

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Thirty-four of the 46 farmer-members returned in the Ontario election. Left to right, sitting, front row: Edgar Watson, A. Hellyer, M. C. Fox, H. C. Nixon, Beniah Bowman and J. C. Brown. Second row: R. M. Warren, Warren Stringer, John Ford, J. W. Widdfield, J. N. Webster, L. W. Oke and F. C. Briggs. Third row, A. G. Tidsdelle, Malcolm McVicar and G. Sewell. Standing, front row: Carl Homuth, F. G. Sandy, J. B. Clark, Wesley Montgomery, A. T. Walker, T. K. Slack, W. J. Johnston, Hiram McCreary and H. K. Denyer. Second row: Edgar Evans, G. H. Murdoch, Joseph Gridland, A. Hicks and J. B. Johnstone. At back: W. H. Casselman, P. G. Cameron, S. S. Staples and E. N. McDonald.

## The Farmers' Political Movement

**F**EARS have been expressed in sundry quarters that the farmers of Michigan might get into politics. These fears come too late. As good citizens the farmers of Michigan have always been interested in the administration of government which is the essence of politics, but their interest has been mostly individual. Now, however, they are uniting their views and their strength, and nothing short of a miracle can keep them out of the campaign of 1920.

From the day that the enemies of the Non-Partisan League began to preach to the farmers of Michigan through newspaper column and hired lecturers against the "iniquitous" program of the League, the farmers of Michigan have been taking a new interest in politics. There never was a chance that the farmers of this state might embrace the principles of the League. But they have learned from the enemies of the League about the tremendous political power of organized effort and they are curious to take a hand in the state's political affairs. Then, too, the Canadian farmers political movement which has been of a more conservative and appealing type than the western movement, has wonderfully stimulated agricultural thought in Michigan along political lines and afforded a safe and practical pattern for Michigan farmers to copy. For months past politics have been the principal topics of discussions at farmers' meetings and sentiment is now rapidly coming to a head for the nomination of at least a farmer governor and possibly an entire state ticket.

A few months ago the reactionary and partisan politicians of Canada laughed at the farmers. Today the farmers are doing the laughing. They control the legislature of Ontario. The people of Michigan may as well prepare now for farmer control of the state government. Never in the history of the state has there been such a unanimity of opinion as is found in all sections upon this subject of a farmer-governor and legislature. The way has been prepared. The legislature of 1919,—reactionary and extravagant to a shameful degree,—flaunted defiance in the face of the farmers, and they stand ready now to accept the challenge and show the force of their united strength.

The farmers' platform is very simple. Among other things it calls for economy in public expenditures, less political horse-playing and more attention to business. It holds that the affairs of the state can be properly administered without creating any more commissions to give jobs to political friends. There is nothing in the farmers' platform to frighten legitimate business. On the contrary, those who pay taxes should be glad that the farmers are interested enough and powerful enough to exert an influence in the administration of public affairs. The state has had lawyer, banker and "business men's" administrations galore. Let's try a farmer administration and see which of the several varieties comes the closest to representing all the people of Michigan.



# Soil Structure Subject to Numerous Changes

Elements, Weather Conditions, Plant Roots, Etc., All Tend to Break Up Soil Content

By PROF. M. M. McCool

**I**N SPEAKING of soil structure we refer to the arrangement of the particles or soil grains that go to make up the soil. If the particles are grouped together into small crumbs ranging in size from that of a pencil point to peas or larger, the soil usually works readily, presents a "live feel," is ideal for plant growth, and is said to be in good tilth. It is obvious from previous discussion that a large number of clay particles may be required to form one of these soil crumbs. On the other hand, if the soil is hard, compact, and runs together readily when rained upon, trampled by live stock or worked when wet it is considered to be in poor tilth and the grouping of the particles is less noticeable. The crumb structure seldom ever occurs in the sandy soils inasmuch as the particles are too large. It is, therefore, confined mainly to the loam and clay groups.

The structural conditions or tilth of a given soil may be determined by attaching a recording scale to the double-tree, which in turn is attached to a plow, and noting the force required to draw a plow thru the soil. In the laboratory it may be determined by ascertaining the weight required to force a steel point a given distance into the soil. The latter method has been widely used and, indeed, thru its use much has been added to our knowledge of the conditions that bring about changes in soil structure or tilth.

There is a close relationship between the ventilation and hence the sanitation of soils. We now recognize that the activities of the proper lower organisms are involved in the liberation or making available elements of plant-food in the soil. They decrease rapidly in numbers and consequently in importance below the first 8 inches of soils in good tilth. Where the soil is very compact or run together they are forced to confine their work to still shallower layers of soil owing to lack of oxygen or air carrying it.

As stated in an earlier chapter the mineral elements of plant-food that the crop utilizes is brought into solution in the soil water and thence enters the plants through their root systems. A heavy soil that is well aerated due to a good condition of tilth or structure will furnish larger quantities of minerals to the crop than one that is not inasmuch as oxidation or so-called rusting of the minerals assists in their solution.

The rate of penetration of rain water into the soil is governed to a striking extent by the physical condition of structure. Some soils become so compact that water enters them with difficulty and much of the rainfall is lost by evaporation into the air or by run-off. The latter being most critical on sloping or rolling lands, as a result crops may and do suffer for lack of water, whereas if these soils are loose or porous, conditions with respect to this limiting factor are different.

Those who have grown such crops as sugar beets and turnips on heavy soils in good and poor tilth realize at once the importance of a mellow soil the roots penetrating more deeply affording large yields and products of a good quality. Thus one is not exaggerating when he states that the importance of good tilth of the heavy soils cannot be overestimated.

## Factors That Change Soil Structure

The structure of the fine textured soils may change markedly from season to season, methods of management and other conditions. These alter it, in the main, by their influence upon two properties of the soil, namely, plasticity and cohesion.

A plastic soil is one that may be molded readily into different forms without rupture or breaking. This property depends chiefly upon texture; the finer the texture the more plastic; upon the water content, the minimum plasticity being the degree of wetness when tilth is easiest and most successfully accomplished, and finally, upon tilth; the better the

**T**HIS IS the sixth of the talks given by Prof. M. M. McCool, head of the Soils Department at the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing. Thousands of farmers in Michigan, along with the farmers in other old agricultural states, have been worrying about the fertility which is gradually being sapped away from their fields. All the important devices to increase or restore soil fertility come to Dr. McCool's attention, and he is setting forth the best of these for the use of readers of Michigan Business Farming. In a coming issue, containing his next article on the subject, an especially good fund of such information will be printed. Watch for it.



EXPLODING FOR FERTILITY

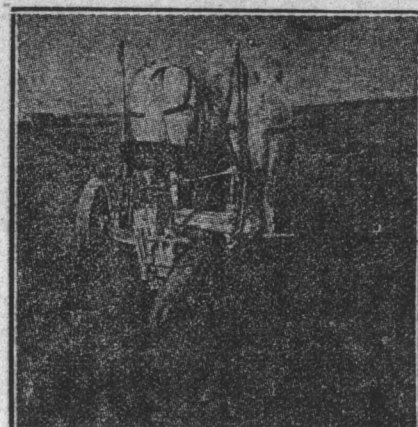
**LEADING UP** to the various methods of getting the fertility out of the soil, Professor McCool will tell in coming issues how farmers have been getting out the soil value by explosives and other methods, many of which are proving practical. This picture shows a dynamite jug in a broken condition as discovered on a Kansas farm where powder had been ignited three feet below the surface in a field which had lost much of its fertility value. At the explosion, the jug was formed from the heavier sub-soil elements, while fine particles were spread broadcast.

condition as to tilth the less plastic.

A soil whose particles cling together quite tenaciously when dry is said to be cohesive. This property of soils results in a tendency for clod formation if soils are worked when too wet. Cohesion decreases with increase in coarseness in texture with increase in vegetable matter content, with increase in lime content, and with the degree of wetness of the soil.

## Alternate Wetting and Drying

Most fine textured soils that are wet much of the time are usually in



MINING FOR SOIL WEALTH

**MANY FARMS** in Michigan are known to be producing less crops per acre every year. Although the device of using a twelve inch plow is nothing new to many farmers, its use seems to be rather uncommon in places where it could do a great deal of good. Untouched fertility lies just beneath the surface and just out of reach of the ordinary plow bottoms. The picture above was taken on a farm in Pennsylvania with splendid results. But we do not need to look outside of Michigan for similar instances, because in this state the same stunt has worked well.

poor tilth or so-called "poor physical condition." On the other hand, if they become alternately wet and dry from time to time they are much more likely to be in good condition since they shrink in volume upon drying and expand somewhat upon wetting. This property tends to form the crumb structure spoken of previously. Thus drainage, as will be shown in detail later on, is an important factor in the management of such soils, inasmuch as it removes the surplus water and permits them to become dry.

## U. S. Wheat Embargo as Seen by a Farmer

**O**N SATURDAY, Oct. 25th, Julius Barnes, grain administrator of the U. S., appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and told the committee that President Wilson placed the embargo upon the exportation of wheat from this country last spring, and that its purpose was to make bread stuffs cheap in this country. I don't know at just what temperature a farmer's blood is supposed to boil, but this piece of news ought to make it sizzle.

The farmer has asked no favoritism during the war. He asked no opportunity to profiteer, no regulations for his advantage. All opportunities for war contracts were for others. President Wilson through his boards and commissions was given unprecedented war powers. He proclaimed prohibition because the use of grains in the manufacture of liquor was unnecessary.

This year there was raised by the farmers of America about four hundred millions of bushels of wheat more than the needs of our people, this wheat must find foreign markets or remain in storage. But it will be sold, or has been already. Anyhow it is practically all out of the hands of the farmers. Much of it is yet in the hands of speculators or the big millers.

Now comes the grain administration and advises that the embargo be lifted. Would that not be a fine thing for the farmer to contemplate? Wheat is worth one dollar per bushel more in Europe than it is here, and ocean freight is nominal.

Bread is worth 18 cents per pound loaf in England and the government adds 5 cents to that to the local producer of wheat.

This embargo has cost the farmers of this country in the neighborhood of \$800,000,000, or one dollar per bushel on their wheat. We are all sympathetic for the reduced nations of Europe, but why let the entire cost and sacrifice of a nation's sympathy upon one class of your people?

If the farmer had been allowed an open market as have been our manufacturers, he would have obtained three dollars per bushel for his wheat or more.

That extra dollar would have made bread cost three-fourths of a cent more per pound loaf.

Compare the consistency of this secret embargo, with the recent veto of the president of the prohibition measure.

He would allow the breweries, the stills, the saloons of America to open wide their business for three months, in order that they may dispose of their surplus stocks.

What concern for these men and what forgetfulness of the farmer who grows grain. This action would kill more men and boys, ruin more homes and cause more sorrow in America than did the world war.

The farmer is willing to do his share, to abide the laws made for all, to express in taxes, contributions or sacrifice just as much as the other fellow, but this night work, this discrimination doesn't go.—Milo D. Campbell.

The formation of ice crystals in the soil mass also causes granulation or grouping of the soil particles, due largely to the expansion of water when it becomes ice. This accounts in part at least for the benefits so often derived from fall plowing fine textured soils. Deep freezing of subsoils markedly benefit the soils. Under such conditions they are likely to appear "honeycombed," drain rather readily and root systems of plants penetrate them with relative ease. It is well recognized by those who have studied the problem of erosion or washing of soils that this is not nearly so serious where the deep freezing occurs as it is in those regions where the subsoils never become solidified in this manner. There are on record reports which show where puddled clay soils have been frozen and dried a few times, the work required to till them has decreased about 25 per cent.

## Plant Roots and Soil Structure

Roots of plants as they expand themselves thru the soil mass force the particles apart, resulting in improved physical or structural condition of the soil. It is well recognized that crops differ greatly in their effect upon the soil tilth. The finer rooted crops such as grass, millet, rye, buckwheat, wheat, and others are more effective in this respect than such crops as corn, oats, or beets.

The vegetable matter that remains in the soil after the crops have been removed, upon decaying assists greatly in bringing about improvements in the soil. Indeed, there are on record numerous reports to the effect that puddled soils may be greatly benefitted by the application of vegetable matter in the form of stable manure, muck, or crop residues. The tilth is improved because the added material shrinks upon drying and expands upon wetting, and the products derived during the process of decay assist in soil granulation. Advanced students in our laboratories have shown that the addition of muck at the rate of 20 loads per acre to clay soil may decrease the weight required to force a steel knife into it a given depth about 20 per cent, which, of course, means that tillage operations and root penetration are made less difficult.

## Lime and Soil Structure

If one will shake a handful of clay soil in a glass tumbler or other container filled with water and let stand a few minutes until the larger clusters or granules settle to the bottom and then add about one-half teaspoonful of lime in the form of quick lime, or the hydrated lime, he will observe that the very fine particles in suspension in the water gather themselves into many small crumbs and sink to the bottom of the container. In this case, the presence of the lime results in the formation of the granular or crumb structure of the very fine particles.

When these forms of lime are added to the field soils they doubtless act in a similar but less striking manner in bringing about improved structural conditions. Marl and finely ground limestone act similarly although far less vigorously. It is also true that several fertilizer constituents tend to improve the soil tilth but they are added to the soil in such small amounts that their effect at any one time is slight.

## Conditions That Tend to Destroy Soil Tilth

We should not fail to consider several things, or conditions, that may and frequently do result in the so-called "running together" or the puddling of soils. Those of prime importance are lack of drainage, deficiency of vegetable matter, inopportune tillage, the tramping by live-stock when wet, and torrential or beating rains, as is the case with the things that tend to improve the condition of the soil two or more of these may work together.



# The Cost of Militarism Comes High in Michigan

Nearly Two Million Dollars Added to 1920-21 Budget for Support of Military Establishment

By JAMES W. HELME

THIS IS an era of extravagance both public and private. The war plunged the nation and state into enormous debts. We shall have exceedingly heavy taxes for a generation to come. If ever a time existed for the utmost economy, both public and private, that time is now.

When the last legislature met the war was over and this situation started them in the face. Taxes must be increased owing to the high cost of living. Increased taxes were necessary to maintain existing institutions but prudence and economy dictated that no new expenses or institutions should be taken on at this time.

During the war the State Defense Board created the Michigan State Police, ostensibly to take the place of the National Guard and to protect the state from alleged German activities within its borders. The police so created would expire by limitation on July 1, 1919. To renew its life the legislature must pass a new act creating it. Such a bill was introduced and passed. It calls on the taxpayers of Michigan to pay taxes to support it for the next two years of over \$736,000. The force is to consist of 53 officers and 156 privates. The commanding officer gets \$4,000 per year. The quartermaster, \$2,500 per year. Six captains get \$2,000 a year each. Six lieutenants get \$1,800 each yearly. Sixteen sergeants get annual pay of \$1,200. Twenty-two corporals get \$1,080 yearly and 156 privates get \$900 each.

In addition they get rations estimated to cost \$44,000 also clothing and equipment estimated to cost \$30,000 yearly. Two hundred horses needed will cost \$32,810 yearly for their feed and shoeing.



Was this expenses justified? The legislature at this same session appropriated \$455,000 for the building of a new national guard and \$390,000 for armories of the same. Thus our state military establishment for the next two years will cost Michigan taxpayers \$1,581,000. It was urged that this police force was necessary to stop rum running from Ohio into Michigan, but the legislature knew that Ohio would go dry on May 27 and after that date rum running would stop, which it did.

The old state police would hold office until July 1st, following. The liquor situation did not justify this expenditure. In case of serious mobs and riots the national guard would have to be called out as a force of 156 men would be helpless to quell a serious disturbance.

The real reason for the state police was that some of the big interests in the state wanted to use it as a strike breaker and a threat to the organization of labor unions. Citizen soldiers could not be depended on to do this work.

State Police originated in Pennsylvania where it has been universally used to quell labor troubles by force and the labor unions there complain bitterly of its high handed actions. In New York after an experience of two years Gov. Smith has recommended the repeal of the law. Ohio and other states have refused to pass such a law.

Only twelve members voted against this bill in the house. They were Rep. Averill, Coleman, Crawford, Daprato, Deuel, Drummond, Holland, Jackson, Kappler, Miles, Town and Ward.

Rep. Chase, McDonald, Young, Aldrich, McKeona and Weidenfeller were absent. The balance of the house voted for the bill or dodged.

In the senate, four senators, Baker, Brennan, Rowe and Wood voted against the bill. Senators Lemire and Harvey were absent, the remaining senators voted for the bill.

The cost of Michigan's military establishment for the two years prior to the war was \$243,000. For the

two years after the war it will be nearly \$2,000,000. And we fought a war to end militarism. While the State Police were quartered in Monroe county serious scandals resulted from the conduct of the members. In Lenawee county on two occasions autos containing responsible citizens were fired on without warning and in one case a business man was severely wounded. Damage suits resulted and money was paid to settle the cases. Where the money came from is unknown.

Rep. Holland stated in the legislative record that in Gogebic county forty Hungarians quit at one mine and started to go to another. The State police followed them up and chased them into the woods and ended the strike.

It is said they can be used to enforce the automobile license law. Detailed for this duty in Emmet county their actions were so arbitrary that recently the Board of Supervisors of that county by resolution condemned their actions and asked for their recall. Our local peace officers are hired to enforce our laws; being responsible to the local electorate they do this in an efficient but not obnoxious manner. State Police destroy the principle of Home Rule and being responsible only to central authority at Lansing, act in an autocratic manner. Last year Michigan taxpayers paid nine million in State taxes. This December they will pay nearly eighteen million. Much of this increase was necessary, but over a million could have been saved by cutting down our military appropriation.

## Legislative Doings in Washington of Interest to Farmer

Capper-Hersman Bill, Permitting Farmers to Bargain Collectively Most Important Measure Now Pending

By CHAS. A. LYMAN,

Special Washington Correspondent Michigan Business Farming

CONGRESS appears to be taking greater interest than before in legislation which directly affects agriculture. The "men on the hill" are realizing that farming as an industry has not received that attention from the greatest law making body in the world, to which it is entitled. Members of long experience and conspicuous ability are earnestly inquiring into the needs of farmers and are expressing an evidently sincere wish to serve them. This is shown by the number of messages addressed either in person or over the telephone to the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Not only are members of both houses showing a keen interest in agricultural legislation, but some of them have voluntarily assumed the office of watchman determined to see that nothing of an injurious nature is slipped into any bill. This was shown in the recent attempt of Senator Edge, of New Jersey, to induce Congress to adopt an amendment to the deficiency bill placing funds at the disposal of the Attorney General for the purpose of financing prosecutions of leaders of farm organizations.

### Farmers Defeat Edge Amendment

As soon as the Edge amendment made its appearance officers of the National Board of Farm Organizations flashed a danger signal which was readily caught by Senator Gore, Representative Haugan, Representative Hersman and other friends of agriculture in each House. The result is that the Edge amendment is as good as dead and innocent heads of innocent farm organizations may proceed with their legitimate business unafraid that they will be prosecuted on trivial pretenses.

"Senator Edge will not be able to get away with anything like that," said Mr. Hersman, joint author of the Capper-Hersman bill. "This has been tried a number of times and each time it has failed."

Realizing, however, that Representative Fess, of Ohio, and others

who seem to have improperly interpreted the Capper-Hersman bill, will probably make a vigorous attempt to force through the House the Edge amendment, the friends of agriculture, in and out of Congress, will remain on the watch tower until the danger has fully passed.

Sometimes legislation is enacted by minorities. The shrewd politician who realizes that he hasn't a majority for his measure waits until what he terms the psychological moment arrives. The psychological moment for him is when the friends of agriculture in the usual numbers are not present. Then he hurriedly presents his amendment, asks that it be immediately considered and proceeds, in spite of the fact that it is unpopular, to force it on the statute books. This will not again be accomplished, Mr. Haugan and his friends, declare.

### The Capper-Hersman Bill

The Capper-Hersman bill, the most important measure from an agricultural standpoint yet considered by Congress, is making satisfactory progress. It may be reported during the special session, but there is a very strong probability that it will be among the first measures to be considered at the regular meeting of Congress. Representative Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary committee said he would not be surprised if the bill is enacted by the House by Jan. 1. Of course there may be some changes in the bill and it may even be more favorable to agriculture than in its present form, but Mr. Volstead said he believed the main features of the measure would be retained.

