from children competing for the prizes for the best Thanksgiving stories. Some were very good indeed but were so long that they would have taken all our space so we could not print them, one was written by three little girls, but as they didn't sign their names, that one could not be counted, for of course prizes couldn't be awarded when we didn't know the names. The two which were awarded the prize of a Christmas package of cards, labels, tags, etc., are those written by Elsie Burnett, of Deford, and the pretty little fairy story of Thanksgiving by Florence Homes, of Ithaca. The first one is a story of the First Thanksgiving while the second is an original story. Both are printed below, and we have asked the printers to crowd in just as many others as they have space for.

I can't close my letter this week without telling you that a whole lot of you people are busy earning the Christmas prizes and one of the most popular prizes has been the pencil boxes, another of which I just shipped out today to Philip Machek, of Spring Lake. Affectionately yours.—**LADDIE.**

First Prize

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before, so would like to see my letter in print. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher is Mrs. Clarke. I have two brothers. I enjoy reading the Children's Hour page. My father owns 120 acres of land. We have two horses and two colts, six cows and about 60 hens. For pets we have two cats and two dogs. I am writing a story about Thanksgiving.

"The First Thanksgiving in America". In 1620 a hundred Pilgrims sailed for America in the ship, Mayflower. It was a long, rough passage across the Atlantic. On November 11, 1620, they saw land. They landed on the northern extremity of Cape Cod bay.

The Pilgrims set to work to build the log cabins for their little settlement and called it Plymouth. During that winter half of the little band died of hunger and cold.

Some of the Indians were very friendly to the Pilgrims and taught them how to raise Indian corn; (they call it maize) and to fertilize their fields with fish.

A day was set to give thanks to God, which is now called Thanksgiving Day. The Pilgrims were to have a fine dinner. Some of the men went hunting and brought home a fat deer and some turkeys. The boys went fishing and caught a great abundance of fish. When the day came there was no good thing left out. The Pilgrims invited some friendly Indians to come to the feast. They had games of ball and foot races. The Indians could run very fast, but they did not know how to play ball very well. The Indians seemed just as happy as the Pilgrims. They gave thanks to God that they lived in a land of liberty, and that they had a home of their own.

This was the first Thanksgiving in America.—Elsie Burnett, Deford, Mich.

Second Prize

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you so thought I would write now. I am 10 years old and am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Mrs. Mae Burch. For pets I have five cats, two bantam chickens. We have two little calves and one little colt. We have 160 acres of land and nine head of horses. I have three sisters and a brother-in-law. Well I am writing a story so I will have to finish it so I can send it with my letter.—Florence Korneis, Ithaca, Mich.

"The Thanksgiving Day" Once upon a time there were two little girls, named Rachel and Gladys Copperhead. They were poor little children with no father nor mother. One day as they were looking for food in the forest they came to a little cottage which they entered. They found a little table set

The Children's Hour

When the Turkey's on the Table

When the leaves have turned and fallen, leaving branches black and bare,
When the signs of coming winter can be noticed everywhere,
When the squirrels and the snow birds are a-jumpin' in the trees,
And your blood is all a-tinglin' in the frosty autumn breeze,
Then I love to wake up early on a bright Thanksgiving morn
And to hear the horses whinnin' to get their feed of corn;
But what I like the best of all when that day comes aroun'
Is the turkey on the table and the folks a-settin' roun'.

Oh! it's jolly fun when daddy takes his place up at the head,
And he smiles around at Jimmy and at Susan and at Ned;
Then he rubs his knife against the steel until it's like it's ground
Well, it kinder helps your appetite—that old, familiar sound—
There's a drumstick here for Jimmy and a piece of breast for Jane,
And some dressing here for mama—when you've finished come again.
I tell you what, it's hard to keep a fellow's spirits down
When the turkey's on the table and the folks are settin' roun'.

for two with a lot of good things to eat. They ate until they could hold no more. Then they went into the parlor. There in the corner was a little Pathe machine and a lot of little records, and in another corner was a little piano and a piano bench. Then the two girls noticed that the room had electric lights and looking on the table they saw a small note which read, "For Rachel and Gladys Copperhead; look at the calendar and live up to the day. From your fairy god-mother." Rachel looked at the cal-

endar and saw it was Thanksgiving Day. All day the little girls were very thankful.

Good

"A Very Happy Thanksgiving"

It was turning cold and leaves on the trees were falling fast. A young couple had just got married before winter had made themselves a home in the woods. Their house was made of huge logs, hewn at each end so as to fit snugly. At one end of this house was a big fire-place. They had very little furniture. It consisted of a table, a bed, two chairs and a home-made cupboard.

The man's name was John, and one morning he said to his wife named Mary, "Say, Mary, I am going to go hunting for some wild turkey because tomorrow will be Thanksgiving." "Very well," said his wife, "since tomorrow is Thanksgiving Day I will do some extra baking." When night came John came home with two wild turkeys, a rabbit and a nice large box. They both went to bed happy as they thought of the feast they were going to have the following day. They were awakened early the next morning by a faint cry at the door. "What is that noise?" said Mary. "I don't know," said John, "quite likely it's a squirrel." Just then they heard the noise again. "John, go to the door and see what it is." John went and opening the door saw a small basket with something all rolled up in it. He brought it in the house. "Let me see what's in it," said Mary. She took the cloth off the top of the basket to find a little baby. "See this paper all folded up," she said. She opened it and read as follows:

"Dear Mary and John:—I shall not tell you who gave you this little one. But I shall give it to you as a Thanksgiving gift."
It was a happy Thanksgiving for them, indeed.—Clark Kerr, Sterling Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you and hope this letter will be in print. I live on an 100-acre farm. We have ten head of cattle, eight of horses, five head of sheep, 116 chickens and 144 geese. I have three pets, two cats and a dog. I live three and one-half miles northwest of Sterling. I attend High School at that place and am in the 10th grade, and am 14 years

old. In-intend to finish High School and go to the M. A. C. at Lansing for a while then return home and farm. I had a small patch of potatoes this summer. It was about 35 square feet and I had 18 bushels. Well I must close as my letter is getting long. My father gets the M. B. F. I will write my Thanksgiving story this week and send it in the last of the week.—Clark Kerr.

A Thanksgiving Story

There is a day called Thanksgiving; it is the last Thursday in November. It is the day on which to give thanks. The Pilgrims had a thanksgiving feast in the olden times and invited the Indians to share it with them. That was the first Thanksgiving Day. They had wild turkey and fish and pumpkin pie.