It is not expected that the bill will get through without encountering strong opposition. Already its enemies are lining up. Under the wholly mistaken idea that the measure gives the farmers the right to break some section of the Clayton law, some who had been counted among the friends of agriculture are attacking it. These men do not yet under-

stand that the bill simply by affirmative enactment gives the farmers the right to do what under a proper interpretation of the Clayton act they are already entitled to do. Juries in Illinois and Ohio have recently declared that men engaged in co-operatively marketing their products were innocent of any infraction of law. All the Capper-Hersman bill does is to write these verdicts into the Federal statutes thereby stopping District Attorneys from instituting fruitless, but extremely embarrassing-prosecutions.

In the Senate it is believed a substantial majority will be found on the side of the Capper-Hersman bill. Gore, Smith, of Georgia; Wadsworth, Kenyon, Sterling, Wolcott, Jones, of Washington; Walsh, of Montana; Gronna and Curtis are among the Senators who have already expressed approval of the principle of the bill.

### Duty on Beans and Potatoes

The present Congress may be called upon to consider the advisability of placing a duty on potatoes. Already hearing have been had on the subject. It is contended that the potato growers of Maine and other New England States are forced to compete with the farmers of the Maritime provinces of Canada who appear to be able to raise the tuber at prices considerably below that which can possibly be done on this side of the Canadian line.

Bean growers of Michigan and other states are seeking relief from the ruinous competition forced on them by the bean growers of the Orient. According to figures presented at a recent hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House it was shown that the acreage under cultivation in Michigan in 1919 is only 69 per cent of the previous year. This will be still farther reduced if farmers are forced, as they now are, to sell their beans below the cost of production.

It is believed that some relief will be granted by Congress during the regular session, though it is not possible to accomplish anything before the end of the year.

Oleomargarine legislation is an incomplete condition. Some progress has been made on the bill recently taken up by the Agricultural Committee of the House and it is believed that a fairly satisfactory adjustment will be made in the near future.

### Railway Legislation

It doesn't appear to be possible that any definite railway legislation will be enacted before the end of the year. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House will probably report a bill during the present week, but if this does navigate the lower House it will not see daylight in the Senate until several weeks later. Agriculture is vitally interested in any legislation affecting transportation and many farmers fear that by precipitate action Congress will cause the freight rates to climb to much higher altitudes than they have hitherto reached.

While in Congress and out there appears to be a very strong desire to return the railways to their private owners, there is some very emphatic sentiment for their retention by the government at least until a permanent and enduring policy in relation to their future management can be adopted. This, it is argued, cannot and should not be done in a hurry. According to a statement by R. C. Wooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railways are now earning sufficient money to pay their way.

According to Mr. Wooley the railway executives are preparing to ask for a horizontal increase in freight rates of twenty-five per cent. This, of course, must be paid in large part by the farmers. Agriculture can hardly afford to burden itself with this additional charge and, unless farming is made more profitable, it is difficult to see how the industry can meet this increased tax.



# United Ontario Farmers Announce Program

*Partisan Politics in Canadian Province are Shattered by Farmers Pledged to Progressive Legislation*

By J. M. WARD, in Grain Growers' Guide.

**A** YEAR ago the United Farmers of Ontario were not in politics. Today they are so far into politics and politics are so far into them they are the most powerful political force in the province, and have a larger number of members elected to the provincial legislature than any other party. As a result of the general election held on October 20, the next legislature of Ontario will consist of 46 U. F. O. members, 28 Liberals, 24 Conservatives, 11 labor men and two soldier independents.

The last legislature, at its dissolution, consisted of 76 Conservatives, 19 Liberals and two U. F. O., with three vacant seats. The two U. F. O. members had sat only one session having won their seats at by-elections during the past year. "How it was done," is not a long story but it's one that must be full of inspiration for the farmers and others in the west who are also striving to establish new ideals and higher standards in the political life of this country. The U. F. O. went into politics as the result of spontaneous demand by the people for a complete change in the method of conducting business. The people of Ontario had been voting Grit and Tory all their lives. They had Grit and Tory governments, and from each in turn they have got a little good legislation and a lot that was bad, and whichever party has been in power, they have seen extravagance, inefficiency, maladministration and worse.

They have seen political parties make fair promises and bad performances. They have seen the interests of the political party put first and the welfare of the people last. But in the last few months they have said, "It's time for a change."

The U. F. O. was organized in 1914 by the affiliation of a number of existing farmers' clubs, granges and institutes. It is patterned very much on the lines of the Grain Growers and United Farmers organizations of the west, and is affiliated with them in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The U. F. O. at its annual convention in 1917, unanimously endorsed the Farmers' Platform, and has done its part in securing from the federal parliament some of its planks, such as woman suffrage, income tax, corporation tax and prohibition. The U. F. O., however, held entirely aloof from electioneering until October, 1918, when the officials at Toronto learned from the press that a U. F. O. candidate was in the field in Manitoulin Island, where a by-election for the provincial House was being held. It came to the Central executive as a bolt from the blue. They had heard nothing of it until they read of it in the papers. J. J. Morrison, the provincial secretary of the U. F. O. was sent to Manitoulin Island to investigate. He formed the opinion that the movement was along the right lines; that it would give the people of Ontario the opportunity they were seeking to break the shackles of partyism, and put real democracy into politics. He returned to Toronto and reported to the executive and was sent back to Manitoulin Island where he assisted in the election of Beniah Bowman, as the first U. F. O. M. P. P.

#### Came From Within

In February, 1919, another vacancy occurred in the legislature in the constituency of North Ontario. The farmers there said, "We want a U. F. O. man," and they elected J. W. Widdifield. Both of these men gave a good account of themselves in the session held this year, and Mr. Bowman on several occasions made speeches which marked him as a man of ability and sound judgment.

When it became known that a provincial general election was approaching, the determination of the farmers to put U. F. O. candidates in the field was seen throughout the province. The Central office was deluged with requests for help in the work of organization. The reply went back to the country, "It's up to you."

While the Central authorities were ready to give what assistance they could, they always impressed upon the farmers in the constituencies that if they wanted a U. F. O. man to represent them in the legislature, it was their business to choose their man, to finance his campaign and to elect him. When the speakers were asked for they were sent if they were available. When advice was requested it was given. Literature was prepared and supplied. But the selection of the candidates and the financing and conduct of the campaign was left to the people at home. The result is a political party without a "boss."

A provincial platform, supplementary to the national Farmers' Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was adopted at a meeting of representatives of the U. F. O. held at Toronto on August 1, 1919.

The U. F. O. is charged by its opponents with being a class movement. But the reading of the platform just referred to dispels that idea. The planks of the platform are:

1. To cut out all expenditures that are not absolutely essential.
2. To abolish the system of party patronages.
3. To limit governmental activity respecting commercial co-operation, to legislation facilitating co-operative efforts, to the keeping of accurate records, and to general education, along co-operative lines.
4. To provide equal educational opportunities for all the children of all the people by greatly extending and improving educational facilities in the rural districts.
5. To substitute for the policy of expensive provincial highways a policy of organized continuous road maintenance, and of making good roads for all, rather than high-grade roads for a few, the cost of road construction and maintenance being equitably distributed between city and country.
6. To promote a system of forestry which will maintain and increase the public revenues from this source, protect and perpetuate our forest resources, re-forest the waste places of old Ontario, and encourage municipalities to engage in reforestation.
7. To encourage and cheapen hydro-electric development and maintain effective public control over it.
8. To enact an enforceable such prohibitory legislation against the liquor traffic as the people may sanction.



E. O. Drury, Farmer, next Premier of Ontario, operates and lives on a farm of 250 acres, and is descended from a long line of farmers. He was formerly Master of the Ontario Grange and helped to organize the United Farmers in 1911.

#### Sidelights on Farmers' Political Movements

The farmers of Ontario elected 46 members to the legislature without the help of organized labor. The wage-earners elected 11 members without the help of the organized farmers. On only 6 candidates did the two organized forces unite. In the only contest between a labor candidate and a farmer candidate the latter won.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has passed resolutions against a political alliance with organized labor.

Out of several hundred ballots received in M. B. F.'s straw vote contest only five votes are for candidates who are not farmers or farm leaders. One is for Dudley E. Waters. The other four are for W. N. Ferris. One voter names Dickinson as his second choice.

The National Grange sent the following telegram last week to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor: "The National Grange declines your invitation to attend the labor conference in Washington, Dec. 18th."

in the approaching referendum and as lies within the power of the province. Prohibition is an integral part of the Farmers' Platform, and the U. F. O. will use its influence in that direction.

9. To extend the policy and practice of direct legislation through the initiative and the referendum.

10. To apply the principle of proportional representation to our electoral methods.

It is difficult to see class legislation in a platform like that. It was put forward by a farmers' organization, it is true, but it is a platform on which all progressive democrats can stand, and one which seeks to promote the welfare of all the people of the province. The fact that organized labor is marching hand in hand with the farmers is another proof that in its political aims the U. F. O. is not a class movement.

The harmonious co-operation of farmers and industrial workers of the cities is one of the most hopeful signs of the new political movement in Ontario. It shows a broad spirit on the part of both sections, an understanding of each other's point of view, and it shows a recognition of the fact that the securing of justice and better conditions for people of one occupation does not mean injustice or oppression for others. In six constituencies joint U. F. O. and Labor conventions were held to nominate candidates. In others, where both U. F. O. and labor had organizations, one party or the other remained out of the field and united support was given the other. In only one constituency was there both a U. F. O. and a Labor candidate. This was in West Lambton, and the U. F. O. candidate, J. M. Webster, was elected.

The U. F. O. altogether nominated 66 candidates, Labor 15, and the U. F. O.-Labor combinations 6. The Conservatives, the party in power had 102 men in the field and the Liberals nominated 71, including one woman, who was unsuccessful. There are 111 seats in the house.

Women have a vote in Ontario on equal terms with men, and in addition to the women who took part in their own constituencies, U. F. O. received valuable help from Mrs. Brodie, of Newmarket, pres. of the U. F. O.; Miss Griesbeck, of Collingwood, secretary; Mrs. Webster, of Cambria; and Mrs. Low, of Caledonia. The vote shows that the wo-

men voters were with the U. F. O. and Labor candidates. It was expected that they would be because the women, as new voters, have never been political partisans. It is also significant that where the U. F. O. candidates were elected prohibition had the biggest majorities.

#### What Are the U. F. O. Going to Do?

The large number of seats won by the U. F. O. was a surprise to all parties. It was not realized until the votes were counted to what an extent the old party spirit had been crushed. Thirty-one seats was the most that the leaders of the U. F. O. hoped to capture. They won 45 and defeated two Conservative cabinet ministers. Of the 45 they captured 32 from the Conservatives and 11 from the Liberals, the remaining two having been held by the U. F. O. since last winter. As the strongest party in the legislature the U. F. O. must accept some responsibility. If they had secured only 25 or 30 seats they might have sat on the cross benches and sought to gain their ends through one of the other parties. But now they must take a hand in ruling themselves. With Labor they have almost exactly one-half of the representation in the legislature, but that is not sufficient to form a stable administration.

"What are the U. F. O. going to do?" is the question everyone is asking. So far, that question cannot be answered. As this is being written the U. F. O. members elected are in conference with the executive and political committee of the U. F. O. as to the course which they will pursue.

There were only two women candidates, Mrs. Bundy, who ran as Liberal in Northeast Toronto, and Mrs. Sears, who contested West Ottawa, as an independent. Both were defeated by substantial majorities.

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O. handed out a statement to the press as follows:

"The members-elect of the United Farmers of Ontario, after due consideration of the matter, have decided that it would be unwise for them to enter into alliance with either of the old parties, as parties. They are prepared to assume the fullest share of responsibility and form a government in co-operation with such members of other parties as are in sympathy with their platform and principles, and are free to give support thereto. In the formation of a cabinet full consideration will be given to the various interests of the province."

This may be taken as a determination by the U. F. O. to form a government provided sufficient members of the legislature from outside their ranks are prepared to join them in a progressive administration. The labor members-elect have not yet met, but it is anticipated that they will be quite ready to co-operate with the U. F. O. Some labor men who were elected as joint labor-U. F. O. candidates were present at the conference. Whether the two soldier-independent members will be ready to throw in their lot with the farmers remains to be seen. The liberal platform is in many respects very similar to that of the U. F. O. and liberal members who are sincere in their adherence to the principles laid down and who are ready to assist in establishing progressive government should have no difficulty in joining hands with the U. F. O. and labor groups.

It would be difficult, however, for a party consisting entirely of farmers and labor men to form an administration. It would seem necessary for instance, to have a man with legal training for the post of attorney-general.

The above pronouncement, while it does not solve the problem of forming an administration will at least give the press and the public something practical to discuss. It indicates the terms on which the farmers are ready to carry on and leaves it for the members of the other parties to say if they will make it possible.



# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## MONROE TO RETAIN CO. AGENT

The Monroe County Farm Bureau is going to retain the services of County Agent Carr, regardless of what action may be taken by the Board of Supervisors at the January session. This was definitely decided recently, when 17 representative farmers gave their notes for \$100 each for the purpose of retaining the services of a county agent.

Fully 100 farmers from every nook and corner in the county attended the meeting which was held at the Chamber of Commerce and after listening to inspiring talks by C. A. Bingham, secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and B. A. Holden, the chairman of organization committee of the Oakland County Farm Bureau, the thirteen ruralists lost no time in giving their notes which will make it possible for the Bureau to retain the services of Agent Carr until a membership drive is made.

The action taken by the Monroe Bureau is similar to that taken by the Shiawassee Bureau several weeks ago which financially is no better off than Monroe's Bureau.

The drive for membership will not likely be made until March. It will be made under the direction of the State organization, and secretary Bingham stated that he hoped to enroll at least 1,000 members. Not a ruralist in the county will be overlooked and the dues will be \$10 a year.

The seventeen ruralists who came to the front and gave their notes are: Earl Jeffs, of Ottawa Lake; Edward G. Heck, of Monroe; Gale Vivian, of Monroe; Daniel Sullivan, of Maybee; J. Faunce, of Petersburg; John Leedy, of Monroe; E. H. Haverkost, of Monroe; Bert Root, of Flat Rock; Gordon Wagar, of Carleton; H. A. Stearns & Son, of Temperance; Sims Donnelly, of Lambertville; Burton S. Knapp, of Monroe and L. H. Kirtland of Monroe; James Vance, of Dundee; A. D. Tinsman, of Dundee; M. D. Knowles, Azalia, and Frank Peters, Flat Rock, Mich.

It was the most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the Monroe Bureau and it undoubtedly will result in the organization being placed upon a sound financial basis and not in need of aid.

## Improved Live Stock Breeders

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association will be held January 14 and 15, 1920, writes George A. Brown, secretary. Two pure bred live stock sales will be held on January 13 and 16. Further details of this important meeting will be published later.

## State Farm Bureau Continues Campaign

**A**FFILIATION of the Michigan State Farm Bureau with the American Farm Bureau Federation organized by delegates from 35 states in Chicago last week, will take place in February when the State organization's annual meeting will be held, probably in Grand Rapids.

The Michigan delegation of C. A. Bingham, of Birmingham, Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, James Nicol of Washington, played a prominent part in the formation of the national body which promises to be the means of welding together the farmers of the nation in a strong, business organization.

The Chicago convention declared its independence of any commercial, industrial or labor organization in establishing a platform that is indicative of the scope of its work. The program includes:

Increasing of maximum federal land bank individual loans from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Federal chartering of all corporations doing interstate business.

Opposition to any government ownership of public utilities and immediate return of railroads to private ownership.

Regulating of all purveyors of foodstuffs—packers, wholesale grocers, commission men, etc.—through federal legislation to stabilize prices and curb speculation.

Discontinuing of government practice of free seed distribution.

Other matters taken up were creation of a commission to work with the American Legion to see that waste lands are not unloaded on returned soldiers and sailors by the

government; advocacy of joint observance of Armistice Day and of Thanksgiving as a national and international holiday in future years. Many trade matters, such as shipping rates and tariffs on foreign products, were referred to the executive committee of the federation for action.

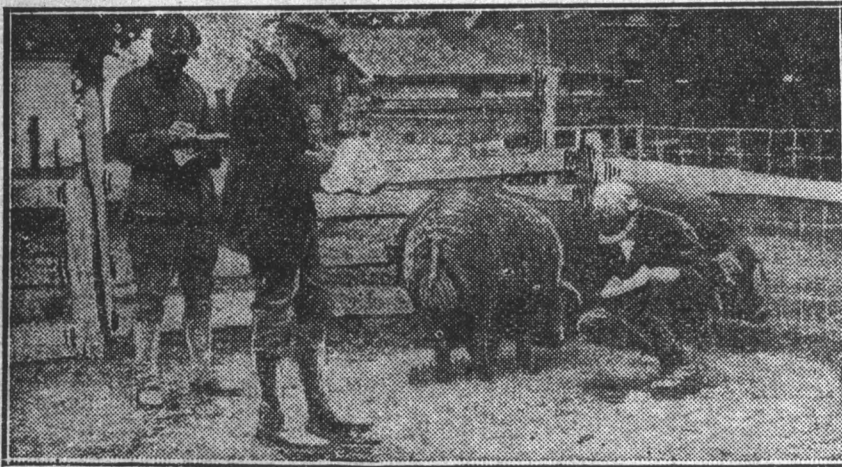
With more than 2,000 members in Oakland County, half of Barry county canvassed and 1,500 members there in sight, the Michigan State Farm Bureau membership campaign is preparing to extend into half a dozen more counties of the state by Christmas.

Work commenced in Allegan this week, where 2,000 members at least are expected and will be started in Montcalm the following week and in Gladwin the week afterwards.

The probable order of the campaign then will be St. Clair, Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Kent, Berrien, Van Buren and Eaton. Other counties preparing for the drive are Washtenaw, Clinton, Benzie, Tuscola, Ottawa, Macomb, Monroe, Calhoun and Livingston.

If the present pace is maintained, in another twelve months the majority of the 200,000 farmers of the state will be united in a business organization with financial strength to promote and protect the interests of farming in a business like way.

At the meeting of county agents of the northern counties of the state in Cadillac this week one of the subjects of importance was plans for more extensive farm improvement work following the various county membership campaigns in the several counties.



THE BOY declared to be the Michigan champion judge of hogs appears in action in the foreground of this picture. His name is Galpin. The other two boys ran him a close race. The picture was snapped on the Brookwater Stock Farm, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

## HORTICULTURISTS TO MEET

The annual convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in the Hotel Statler on the Ball room floor, Dec. 2-4, says Geo. M. Low, secretary. "A large number of exhibitors will be present, and will have on exhibition the very latest in insecticides, spray machinery, nursery stock, packages, etc. I wish to call your especial attention to these exhibits and want you to realize that these exhibitors are not trying to sell you gold bricks, but that they are experts in their line, and are in position to furnish you with reliable information.

"To my mind one of the strongest programs ever presented to the Society since I have been a member will be given at this coming meeting. It is chock full of up-to-the-minute topics, which every fruit grower should have before his mind if he is to make a success in the fruit growing industry, and let me say now, the future of the fruit industry never looked so good as it does at the present time.

"Freight rates and legislation are something to interest producer, shipper and consumer. These subjects will be very thoroughly discussed by Mr. Coombs, Sec'y Michigan Traffic League, and Mr. R. G. Phillips of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary of the International Apple Shippers Association. Undoubtedly you have read of the long drawn out fight of the Chicago Milk Producers Association. This case involved 'collective bargaining.' The producers were represented by Hon. Charles S. Deneck, ex-Governor of Illinois, and the decision in favor of the producers was due to his efforts. There is more to be said on the subject of spraying this year than ever before. New materials and new methods have been tried, and will be tried in the future. Mr. Dutton, who has active charge of all spraying experiments at the Michigan Agricultural College, will be prepared to answer any of your many questions. I was very fortunate in securing Mr. E. J. Kraus of the University of Wisconsin, who will be on the program for two subjects. One is 'The Relation of Orchard Practices to Fruit-Bud Development,' and the other, 'When is Fruit Pruning Profitable.' The strawberry which has added millions of dollars to the fruit industry in the last few years, will be discussed by F. B. Beatty, along the line of 'How to Make Strawberry Growing Both Pleasant and Profitable.' Lack of space prevents me from going into further detail about the program. However, it is sufficient to say that every day is full of pep."