When the Pilgrims came over to our country there was snow on the ground. They had to live in log houses, and when spring came many of them had died. Some of the friendly Indians gave them corn to plant and told them how to plant it. Some of the Indians were not very friendly so the Pilgrims had to carry their guns to church when they went.—Mildred Schlemmer, Spencer, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am going to write a few lines and let you know I got the pretty gift you sent me and I thank you for it. I think it is pretty. My little sister, Margaret and I are trying to get enough subscribers so we can get a camera and I hope we succeed. I am writing this letter in school. My teacher is Miss Zina Goodrich and I like her. This year I am in the 8th grade. There are 18 pupils in my room and four grades, the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th. There are eight pupils in my grade. It is getting colder and it snowed yesterday here so the ground was white and looked pretty. The other day I counted the weeks till Christmas and it was only seven so it will soon come and I will be glad. We are building a new house and expect to move in by the last of this week. We had a Hallowe'en program at the hall. I was in two songs, a drill and a play called "The Lost Dog." I must close my letter and hope to see it in the M. B. F.—Dora Peterson, Bitely, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I read the Children's Hour and like it very much. I wish some girl or boy would write to me and tell me how their school is coming on. Our teacher wishes us to and see what other schools are doing. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade with my sister who is 11 years; her name is Frances. I hope this will escape the wastepaper basket. It is getting long so I will say goodbye.—Isabel Stevens, Kalamazoo.

How to Make Pincers

HAVE the boys of today forgotten how to whittle, or have they never learned? I often wonder about this fact, for the boy with the jack-knife does not seem to be so much in evidence as when I was a youngster. How I did prize my first knife! And I tried to have it always sharp, too. Many were the hours that I spent just whittling with a sharp knife on a piece of white pine. I did not always make something, either, for there seemed a deep interest in just making nice smooth surfaces on that piece of pine.

The shop of an old shoemaker in our little town was a place of much interest to me. He was an expert in whittling, or perhaps in his case I should use the word CARVING, for he fashioned all kinds of animals from just a piece of wood by the aid of a knife. He really was an artist for his horses looked just exactly like real horses so far as their shape was concerned. I never could accomplish what he did, but I made chains and various other objects that were equally interesting to me.

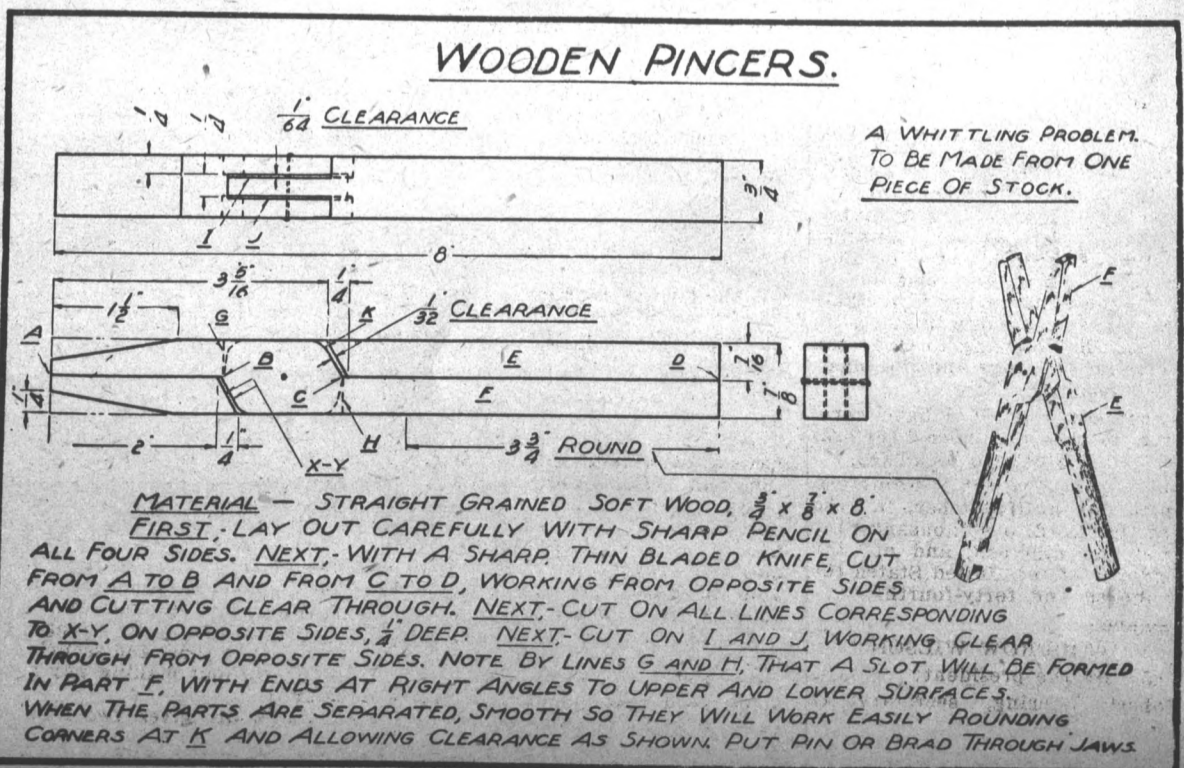
This article presents a problem that I have called a whittling exercise. Not only should you derive much pleasure in fashioning it, but it will serve a useful purpose when it is finished. I have called it a pair of wooden pincers or tongs. You will be able to think up uses for it, but I will suggest one for you. A great many boys are interested in photography and are able to do their own developing and finishing. A small pair of tongs is a convenient tool to have for this work, but a metal pair is easily affected by the chemicals used. This is not true in the case of the wooden pair.

A piece of pine, straight grained, is the best material for this problem. Reduce it to the dimensions indicated on the drawing, after which carefully lay out the outline of the object on the pine, using a sharp pointed lead pencil. The layout should be made on all four sides. The top and bottom will, therefore, have the same layout and the two sides will have the same.

With a good sharp knife, one having a thin blade preferred, cut from A to B and from C to D, working very carefully and from opposite sides. Continue until the two cuts meet.

Next, cut on all lines corresponding to X-Y going only one-quarter of an inch deep and working from opposite sides. Allow clearance as shown and very carefully round all corners corresponding to K. Next start cutting on lines I and J, working from opposite sides and cutting clear through. My this time you will begin to see what the object of this cutting is and can proceed with a better understanding. Continue the cutting until part E is separated from part F, that is, so they will operate like a pair of tongs. Of course, there will be some trimming and smoothing to be done before the tongs will work properly and this will be evident to you as the work progresses. Round the upper parts of the handles to suit. If longer handles are desired, the original piece of stock should, of course, be longer.