## Largest Grain and Hay Exposition to Open in Chicago Nov. 29th

By ARTHUR W. JEWETT, JR.

(Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farming)

**T**HE LARGEST grain and hay show ever held in the United States will take place in Chicago, November 29 to December 6, 1919. At that time the Chicago Board of Trade will give out ten thousand dollars in premiums to the farmers of the United States and Canada who exhibit the best samples of corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and hay.

Many people are desirous of knowing how this great show was brought about. The history is well worth considering.

In 1907 the first national corn show was held in Chicago under the auspices of the business men of that city. This brought together large exhibits of corn and grain and was deemed worth while. At that time a national corn association was organized and took up the matter of holding national corn shows. The next shows were held at Omaha in 1908 and 1909. The show was then moved to Columbus, Ohio in 1911. Following this a national corn exposition was held at Columbia, S. C., in 1913. The exposition then went to Dallas, Texas, in February, 1914.

Since that time no national corn

show has been held. True, it was found that the corn and grain interests appreciated the show and made large and worth-while exhibits. On the other hand, it was not possible to get a sufficient number of people to attend the shows to warrant the holding of the same, or to finance them in the proper way. For this reason they were discontinued.

It has been the feeling for a great many years that a corn and grain show could be held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. The livestock business is founded upon the grain and hay crops of the country. Livestock men are interested in the development of grain and forage crops. Since these two interests work hand in hand, there is every reason why the livestock and grain exposition should be joined and operated together.

Dean C. F. Curtiss, of Ames, Iowa, was elected president of the International Livestock Exposition this past year, and at once proceeded to arrange for an International Grain and Hay Show. He approached the

Chicago Board of Trade which body agreed to contribute \$10,000 in cash premiums. With this as a basis the livestock management agreed to meet the overhead expenses. All is now under way and there are big projects for a fine display. In addition to competitive exhibits there will be a large number of educational exhibits from the different agricultural colleges.

As Michigan is one of the leading hay and grain states she should be well represented at the show. Prizes will be given on corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and hay.

In the corn exhibits Michigan will compete against North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York and Maine. On twenty ear samples of white and yellow dent twelve prizes will be given ranging from a \$90 first prize to a \$4 12th prize.

All grain samples are to consist of one-half bushel. The samples must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1919. Michigan

will compete against all the United States and Canada in these exhibits. Prizes ranging from \$60 to \$3 will be given on each of the following: white or yellow oats, black oats, hard red winter wheat, soft red winter wheat, hard red spring, white wheats, durum wheats, six rowed barley, two rowed barley and rye.

In the hay division the bales are to weigh at least fifty pounds. Prizes ranging from \$60 to \$3 will be given on alfalfa red clover and timothy. In this division Michigan will also compete against all the United States and Canada.

Reports show that many Michigan farmers are intending to make large exhibitions. In addition to this, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the Michigan Potato Growers' Association and the Michigan Agricultural College are uniting in making a large educational display. Farmers who have not already made entries and have prize grain and hay on their farms, should enter before November 20, 1919, by writing to Superintendent of Entries, International Livestock Exposition (Grain and Hay Show) Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.





# JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool."—Jeremiah 17-11.

IT HAS been apparent for many years, that finally the center of the money market of the world must move westward to the land of opportunities. However in August, 1914, London was still the financial center of the world, and to a considerable degree, held the reigns of business. When the great test came, all Europe was found to be slumbering on the brink of a volcano; the people were acutely divided by political feuds and burdened by military despotism—indeed ill prepared for the test to be applied. With the war over the old world finds itself terribly impoverished. The cost of war waste reaches more than 250 billion dollars; and we have not taken into account the terrible loss of human life.

It is a grave question as to the actual solvency of the nations engaged in the war; indeed if these nations could be reduced to a commercial business basis, it is quite probable that the creditors would be in charge of their affairs. The United States has loaned nine and one-half billion dollars to her allies in the late war; and about one-half of this immense sum has gone to England. There is no longer a question as to the leading money market of the world; the United States now has this distinction and here this center will ever remain. The war has made more than twenty-thousand new millionaires in this country, and it is true that the country is vastly richer than when we entered into actual hostilities.

True our national debt has vastly increased; but the wealth has merely passed from Uncle Sam to the individuals and combinations which have profited at the expense of the impoverished nations across the seas. No individual or corporation could have profited, by right, through the war. Six million dead across the seas; one hundred and twenty-five thousand of our own dead; and hundreds of thousands of maimed, and injured young men; cry out against the man or corporations, which have gathered unto themselves the blood-money of the nations of the earth. Such will surely some day realize, that "he that getteth riches, and not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at the end shall be a fool."

THE manager of a co-operative association made this remark the other day as I was going through his plant: "Why is it that the farmer can never be content until the last product from his farm is off his hands? The markets of the nation will only take a certain amount of farm products, and this demand requires only a normal movement. But harvest time, with any crop, means selling time, and the moment the grain is in the bin or potatoes in the pile—the rush for market commences. And would you believe it, many times when we urge farmers to hold their products because of a glut at terminals, they censure the managers because we can't take all they have to sell and pay top notch prices any time and all the time. If they would only hold a portion of their crop, the prices could be maintained."

It's the same old story: The tide is in, prices are at a high level; on comes the farmer hosts to market. From the very weight of their deliveries the tide commences to recede; and this is the signal for many farmers to hurry, hurry to market—for sooth, "the market tide is going out, we will be left high and dry if we don't look out." By their very act they hurry on the downward trend of the market, while the dealer well knows that an outgoing tide always returns. The farmer unloads, many times at a loss; the buyer holds—when lo and behold he has low tide products on a high tide market—and we call that fellow a wonderful business man. "Sane marketing," would

cure half the farmer's ills; co-operation would do the rest.

THOSE who have felt that they could dismiss the whole railroad problem by returning these arteries of commerce back to the original owners, have another guess coming. No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The Government took over the railroads for the simple reason that they had been so long pillaged and milked, that they were mere water soaked wrecks, unable to stand the nation's demands in time of war. And the nation agreed to pay interest on over-capitalized companies; with equipment in such condition that efficient operation was impossible.

That the companies "laid down," there is no longer a question; they welcomed Government operation, because they knew with over-capitalization and worn out equipment, the rental charge could not be met; and many people would then cry out against Government ownership; when in fact the Government has been a mere renter of the lines and equipment—

## The Sunset Years

Youth fares forth from the cottage,  
For Youth is restlessly strong  
And has scant time for the chanting rhyme  
Or the measures of the song;  
And Youth is ever striving,  
Youth must clamber the height  
And may not wait lest the hour grow late  
And the world know not its might.

Roads that lead through the valleys,  
And paths that checker the plain.  
Must know the beat of the tireless feet  
In the sunshine and the rain;  
Unseen trails in the desert,  
Hidden paths of the sea  
Lead on to goals that lure the souls  
That would go and do and see.

But Age comes back from the palace  
And age comes back from the plain,  
And Age comes back from the wearing track  
Of the road of greed and gain;  
And Age comes back to the cottage,  
To hearth and pipe and book,  
To the quiet days with the cheering blaze  
In the shadowed inglenook.

Life is fair in its morning  
And life is rich at its noon—  
But life is best in the years of rest  
Where the heart may beat in tune  
With old songs and with echoes  
That "I" and throb and thrum  
To chords of peace in care's release  
When the sunset years have come.

paying money rent. You might as well expect a farmer to rent a farm worth \$100.00 per acre and agree to pay interest on a watered value of \$500.00 per acre; pay for the use of worn-out machinery found in the fence corners—and get out with his hide, as to expect Uncle Sam to make a success of railway operation under the terms of the war contract with the railroads. But like Banquo's ghost, the question will not down, no sooner is it buried, than it pops up again. So my friend, just remember the "railroad question," which vitally affects your business, still remains to be settled.

MICHIGAN has the distinction of entertaining the National Grange this year, and the session that has just closed at Grand Rapids, is one of the most important ever held by this, the oldest farm organization. Founded at the close of the civil war, the Grange did a distinctive service for the nation during the reconstruction period. The passing years have brought many changes in general conditions, and the Grange has endeavored to keep

step with the march of progress. Hampered, as all farm organizations are, by a multitude of outside influences; progress has been slow; but the fact remains that the Grange has "kept on keeping on," and is one of the very few farm organizations that has survived the teething period.

Just now I discern an effort to lead the farmer away from his active permanent local organizations; to induce the farmer to build from the top down, if you please, rather than from the foundation up. Farmers should take their cue from the labor organizations which are just now dominating things at Washington. The local organizations through which farmers touch elbows, exchange experiences and build confidence in each other, is the very foundation of the whole structure of organized effort. Every farmer should be a member of some local farm organization. Organized labor calls these workmen who do not unite with a local, "scabs." Some day, perhaps, there will be a distinction between those who "pull together" and those who "go-it-alone" on the farm.

DON was a splendid fellow; faithful to the last degree, patient, obedient and ever ready for work or play. He moved with us to the country nine years ago, and many were the walks and talks we had while tramping through field and wood lot. But with all his virtues, Don had one very bad fault, and he was never able to correct it. Many times I have seen him leave a well filled plate of food, just a bit disgusted to think we should expect him to be hungry again. This was the signal for the neighbor dog to come over; but the moment he started toward the food Don snapped, snarled and growled; and after sending one of his own tribe scurrying home, hungry, he would stay right by the food until he had finished the last bit.

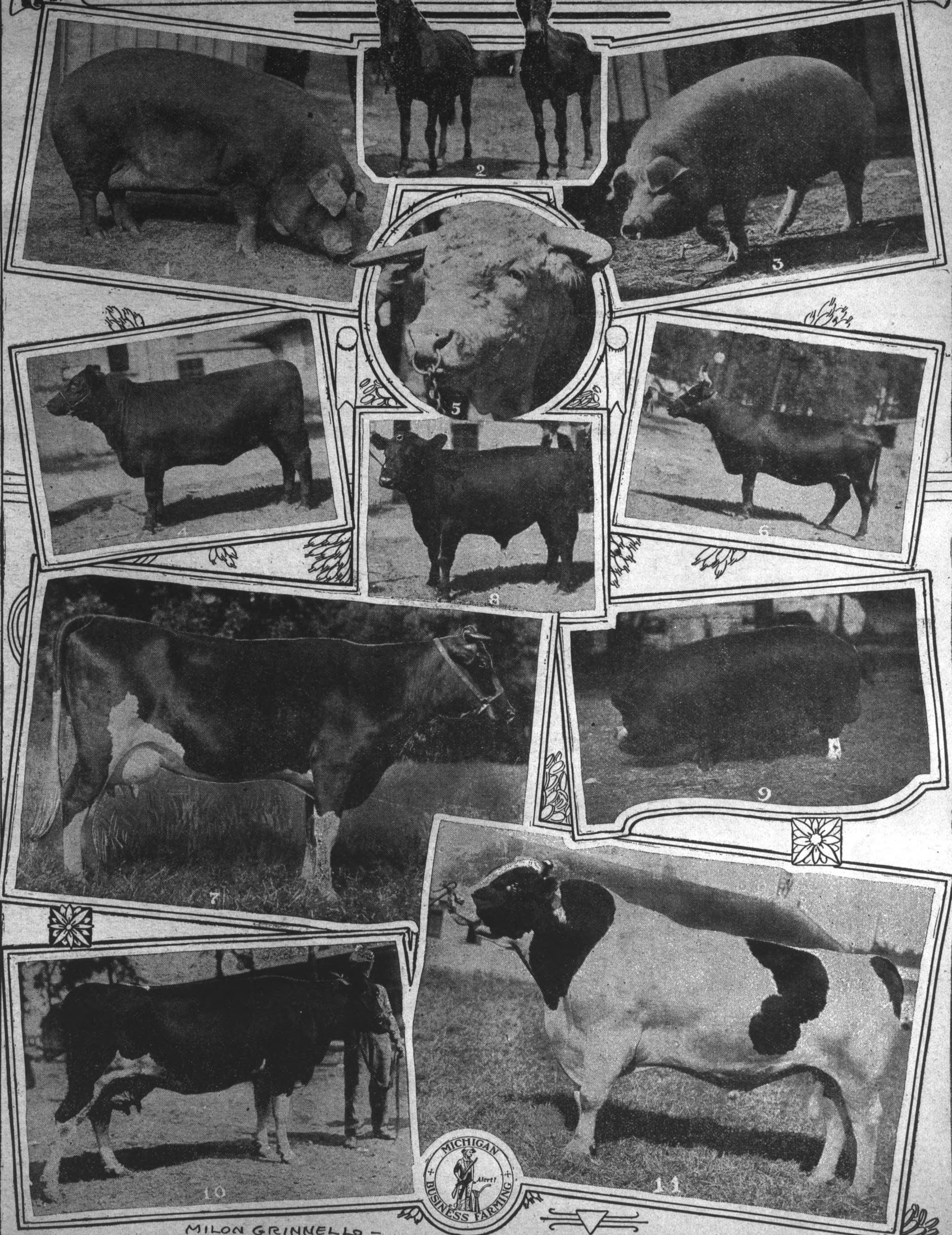
I sat 'round a conference table in Chicago, recently where the question under discussion was how to get back to work, and re-establish unadulterated Americanism. It was a meeting between representatives of the farmers and manufacturers—both sufferers through strikes, lock-outs, railway tie-ups and other troubles which prevent the uninterrupted flow of commerce. Little difficulty was experienced in getting at the basis of true Americanism; but when it came to applying the principles of a true co-operative democracy both for the employer and the employee; the manufacturers began to sniff and snarl and one old Don fairly howled when it was suggested that the workmen have a little more from the profit plate; from which the manufacturer had taken all he could comfortably digest.

This attitude, assumed by both employer and employee, broke up the conference at Washington called by the President, with a hope of bringing these estranged factors in the business world together. And again we come to the conclusion that it is thinking which must first be bettered. With clear thinking and intelligent reasoning applied to present day troubles; with a willingness to co-operate and a desire to deal justly with his fellow man on the part of both capital and labor, conditions would soon become normal again. The present attitude of labor and capital reminds one of old dog Brag and the riddle bull-pup Holdfast, forever fighting, but never settling the wager made between the owners as to which was the best dog. It's about time the people, who are the injured bystanders in the present "dog-fight," got together and tightened up on the collars of the warring factions, until they are both glad to "think," and finally do a little intelligent reasoning.

Grant Allcorn



# A Page of Champions



MILON GRINNELL -

1. Grand Champion Duroc Jersey, owner H. W. Mumford, Ann Arbor
2. These prize mules are owned by Hubbard & Sons, Ovid, Mich.
3. This Chester White Boar, second prize, belongs to Harry Cran-  
dell, Cass City.
4. This Aberdeen Angus, Kate of Doddie Farms, is the third prize  
winner, owned by Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, Crosswell.
5. Fairfax Farmer Hereford owned by Alton Bros., Paw Paw, Mich.
6. Blanche 15th, owned by W. H. Neal, Meredith, N. H.
7. Belle Hazeltine Orisby, first 2 year old senior and grand cham-

8. President Wilson 4th, senior bull calf, owned by W. E. Scripps, of  
Detroit, Mich.
9. Berkshire Boar, Pearl's Successor 8th, 255708, first prize senior  
yearling boar, by F. E. Kite, St. Paris, O., at N. Y. State Fair.
10. Johan Hengerveld Beauty first prize cow, four years old or over,  
John Rinke, Warren.
11. Jehana Sir Ollie, senior Grand Champion bull at Waterloo, Iowa  
show, is owned by N. Dickinson and Son, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## The Grange and Conservatism

THE conservative east met the radical west" at the National Grange convention at Grand Rapids and judging from the outcome of the election the radical west went down to defeat. In going down it carried with it some of the ablest and most progressive wings of the national organization. The conservative east, numerically outnumbering all other sections of the country, dictated the election of officers and held a ruling hand over the resolutions presented.

It is natural that Michigan Grangers should be dissatisfied over the failure of the national session to name John Ketcham, state master, as national worthy master. John Ketcham is an able and progressive leader. He has helped to raise the Michigan Grange to the top of the list of state Granges. He is well acquainted with current state and national issues and his attitude upon them is usually right. Under his guidance the Michigan State Grange has set a pace for service to the farmers that other state Granges will find difficult to follow. Living in a middle western state where the extremes of radicalism and conservatism blend into a sentiment that is both practical and progressive, John Ketcham was the logical man to lead the National Grange through the ordeals that are ahead of every farm organization.

It was expected that the National Grange should take some action upon the railroads, other public utilities, national resources, etc., looking to a prevention of further exploitation at the hands of powerful corporate interests. It was thought even that a definite, practical plan for systematizing the present methods of marketing and bringing the producer closer to the consumer might be presented. For these are all great problems of vital interest and concern to every farmer. Some action was taken, it is true. The conservative east voted against government ownership or control of the railroads. The subject of national resources was barely touched upon. Public utilities were declared to be private properties and should be free from molestation on the part of the public. The new national worthy master defended monopolies and combinations and emphatically declared his opposition to state warehouses or any other form of state "socialism". It is plain that some of those who pulled the strings at the National convention were reactionaries of the most pronounced type.

We do not believe, however, that the members of the Michigan State Grange or the western Granges will concur in the pronouncements of the new national master nor in the action that was taken upon some of the biggest problems of the times. We are of the opinion that if the national officers of the Grange or any other farm organization were to sound out the sentiment of the farmers upon these great is-

suues they would find them holding views quite dissimilar to those that have recently been expressed by certain of their leaders. Be that as it may the National Grange rejected a great opportunity to put itself on record as an organization that keeps abreast of the times and isn't afraid to let the country know it.

The Michigan State Grange will hold its annual session at Saginaw the second week in December. It is entirely possible that the members may at that time express such views and take such action as will rectify some of the mistakes or omissions of the National Grange session, and set the country right as to where the Michigan Grange stands.

## "Keep Out of Politics"

WELL MEANING men advise their friends to "keep out of politics." Through long abuse in the hands of unscrupulous men politics has come to mean something that is corrupt and unclean and to be avoided by all who value their reputations.

"Keep out of politics" is the warning given by grafters, professional politicians and all others who conspire to cheat the people of good government. The more good men who stay out of politics the better chance the politicians have to carry out their schemes unopposed.

Politics is "the science of government." In an autocracy where government is administered by succession or "divine right" the people do not have to know anything about the science of government. But in a democracy like the United States where the people are the government, make and unmake their laws, elect and in some states remove their public officers, it is incumbent upon the people to study the science of government and apply their knowledge to the making of good laws and to the choosing of good men to enforce those laws.

Too many people in the United States have "kept out of politics," and by their indifference to the character and qualifications of men who have sought public office have encouraged rogues to dip their fingers into political affairs. As a consequence, the democracy has gradually drifted under the domination of special interests, self-seeking politicians and others whose only interest in politics is the amount of money, honor and position they can secure for themselves and their friends while the rest of the body politic goes blissfully on its way, wholly "uncontaminated" by political contact, it is true, but nevertheless paying high for the privilege.

Get into politics. If you are a citizen of the United States it is your duty to study the science of government, know what laws are passed, what commissions are created, what tariffs are enacted, the kind of men who are seeking public office.

Get into politics. Don't vote for some man because he tells you in an advertisement that he is a good fellow. Give your support to the man who has shown by his deeds, his manner of living, his principles that he can be depended upon to represent your interests fairly in the office he seeks.

Get into politics. Teach your children that self-government is sacred right and will be an enduring right providing they consider themselves a part of the government and pledge themselves to its honest and efficient administration.

Get into politics. Throw aside petty and partisan prejudices. Take a hand in the next campaign and help to elect candidates because they are good men and not because they belong to the X, Y or Z party.

## Senate Rejects Peace Treaty

WHO SAID the war was over? We have just celebrated the first annual anniversary of the signing of the armistice; hostilities have ceased; the troops have been called home, and the country is waiting for the peace treaty to be signed that normal activities and relations with foreign nations may be resumed. But the United States Senate has rejected the peace treaty, and technically speaking we are still at war with Germany.

It would be impossible in our brief space to discuss the several reasons advanced by the

senators unfriendly to the League pact for attempting to amend or pass the pact with reservations. Perhaps these motives are sincere and proceed from the Senators' desire to protect the sovereignty of the United States as claimed, but in view of the extreme antagonism that developed against the covenant when first presented, on the grounds that the President had not taken the Senate into his confidence, it looks to the average citizen as if the opponents of the measure were in a conspiracy to prove to the President that they are more powerful than he. The people of the country should not overlook the fact that certain Senators voted exactly alike as though by mutual agreement, on every one of the ten reservations proposed by the foreign relations committee.

Both Senators Townsend and Newberry helped to defeat the covenant. A correspondence with the former Senator sets forth the statement that he was acting to preserve the honor and sovereignty of the United States. We did not question the Senator's motives. We told him that in our opinion the majority of the reservations which the recalcitrant Senators insisted upon attaching to the League covenant to prevent the President from "betraying" the country into the hands of foreign nations, were political bombast, intended to deceive the people into thinking that the Senators were protecting some great right that was in danger of being violated. Sen. Townsend said he did not attach great importance to some of the reservations that had been proposed, but insisted that the covenant gave Great Britain five votes to our one and that he couldn't stand for that.

The League of Nations covenant has been examined by the greatest jurists of the day and most of them have approved it. All the leading powers have ratified it. Whose judgment is the best? Whose motives the most sincere and unprejudiced? The judgment and motives of the reactionary Senators, or the judgment and motives of the President, the ratification Senators, the other leading powers and the rank and file of the people who want the peace treaty signed and the League covenant accepted.

The voters of Michigan might do well to sound out both their Senators on this matter and if a satisfactory accounting of their action is not forthcoming to replace them as soon as may be with men of better judgment and understanding.

## Ohio a Conundrum

ACCORDING to the latest returns from our sister state, the same people who voted by 40,000 majority to uphold state-wide prohibition, declared against the ratification of the national prohibition amendment, by a few hundred majorities. This is one of the most flagrant inconsistencies that the wet and dry fight has revealed in recent years. It seems so highly improbable that 40,000 people should declare against booze on one ballot and on another ballot virtually vote for it that one's suspicions are immediately aroused. The big issue in Ohio was the action of the state legislature in ratifying the national prohibition amendment. The entire wet forces of the country concentrated their efforts in that state in the hopes of repudiating the action of the legislature. It was believed that if the people of Ohio showed by referendum that they did not approve of the ratification an excuse would be had for submitting the matter in all the states having referendum laws. The whole fight centered on this issue and on the face of the returns the wets have apparently won. But the ordinary citizen is apt to agree with the official of the Anti-Saloon League, who in announcing that he would ask for a recount, said: "A look into the ballot boxes will not hurt the dry cause any."

The farmer-labor conference in progress at Chicago ran up against a snag the first thing. The labor leaders wanted to introduce a resolution against prohibition, but the farmer representatives warned them that any such action would alienate the farmers' support. The prohibition issue is one of many on which farmers and labor unions are quite likely to disagree.



FARMERS AND  
ANTI-TRUST LAW

The article on the front cover of Business Farming Nov. 15th entitled, "What is Needed in Michigan" has interested me very much.

For twenty years I have heard the questions asked: "Why don't the farmers hang together? Why don't the producers get together and establish a uniform price for their products?"

And the wireacres would wag their heads and sigh, "They never will!" you can't get the farmers to co-operate. Is it any wonder? How can they in the face of such a law?

And while it seems evident that this law was intended for others than farmers I would like to hear of a case where any one else was punished for its violation.

The writer knows of an instance where in a nearby small town the grocers were ALL charging 13c per pound for sugar, while in all the newspapers was running an official (?) statement that any dealers charging more than 12c were violating the law.

I don't know what the present regulations are but I do know we are still paying the 13c per pound.

I think it is time we did organize to demand some legislation that will insure us our rights.

There are many of your readers who have no copies of the statutes in their homes and for their benefit I would request that you give a little history of the enactment of the law from which you quote, in the article mentioned.

In what year was the act passed? Who introduced it, and if possible, who voted for and against it?

We women will be voting in the future and we would like to know who the farmers' friends are.

It is just possible that some of our "would-be officials" may find it to their political interests to become the farmers' friend—A Farmers Wife, Shepherd, Mich.

We are very glad to hear from you, "farmer's wife." It is right and proper that you and the other women on Michigan's farms should show an interest in these important matters. You are absolutely correct. The anti-trust laws are for the most part "scraps of paper." They are violated with impunity by those who are powerful enough to frighten off the officers of the law from taking action against them. It will be a pleasure for us to go back to the early history of Michigan's anti-trust law and follow its application through to the present time. We have no doubt that we can point to many enterprises firmly and honorably established as law abiding institutions in this state which exist virtually in violation of the anti-trust law.—Editor.

## A HELME ENTHUSIAST

I read with interest what you have to say in regard to a straw vote by the farmers for governor. Now as the average voter is probably not very well posted as to the claims of the candidates mentioned would it not be a fair proposition for the BUSINESS FARMER to give a short sketch of what these men have done to entitle them to the support of the voters of the state to place them in this great and honorable position. We usually hear a great deal about business administrations with the advice to vote for some banker, lawyer, school teacher or just a common politician or wire puller. And the affairs of the state have been in the hands of that class so long and taxes have been going up until we are the worst taxed state in the country which has depressed the value of the farm land and put a blight on all rural enterprise and improvement. We hear of land selling in adjoining states for \$200 or \$300 an acre but buyers are avoiding Michigan.

Now as to the candidates mentioned for governor perhaps there is not one among them that is so well known by the rural voter as Jime Helme. He has been up and down the state for years lecturing in the Grange halls and schools houses. Most farmers are familiar with his crisp and level headed editorials in "Patron." He has kept in close touch with state politics. As Food Commissioner he made no compromise with law breakers. He calls a spade a spade. He is not only a talker but a doer. I believe he is a product of Michigan, a real-to-goodness farmer whose sympathies can be counted on by the farmers and working people and whose ideas of

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS  
SAY

right will insure a fair deal for all legitimate business. J. A. B., Fife Lake, Mich.

So many requests have been received from our readers that we publish brief sketches of the life and public record of the several suggested gubernatorial candidates named in our straw ballot that we are now gathering information for that purpose. It is well for the voters of the state to become acquainted with the qualifications of candidates before the campaign actually begins. If voters put off "getting acquainted" with those who are suggested as candidates for any public office until the heat of the election contest, it is quite certain that they will not be able to cast an intelligent ballot. Too often in the past the ability and motives of candidates have been wholly overlooked in the maze of election subterfuges. By all means, let us know these men before we vote for them.—Editor.

## A FRIENDLY CRITICISM

Have read your article "Shall Farmers Unite with Organized Labor Radical Labor Group Seeks Political Alliance." I do not doubt your sincerity but I wonder if you read *The New Republic*? I'll venture to say you never read "What the Miners are Thinking" in its last issue.

Am taking the liberty of sending you under separate cover the last issue of *The New Republic* and respectfully ask you to peruse this article, believing that if you do so, you will see many grave errors in your own article.

I do this in a spirit of friendly, constructive criticism, desiring to help both farmers and city workers as they both do necessary work.

My opinions are expressed to a nicety by both neighbor E. W., of Gladwin, Mich., and neighbor E. L. A., of Newberry, in your issue of Nov. 8, 1919.

I believe we all should look at all sides of the question, and the farmers' and workers' side, which is also the public's side, can not be found in a capitalistic paper—M. T. V., Kalamazoo, Mich.

I do not know why readers persist in misunderstanding the attitude of M. B. F. on labor. We have tried to make it plain that we are in sympathy with the general aims of labor. We have repeatedly stated our convictions that labor should have a greater share of the profits of labor. But that must be a matter of evolution not revolution. The attempt of organized labor to force the closed shop upon the country has all the earmarks of revolution and dictatorship. The principle is despotic and un-American, and I am surprised that any man who has money invested in a farm should attempt to excuse it. No man who loves liberty will submit to a system by which one group of men dictates to another man whom he shall employ in his factory or on his farm and how much he shall pay them. The condition of labor is rapidly on the upgrade, and we are glad of it. Hundreds of large industrial concerns have voluntarily increased wages and bettered working conditions. One of the latest industrial corporations to share

its profits with its employees is the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. We predict that the profit sharing plan will shortly become a recognized principle in all the leading industries of the country. And yet, it is not wholly equitable. It forces the employer to divide when he has a profit, but his losses he must bear alone. There are, indeed, two sides to this question. That is why we oppose the efforts of radical labor leaders to control the industry of the country. At the same time we are just as anxious as anyone else to help labor secure its due by peaceful, legitimate means. We would like to have you write in greater detail how you think the relations between capital and labor could be better adjusted.—Editor.

## WANTS FARMERS NAME SLATE

Enclosed you will find I have marked 7 of the proposed candidates for governor. I will vote for any one of these and work and help to elect one of them. I feel it is time for the farmers and workers to have something to say about the affairs of Michigan. Judging from the way the present administration has been doing, no one considered only the politicians. But why stop at governor. Why not have the Gleaners, Grange and Farmers' Clubs of each representative district each propose a candidate for representative the same published in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, the same voted on and results published and then all unite on one candidate and if you please, with each state official.—C. R. W. Chesaning.

This is an excellent suggestion. At a farmers' conference in Lansing just before the legislature adjourned the writer advocated the naming of a complete state and national ticket. No matter how progressive an executive may be he is powerless to carry out his pledges if the legislature is partisan-bound and reactionary. The farm organizations should see to it that enough progressive farmers are elected to the legislature to support a progressive governor or to prevent a self-seeking politician from using his office and the funds of the state to further his political ambitions. We expect to see some definite plans organized by the first of the year to put a complete farmers' ticket in the field.—Editor.

CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESSES  
IN BAY COUNTY

Your letters of thanks to the farmers union for the check of \$50 was received and read at our last meeting. The members accepted it with many thanks for same. I am very much surprised and somewhat ashamed of the farmers of Michigan for not contributing at least one dollar each to help pay these expenses when it is for the benefit of the farmers as a good tariff on our product means a higher price for the produce we raise. I was talking to some of the secretaries of some of the other locals of the township and they said they were going to send in their contributions to M. B. F..

## Sense and Nonsense

## His Vast Knowledge

"This 'ere is a husking peg," explained honest farmer Hornbeak, who was showing his city nephew round the farm. "We use it to husk corn with."

"Well! well!" was the surprised reply. "I always supposed you kept bees to do your husking for you. I remember reading something about husking bees—they had red ears, if I recollect correctly."

## One Exception

"Pretension is not natural—Nature never pretends," didactically began Professor Pate. "She—"

"She doesn't, eh?" interrupted

Festus Pester.

"Then how about the bluff she put up when she created the parsnip, which looks almost exactly like something to eat, but isn't it?"

## He Meant Well

Angry conductor (as train comes to an unscheduled stop): Did you pull that rope?

Patriotic look-

ing passenger: Yes, I did; and I want you to reverse the train immediately. Half a mile back I saw a miscreant who must be captured and put into prison. He was waving a red flag."

## The Ancient Optimist

"My rheumatism has been hectoring me a good deal lately," confessed the Old Codger. "I have a little trouble with my hearing at times. I had a pretty bad spell of grip a couple of months ago, and it left me with a good many symptoms of one kind and another. But, still, things are not by any means as bad with me as they might be, for, thank goodness, my appetite is still in apple-pie order. Well, yes; thank you, Phoeny—I don't care if I do have another piece, being as you insist."

## More'n'ful

Pa: Why do you act so mournful after eating such a good meal?

Kid: That's just the reason, I'm more'n'ful.



Fritz: "He sure is welcome to it!"

The Secretary of the farmers' co-operative union, our union, thought we were giving a small sum when we sent you the \$50 check. The farmer does not hesitate to invest \$1,000

or \$1,200 dollars in a car for pleasure but think they can't afford to give one dollar to help better their own condition.

Our union is still growing in strength though the union we bought our winter supply of coal from the Robt. Gage Coal Co. for \$4.55 per ton at the mine during the month of June and July, and the majority of the farmers secured their coal for the winter and our county committee bought from the Wenona flour mill in Bay City 250 barrels of flour for the members of the farmers' union at \$11.50 per barrel where the middle man is charging \$13.50 and \$14.00 a barrels for the same kind of flour. The farmers union of Bay Co. is taking steps to incorporate for about \$25,000 or \$30,000 dollars so as to have money on hand to buy in carload lots and have the cash to pay for the same. And thereby save each member from 50 to 100 dollars each year. There were men in our union saved from \$14 to \$22 on their coal for the winter and from \$2 to \$10 on their flour. And all it cost these men to belong to the union is \$1.00 fees and 10 cents a month for dues with a total for a year of \$2.20. These figures show that if the farmers will organize an hold together they will gain financially by it.

The laborer and the city man is accusing the farmer for the high cost of living. The laborer does not stop and think that when he asks for more pay and shorter hours that he is raising the cost of living at the same time, but still lays it to farmers.

The price of pork to the farmer has dropped from 25c to 15c per pound and yet the middleman is selling it out for 30c. Who is getting the profit. The farmer or the middleman. The farmer has to feed this pork for six months before he can get his 15c per pound and the middleman has to keep it in his ice box not to exceed one week. If the laboring man wants to cut the high cost of living in two he wants to begin buying direct from the farmer. If the laboring man would pay the farmer say 20c for his pork he would make 5c per pound and the laborer would save 10 cents per pound. That would cut the high cost of living of pork 10 per cent.—Irving B. Davis, Sec'y Farmers' Co-operative Union of Williams Township, Bay County.

The farmers of Bay county have shown themselves to be loyal friends of Business Farming. They are not talkers merely. They do things. We have no fault to find with the bean growers who did not see fit to contribute to the "bean fund." We haven't delivered the goods yet. We are greatly interested in your co-operative ventures. Keep us and our readers posted on the progress of your unions.—Editor.

## Sec'y Bingham Replies to Critic

In answer to the questions mentioned will say that the reader misinterpreted the meaning of the advertising matter in question. The questions mentioned in your letter were statements of what Illinois Agricultural Association had accomplished. The Michigan State Farm Bureau at that time had no organization complete enough to make an active part in such matters. It has been the desire of those interested to get this organization in proper shape to do the things necessary when conditions demand action.

Mr. Arlie Hopkins was the man elected to head the legislative department, but has taken no active part in legislative committee work as far as this organization is concerned. I also believe that no man occupying a public political position should act in this capacity.

At the present rate of memberships being signed up in Michigan the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be able in the very near future to maintain committees wherever and whenever. Hoping that this satisfactorily ever necessary.

answers the questions mentioned, I remain—C. H. Bingham, Sec'y.

The above letter is in response to a number of questions asked in these columns two weeks ago by E. B. Follett, Pres. Iosco County Farm Bureau.





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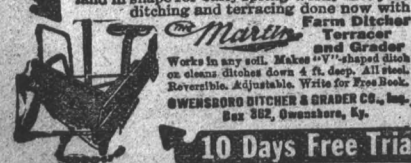


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# FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

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### COST OF TRUNK LINE ROAD

Will you please thru your farm paper tell me what you may expect to pay in state taxes when this trunk road is built? I just heard that we would be taxed \$13 an acre. If so, no one around here can keep their farm. Is that tax paid all at one time or is there a limited time to pay it in? Please let us know through the paper.  
—Subscriber, Gratiot County.

The highway tax levied by the state this year is \$900,000. Since the state's valuation has been raised to \$4,500,000,000 the tax is 20c on each thousand dollars of valuation.

As no tax will be levied this year for any part of the bond issue it is impossible for any large state highway tax to be levied.

A few trunk line roads may be built where the county's portion ranges from 5% to 25% of the cost of the same and a tax levied by special assessment under the Covert Act (Assessment District), whereby a very small per cent of the cost of the roads might be levied but in such cases the cost per acre could hardly be more than one dollar or thereabouts and that only on the 40-acre lots fronting or abutting upon the highway improved. In this latter case no such tax could be levied unless the improvement was some form of pavement.—Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner.

### Michigan Bean Ass'n

What is the address of the Michigan Bean Association?—C. S. C., Rhodes, Mich.

Address of Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n., F. B. Drees, Sec'y., Lansing, Mich.; Michigan Bean Growers' Association, A. B. Cook, Pres., Owosso, Mich.

### Refuses to Protect Cemetery

There is a cemetery in Bear Lake Township that is privately owned by a certain man and he is worth many thousands of dollars. He sells the lots at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 dollars. He keeps no fence around the cemetery, does not a thing to keep it up, briars are growing in it, cattle have run through it. It is impossible for the people owning the lots to keep it up when there is no fence to protect it and the vacant lots growing up with briars, etc. Could this party be compelled to fence and clean out the briars, weeds, brush, etc. out the vacant lots? The township or village can't do anything as the cemetery is owned by this one man. This man won't do anything on his own free will so I think he ought to be made to fix up the place and give a decent look to the city of the dead. I have loved ones buried here and so am interested. There are many buried there, most everyone feels disgusted but don't see that anything can be done about it. So I have written your advice editor who answers these questions in your paper—A reader of M. B. F.

If the cemetery is wholly owned by one person and he does all he contracts to do nothing can be done with him. His rights and duties may be controlled by the right he gives when one purchases a right of burial. If he gives a deed of the land then the purchaser alone has the right to improve or beautify. If the seller did not give an agreement to improve and beautify then he can not be compelled to do what he did not contract to do. I should think it advisable for your community to either organize a village or township cemetery or that you get together and buy a piece and organize an association of your own, elect your own officers and make such improvements as your patrons desire and are willing to pay for. The statute points out the way to secure one.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### A WIFE'S PROPERTY RIGHTS

(a) Does the wife hold one-third of her husband's property?  
(b) If the wife dies who does her property go to, husband or children?  
(c) Can the wife will her property to any one in case of death?  
(d) If wife hasn't any property in her own name.—A Subscriber.

(a) The wife does not hold one third of the husband's property during his life. If the husband dies first and there are no children she takes one half of the real estate and one-half of personal after payment of debts and allowances. If there are

children the widow takes one third of the real estate. If one child she takes one half of personal after payment of allowances and if more than one child she takes one third of personal. She may have an election to take dower or homestead.

(b) If a married woman dies leaving a husband and no children the husband takes one half of the real estate and one half of personal, after deducting allowances; if she leaves one child all of the real estate descends to the child and one half of the personal to the husband. If she leaves more than one child then the husband gets only one third of the personal after allowances and the other two thirds goes to the children. This is property she owned during her life and not an interest she may have in her husband's property had she outlived him.

(c) The wife has a right to dispose of all of her property by will to whomsoever she chooses. She must



**WINNING PRIZES** is a habit with this noted hog, Big Bob Mastodon, belonging to C. E. Garant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

possess the mental competency to execute a will the same as the husband.

(d) A wife may make a will even though she has no property and it will convey such property as may come to her before she dies. Of course she can not dispose of property that does not come to her in her lifetime by descent, by will or by purchase. The title must be vested in her before she dies or she can make no disposition of it by will.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### A PERSISTENT PUBLICATION

One year ago last March I subscribed for a daily paper from their agent, receiving a receipt that I paid for same. About the time the year was up their

## Investments, Wise And Otherwise

**AN AUSPICIOUS TIME** for the opening of this department, for investors have indeed been brought to realize that there are "wise" and "otherwise" investments. Call money started to climb a week ago; then took a jump and reached the highest point in twelve years. Those who had bought stocks on a margin soon found their securities selling off, and being unable to respond to the call for more money, dumped their holdings, and chaos reigned for a few days. Professional traders, with shears sharpened for the occasion got busy, and the number of meek lambs which lost their fleeces just as the cold spell was coming on, will reach into the thousands. Wall Street shears the lambs as soon as the number reaches a point where the shears can have a full day's job, and you meek little fellows who get into the corral with the "old market bucks," will not only lose your financial fleeces, but you are quite liable to carry away some financial wounds which will be a long time healing. Again, for "steven thousands of times,"—don't buy stocks on a margin—the moment you do you are securely corralled with the little lambs. The recent stock flurry cost small investors millions of dollars.