To the average boy it probably would seem impossible to cut out a problem of this kind from a single piece of wood, but after following the drawing and directions carefully, you will be convinced that it can be done. All it requires besides the material and tools is patience, and careful work.





Cow HEALTH is as Important as Good Feeding

When a cow's milk yield falls off, it is more likely to be a question of health than of food. Over-feeding will only make matters worse. Milk cows are subject to impairment of digestive and genital organs and the milk production is immediately reduced.

These vital organs can be toned up and strengthened by feeding KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. This remedy is also used in treating such ailments as Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. The best dairymen keep it constantly on hand. Sold by feed dealers and druggists; 60c and \$1.20.

Send for valuable free treatise on cow diseases, "THE HOME COW DOCTOR".

Dairy Association Co., Lyndaville, Vt.



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We want several Live Wire Representatives to take subscriptions, whole or spare time. Hundreds of our friends are netting a nice sum each week by doing a little extra work. A trial will convince you. For particulars write.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,

Hints for Handling the Holiday Poultry

THE DEMAND for poultry during the holiday season is always large but not always exceeding the supply. There is always a tendency among farmers to make their entire sales of poultry during the holidays which often over supplies the demand. While it is advisable to sell during the period from the week prior to Thanksgiving to New Years, still some discretion should be used in not glutting the market upon any holiday.

Often the market is better following the holiday trade. Turkeys always sell well at Thanksgiving but all shippers should make allowance for present day delays in transportation and make their shipments of

turkeys early as well as any other poultry intended for Thanksgiving.

There is always a good demand for dressed poultry during the holiday trade but great care should be taken in dressing so as to retain a neat and attractive appearance while displaying turkeys should always be dry pickled and some dry pick chickens bring good results. If shipping poultry for holiday trade, the same should arrive a few days before the holidays.

Much could be gained to shippers if they would closely study the market and be governed accordingly as to time of making shipment.—Nathan F. Simpson.

U. S. Issues Report of Record Wool Stocks

Dealers, manufacturers, and the government held 729,373,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, on September 30, 1919, according to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. This represents holdings in excess of those reported in any quarterly period since the reports were first issued. Stocks on September 30 were 8 per cent greater than on June 30, 1919, and 50 per cent greater than stocks held on September 30, 1918.

At the present rate of consumption the bureau points out that the total stocks on September 30 are sufficient to last for more than a year. Because of the great demand for fine wools the reports show a decrease in fine and 1-2 blood grease amounting to 9,000,000 pounds. Both manufacturers and dealers hold more of all grades with the exception of fine wool. A decrease of 22,000,000 pounds of fine wool holdings compared to June 30 is shown for dealers' stocks, while manufacturers' holdings of this grade increased 5,000,000 pounds.

Boston holds first place among the markets of the country with 156,000,000 pounds of all kinds and classes. Philadelphia ranks second, followed closely by Chicago. Manufacturers in Massachusetts held 91,000,000 pounds Rhode Island, 33,000,000; and Pennsylvania, 29,000,000.

The government wool auctions have been the center of attraction, although there has been more or less business privately as well, chiefly for the half-blood and fine wools. Prices for the finer grades are 20 to 25 per cent higher, while medium wools are generally steady and the lower grades from good quarter bloods down are 15 to 20 per cent lower compared with June. The manufacturing situation is very strong and the tendency is for higher prices to be named on the fin-

ished product. Boston quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 64 to 65c; delaine, unwashed, 80 to 83c; half-blood, unwashed, 78 to 80c; 3/8-blood, unwashed, 66 to 67c.

Many Attend Clark's Hog Sale Mr. William Clark's sale of Registered Big Type Poland China Hogs held Nov. 11 at his farm at Eaton Rapids, was quite well attended, as the weather and roads were good and a great many breeders and farmers took advantage of the same and came from all directions. His offering was in splendid shape and was well worth the while of any breeder to attend. The bidding was rather spasmodic at times and at others rather slow, and while some animals sold well, most of them did not bring what they were worth. One littel by Orange Des Moines and Lady Price sold well, No. 39 topping the sale, bringing \$257.50 going to A. D. Gregory of Ionia. Below are all selling over \$50. Several animals were of late farrow and did not sell as high.

1. Boar. Bear Creek Farm, Hudson, Mich., \$68;
2. Boar. A. E. Henden, Adrian, Mich., \$58;
3. Gilt. Chas. Tobey, Newport News, Va., \$55;
7. Gilt. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich., \$77;
17. Gilt. W. H. Ford, Reeves Junction, \$79;
18. Gilt. E. A. Tyler, Mason, Mich., \$62.50;
19. Gilt. Grover Miller, Blanchard, Mich., \$85;
20. Gilt. F. P. Jordan, Eaton Rapids, Mich., \$51;
22. Gilt. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., \$60;
23. Gilt. Bear Creek Farm, Hudson, Mich., \$55;
24. Boar. Geo. McManis, Eaton Rapids, Mich., \$62.50;
33. Gilt. John Wheeler, Mason, Mich., \$102.50;
34. Gilt. W. B. Ramsdell & Son, Hanover, Mich., \$112.50;
35. Gilt. C. G. Ellis, Charlotte, Mich., \$80;
36. Gilt. Tony Fox, Ionia, Mich., \$67;
37. Gilt. Alfred Allen, Mason, Mich., \$65;
38. Gilt. W. J. Hagelsbaw, Augusta, Mich., \$140;
39. Gilt. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., \$257.50;
40. Gilt. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich., \$86;
42. Gilt. J. A. Falkin, Manchester, Mich., \$108;
43. Gilt. F. J. Severance, Mason, Mich., \$68;
44. Gilt. Sal Markley, Eaton Rapids, Mich., \$69;
45. Gilt. Clifford Pence, Bellevue, Mich., \$5;
48. Gilt. F. J. Severance, Mason, Mich., \$97.50;
49. Gilt. Sal Markley, Eaton Rapids, Mich., \$61;
50. Gilt. Vern Swan, Eaton Rapids, Mich., \$71;
51. Gilt. Joseph Witt, Jasper, Mich., \$55;
52. Gilt. W. J. Hagelsbaw, Augusta, Mich., \$77.50;
53. Gilt. Howard Riley, Charlotte, Mich., \$61.



SAY FOLKS'ES! You notice you ain't been hearin' from me lately. Mebbe you hadn't noticed it, but I ain't been writin' any way an' now I'm jest goin' to tell you the hull durn reason an' then, if you like this kind o' littiture mebbe I'll write agin'—every week mebbe.

Well to begin. You see I've been workin' quite stiddy an' been saveins a little, as much as I could an' was kinda gittin' along purty smoothike 'till these darn high prices hit us—all of us I guess—an' I could see every thing slippin'; takein' more to keep me livin' than I could earn, so I made up my mind I'd kinda quit strugglin', say goodbye an' quietly shuffle off this mortal coil, as the poet said. Of course I wanted to do the thing up right; didn't want to suffer much nor mar my features up with bullets nor puff 'em up with pizen. I wanted to keep my attractive looks even if I couldn't see 'em myself—so to speak.

After considerin' several things I finally decided on my course. I went to one of the restaurants here where they don't serve sugar on the table; put a little mite in your coffee you know—can't trust the patrons to do it—they might get too much an' be sick you see. Well, I went to one of these places and bought 21 meal tick-

ets at \$8.98 an' war tax if any, thinkin' that would give me time to make other arrangements an' then I proceeded to make aforesaid other arrangements.

First, I hired three or four not overly perticular fellers to act as mourners; give 'em checks due after their work was done, arranged with a preacher who had lost his job 'cause he kissed 'nother feller's wife, an' made a few other arrangements an' then I went to the undertaker's an' there's where the hull durn business busted—that's why I'm still in this land o' tears an' high prices, this world of sorrow an' hot dogs; that's why I'm writin' agin an' workin' an' everything. Why, do you know you can't take a darned thing with you when you leave this world? You got to leave everything behind for your relations to fight over 'cause they ain't no pockets in a shroud. I looked 'em all over carefully, from top to bottom an' nary a pocket could I find, not in the new and up-to-date ones, nor in the secondhand ones either; no place to lug anything away in an' so I sez, I'll jest stick right here an' git the benefit of what I've got myself; I've got them meal tickets an' I'll sell 'em cheap, \$12.59 an' war tax (if any) added.

An' now, Kind Friends, I am makin' this letter short; it's long enough if you read it right, an' if you want more of 'em I've got 'em, canned, open raw or billed.

An' I thank you kindly.—Uncle Rube.

Get My Wholesale Prices

You cannot know what you can save "The Old Stove Master" on a Stove or Furnace, Friend, until you write and

Get My Catalog showing the most beautiful Heaters and Ranges you ever laid eyes on—also Kalamazoo Furnaces, Kitchen Cabinets, Phonographs, Cream Separators, Fireless Cookers, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Indoor Closets, Pairs and Bookings at money-saving prices. Cash or easy payments. Unconditional guarantee.

Ask for Catalog No. 777 "The Old Stove Master" Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Mich.

We Pay the Freight

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Use Your Auto!

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 your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 5 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.

Maple Syrup Makers

The experience of thousands proves our

Champion Evaporator

THE BEST for quality of syrup, convenience and durability.

State how many trees you tap

Write for Catalog and terms. Sugar Makers' Supplies of all kinds. ORDER EARLY.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR CO. Hudson, Ohio.

SEND NO MONEY

These Strong, Durable Corduroy Trousers

HEAVY GRADE are greatest value ever offered. That is why we are glad to send them on approval. Built for rough wear, Corduroy is stronger and lasts longer than any other material; that is why they are ideal work trousers. Note the excellent workmanship and fine material. Tough (but soft), strong (but not stiff.) out roomy full seat. Seams reinforced. If these are not as good as the last pair you bought for \$7 or \$8, simply return them and your money comes back to you at once. Save unnecessary profits by dealing with us direct.

Only **\$4.85**

On arrival, send no money. Postage free.

KLUBOCK SMITH CO.
Dept. E, Box 1839, Boston, Mass.
Send my pair on approval. My money back if I want it. I risk nothing.

Name Waist

Address Leg

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

BEANS HOLDING THEIR OWN

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 18, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	8.65	10.00	11.50
Prime	6.50	7.25	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	8.65	10.00	11.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	10.00
Red Kidneys	13.50	11.50	11.25

Beans are holding to the advance made a fortnight ago, but that's about all that can be said of the market. One day the market is strong and bidding is active, but there are always a few cars near at hand to fill the gap and the market relapses again into a state of coma. The farmers of Michigan, according to our crop reporters are watching and waiting, and it is well. Advices from New York state are to the effect that the farmers there are not over anxious either to sell at present prices. The California people are also holding off, and it begins to look as if the slack would soon be taken out of the market and a better demand and higher prices show themselves. There is nothing to report at this time concerning the progress of the bean legislation at Washington. The new congress will convene in another two or three weeks and the chances are good that special tariff bills will be taken up shortly thereafter, providing that congress does not begin work on the general tariff bill. In the latter event relief in the bean situation might be indefinitely delayed. We are keeping close track of the situation, however, and will advise our readers of all developments.

Contributions to the "bean fund" have apparently ceased. The total will not exceed \$175. The settlement of the expenses will be made by the first of December and a complete accounting will be made of funds and expenses.

POTATOES STEADILY ADVANCE

PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 18, 1919		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.00	2.80
Chicago	2.85	2.75
Pittsburg	3.00	2.75
New York	3.00	2.75

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.65
Pittsburg	2.20	2.00
New York	2.25	2.00

Our predictions of higher potato prices are coming true fast. The market has been on the steady climb upward for the better part of November and the top has by no means been reached. Both farmers and traders are satisfied that the crop is not suf-

Hogs and Cattle Sell Higher in Chicago

LIVE STOCK has been showing considerable gains of late, although the market this week opened 25 to 50 cents lower on some items. Hog receipts in Chicago increased considerably with the picking up of prices, and the total estimated receipts for Chicago this week are 210,000. Although this is an improvement for the last few months it is still some 25,000 below the figure of a year ago at this time.

Last week hog prices were the highest they had been since the middle of October, with a top near \$17. Last year the top price was around \$18 and two years ago it was \$16.80 at this time. Although certain papers point out that the farmers will probably be more or less satisfied with these figures, we are informed of farmers who believe that present market prices do not pay for the production costs with a fair profit. With a general rising flood of prices of everything else, the price to the farmer needs to be higher also.

The advances of late in various lines of live stock was due largely to a loosening up on the part of the packers, who had refrained from making considerable purchases in the past few months. Even yet the packers are buying some 50,000 fewer hogs per week than their figures for last year at this time show.