### CANADIAN GOVT BONDS

Your new department will be a great service to your readers. What is your opinion of Canadian Government bonds? Is the investment safe?—Henry J. Al-lard.

The Victory Loan now being floated by the Canadian government is meeting with a brisk demand, and it is doubtful if even now you can get these bonds direct. Two issues are being put out, one due in five years and one in fifteen years. The five year bonds with the present discount on Canadian money, will net investors five and one-quarter per cent; the fifteen year bonds will net five and three quarters per cent. This investment is absolutely safe; the Victory Loan issue will go above par within three months. Don't hesitate a moment; buy these bonds direct if you can. I will be glad to buy these

agent called on me again, but I refused to renew my subscription, also notified the publishers of same. The paper still comes daily. Finally I put them back in the mail box marked (refused), until the mail man was disgusted and told me to burn each issue. Finally I had the paper stopped by the P. O. authorities. Nothing was heard of them until about a month ago, when I began to receive threatening letters from a law firm in Kansas City, Mo. Now am I obliged to pay for something I didn't want? I never fail to pay a just account, but do not feel like paying for something imposed upon me.—E. Z., Harbor Springs.

Under the statement of facts given you are not liable for any price to the publishers. Pay no attention to the letters but keep all of them. They hope to annoy you into paying an unjust claim.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### WHAT IS BEST TYPE OF DUROC?

In looking it over on page 13 of the Nov. 15th issue under the heading of Veterinary Dept., you attempt to describe Duroc type. Now every one has a right to his opinion and I do not wish to criticize but I from experience gained while showing at the National Swine show, International and large state fairs, I have found that the type wanted almost exclusively is not what you describe. I would like to have Michigan breeders know that I do not breed that kind. We want a smooth hog but also one that is long and high. It is impossible to get hogs too high to suit the Duroc breeder of today. With this he wants very heavy bone, straight legs, good feet, wide open eyes, dished face, pendulent ears, medium cherry color, deep hams, arched back and a hog that is as smooth as a ribbon. Trusting that you will accept this in the right spirit, I am—O. F., Sec'y-Treas., Michigan Farm, Ltd., Pavilion, Mich.

We are pleased to have your views upon this subject. The article to which you refer was written by a supposed authority upon the subject. His opinion is not final, by any means. We would like to hear from other Duroc breeders on this matter.—Editor.

### Pea Growers Seek Information

Will farmers anywhere in Michigan who grow green peas on contract for a canning factory write me fully in reply to the following questions? The writer would like to hear from a large number of growers in different parts of the state and will appreciate your co-operation.

What price is the canning company going to pay you for green peas for 1920?

Are you paid on a flat rate or a sliding scale?

How much will you have to pay for the seed per bushel?

Can you enlighten me to the principal terms of the contract?

Do you get the pea straw back for feed? What arrangement does the company make relative to the pea straw?

What does it cost you to produce and harvest an acre of peas?

Is there a serious shortage of pea seed for 1920? Thank you!—Guy W. R. Curtis, president, Kent County Pea Growers, Kent City, Michigan.

bonds for you through the Commercial National Bank Detroit, if you can't get them from our local bank.

### PETOSKEY CEMENT COMPANY

Kindly give your opinion on Petoskey Cement stock. Do you consider the stock a good investment, and what is the condition of the Company.—H. J. Ellis.

Kindly remember, Neighbor Ellis, that we are not going to advise you to purchase stock in any commercial concern. We are going to get you such facts as are a matter of public record concerning these Companies, but when it comes to whether you should buy or not—believe me, that matter is entirely up to you. Possibly we can prevent your biting a bare hook if the hook is baited, you alone must determine whether it is "bearded" or not. Will get you information within ten days.



# DELCO-LIGHT

*"Electricity for every Farm"*

The Delco-Light engine is **valve-in-the-head** type—used in the best and most powerful airplane engines and in hundreds of thousands of automobiles.

It is air-cooled—runs on kerosene in any climate—has only one place to oil and has a simple mixing valve in place of carburetor.

The storage battery is exclusively designed and built for Delco-Light with thick plates, wood and rubber separators and many improvements that insure long life.

Delco-Light long ago passed the experimental stage and has gone through the refining influence of three and one-half years of production and of usage by 75,000 customers.

You will find plants in the homes of your community. Just ask your neighbor about his Delco-Light plant.

Delco-Light makes happy homes; it saves time and labor, taking away lots of hard, unpleasant tasks. It "Pays for Itself" by the work it does and the time it saves.

Of the more than 75,000 Satisfied Users of Delco-Light, the first are among the most enthusiastic—proof that the simplicity and durability of Delco-Light meets the requirements of its customers.

*There's a Delco-Light Man Near You*

**THE DOMESTIC ENGINEERING COMPANY**

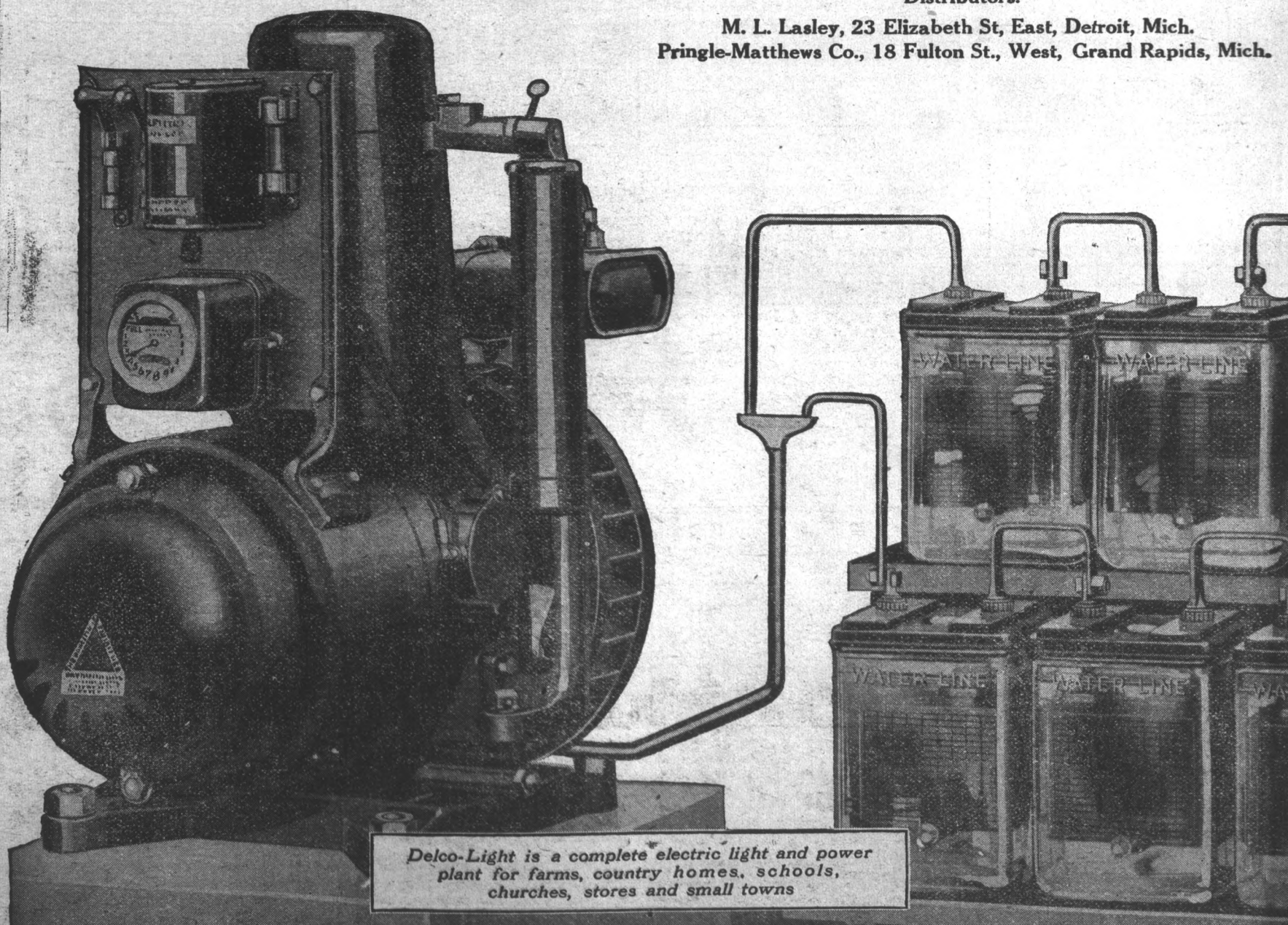
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# MARKET FLASHES



## WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

In view of the oft-repeated charges that the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant were drawn to suit "Big Business," it was expected that the practical rejection of the treaty by the Senate might affect business conditions adversely. Many were prepared for a stampede in the stock market. But little of any note happened. When the news of the senate's action reached the stock trade centers there was a slight fluctuation and some of the industrial stocks declined, but in a few hours trading resumed its former activity.

The delay in bringing about an amicable settlement of the coal strike keeps business in a state of suspense, any many factories have been obliged to close or curtail their production because of lack of coal. Aside from this business conditions are fairly good.

The failure of the Senate to ratify the peace treaty is quite apt to have a detrimental effect upon export business of every kind. No permanent credit arrangements can safely be entered into between this and other countries until the agreement of peace is signed. It is rumored that considerable export business has been placed for American grains, but whether or not the peace treaty rejection will result in a cancellation of this business remains to be seen.

Prices on farm products are generally higher. This applies particularly to corn, wheat, oats, hogs and potatoes. Farmers are either not selling freely or else there is not the stuff in the country to meet the demands. Farmers are showing the best judgment in years in their manner of marketing their products. Nothing helps more to maintain uniform prices than a steady and uniform movement of crops.

### STRONG DEMAND FOR WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 25, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.24	2.35
No. 2 White	2.22		
No. 2 Mixed			

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

We realize that most of our readers have lost interest in wheat for this year, most of them have disposed of the crop, but if they will take the time to follow this market from now on they may see some developments which will be a surprise to them. For three months the tendency in wheat has been toward higher prices despite all claims that the large crop would result in lower prices and possibly a huge loss to the government. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory exchange conditions, huge quantities of wheat have already been exported. Except for an occasional glut at certain terminal points caused by shortage of cars or ships supplies have not been plentiful. The price of wheat is up now several cents above the guaranteed price and mills are having difficulty getting enough to fill their orders. Dealers declare that there is no excuse for a shortage of wheat at milling points with such a large crop on hand and the government holding nearly three hundred million bushels. Most of the wheat is out of the farmers' hands and except what the government controls is in the elevators of the speculators who are prepared to make a killing. And they will make a big killing providing the government removes the embargo on wheat exports.

### CORN BOOSTED BY EXPORT RUMORS

Talk of export business has still further strengthened the corn market. Promise of an early settlement of the coal difficulties is also counted as a bullish factor. County offerings have been rather light for the past ten days and supplies are not accumulating. As a result buying is

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—Corn temporarily easy with slight changes from last week's quotations, but with bullish factors in the offing. Oats firmer in face of decreasing supply, with gain of 1-2 cent. Wheat quiet and steady. Rye in active shipping demand and advanced 2 cents. Beans, rather quiet, with \$6.75 per cwt. the prevailing price. Chicken market weak and lower. Turkeys needed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Corn bullish, with one to two cent gains, as food industry recovers from coal difficulties. Export corn demand also general bullish factor, boosting hog figures. Oats risc.

(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.)

active and dealers who have sold short are having difficulty getting enough grain to fill their contracts.

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 25, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.55	1.50	1.62
No. 3 Yellow	1.55		
No. 4 Yellow	1.55		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.41	1.41	1.63
No. 3 Yellow	1.45	1.38	1.58
No. 4 Yellow	1.40	1.35	1.59

Corn quotations this week are from four to six cents higher than they were six weeks ago when we predicted that prices had touched bottom and the future of the market would be upward.

### HIGHER OATS EXPECTED

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 25, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.77	.76	.80
No. 3 White	.76	.75	
No. 4 White	.75		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.75	.74	.85
No. 3 White	.75	.73	.81
No. 4 White	.74	.72	.79

Chicago reports oats stronger in sympathy with corn but this grain ruled quieter on the Detroit market, the eastern and export demand having slackened up.

Domestic demand for oats is fairly good, the crop having been practically a failure in many of the eastern states. The oat market is generally higher now than it was six weeks ago. The producer continues to hold for higher prices and there is every reason in the world to believe that he will get them. In the event of the next congress ratifying the peace treaty export demand for oats as well as other grains is expected to be unusually brisk.

### RYE AND BARLEY

There has been a good export demand lately for rye and offerings on

the principal markets have been eagerly taken up. The Detroit price remains slightly above the \$1.40 mark for the best grain, though a higher market is looked for in the immediate future providing the eastern and export demand continues.

Barley is firm and the price has advanced a notch or two. The majority of sales made last week on the Detroit market were for \$2.90 per cwt.

### WESTERN HAY HIGHER

HAY PRICES PER TON, NOV. 25, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 1 Tim.	28.50	27.50	28.50
No. 2 Tim.	28.00	27.00	28.00
No. 3 Tim.	27.50	26.50	27.50
No. 4 Tim.	27.00	26.00	27.00

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 1 Tim.	28.50	27.50	28.50
No. 2 Tim.	28.00	27.00	28.00
No. 3 Tim.	27.50	26.50	27.50
No. 4 Tim.	27.00	26.00	27.00

There is only a moderate amount of hay moving to market and the supply on hand is working lower. Trade in the East is inactive and markets are only steady. Western markets are strong and higher under good buying and there is some difficulty in securing enough stock to supply the demand. Farm activity is still the cause of the small country loadings in some sections, but prices do not suit producers and they are slow to sell. Good pasture has kept the demand at a minimum this season and the markets have been sustained by the lack of supplies rather than the necessity for hay.

### BEANS DULL

Late last week beans took a slight

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 25, 1919			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	9.00	10.00	11.50
Prime	8.85	7.50	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	13.00	13.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	8.85	10.00	10.50
Prime	8.00	9.00	9.75
Red Kidneys	13.50	12.00	11.25

slump and the Detroit market now quotes \$6.85 per cwt. Receipts at country elevators in Michigan are very light, the farmers having learned that the best way to bolster of the market is to hold off selling for a time. It is generally felt that had the farmers not been so eager to sell their beans when threshing was in progress that the market would be in a much better condition than it now is. So few beans have been marketed by farmers in the past thirty days that it is inevitable that the surplus on hand thirty and sixty days ago in country elevators and wholesale houses must soon be exhausted in which event the price will naturally be better. One Michigan elevator, in a report to the Price Current Grain Reporter says: "Out of the estimated total 1919 crop of 4,000,000 bushels it is estimated that 1,200 cars or about 1,000,000 bushels were shipped out of the state during October. While we do not look for 10 cent beans, it is our opinion that inasmuch as about one-quarter of our 1919 crop was shipped out of Michigan in one month, nothing can keep beans from reaching the 8 and 9 cent mark."

The average yield for the state is now placed slightly above 12.7 bushels.

### POTATOES ADVANCING

SPUDS PER CWT., NOV. 25, 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

Potato prices have steadily advanced for the last thirty days and there is no telling how high prices may go. Some expect the record prices of 1916 to be broken but others point out that the supply is normal and that there is no reason for abnormally high priced spuds. The car situation is bad in Michigan, but worse in other states according to reports of the past week. Farmers in this state are holding a goodly share of their crops. Those who are members of co-operative commission associations are storing their potatoes in the warehouses of the associations, expecting higher prices. While we firmly believe that prices will be higher we would not urge our readers to hold out too long. Canada has some potatoes for export. Just how many we do not at present know, but the several thousand cars that came into this country late last spring were a big influence in keeping down the price. We think it would be well for our readers to dispose of half their present holdings by the first of the year, and speculate on the balance, if they desire. The present favorable condition of the market, in view of the comparatively ample yield seems almost too good to be true.

New York dealers are paying farmers \$1.50 per bushel and the talk is for \$1.75 to \$2 potatoes by the first of the year. We expect that another thirty days will see dealers in Michigan offering \$1.50 per bushel, providing they can get cars to move the spuds freely.

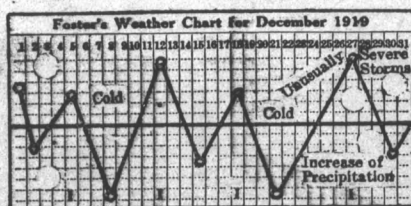
### FRUIT MARKETS DULL

Fruit markets generally are rather dull with plentiful supplies for most items. The tone was easy in Detroit and elsewhere for apples. Cranberries are in great demand in Southern Michigan, anticipating a Thanksgiving demand, and with supplies too short. Detroit quotes Spies at around \$3; baldwins, \$2.50; greenings, best \$3.

From Boston there comes an in-

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1919.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Dec. 1, 6 and 11 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 2, 7 and 12, plains sections 3, 8 and 13; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 4, 9 and 14; eastern sections 5, 10 and 15, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Dec. 6, 11 and 16. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Dec. 1 to 15. That half of the north will be unusually quiet; as the old folks used to say it will be a "weather breeder." A high temperature wave will cross meridian 90 near Nov. 30; following it temperatures will be a little lower following each

disturbance till near Dec. 16, when the coldest waves of the month cross meridian 90, moving eastward.

Not for from Dec. 14 signs of a great change in weather conditions may be expected. Weatherwise people will see those threatnings and will begin to prepare for them; but other people, whose perceptive talents are blanks, will arrange for an outing, for an Indian summer excursion and, like the poor mouse, will walk, musingly into the trap. Oliver Wendell Holmes expresses my thought where he says: "This is not an accident but an inevitable result of long incubating causes; inevitable as the cataclysms that sweep away the monstrous births of primeval nature." I might repeat that "Coming events cast their shadows before." If we are not blind to nature's warnings we may see the signs long before. If you cannot see them, go watch the wild birds, they will tell you; or if you are not acquainted with the birds watch the tame goose. The despised spider has saved armies of men from destruction; watch the spider, he will not build any new webs just before the coming storm.

W. T. Foster



interesting story of how American apple exporters lost out on shipments to England. The story is as follows: "The latest report from Liverpool, 'Tala' and 'Bohemian' cargoes selling, showed big losses to American apple exporters. There was a weak demand and poor clearance. Massachusetts Baldwins sold mainly at \$6.60@9.50 with seconds \$5.37@6.61; Maine Baldwins, \$6.20@8.26; seconds, \$4.75@6.20. Slacks sold from 62c to \$1.02; bushels box Baldwins sold at \$1.86@2.68. Record cargoes went last week from Nova Scotia to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Manchester, 67,000 barrels being the total. Maine Baldwins are showing up very poorly on the other side.

"In the local market there has been a slow trade this week with prices much easier. Barrels show little change if the fruit is fancy but it has been hard to move inferior quality fruit. Local buyers, like the English buyers, went red, eating apples and will not quibble over paying the prices for such but they do not want the fruit that is plentiful this season but colorless and small. Northwestern apples have held steady best Romes and Spitzbergens bringing \$3.50 on extra fancy and \$2.50 @3 on fancy fruit. New England boxes are unchanged."

#### CELERY PRICES SOAR

Detroit early this week reports insufficient supply of celery and prices generally are higher. Kalamazoo brought around 30 cents per bunch last week and higher prices are quoted at some places this week.

#### ALSIKE SEED SOARS

Seeds were generally firm according to latest dispatches from the Detroit markets. The biggest rise in price was in the alsike section, which was 25 cents higher this week than last. Prime red clover quotes at \$30, spot and December Alsike is at the same figure. Timothy is firm at \$5.50.

#### EGGS SCARCE AND HIGHER

Dairy markets at Chicago, New York, Detroit and elsewhere are quoted steady to firm with much higher prices for eggs at numerous points. Detroit lacks butter supplies and quotes a firm market. Strictly fresh eggs are very scarce in that city, but all poultry lines excepting ducks suffer from a glutted market.