Cattle news is in close accord with the hog situation. A top of around \$20 has been reached in the cattle market. The sheep market has not had the same encouraging trend as the cattle and hog market has.

The fact that large numbers of readers of M. B. F. tell of horses

efficient to take care of the probable demand and that prices will reach a much higher level before it interferes with the demand. Consumers are apparently satisfied with the prevailing prices as a good many are laying in their winter supplies. The car shortage is still being felt in some localities though it is not acute.

The latest government report on potatoes shows that increased yields in certain sections, notably Michigan, will offset the loss from rot in other states. That does not alter the fact, however, that the crop is way short of normal. Farmers are showing remarkably good judgment in their marketing methods, and we are glad that those who have followed our advice and harvested only a portion of their crop are to receive better prices for what remains in their hands.

HAY FIRM AND STEADY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	23.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	23.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 27
New York	34.00 @ 36	31.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	26.50 @ 27	26.50 @ 27	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	26.00 @ 29	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 29
New York	32.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 32	32.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	29.00 @ 31	31.00 @ 31

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	33.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 32	32.00 @ 30
New York	33.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 33	33.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	32.50 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 30	20.00 @ 24
New York	32.00 @ 33	32.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	22.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26

The hay markets in general have continued to show the same lifeless attitude which has prevailed for several weeks. The various cities send reports of steady and quiet to firm. Receipts in most markets are slight resulting in a steadying and bettering of price offerings. Detroit has been receiving fairly liberal supplies of timothy, and consumers have been able to take it all, therefore Detroit reports a steady market. In New York the hay is taken up just about as fast as unloaded from the incoming cars, but there is no snap to the demand and price conditions remain just about as usual. Pittsburg receipts have improved somewhat, but farmers are not selling freely and cars are scarce.

DAIRY PRODUCTS FIRM

Due to light supply the dairy market is firming up. There seems to be a universal shortage of fine, new laid eggs. New York is the chief market

selling in Michigan for little or nothing, makes it interesting to note that Chicago reports a good demand for heavy horses in the horse markets of that city. Light horses are of slow sale. Good mules have been selling readily, bringing \$300 for the best. Drafters have been bringing \$225 to \$300. Farm chunks, \$100 to \$125. General purpose horses, \$100 to \$125. Contrasted with this is the report from our crop reporters to the effect that Michigan farm auctioneers put up good horses on which only \$10 is bid without being raised.

Detroit, Nov. 18.—Cattle: market steady, quality some better; best heavy steers, \$12@13; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.75@10.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.75@9.25 handy light butchers, \$7.75@8.25; light butchers, \$6@7; best cows, \$7.75@8.25; butcher cows, \$6.75@7.25; cutters, \$5.75@6.25; canners, \$5.25@5.50; best heavy bulls, \$7@7.50; bologna bulls, \$6@7; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; feeders, \$9@10; stockers, \$7@8.50; milkers and springers, \$65@150. Veal calves; market steady to \$1 higher; best \$19@20; culls, \$14@17; heavy, \$6@9. Sheep and lambs; market is steady; best lambs, \$14@14.25; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.50; light to common lambs, \$9@10.50; fair to good sheep, \$7; culls and common, \$3@4.50. Hogs; market dull, Sullivan Pkg. Co being the only buyers. They took about 1,400 at \$14.40 for mixed grades. Hammond Standish & Co. and Parker, Webb & Co., were entirely out of the market and bulk of the receipts went over unsold for lack of bids. Pigs brought \$14.75.

Have You Voted?

BALLOTS are coming in by the score in M. B. F.'s straw vote contest for Governor. Have YOU voted? If not please do so at once. No returns will be published for several weeks. Let's have YOUR vote in the first count. Place a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

- Herbert F. Baker Horatio S. Earle John C. Ketcham
- Milo D. Campbell W. N. Ferris Nathan P. Hull
- A. B. Cook Fred Green Chase S. Osborn
- Edwin Denby Alex J. Groesbeck Nathan F. Simpson
- Luren D. Dickinson Jas. Helme Dudley E. Waters
- L. Whitney Watkins

M
If you candidate is not listed above write in name.

voicing this scarcity, and there was an advance of 3 and 4 cents on higher grades. In Chicago the demand for refrigerators picked up somewhat, though not yet enough to deplete the surplus stocks to any great extent. Detroit quotes fresh eggs at 63@67 cents per dozen.

Butter is about as scarce in general as eggs at some points, although New York reports great surplus stocks due to the longshoremen's strike. This butter has begun to be shipped overseas, however, now that the strike is over. The New York figure at 64 cents for fresh creamery firsts; for fresh creamery in 1 lb. bricks, 62@66 cents per lb.

CHICKENS IN DEMAND

Anticipating the Thanksgiving rush, poultry prices edged up somewhat. There is no special activity, however, excepting in the best grades, where the demand is excellent. Hens, on the other hand, are dull and lower. Geese and ducks are reported as firm. Turkeys are not much in demand, as yet, as the public is holding

off for Thanksgiving. Detroit quotes: Live Poultry: Spring chickens, 26@28c for large and 24@25c for small; hens, 26@28c; small hens, 22c; roosters, 19@20c; geese, 26@27c; ducks, 30@32c turkeys, 35@36c per lb.

EXPLAINS CAR SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 6)

"Your letter being general I can, of course, make only the general statement, the Michigan roads and shippers are and will continue to receive their fair share of cars. If you have any specific complaints where would seem some particular shipper is not receiving what he thinks is a proper allotment of cars, I will be glad to have such cases looked into specially. —M. Kendall, Car Service Section."

If any reader has personal knowledge of instances where shippers have not been allotted cars within a reasonable time after the order for them has been placed he will do M. B. F. and the farmers of the state a real service in placing the facts before us that we may take the matter up with the Railway Administration.

YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH

What is it Worth to You?

ARE YOU going to take another winter's chances on Pneumonia, Sore Throats or the awful dreaded "Flu" by using an outside closet?

DOCTORS' BILLS are not always unavoidable, and how many times will a Doctor call on you for \$17.50? Just figure it out, then what have you got left for the money you have spent besides the sickness which you suffered and then sometimes you never get well even if you spend hundreds of dollars. Do you know that a good preventative against sickness and disease is worth many times what it costs and will save you many a dollar each year. Consider the

Coates Sanitary Chemical Indoor Toilet

which is fully guaranteed at our direct Mail Order Price of only \$17.50 from manufacturer direct to user at first cost.

No agents' profits added to a Coates.

Send us your order today and use the Toilet 10 days and if you do not find it everything we claim you may return the Toilet and we will return the \$17.50 you paid us.

It's only a square deal as advertised by us.

Coates Sanitary Mfg. Co., Box 65, Grand Rapids, Mich.

This Order Blank for Mail Orders Only

COATES SANITARY MFG. CO., Lock Box 65 Grand Rapids, Mich. Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed \$....., for which ship as follows:

Coates Sanitary Chemical Toilet Complete with one half gallon Coates High Test Sanitary Sterilizer as advertised.

P. O. Address

Name Town

County State

Street P. O. Box R. F. D.

Nearest Shipping Point

Express Point Freight Point

Prompt Shipments

Canadian Farmers Sticking Together and Bucking the Milk Trust

(Continued from page 13)

The Middlemen's Fight

Before the Fraser Valley organization entered the field there were 20 milk distributing companies in Vancouver. These distributors did not give in without a struggle. At one time they attempted to bring in milk from the United States in an effort to wreck the producers' organization, but the producers at Bellingham, Wash., are well organized themselves and when the heads of the Fraser Valley organization explained the situation to them, the Vancouver distributors found that there was "nothing doing" in that quarter.

Middlemen declared that the farmers' association was nothing more nor less than a combine to bleed the consumer. They went to great lengths in their efforts to discredit the organization. It is said that when the producers first began to place their own product on the streets of Vancouver that bottles of their milk would be tampered with, worms and dirt being put in and then complaints lodged with the health authorities.

Forceful advertising had much to do with bringing about a reaction in public opinion in favor of the producer. Best of all, however, was the report of a committee appointed by the Vancouver city council to investigate the price of milk. The verdict of this committee was that the farmer would be justified in charging a higher price for his milk than he was getting at the time of the investigation.

In reply to advertisements which appeared from some of the privately owned dairies featuring their independence, the Fraser Valley association advertised as the only independent dairy. Combatting attacks on the association for having eliminated some of the old dealers, the association's advertisements put the facts plainly up to the consumer: "Is there any logical reason," asked the association of the consumer, "why the farmer should not sell his product direct to you? Without the producer, how could the middleman exist? While the farmer rises early and labors late, the middleman sleeps and takes life easy, but demands his 'pound of flesh.'"

"Why is the middleman necessary now the producer is organized to handle his own product? Owned by 1,400 Fraser Valley dairymen, the Fraser Valley Producers' Association is a co-operative organization. Through its efforts the surplus milk supply of the flush season—the amount of milk necessary to supply the winter demand—has been handled in condensaries, cheese and ice cream factories, or made into butter, whereas the middleman was formerly unable to dispose of the summer milk surplus, resulting in loss to both consumer and producer. The association has not only taken care of this surplus in an economical way, but by making more stable markets has encouraged production and thus lowered the cost of the milk during other seasons."

The predominating position in the city milk distribution secured by the producers has brought about a change of tactics on the part of those middlemen still in the field. Most of these are now obtaining all their milk from the association at wholesale prices. Some still have a few independent shippers who for some reason or other have decided to remain outside the association. Some of these are too selfish to assist in the work of the association, but are willing to accept the benefits it brings, while a few others got sore and preferred to form part of the five per cent of opposition. It has been very mortifying for these men, in their determination to stay with the so-called independents, to find that one after another of the small dairies close up or are bought out by the producers' association. Of more than twenty firms formerly engaged in milk distribution in the city only a few of the smaller ones remain. Some were unable to stand the pressure of the producers' organization. One large producer who thought he was big enough to "paddle his own canoe" lost several hundred dollars in overdue milk cheques when the dairy he was shipping to went into liquidation, but he is still carrying on his fight to remain independent.

Asked as to the satisfaction which the Fraser Valley Association was able to give its members in the matter of test, Mr. Vanderhoof said: "What incentive would there be for an organization controlled by the producers to take from one producer and give to another? If we did not give our members all that was coming to them in the matter of test it would simply mean that the balance would be returned to the members at large in another form."

The plant of the Standard Milk Company, Ltd., was acquired by the Fraser Milk Producers' Association on May 1, 1919. This plant now handles about 6,000 gallons of milk per day for retail distribution in the city. The association hires auto trucks to collect milk from the farmers within a distance of 30 miles of Vancouver. About 25 cents per can on the average is paid by the association for collection, the truck owners taking contracts for the work. Some of the larger trucks will carry 80 to 100 cans.

Settlements with the producer are made by the association on the 12th and 27th of each month. On the 12th of the month, the producer is paid an initial payment on the amount of milk or cream shipped during the previous two weeks and after the returns from the actual sale of the milk are totalled up he is paid whatever additional amount has been secured

on his next check. The association limits its own profits to 6 per cent.

Called Condensers' Bluff

There are two large condensed milk factories in the Fraser Valley, which form the next best market for butter fat to the whole milk market. The condensing process wastes none of the product as does butter and cheese-making, only 50 per cent of the water in the milk is removed by evaporation and nothing is added. Were it not for the large amount of whole milk handled by these plants the returns received by dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley would be considerably less. The condensaries pay almost as well as the whole milk market and there has never been a time since the producers organized that the condensaries have not paid considerably more than the butter factories.

The Borden Condensed Milk plant at Chilliwack handles from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 lbs. of milk per month. The manager, Mr. Chevalley, although he put up a big fight against the producers' association in behalf of his company in the early stages, admitted that personally he had no fault to find with the producers' organization. "It is the only way," he said, "the farmers have got to organize." He admitted, too, that the regularity of supply for which the association made itself responsible was a considerable factor in operating a condensary, and that the or-

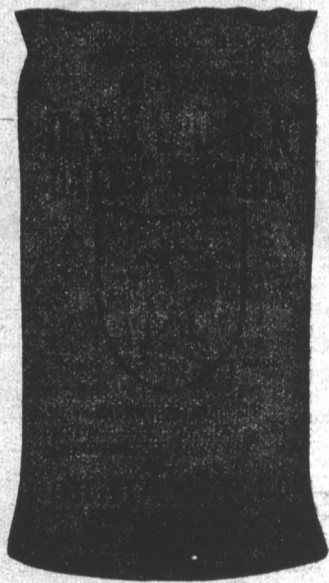
ganization of the farmers had improved the service in this respect.