New York quotes dairy and poultry items as follows: Butter, firm, creamery, higher than extras, 73 1-2@74c extra (92 score) 73c; firsts, 63@72s; packing stock current make, No. 2, 50@50 1-2c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh gathered extras, 80@81c; do, extra first, 77@79c; do, firsts, 72@76c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western henery white, fine to fancy, 98@1; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery white, ordinary to prime, 85@97c; do, brown, 85@90c; do, gathered brown and mixed colors, 80@81c.

Cheese—Steady; state whole milk flats, current make, specials, 32 1-2@33c; do, average run, 31 3-4@32 1-4c; state, whole milk twins, current make, specials, 31 1-2@32c; do, average, 31c.

Poultry—Live steady: chickens, 21@24c; fowls, 18@30c; roosters, 20c; turkeys, 38@40c. Dressed steady and unchanged.

#### DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Butter: creamery, 64 1-2@65c; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 63 1-2@63 1-2c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs, 66@70c per doz. according to quality; storage eggs, according to quality, 47 3-4@51c per doz.

Cheese—Mich. flats, June make, 33 1-2@34c; Michigan flats, new make, 31 1-2c; New York flats, June make, 31c; Michigan single daisies, 32c; brick, 33 1-2c; long horns, 32c; Wisconsin double daisies, 31 1-2c; Wisconsin twins, 31c; Limburger, 32@33 1-2c; domestic block Swiss, 35@38c; domestic wheel Swiss, 42@50c per lb.

#### BOSTON WOOL MARKET EXCITED

The market was more or less excited as a result of the heavier buying of wool on the part of some of the larger mills. Probably the amount of wool purchased has been magnified in the telling and retelling of the business done but there has been a substantial quantity of wool moved and everyone is feeling much better, especially as regards the position of medium wools which undeniably is much more assured.

Boston quotes Michigan and New York fleeces: fine unwashed, 65@66c; Delaine unwashed, 33@35c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 30@31c; 1-8 blood unwashed, 66@68c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 65@67c; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55@57c; common and braid 41@42c.

#### ONIONS QUOTED FIRM

Spanish onions sold at New York's auction last week included approximately 26,000 crates and 4,500 cases. Demand was strong from the beginning and prices advanced \$3 per crate for both 50s and 72s and \$7 per case. Quality was good throughout. Cargoes in port and scheduled for early auctions include 39,250 crates, 6,325 cases and 3,325 half cases.

From reports received it is estimated that 47,636 acres of early and late onions were harvested this year in the important onion producing states. Based on an average yield of 269 bushels per acre, the total production is estimated to have been 25,667 cars of 500 bushels each. In 1918 the area harvested was estimated at 64,715 acres and the total production 38,672 cars of 500 bushels each.

#### Meeting Dates of Farmers' Unions

The Farmers' Co-operative union of Bay County request that we announce the dates of their next fortnightly meetings as follows: Williams, St. Nov. 29; Wawkaia, Thur., Nov. 27; Monitor, Wed., Nov. 26; Merritt, Mon., Dec. 1; Frazier, Sat., Nov. 29; Portsmouth, Wed., Dec. 3; Hampton, Thurs., Dec. 4.

The above townships meet every two weeks. Announcement of future meetings will appear in these columns.

Additional Markets p. 17

### Have You Voted?

THE gubernatorial race is close. Three men are making a neck and neck, with two others running close behind. "We'll support any good farmer candidate" is the sentiment of the voters. The women are showing a keen interest. Where more than one desire to vote for the same man, place as many cross marks after the name of your choice as there are voters. The same ballot may also be used when two or more voters desire to vote for different candidates. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Horatio S. Earle	<input type="checkbox"/>	John C. Ketcham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Milo D. Campbell	<input type="checkbox"/>	W. N. Ferris	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nathan P. Hull	<input type="checkbox"/>
A. B. Cook	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fred Green	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chase S. Osborn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Edwin Denby	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alex J. Groesbeck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nathan F. Simpson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Luren D. Dickinson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jas. Helme	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dudley E. Waters	<input type="checkbox"/>
				L. Whitney Watkins	<input type="checkbox"/>

M

If you candidate is not listed above write in name.

## A NOTICE To Users of LIMESTONE SULPHATE of AMMONIA "U-S" POTASH

DURING the months of November, December, January and February, we will postpone the payments of shipments of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash.

Shipments made during this period will not be billed until April 1st, 1920, payable at a 3% discount until April 10th, or net on or before July 1st, 1920.

Each Spring we receive a flood of orders that delay shipments simply because the orders are bunched. Ordering during the winter will prevent delay of your shipment.

In addition, figures prove that the highest single cost of handling an application of Limestone is the hauling from the car to your farm. In winter this cost is greatly reduced—the roads are hard—you can better afford your time during the winter than at a busier season of the year—you can better release your horses for this work.

Buying now means saving money, time and insures delivery.

### Another Solvay Service

Through a special arrangement with the John Deere Plow Company we are able to offer the Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower for shipment from stock which we maintain at Sibley, Michigan.

This implement seems to us to be the most solidly built and widely adaptable implement of its kind and we believe that the facilities for prompt shipment, either alone or in carloads of Limestone, which we can offer, will be of assistance to you.

We shall be glad to give full details about the John Deere Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower and about this special service of ours to you upon request.



SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY  
JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT, MICH.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

### Women's Opportunities in Politics

A Department Conducted by Judson Grenell

#### THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY

DAYS SPENT away from the office desk are rare, but recently I had the pleasure of joining a family group about the Sunday evening tea table, in a well-appointed farm home. About the table sat father and mother, two daughters of the impressionable age, a younger son and the elder sister and her husband, the latter just having arrived home from Detroit for a few days' visit. A pleasant gathering indeed, but as the conversation drifted from one theme to another, I soon discerned why so many farm women are yearning to leave the farm home for the city, why so many mothers say they don't want their daughters to do the drudgery of the farm home, to carry water for cooking and drinking to say nothing of washing, scrubbing, etc., (for while their husbands may be perfectly willing to do this hard work for them, every woman knows that a man cannot always be on hand when water is needed.) and why they finally decide that life would be much easier in the city or town where they could have running water, electric lights, etc.

The married daughter in this case made no comparison. Indeed she spoke of the pleasure at again being on the farm, of the independence of farm life and the utter dependence of the city dweller upon others for all necessities. But when she spoke of their city flat, of the heating plant, running hot and cold water, electric lights, washing machines and sweepers and admitted that she did not know how she could do without them and as she talked her face lighted up, I could see that her hearers were interested. She had turned the key which set wheels in motion and the picture she painted banished "drudgery" from the realms of her little home.

In the kitchen, after tea, I had a chat with mother and for the first time was able to classify the term "drudgery." Every human being is susceptible to the influence of discouragement, but I have often wondered why we women were just a little more prone to easy discouragement by our material surroundings than men—now I am convinced in the above case at least it was because the surroundings in a material way do not minister their greatest material need. As I looked about me the whole problem was stripped of its mystery and I no longer wondered that women who have no modern conveniences in their homes, who are obliged to clean lamp chimneys and fill lamps, then carry lights from cellar to garret as they go about their duties after dark, wash by hand, crank the wringer, manipulate the churn and many times turn the cream separator, finally decide that life would indeed be worth living where these present day necessities were as much a part of the house as the cupboard, flour bin and dining room.

It is true that while, as a child, I lived upon a farm and today love the farm home, the real problems which the farmer's wife must meet in these present days of scarcity of help were then but little understood. Finally that chat in the kitchen brought me face to face with the facts, and then I understood where real discouragement "creeps in"—it is when the conditions under which others live "creep out," and we make comparisons.

Well the upshot of the whole matter was that I made up my mind that the problem had been presented and in the interest of farm home progress it must be solved. And so I returned to the city to make inquiries. Imagine my surprise to find that the means for dispelling farm drudgery had already been supplied and that its application could only be prevented by the lack of money or the fact

#### WOMAN BALKS AT ARMY BILL

PERSISTENT efforts to lasso and bring back into the reservation "the lady from Ohio" who jumped the National Democratic Committee a few weeks ago in protest against universal military training have proved unsuccessful up to date. Miss Florence E. Allen, the Ohio member on the National Committee and a prominent woman attorney in Cleveland, has given the following statement:

"My decision is final. I agree with you that my party connection is more than skin deep. There is something in me deeper than party affiliation, however, and that is the determination to fight the causes of war wherever I find them. To my mind compulsory military service is one of those causes. I still fail to see how I could speak my mind upon it and hold the position I occupied, sponsored as the measure was by Mr. Baker.

"I do not consider that I have left the party. I have resigned a position in the party but I expect to work with my party, if, on the whole, they maintain their true principles. But compulsory military service is so subversive of the whole structure of our democracy that I cannot understand how they can propose it."

WOMAN'S reason "Because" has always been a good joke with men, but at last we have them on the run, for since we are to have our say in politics, we want to learn all about the reasons for doing thus and so, and our only way to learn seems to get the opinion of as many men who are supposed to understand these matters as possible, but lo and behold, we find many there are who just know they are right—or it's the thing to do according to the party platform, but for a reason, they simply must revert back to the all—"because." However, we will not be floored, we will find out for ourselves, and so we continue to read all

that others like myself did not know how simple it all is. Upon my inquiry I was taken to a store and shown the little bit of mechanism, weighing only a few hundred pounds and occupying but a little space, and told that it was so simple that it was as easily operated by an inexperienced woman as a man, when I found that by simply pressing a button the same as I press one in my tiny apartment when I want a light, the whirling wheels and the humming generator set the wires tingling and dozens of electric lights gleaming and in addition sets belts in motion and wheels turning which in turn attacked "farm drudgery" and sent it sailing forever out of the farm home, I was so enthusiastic that I could hardly wait to see one installed in a farm home.



Electricity can make joy out of drudgery.

about the subject of voting, as written by men who are in position to know of what they write. The following is a continuation of Mr. Judson Grenell's interesting treatment of the subject given above:

#### Newspapers

This is a newspaper age. More than ever before, the voter is compelled to rely on the newspapers for information concerning candidates. Still, the woman voter is advised to place little reliance on the partisan newspaper for the whole truth about candidates. The partisan newspaper is a "hired man," who obeys the "boss." It is not a free agent. The political boss is an anachronism in a democracy, and the partisan newspaper is equally out of place.

Not a long while ago newspapers were mostly partisan in their political utterances. This time has happily passed. Independent thinking, on the part of the people, has led to independent voting, and now the majority of newspapers, as business propositions, have joined the "independents" in this respect. They still largely represent class interests, which interests are sometimes aligned with party interests, but they do furnish the public with much of the information that will enable the woman voter to intelligently select her candidates.

Still, in pre-election announcements from any source, the woman voter must read up, read down, between the lines. And then draw her own conclusions.

#### Civic Associations

Then civic associations having at heart the good of the public are more and more digging into and bringing to the surface and exposing to the light of publicity candidates' records. So long as these are kept free from party control and are not warped by class interests their announcements carry weight, as they should. As a matter of fact, how-

Of course we have these conveniences in the city, but how do we get them—pay for them of course and then never own them—rents climb higher year by year and soon we pay enough to have bought the whole outfit while after installing a system in the farm home you really own your own "water works system" and "electric lighting plant."

Can you afford it? Personally rather than do all the work there is in any home which could be eliminated by this little plant, I would rather go in debt and have it. But not many of our readers would have to go in debt for it, for if you can afford a Ford car you can afford to own your own lighting and water system and personally I would rather have the system first than to rattle to town in the back of a Ford car.



A power-driven cream separator is a mighty big help.

ever, class interests are very apt to crop out. The "class" is "nearest home," and strive the members ever so hard, they will give their opinions a twist that hides as well as discloses some things. So it is necessary to know who are "running" these civic associations, and whether all classes are represented in the directorate. Unless all classes are represented, there will be unwitting bias, in spite of honest intentions. And bias warps the truth, politically, socially, economically, religiously.

However, even if civic associations do occasionally favor the least candidate ("to err is human") taking it all in all, it will show wisdom to thoughtfully accept the advice offered, carefully weighing it in the scale of right and justice.

#### Work for the Women's Club

In this matter of "sizing up" the fitness of candidates, the Woman's Club can do invaluable work. Heretofore barred from "mixing in" in political affairs, most of these clubs have been engaged in social activities more than with domestic or political problems. Conditions have changed. Now a great and important task awaits the club woman. The elevation of women to political equality with man has thrust upon her duties to which she has been a stranger, except in a very limited way; and these duties are of paramount importance, intimately affecting her home life and general happiness. She can neglect them only at her peril.

The Knights of Labor once exerted great influence in the world of industry. In their day, they did more to give wage workers, who were members, some inkling of the underlying principles governing the production and distribution of wealth than do ordinary trade unions. And this is ascribed to the fact that their rules of order imperatively demanded that at each session of the assembly at least ten minutes should be given to discussing "labor in all its interests." Mere "business" was to be laid aside, no matter how seemingly important, in order that the membership might enlarge its mental horizon and be better able to understand the labor problem.

Women's clubs will do well to graft this idea on to their rules and regulations. If at each session ten minutes only is given to studying some phase of political economy, it will be found wonderfully broadening, and wonderfully enlightening. Often the ten minutes will be stretched to half an hour or more, and those who are present will go home clearer minded and better able to vote intelligently.

#### No Voting is Pernicious

Sometimes all the candidates aspiring to office are seemingly equally fit. In this case the wrong thing to do is to abstain from voting. Always vote; make some selection; vote. Voting is a duty as well as a right. It is dangerous to acquire the habit of not voting because "it makes no difference who is elected." It makes a great difference whether or not the woman voter goes to the polls regularly. To do otherwise is an evidence of mental laziness—disinclination to make up her mind. This is something pernicious that must be fought against and avoided. There is danger that the day will come when the habit of not voting will give unfit candidates their chance to seize offices, or to lay plans to loot the public treasury and get away with something for nothing.

#### Service

As regards "service for profit," or "service at cost," this is a state and national problem as well as a local question. Suffice it to say at this time in connection with local affairs, that no one can with safety to the community be given a monopoly of



## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

3027-3004.—Costume for home or business. Waist 3027, cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 3 1-2 yards of 27-inch material. Skirt 3004, cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches waist measure. Size 34 will require 2 1-2 yds of 48-inch material. The width at lower edge of skirt, with plaits extended is 2 3/4 yards. Two separate patterns.

3029.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 will require 4 yards of 36-inch material.

3021.—A Smart coat. Cut in 6 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 6 1/2 yds. of 52-inch material.

3009.—Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 will require 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

2672.—Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes; small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust meas-



ure. Size medium requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.

3006.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yds. of 36-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge, is about 1 3/4 yards.

2662.—Child's Night Drawers. Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 will require 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

3031.—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 will require 3 yards of 27-inch material.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send in the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....  
Pattern No. .... Size .....  
Pattern No. .... Size .....

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. Be sure to sign your full name and address.

any social activity without danger of eventually being exploited. As a general observation, it can be confidently stated that it is not true, everything considered that the community is better served by a private monopoly than it is by its own public servants.

The best method of assessing and collecting taxes for local purpose is fully treated in a chapter under the head of general principles. It is sufficient to suggest here that monopoly and privilege, rather than labor wealth, are the more proper objects from which to draw revenue.

To sum up:

### Prime Requirements

1. When making choice of candidates in local elections, the woman voter must read carefully all announcements, whether for or against the nominees.
2. Fit the candidates to the positions, independent of the presence or absence of party "labels."
3. Note how the candidate stands in his advocacy or silence regarding the use of public property for private gain.
4. Scan partisan pronouncements with caution, if not with suspicion.
5. Find out the standing of those with whom the candidate generally associates.
6. Study the community's needs in all its civic activities—schools, paving, sewers, water transportation, fire and police protection, beautification, etc.—and select for your candidates those who measure nearest to your ideals of what is best for the people.
7. Keep in mind the fact that in civic activities wise expenditures bring better results and greater satisfaction than penurious economy, just as it does with the family or with the individual.
8. Look beyond the immediate present when planning civic betterments. The woman who votes only for her selfish and narrow interests is a failure.
9. Never lose sight of the fact that bad local officials and inefficient administration is a blow at the home.
10. In raising revenue, favor the taxation of privilege rather than of wealth.

### PREPARE CHICKENS FOR SALE

Starving of chickens is necessary before killing, because if a bird is packed with its intestines loaded with food, it may be quite presentable when leaving the farm, but during transit the food will ferment and a fetid gas is generated which permeates the bird's entire body, spoiling its appearance and its flavor after cooking. These facts are generally known, but are often neglected either entirely or partially. Some farmers believe that by starving chickens lost weight. The loss, however, is not appreciable, and as it is the interior organs which lose what weight is lost during a short period of starvation, neither the appearance of a chicken nor its qualities as food are injured by twenty-four hours' starving in winter varying to forty-eight hours in the hottest weather, the exact time depending upon season and temperature.

If chickens are killed by any process which causes bleeding, the pressure of packing will make blood run from the wound in the mouth or throat and discolor the skin. Further the clot separates from the watery part of the blood and the latter runs away and marks the bird—or other birds—spoiling appearance and lowering selling price.

A method of killing which avoids bleeding is that of "neck breaking." Chick is taken by both legs and wings in left hand, and with fingers of right hand under beak, the neck is stretched till something breaks in vertebral column. This method is rapid and almost painless because the moment the neck breaks, the spinal cord is severed, and whatever movements there may be later the bird's sense of feeling is absolutely nonexistent, although convulsive movements may continue for a short time.

Plucking should begin at once, and a good plan is to hold chick by legs and wings, taking feathers off tail, back, neck and outside of wings. Next pluck inside of wings, sides of body, legs, leaving breast until last. The principal places susceptible to tearing are the fillets on each side of breast.

# CALUMET

## Saves

**Calumet Baking Powder** forms the very foundation of kitchen economy. It is the best way to reduce the high cost of living.

There's nothing you can do, nothing you can use that will help so much in keeping down food expense.

CALUMET is so perfectly made—so perfect in keeping quality—that bake-day failure is impossible. Nothing is wasted or thrown away. Everything used with it—flour, sugar, eggs, flavoring—is converted into wholesome bakings.

**Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods**

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save material it's used with.

Made in the world's largest, most modern baking powder factory. Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

Order today! Conserve! Economize! SAVE.

**Calumet Baking Powder Co. CHICAGO**

**Best By Test**

**All Baking Materials**

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

### Feeding Hens for Egg Production

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the subject of feeding hens for egg production. It comes at a time when the problem of raising eggs at a profit is particularly acute. Some farmers can make money in eggs under present conditions, but there are a lot of them who lose on their flocks every day and don't know it. We quote from the bulletin as follows:

"Good egg production and profitable returns from laying hens are largely the result of properly balanced rations composed of wholesome feeds.

"A balanced ration is a combination of feeds which furnish just the necessary amount of nutrients to produce the highest and most economical egg yields.

"In the experiments on which this bulletin is based general purpose pullets produced a dozen eggs from 6.7 pounds of food, and Leghorn pullets from 4.8 pounds of feed. Old hens require a much larger amount of feed than pullets in producing a dozen eggs.

"To get the most profitable results feed simple mixtures composed of home-grown grains and their by-products, supplemented with meat or fish-scrap or milk, such as a scratch mixture of 2 parts cracked corn and 1 part oats, and a mash or 3 parts corn meal and 1 part meat scrap. Raise all the green feed and as much grain as possible."

The number of this bulletin is 1067. Write the Department of Agriculture for a copy. It is free.

### The Graduates

Oh, what a tangled web we weave  
When first we practice to deceive  
But if we practice till we're stars  
We go to selling motor cars.

## BAKER'S COCOA

**PURE AND DELICIOUS**

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

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

It is practically all nutrition.

Choice Recipe book free

**Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1780.  
Dorchester, Mass.



## DEPEND ON IT!

Alcoholic tonics, even in moderate doses, eventually cause the organs stimulated to lose independent vigor. Of a dual nature, both food and tonic

### Scott's Emulsion

is eminently adapted to nourish and build up the weakened body. Scott's does not contain alcohol and is a tonic that you may depend on.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-40

TRY KI-MOIDS FOR INDIGESTION

### A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

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



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

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS  
New Brunswick, N. J.

## LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

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

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

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

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

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

## Boys! Girls!

If you could have a present of anything you wanted, what would you choose?

Think of all the things you would like to have, then decide which you want most of all. No matter what it is or what it costs YOU CAN HAVE IT. Write your answer on the blank below and mail it to us today.

### During the Next 30 Days

BUSINESS FARMING is going to give thousands of prizes to boys and girls all over Michigan for a little extra work. We want every boy and girl to take advantage of this wonderful offer and join our LIVE WIRE CLUB.

### A Few of the Things You Can Get

Jack Knives	Electric Motors
Lunch Kits	Steam Engines
Flash Lights	Four Coin Banks
Vacuum Bottles	Handy Tool Kits
School Outfits	Ice Skates
Radiolite Watches	Footballs
Fountain Pens	Indoor Games

Live Wire Club Coupon  
Michigan Business Farming,  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: Most of all I would like to have .....  
Tell me how I can get it without cost and how to become a member of the Live Wire Club.

Name .....  
Full Address .....

## The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: With Christmas just around the corner, everyone is getting very excited and making great plans for the celebration. I wish you would write and tell me what you are planning on doing, either in school, Sunday school or at home. Perhaps some one else will get a suggestion from what you are going to do so that it will help them to make the day more happy.

Requests keep coming in for the special Christmas presents which we are giving away. And I want to tell Dorothy Van Stunis, who wrote me this week asking how she could earn a flash light that all she will have to do will be to get two subscribers to M. B. F. at \$1 each, and send the names with the two dollars direct to me, in care of Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich., tell me that you want a flash light and one will be mailed you by first mail. Don't you see how simple it is. Every farmer wants to take the paper and it ought not to be hard for every one of my little friends to earn these beautiful gifts. This week I sent Leslie Harrelly, of Kekawlin, one of those Boy Scout knives and I know how much pleasure he will get out of it.

Send your Christmas stories in right away as we have to get them to the printers very early or they will not be in time to be printed before Christmas, and after Christmas is over we are more interested in New Years and other things. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

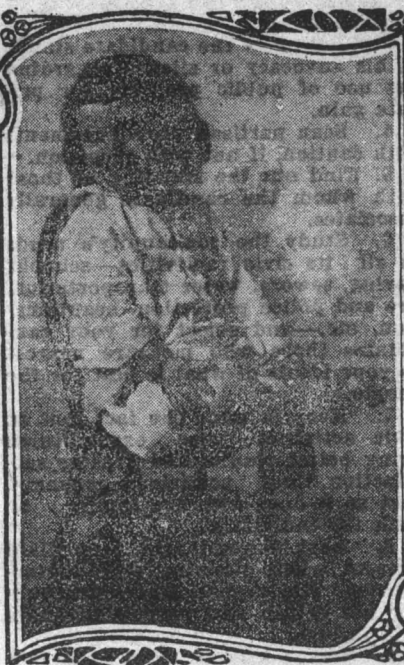
Dear Laddies—I have never written to you before but I am going to write. My sister Emma wrote one letter but never saw it in print. I like the children's are queer little people. I read all that about that knife. Well I am going to try my luck to get one subscriber for it. My father was to an auction sale today while I was in school. I am in the 8th grade. I like school fine. It is not so very hard. Our teacher's name is Miss Gouthes. There are 22 pupils in our school. I have three brothers and four sisters, their names and ages are Edwin, 10, George, 20, Cloval, 23, and I am 14. Will be 15 the 25th of March. We live on a farm of 148 acres of land. We have 13 head of cattle, 6 milk cows, 5 young cows and three calves, 4 horses, 3 old pigs and six young ones, about 8 weeks old, one dog named Bud, 27 turkeys, 12 geese, and about 50 chickens. Well I will say goodbye. Yours truly—Walter Bremer.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before. I am twelve years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have two sisters and four brothers. Their names are Irma, Blanche, Harold, Earnest, Frank and George. My teacher's name is Mrs. Sherman. I will close; from Margaret Cook, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would write a few lines to see if I could get a letter in print. We have two horses and two cows and two calves. Our barn burned last fall. It burned two little pigs and all of our tools, but we saved a wagon and a buggy and a hay rake and binder,

hay cutter and that is all we saved. I am going to school. I am nine years old and am in the third grade. There are 17 scholars in our school. Our grades go to the 7th grade. I hope to see my letter in print. Louise Martin, Morley, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I like to go to school. I have seven studies. We have twenty-two pupils in our school. We have lots of fun at school. We play out doors on nice days and on stormy days in the school building. Our teacher's name is Miss Chesser. My letter is getting long, so I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Mary Boxey, Gladwin, Mich.



Master Selden Smith is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Selden, well-known farmers in Ogemaw County. Master Selden is an enthusiastic reader of the Children's Hour.

Dear Laddie—I am a little boy 11 years old. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I am in the 6th grade. When I go thru the 12th grade I am going thru college and learn book keeping. We have pulled our beans. We have two horses, two cows, one calf, two pigs. For pets we have got 12 rabbits and two cats. This letter is getting long so I will close for this time. Wilbur Marshall, Gladwin, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy ten years old and am in the fourth grade. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have two horses, four cows, five calves, six pigs and sixty chickens. I live one mile from school and a half a mile from church. I have two brothers and two sisters—Gaylord Caszatt, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you twice before but have not seen my letters in print. I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade. I have a sister whose name is Elva. My grandmother takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. As my letter is getting quite long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Yours truly, Mildred E. Field, Bangor, Mich.

### The Plane, an Important Tool

THE PLANE is one of the most important tools that is used in wood work. It is the most complicated and requires much skill to use it properly and to keep it in good condition for use.

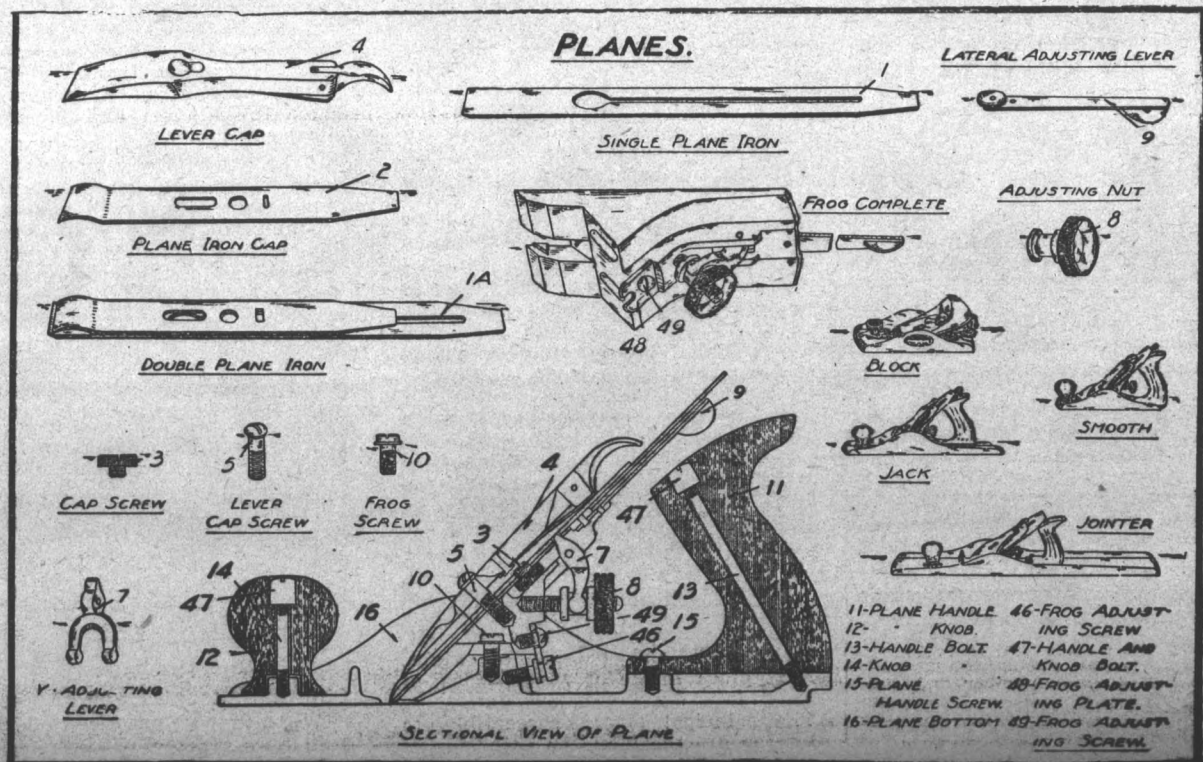
The old style planes were made with a wooden stock and the plane iron base was adjusted by striking it with a hammer. Our modern iron plane, while it will do no better work than the old wooden style, is much easier to adjust. The iron plane also holds its shape permanently, while the old wooden plane needs to have its face jointed from time to time.

There are many kinds of planes, designed for many different purposes, but the principle of their operation is the same as that of the one most in use—the ordinary bench plane. The planes with which the average person is most familiar are the jack, smooth, jointer and block planes. Should it be possible to have only one plane in your equipment, let it be the jack plane. This will answer the general requirements of the average worker.

The uses of these planing implements may be described briefly as follows: The jack plane is used for removing stock in rather large quantities, that is, for making the first or roughing cuts. It is about 15 inches long. The jointer is from 20 to 26 inches long and is used to straighten surfaces. Being quite long it will only cut on the high spots, thereby gradually bringing an uneven surface to one that is true. The smooth plane is 9 to 10 inches long and used only for smoothing surfaces. Being very short it can be used on irregular surface that are not necessary to be perfectly flat, but which should be smooth. The block plane is designed for use on end grain, that is, at right angles to the general direction of the grain.

The construction of the jack, jointer and smooth planes is very much the same, the variation being in the lengths. The sectional view in the drawing shows all the parts in position and the smaller parts are shown separately. Study the drawing thoroughly and note the relation of the parts to each other.

The plane iron and the plane iron cap (when placed together being called the double plane iron) are the most essential parts of the tool. The adjustment of these two with reference to each other is very important. The plane iron cap is often called the chip breaker, for that is what it is designed to do. If it is set with its edge too far from the edge of the plane iron, the shavings are not broken soon enough and the result is a rough cut.





## LIVESTOCK DULL—PRICES ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER

CHICAGO live stock market declines led all other big centers of the trade. The receipts were very liberal in nearly all markets in the past several days, and that is blamed as the main bearish factor. The Clay Robinson & Co. report on Chicago market for the past week follows:

"Liberal receipts of cattle this week included a relatively large number of offerings fit for outlet on stocker and feeder account, the result of which has caused a decline in values. Best classes of stockers and feeders got off with the least break, prices showing a drop of only 10 to 15c. Common and medium offerings, however, broke generally 25c to 40c. Cattle appear to be worth the money and as prospects point to a drop in receipts we believe prices will work higher, more especially on high grade stock. We believe it will prove advantageous to prospective purchasers' interests to send in their orders now. The week of the International Live Stock Show, November 29 to December 6, always finds a large number of feeder buyers on hand and generally a sharply higher market. Get in your orders ahead of the crowd."

Chicago quotes hogs: bulk of sales \$13.35@13.80; heavy butchers, \$13.50@13.85; light butchers, \$13.60@13.90; medium weights, \$13.50@13.75; heavy and mixed packing, \$12.90@13.50; rough, heavy packing, \$12.50@12.80; light bacon, 160 @190 lbs., \$13.60@13.80; light mixed, 130@160 lbs., \$13.25@13.60; pigs, \$0@135 lbs., \$11.50@13.75; stags, \$12.00@13.25. Cattle: prime steers, \$19.25@20; good to choice steers, \$16.75@19; common to good steers, \$11.75@16.25; canning and inferior steers, \$7@11.50; bulk of beef steers, \$11@14.50; yearlings, poor to fancy, \$13@19.25; fat cows and heifers, \$6@13.25; canning cows and heifers, \$5@6.15; western range steers, \$7@14.50; stockers and feeders, \$6@12.25; bulls, plain to best, \$5.50@10.50; fair to fancy calves, \$12.50@18. Sheep and Lambs. Range lambs, all grades, \$12@14.65; native lambs, poor to best, \$11.50@14.75; lambs, poor to best, \$8@11.50; bulk of sales, \$14@14.50; feeding lambs, \$11@13; ewes, culls to best, \$3.50@8.50; wethers, poor to best, \$5.75@10.50; yearlings, poor to best, \$8.50@12; bucks and stags, \$4.75@5.50.

## DETROIT LIVE STOCK

Cattle: market dull at last week's close; best heavy steers, \$12@12.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.50@10.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$8@9; handy light butchers, \$7@7.75; light butchers, \$6@7; best cows, \$8.50@8.75; butcher cows, \$6@7.25; cutters, \$5.25@5.50; canners, \$5@5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8@8.50; bologna bulls, \$6.50@7; stock bulls, \$5.50@6.50; feeders, \$8@9.50; stockers, \$7@8; milkers and springs, \$65@150. Veal calves: market dull; best \$18@19; others, \$7@17. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, \$14; fair lambs, \$12.50@13.25; light to common lambs, \$5@10.50; fair to good sheep \$7; culls and common, \$3@4.50. Hogs: market dull; all grades, \$14.15. No market Thursday, Thanksgiving day.

## A Good Way to Boost!

We will gladly supply any subscribers with enough sample copies of M. B. F. to pass out at any meeting or auction, where a large number of farmers will be in attendance. It is not necessary that you act as our subscription agent if you care to do this as a boost for this weekly. We will, however, be glad to pay you the same cash commission that we pay our agents. Write us, if possible ten days in advance of the meeting and tell us how many copies you can use, they will come prepaid and we will greatly appreciate the favor. Ask for a bundle!

## Argentina Removes Restrictions

The embargo on the exportation of all agricultural commodities except sugar, which was imposed during the war, has been removed, cabled the American Ambassador to Argentina, under date of October 1, 1919.

## Predict High Spud Prices thruout Season

THE opinion is general among potato traders that old potatoes will keep at high prices thruout the season, and from telegraphic advices from Maine some of the operators are working on this opinion. They shot the price up 50@75c per 165 pound barrel at loading station within the last week. This week they were paying \$3.50@3.75 for spot delivery and were making contracts at \$4 for January and February delivery.

The crop in Aroostook county is fair in amount. In fact, it is a little below normal but at Maine central points the crop is very light.

In New York state, the crop is much lighter than last year. The acreage was good but the seed did not yield as it should have. The peculiar thing is that state potatoes are of nice size and of good quality, but so many growers report that where they formerly got six or seven potatoes to a hill, they have been running three to four, and this makes a vast difference in the total yield when it is general. Then, too, a late blight struck the state crop and did a great deal of damage.

The Michigan and Wisconsin situation has caused considerable conjecture among Eastern operators. From what they can learn, the situation through the Middle West is bullish. State shippers have been sending po-

tatoes into the Michigan territory for several weeks at higher prices than the stock could be sold for in New York city. Many cars of New York state potatoes are going into Western Pennsylvania and Ohio districts which sections were formerly supplied by Michigan. Those buyers out there are paying \$2.80@2.85 per cwt., in bulk and \$3 sacked. The best prices New York city would pay are \$2.70 bul k and \$2.80 sacked and those were the sales that were being made on New York state stock this week. This would indicate that there is a shortage also in Michigan. At New York state points, shippers were paying the growers \$1.25@1.50 per bushel.

Eastern Pennsylvania has been shipping a great many potatoes but they have been going mostly to Jersey points. Pennsylvania stock is good this year. Shippers have been getting \$2.80@2.90 per cwt., delivered and the stock is selling in New Jersey markets at \$5.50@6 per 180 pounds bulk.

Down on Long Island where the crop is light, farmers are getting \$1.75 per bushel or \$3@3.10 per cwt. loaded on the cars. Most of the Long Island potatoes are being used in Brooklyn but a few are coming to New York. The general price in the yards for Long Islands is \$5.75@6.25 per 180 pounds bulk.—Chicago Packer.

## MAIL LIST REVISION

WE ARE anxious that every subscriber to M. B. F. should receive his or her paper on or before the Saturday of date of issue. To accomplish this and assure every reader of receiving every copy mailed we are revising our entire mailing system, placing all names in type, as shown:

John H Jones Nov 20  
Capac Mich R1 22S9

The date shown following your name in the first line is the month to which your subscription is paid in full, in the above example, the subscription would expire with the month of November, 1920. Following the address in the second line, is the date when your subscription was received, this is our key by which we can look up your original order and remittance at any time, should a question regarding it arise.

## IS YOUR NAME ON OUR LIST CORRECTLY NOW?

Look at the label on the front cover of this copy, is your name, address and date of expiration correct? Are you receiving more than one copy or is there any other complaint you have to make—

—please write us, clipping the labels referred to in your letter, so we can look them up and make corrections immediately.

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## GRANGE CONCLUDES SESSION

The National Grange elected officers last Tuesday, November 18. S. J. Lowell, Master of the New York State Grange was elected National Master and the other officers are as follows:

Overseer, B. Needham, Kansas; Lecturer, J. C. Ketcham, Michigan; Steward, Clark Baumgarner, Montana; Assistant Steward, O. L. Martin, Vermont; Chaplain, W. W. Deal, Idaho; Treasurer, L. H. Wright, Indiana; Secretary, C. M. Freeman, Ohio; Gate Keeper, F. A. Rodgers, New Hampshire; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. L. J. Taber, Ohio; Ceres, Mrs. C. L. Hunt, California; Flora, Mrs. C. O. Raine, Missouri; Pomona, Mrs. J. A. McSapran, Pennsylvania; Members Executive Committee, T. C. Atkeson, West Virginia and W. J. Thompson, Maine; Member Board of Managers, National Grange Monthly, C. L. Hunt, California.

Resolutions adopted up to this time include recommendations for business and legislative co-operation; strict prohibition enforcement legislation; 100 per cent Americanism; orderly government and the rule of the majority; personal and governmental economy; strong government control of corporations, especially those engaged in supplying the necessities of life; punishment for

profiteers by imprisonment as well as fine; opposition to all government price fixing and opposition to taxation of Land Bank Bonds.

The Grange adopted a resolution declaring that the secretary of agriculture should be a practical farmer and pledging its efforts to securing the appointment of a man "fulfilling these conditions regardless of politics." It also adopted a resolution opposing universal military training and a large standing army and deploring "a caste of military authority which has its sole excuse in its shoulder strap."—A. M. Loomis, assistant to T. C. Atkeson, Washington Representative.

## No Use Wishing for a Dish Set!

We have made hundreds of wives and daughters of real business farmers happy by giving them a beautiful American china set of dishes, which could not be duplicated in the local stores, absolutely free. We ask only for a few new or renewal subscriptions to M. B. F. If you would like to earn a set, just drop a postal card to the Circulation Manager, Mt. Clemens, Mich., asking him about the dish offer. There is no obligation on your part and not a penny for you to spend, whether you earn the set or not.

## Tax Problems

By Judson Grenell

I should like to have a personal talk with someone who advocates site-value taxation. Is that the same as "single tax"?—L. F. E., Oceana County.

Ans.—You will find a "single tax" right in your own locality; a Mr. S. E. Russell, living near Pentwater, "Wildwood Farm," I think his place is called. Site-valuation taxation is the equivalent of single tax. Some prefer the phrase, "location value." They all mean the same thing—the value created by the community independent of the labor of man.

I built a log house and homestead 40 acres in Iosco county, last winter and this spring the assessor put me on his book for taxes. Is that right?—P. O'M., Iosco County.

Ans.—That is the law. People who make improvements are sure to be fined—no, excuse me, taxed, for them. Evidently the state wants to discourage people making improvements. Of course from my point of view, it is not right.

Berrien County has got to fork over \$8,322,675.76 more state taxes this year than last. How in Heaven's name the farmers are going to get this back off the land I can't see. What are we coming to?—George Cotton, Berrien County.

Ans.—You are coming to tenant farming. Twenty-five per cent of southern Michigan farms are already farmed by tenants, which is a bad thing for the land and for the future prosperity of the state. In my opinion this condition is due to in great part to unjust taxation.