The relations between the condensery and the farmers' organization have not always been so amicable. The Borden plant fought the producers for three months in their attempt to prevent the producer setting the price on their own product. Twice the big milk company closed down their plant and for a time the stream ran white with the skim milk which the small farmers creamery could not dispose of. The company told the farmers on the second occasion that they could not afford to pay any such prices as were asked and stay in business and would have to sell out. The association, however, simply wired the company's head office for their price on the plant, stating that they were prepared to pay spot cash. The plant was opened up again as fast as instructions from the head office could travel. The company also tried offering higher prices than the association was paying, but they did not get a gallon of milk.

A Prosperous Community

The association owns large creamery at Chilliwack. This was formerly known as Edenbank Creamery and was owned by the farmers of Chilliwack district. It now handles a large amount of the milk produced from Chilliwack, making it into butter and cheese, when the condensaries cannot handle it. The plant manufactures 115 to 20 tons of cheese per day.

"How much for milk now?"



Costs More—
Makes You More

"CHARLIE, aren't you wasting money, always buying mixed feed?" asked Nels Pearson, who lives near McHenry, Ill., when he was in the field with Charlie Page last September. (Charlie Page is known as the best dairyman around.) "I bought some last July, and it's no good."

"Bet you didn't buy Unicorn," said Page. "Sure—I knew it. Unicorn isn't money wasted—it's money-making. I've fed Unicorn for five years and every year my cows are in better condition; they give more milk. Unicorn isn't a cheap feed; it costs more per ton, but costs less per pound of milk. I know I'm ahead of the game by using Unicorn."

Pearson believed Charlie Page and bought 6 bags of Unicorn. A week later he bought 2 tons more, and now uses it daily, with his home-grown grains. He repeats Charlie Page's words: "Costs more per ton, but costs less per pound of milk."

CHAPIN & CO., CHICAGO



TRAPPERS You Will Dance

with joy when you get your returns for furs shipped to the Abraham Fur Co., the house that never disappoints fur shippers. Our expert graders in our "Take-up" Department have positive instructions to see that every shipper gets a liberal grade on every skin and are held accountable for all furs taken up by them. Our prices are the highest ever known and now, more than ever, you need the services of an old established, reliable and experienced fur house. There are no fur houses in the world which have these qualifications to a greater extent than the Abraham Fur Co.

Ship Every Pelt You Have—Now

We urge you to send us your next shipment of furs and let us prove to you that our prices are the highest—our grading the most correct and liberal, and our returns most prompt. We have been in the fur business continuously for 43 years and we have made more staunch friends and have a larger percentage of regular old shippers than any other fur house in the U.S. These facts justify our claims that Abraham is America's Leading Fur House. Other fur houses make these same claims, but it is generally conceded by our competitors that the hardest fur house to fight against for business is the Abraham Fur Co. Why? Because our returns are always top of the market and any fur house that wants to keep pace with us will have to go some and be on the job early and late.

SUPPLIES Get one of Abraham's wonderful Smoke Pumps—\$2.00 postpaid, with extra extension \$2.10. Abraham's Animal Baits and Trail Scent \$1.00 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$2.50. Best bargain in Rain Coats \$5.95. Get our free book "Fur Facts" and Trappers' Supply Catalog. It's free—drop us a card today. Weekly Reports—Tags and other literature—also free. Get the whole business with one postal card—write today.

Abraham Fur Co.
213-215 North Main St., Dept. 550
St. Louis, USA
"Ship your furs to Abraham"

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

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Your Favorite Daily

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Wanted—Letters on Your Trapping Experience

WHAT EXPERIENCE have you had in trapping or fur farming, Mr. Farmer-Reader? Nearly every farmer has had some experience. At least you may have noticed possibilities in the fur business which might be carried on in your community which are at present neglected. Perhaps you have devised a home-made trap or home-made bait or know of extra useful trapping supplies to buy. No matter how simple your experience, so long as you think it might help some brother reader, just send it along to us.

The best letters on trapping, written by our readers, are getting prizes, as we have already announced. Any good letters which do not win a prize stand a good chance of being purchased. It is urgent, however, that this material be sent soon, now that the trapping season is under way.

Hints on how to make money are especially helpful to your fellow readers. The time for reaping the harvest of the fields is gone for a few months, but the chances of reaping golden harvests from the wood and stream are great.

Fur Trapping In Ye Olden Times

(Continued from last week)

In 1659 two French traders and trappers, Groelliers and Raddison, penetrated into the wilderness of the Lake Superior country and brought back a load of wonderful furs to Montreal. Later the French government gave some other traders the exclusive rights to carry on the fur trade in Canada.

Groelliers hurried to France to protest, but getting little encouragement, he went to England and interested Prince Rupert, which resulted in the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1783, Sir Alexander McKenzie founded the Northwest Company, and the bloody battles and lawless trickery of these and other rivals are a matter of history on which we will not dwell. It is the life of the hardy trapper that we are interested in now.

\$200,000.00 In 18 Months

The stories of the great wealth to be made in the fur business became common in France. How Groelliers and Raddison cleaned up \$200,000 at the headwaters of Mississippi in 13 months was talked about in every well-to-do household in France, and it attracted many adventurous young fellows.

It required little capital, other than great courage and the ability to "stand the gaff," as modern slang expresses it. Even in those days when a beaver sold for \$3.00 it was a common thing for a trapper to make \$1,500 a year—providing he didn't lose his life in the wilderness.

Big risks, big profits was the rule, and it required a lot of nerve to load a canoe in the fall, push off down the Ottawa through the Soo to Lake Superior or partly by river and partly overland to the upper Mississippi. It was dangerous for even a trapper staked and licensed by the powers that were; it was harder still for the trapped who spurned the law and trapped without license. It went hard with him if caught, so besides other dangers the free trapper had to keep his eye peeled for white enemies.

"Take a map of America—put your finger on any point between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson Bay, or the Great Lakes and the Rockies—ask who was the first man to blaze a trail into this wilderness; and wherever may be the point the answer is the same—the French trapper."

Duluth, LaSalle and Other Great French Trappers

What a great outfit of brave men they were! Duluth trapped in the region near the great city now bearing his name; LaSalle traded on the Illinois and the Mississippi. d'Iberville in his search for furs, traveled from Louisiana to Hudson Bay and Cadillac covered an equal territory from Detroit and Mackinac to New Orleans; LaVerendry's ranged from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains; Radison from the upper Mississippi to Hudson Bay. Each of them made his mark in history before the New Englanders ever knew anything of the country west of the Alleghenies.

These are only a few of the better known of that great company of brave men; there were hundreds of others. Once in a while one would make a competence and go back to France, but trapping is a calling few give up willingly, and many a brave fellow kept going into the wilds until he finally left his bones there.

It was a "he-man's" game. A slight miscalculation in shooting a rapids, and the trapper was left in the wilderness hundreds of miles from aid, possibly with winter only a few days off, for northern trappers did not leave for the trapping grounds until late in the fall.

Other accidents were always possible, and many's the man who started out and was never heard of again. Who can say how many of these free trappers or voyagers and coeur de bois who went into the brush awakened at night to find their little camps surrounded by drink-crazed savages stirred up by those who had exclusive privileges!

And the wolves were always present in bigger packs than now. Many a man has heard the far away call of the pack echoed over the silent places and has hurried toward his camp after running his line of traps. Sometimes he reached his shack safely; very often the wolves' trailing cry came nearer and nearer as the trapper threw away his day's catch and hurried toward camp. Fast as he traveled on his snow shoes, the pack gained. His dog ran ahead and looked anxiously back at his master. The wolves sighted their prey and yelped with glee; it was a case now of fight, and the dog rushed to the help of the man whose hand fed him. The trapper's rifle spoke and a wolf, grey and gaunt with hunger, gave a yelp and went down to be eaten by his fellows. But others were there to take his place and the trapper and his faithful dog fought their last great fight there under the stars of a northern night, with the snow stained red by the blood of the savage creatures they killed, only to be pulled down by the weight of superior numbers, fighting to the last breath.

Such was the tragic end of Baptiste L'Aiglon (the Eagle) who accounted for twelve big timber wolves one night on the McKenzie before they pulled him and his husky down.

The following spring some trappers returning to the posts passed that way and found the skeletons.

GENERAL HINTS FOR TRAPPERS

The good workman must have the proper tools. The pelt hunter should not handicap himself with anything but the outfit best suited to his purpose. So far as traps are concerned, get the best trap to be had. Get a trap which catches very high on the leg, thereby assuring the pelt hunter against loss of skins. With furs as high as they are, one cannot afford to let even a few muskrats get away, once they have been taken.

Good bait is necessary. Bought bait will often do better than the home-made. A bottle is an investment which pays big dividends. It makes no difference whether you catch furs only in spare time or make it a business. In each bottle there is enough for a hundred or more ordinary sets. The odors are powerful and lasting.

A word more: The fur shipper must have a market that he can depend upon at all times. The information must be accurate and up to the minute. Your name and those of your friends should be on some good fur firm's list to keep constantly in touch with raw furs during the season. The first step towards success is to get price lists and other comments on the market.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

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THE MUSQUASH OR MUSKRAT
Best Ways to Catch This Well Known Fur-Bearer

This animal is, as is the beaver, a vegetarian and its most favored haunts are open marshes along sluggish streams or around ponds or lakes.

These places furnish them abundance of their natural foods such as flagroots, cowslips, bullrushes, lily-roots, etc., and material and location for their homes. In favorable localities they build houses of mud grass rushes, etc., which resemble a hay cock in appearance, with entrance below the water.

Others live in burrows in banks and are called bank rats. In localities where both are found the rats living in the house are usually the best furred though averaging smaller in size. In farming sections the muskrat takes readily to products of the garden and field such as turnips, carrots, parsnips, corn, apples, etc. These make a very good bait for the amateur trapper, who has still to acquire the experience and knowledge necessary to success with blind sets. The muskrat is, however, with the exception of the skunk and civet cat the easiest of all fur bearers to trap. The best sets are to be found around their feeding places in their trails or pathways to dens or houses and where they leave the water. In picking your sets the most important point is to find a place where your catch will drown or if that is not possible a place where you can catch your rat by a hind leg.

In setting in a trail pick a point where the rat is forced to pass over something or where it drops off into deeper water then place trap deep enough so the fore legs will pass over safely then when the hind legs are dropped to climb the bank or obstruction the trap will be sprung and a good hold of the heavy hind leg will be secured and you will not be chagrined on your next visit to your traps to find you have accomplished nothing but maiming and torturing your would be victim.

When possible stake your trap in water deep enough to drown your catch and do not use a light trap. A 11-2 pound Newhouse or Victor makes an ideal muskrat trap as it has weight enough to pull your catch down and will quickly drown it. And above all do not set a trap till well along in November, and your catch while maybe short in numbers will more than make up in value as you will not have in the neighborhood of 25 per cent kits and light rats. Also take up your traps in the spring on the appearance of the first shedders. A few more live breeders in your neighborhood are worth many times the five to fifteen cents you get for these inferior skins.

REMARKS TO AMATEUR PELT HUNTERS

Be a sportsman and use a trap, not a shovel. Live up to what few laws for the protection of the fur bearers that are in existence and advocate better ones. It means dollars in your pocket to do so.

Show me something that will increase faster in value than a live mink or skunk in October. Can you make money faster than letting them live till November when one is worth from two to three October skins? How about those kit and light rats caught in September and October? Wouldn't they have been falls and winters in November and December?

Think about this till next fall and see if you can put up an argument for such a short sighted practice as early trapping. Some one else might get them is the only one there is and a little co-operation will help that. Or the same protection you would give other crops will work a complete cure, killing protected fur bearers out of season is plain stealing. Sounds harsh, but it is true nevertheless, for they are state property until the season is open. Did you ever stop to think how many thousands of dollars the fur bearers put into the pockets of the boys in the country? Well why destroy that source of income, and it is being destroyed and rapidly isn't it? They are destructive "varminis" are they? Why three years ago a mink killed ten dollars worth of chickens for Mr. So and So. How many dollars worth of mink did So and So and the neighbors get before and since? Or was it a skunk and did he get into that grubby potato field and turn out a few potatoes to get at the grubs that were ruining the potato crop. Or maybe a coon hit up the roasting ears a bit to put a glass on a family of three dollar coon skins.

Now a few things to think about; in February skunk are beginning to be graded "shedders and rubbers." Only got a dollar for that No. 1 you got under Bill's hay barn, but know where there are two or three more just as poor, the chances are so can get the price of one good one out of the bunch.

How about quitting now and let those two or three produce a dozen or so top priced ones for next fall. Need the dollar eh? Could scrape up a few dollars some place else tho' if your banker offered 500 per cent interest on a small deposit till December 1st. Couldn't you? Well, what's the answer?

Just think these things over and next fall and winter you may be aided in going into the business of trapping with better profits in view.

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Clifford W. Heintz, of Caledonia, Mich., says we paid him twice as much for his furs as he got anywhere else.

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