The matter came up in the Grange meeting the other night, as to why everything should not be taxed and so bear its fair burden of government. I wasn't enough well posted to butt in, but I'm inclined to think improvements shouldn't be taxed. What is the quick answer to that proposition?—W. K., Oakland County.

Ans.—It is hard to give a short answer to an involved problem. In every community are to be found two kinds of values. One kind is created by the labor of man. The other kind is created by the community collectively. The first is labor value, the second is location value, or it may be called site value. At any rate it is the proper source from which to draw revenue for taxation purposes, leaving the labor value to its producer. Taxing labor value discourages industry; taxing community value simply returns to the community an equitable source of revenue.

## SHEEP TARIFF HEARING

The U. S. Tariff Commission is engaged in a systematic study of sheep and wool industry in this country as related to tariff legislation. The Commission will conduct hearing in relation to this subject early in December, supplementary to hearings which have recently been held in the range states of the west. Commissioner W. S. Culbertson will conduct these hearings which will be held in Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. The hearing at Columbus will be held on December 3rd in the hearing room of the State Department of Agriculture in the State House beginning at 10 o'clock A. M. The hearing at Chicago will be held on December 5th in the Stock Yards Inn beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

These hearings will be entirely public in character and will be open to all persons who care to attend them. Those who are interested in the subject matter are especially invited to present all available related facts and to discuss them fully before the Commissioner.

## International Livestock Show

Going to the reunion at the Twentieth Anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago the first week in December? There will be a chance to see what an English judge thinks of our American Herefords, as Mr. William Smith, The Leen, Pembridge, England, will make the awards for this breed.



## Summary of Crop Reports

**F**ARMERS generally are busy with the chores of early winter such as getting in the supply of wood. There are reports from many crop reporters this week of general farm work, such as plowing where the ground and weather permit. Some corn is being husked and cloverseed is being cared for. Numerous auctions plaster the countryside with their posters, but prices are said to be improving in some places. Many farmers are moving to town.

Crop reporters tell of movement of considerable grain to markets. Practically no reports of building are coming in, although minor activities in the home improvement line are noted, such as the installing of a furnace and so on.

Farmers generally are getting a little more time to show interest in their fraternal and public affairs. Reports by counties follow:

**JACKSON (N.E.)**—Most farmers are having their work completed, but at this writing many fields of corn await huskers, but mostly the power kind. Winter wheat looks splendid, and rye close behind. Stock-shipping has begun owing to a slight increase in price. The grains, except wheat, are still too low, but prospects are good for an increase, especially corn. Quite a number of cattle are being fed. Some plowing is being done, as the ground thaws for a day or two.—A. F. W.

**MONROE (N.E.)**—Fall work quite generally done although there is some corn to husk yet; weather is nice for this time of year. Very little moving to market. A few pigs, chickens and some cows changing hands. Lots of auction sales and most every other farm is for sale, which shows that farmers are not satisfied with conditions as they are; they are ready to support a farmers' ticket regardless of politics.—G. L. S.

**CALHOUN (N.)**—Farmers have fall work about done; there is some corn to husk yet. Some hay and straw moving. Lots of sales this fall. The weather is fine; lots of rain. Crops look good. There is not much building this fall. Prices offered in Battle Creek are: Wheat, \$2.13-\$2.15; oats, 75; rye, \$1.25; hay, \$25-\$26; rye straw \$12; potatoes, \$1.50; hens, 18; springers, 20; butter, 60; lambs, 10-14; hogs, 18; beef steers, 8-10; beef cows, 5-7; veal calves, 10-12.—C. E. B.

**ARENA (E.)**—Many acres of sugar beets were frozen in last week and the prospects for them to be taken out are slim; shortage of help the cause. Many farmers marketing their cattle, sheep and hogs. Some difference in price compared to a year ago. Hogs around 11½ and the price of lambs has been around 9 and 10. Cattle away down. Beans are up 25c cwt. Auction sales have been numerous and things seem to demand good prices, excepting horses which are a drag.—M. B. R.

**MANISTEE (N.)**—The farmers are attending sales, getting winter wood supply; some are plowing, drilling, husking and hauling corn stalks to feed, butchering hogs and doing other odd jobs. The weather is yet stormy with continuous rains. The soil is moist. Farmers do not seem to be selling much at present. Some rye and pork going to market and chickens for Thanksgiving trade. Following prices were offered at Bear Lake this week: Butter fat, 71c; butter is still 55c and eggs 54c; potatoes \$2; navy beans, \$10.50 per cwt; rye, \$1.15 per bu.; wheat, \$1.95; buckwheat, \$2.25 per cwt.—H. A.

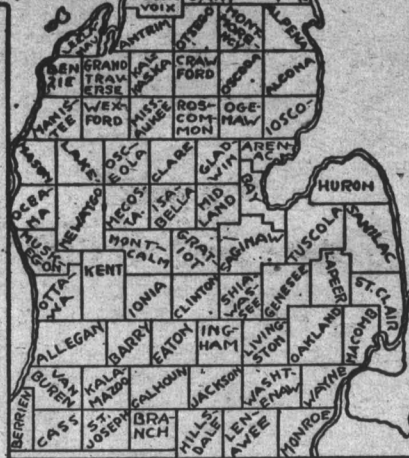
**MONROE (W.)**—We have had some cold weather. It stopped plowing for a day or two. There is some corn in the fields yet to be husked. There is quite a little fall plowing being done. The wheat in this part of the county is looking fine. The farmers who raised sugar beets are busy hauling them to the cars; the beets are of fine quality this fall. Buckwheat has been a fair crop this fall and brings a good price.—W. H. L.

**LIVINGSTON (N. W.)**—Farmers finishing their fall work husking corn with machines and plowing for spring crops. Nice weather most of the time. The ground is quite dry for this season of the year. Quite a good many are baling hay and selling it. Work has stopped on the Grand River cement road for this fall with about half of the cement laid. The follow-

# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

nig prices were offered at Howell this week: Wheat, \$2.18; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1.85; rye, \$1.25; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$18; No. 1 light mixed, \$18; rye straw, \$5; beans, \$6 cwt.; hens, 17c; springers, 21c; turkeys, 30c; butter, 60c; butterfat 65 to 67c; eggs, 58c; hogs, live, 41c; dressed, 18c; beef steers, 12c; beef cows, 8c; veal calves, 17c; wool, 50 to 60c pound.—G. A. W.

**KENT (N. W.)**—Farmers have most of their fall work done except plowing for early spring crops and many of them are busy at that. There are a good many auctions and most of them are held by farmers moving to town. The National Grange which just closed at Grand Rapids, has conferred the 7th degree on a large number of patrons and many important questions in the Grange policy toward the country as a whole seem to have been decided. The next meeting will be held in Massachusetts, their invitation having been accepted. There is not a great amount of marketing be-



ing done. A great many feeding cattle have been shipped in from the west. The Local Stock Shipping Association has shown itself to be a success.—F. E.

## Farm Loan Question Box

**For what purposes can a loan be made?**—The money may be borrowed to discharge existing indebtedness, for the purchase of land, and for the purposes specified in the Law, such as the purchase of live stock, or for any kind of productive improvements, for fertilizer, for needed buildings, drainage, and for proper equipment.

**What is a farm?**—A farm, to be considered as security for a Federal Farm Loan must be of suitable area and sufficiently improved to enable the owner to make his living and meet his amortization payments therefrom. No loan can be made on an unimproved farm.

**What is the first step in securing a Federal Farm Loan?**—Inquiry should be made of the Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul (or of your county agricultural agent, if there is one in your county) as to the headquarters of the National Farm Loan Association in your county and the name of the secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer will furnish you with an application blank, which you will execute, giving the facts fully as stated therein. The Loan Committee of the National Farm Loan Association will then appraise your farm, make written report, upon receipt of which the secretary-treasurer will in turn forward it direct to the Federal Land Bank of Saint Paul. At the earliest opportunity, a Federal Government appraiser is sent to appraise your farm.

**Must I subscribe for stock in the National Farm Loan Association in**

**order to get a loan?**—Yes, you must subscribe for stock in the National Loan Association to the amount of 5% of the face of your loan. The payment for your stock can be taken out of your loan. When you have completely paid your loan the Federal Land Bank will buy your stock back at what you paid for it, or you may turn it in as final payment on your loan.

The Federal Land Bank System is a true co-operative movement, in which the farmers, who are borrowers, will own the capital stock. If the capital stock was sold to private individuals they could arbitrarily fix the rate of interest to suit their personal desires. The borrowers under the Federal Farm Loan System, by virtue of the fact that they are stockholders, are not subject to arbitrary fixing of interest rate for private gain.

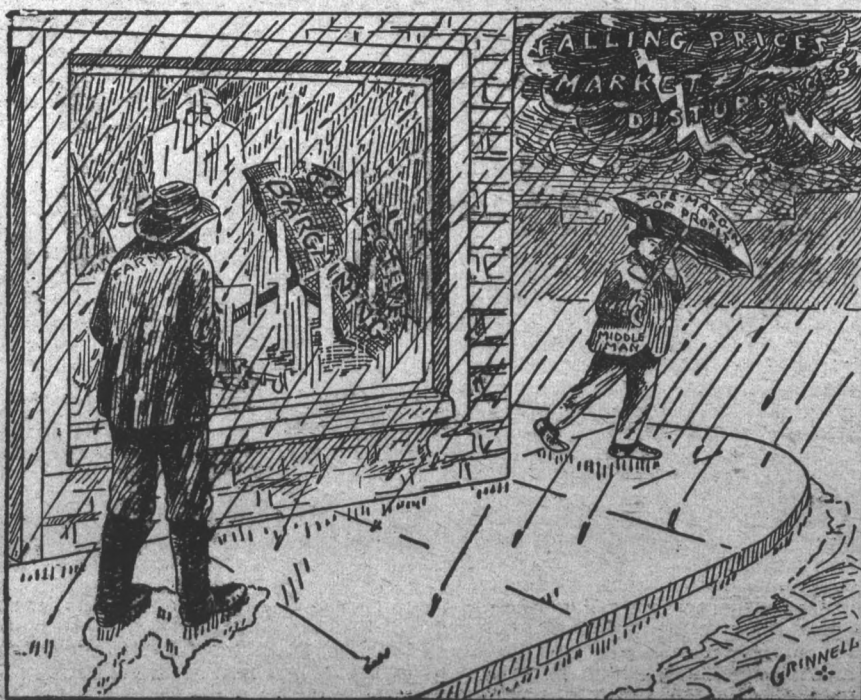
By making a Federal Farm Loan you secure your money at cost and protect your estate in case of death.

Therefore, you can see that in a very real sense the Federal Farm Loan System is a system of the farmers, for the farmers and by the farmers.

Before you make your loan investigate the Amortized Long Term—Low Rate Federal Farm Loan.

**Please tell me where the Federal Farm loan bank for Michigan is located?** Mrs. E. P. Standish, Mich.

St. Paul, Minn. Michigan is one of a number of states in this district. A Michigan man, Mr. H. K. Jennings, of Charlotte, is secretary of the bank.



CAUGHT IN THE RAIN.

**CHIPPEWA**—This is strictly a hay growing country. And farmers grow little aside from hay and oats. In re, the straw vote for a candidate for governor, I know little of the men. The following prices were offered at Brimley: Oats, 80c; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 1 light mixed, \$23; wheat oat straw, \$12; potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per bu.; hens, 25c; springers, 25c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 60c; hogs, 19c dressed.—J. L. R.

**OSCODA (S. W.)**—The fall work is nearly completed and men with their teams are working on the road. Mr. Royce had a furnace installed in his new bungalow, which is a credit to the carpenter, M. H. Colvin. The following prices were offered at Oscoda: Wheat, \$2; oats, 80c; rye, \$2; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$25 to \$38; rye straw, \$10 to \$12; potatoes, \$1.50; onions, \$2; cabbage, 8c per lb.; hens, 25c; springers, 30c; butter, 68c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 60c; sheep, \$11.50 to \$14; lambs, 10c; hogs, 18c; apples, \$2 bd.—M. E. O.

**HURON**—Farmers are nearly all through beet hauling. Roads fine; considerable grain going to market. Farmers have been very busy. The following prices were offered at Cassville: Wheat, \$2.20; oats, 65c; No. 1 timothy, \$16; light mixed, \$15; potatoes, \$1.50; onions, \$3.05; cabbage, \$3 cwt.; hens, 17c; springers, 22c; ducks, 30c; geese, 27c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 58c; hogs, 13c; beef cows, 7c; veal calves, 16c; apples, \$2.50; plums, \$5; pears, \$3; grapes, \$2.—C. G.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (W.)**—Are having fine fall weather. Farmers are putting up wood, butchering and hauling a few potatoes. A carload of cattle is being shipped from Williamsburg at this writing. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.80; oats, 90c; rye, \$1.20; potatoes, \$2.35 cwt.; onions, \$2 per bu.; hens, 16c; springers, 18c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 73c; eggs, 55c.—O. L. B.

**GENESEE**—Farmers are threshing beans and cloverseed, husking corn and plowing. We are having good weather now and farmers are getting ready for winter. The soil was frozen too hard for plowing for a couple of days last week but the soil is O. K. now. Some farmers are selling some potatoes and beans but the majority are not. Corn is turning out good in most instances. Rye and wheat are looking good. Auction sales are still plentiful but prices received are not so good as formerly. Potatoes did not turn out very good, the average yield being below 100 bushels per acre. Following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, spring \$2.23; white, \$2.11; red, \$2.13; corn, \$1.50; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.23; No. 1 timothy, \$19 to \$21; beans (O. H. P. Peas) \$6.25; red kidney, \$11; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.75; onions, \$5; cabbage, \$3 per bbl.; cucumbers, \$2; hens, 20c; springers, 20c; geese, 18 to 22c; butter, creamery, 70c; dairy, 65c; eggs, 54 to 56c; sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$10 to \$11; hogs, \$14.25 to \$14.75; beef steers, \$7 to \$8; beef cows, \$6 to \$7; veal calves, \$16 to \$17; apples, \$1.50 to \$2.—O. W. S.

**MIDLAND**—The weather has been very nice this week, thus letting the farmers continue with their fall work. Farmers are husking corn, hauling same, also shedding. Farmers are not selling much on account of prices so low. The silos are filled. There are a large number of auction sales this fall. The soil is in a good condition to plow yet. The wheat and rye which was planted this fall looks fairly well.—J. H. M.

**MASON**—Some corn to be husked yet. Fall plowing has been hindered by the wet weather and recent heavy freezes. Potatoes are moving freely to market. Lack of cars is delaying the movement somewhat. Most of the potatoes are being marketed through the Mason Co-operative Association which gives the same privileges to non-members as members. This plan is working out well as many are joining who otherwise would not. Auction sales are falling off in number. They have been very plentiful this fall.—B. M.

**ST. CLAIR**—Farmers plowing and doing fall work. Farmers selling butter fat, poultry and some hay. Not much building being done at present. More auction sales this fall than ever before, many farmers moving to the city.—I. C. J.



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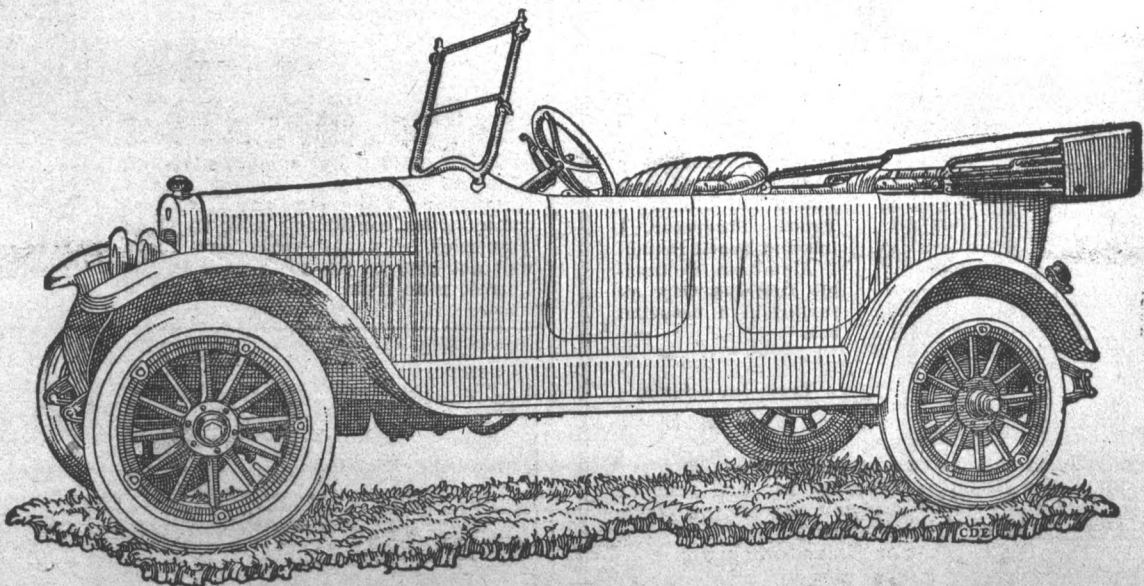
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**FOR SALE—121 ACRES NO. 1 LAND** in bet of condition; tile-drained, good buildings, silo, mostly woven-wire fences; three miles from Saginaw, one-half mile of stone road; will include personal if wanted.—Lawrence Hoffman, Saginaw, West Side, Mich., Rfd. No. 1.

**FARM BARGAIN—240 ACRES GOOD** clay land, 150 acres cleared. New 11-room house, large barn with basement, sheep barn, water piped to house and barn. On state reward road, 5 1-2 miles from Bad Axe. One of the few large up-to-date farms in good location, for sale. Must be sold by Dec. 15, 1919, to close up estate. James Morrison, guardian, Uby, Mich., R. F. D., No. 1.

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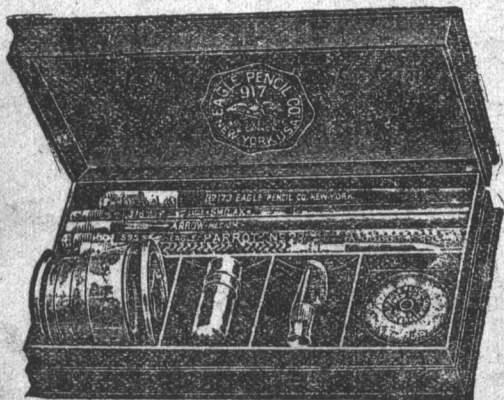
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## Short Time Test of Value to All Producers

*How this Test has Helped Thousands to Get Rid of the  
Non-Producing Cow.*

By D. D. AITKEN

Pres. Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

(Continued from last week.)

I think we will best be able to appreciate what the short time test has meant to the Holstein-Friesian cow if I can carry you back in memory to twenty years ago when many people were not registering their Holstein cows because there was no market for them. Other breeders had raised the question against the black and white that her milk was blue. The breeders of other animals said you could see a silver dollar in the bottom of a full pail of Holstein-Friesian milk because it was so clear, and there was no butterfat in it. They were having a wonderful success at the expense of this old black and white dame that we all now delight to honor. Some persons, however, connected with the Holstein Friesian industry said the color of this milk does not indicate anything. The color of the milk of the Holstein-Friesian is white and the butter fat in it is white, and we will adopt a system here and go in and demonstrate to you that the Holstein-Friesian cow can do. We realize that she is the cow of the shirt-sleeve farmer, the dairyman, who does his own milking, and we have got to provide a plan whereby he can demonstrate the capabilities of this cow. They went into the short time test and demonstrated the ability of the Holstein-Friesian cow to produce profitable milk for the butter makers as well as the cheese makers.

Fifteen years ago there were 151 owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle who made tests recorded in the 16th Volume of the Advanced Registry and these 151 owners made 1,198 tests and only 30% of them were milked by the owners. Last year there were 1,722 Holstein-Friesian breeders made 8,619 tests of which over 42% were milked by the owners. There were 703 cows in long time test last year, 180 of which were milked by the owners, 250 were milked under the owner's supervision, and the rest were owned by men who do not live on the farm and hire superintendents. The indications are that this year there will be a great increase in both the long and short time tests. The number will, to a considerable extent, depend upon the ability of the colleges to furnish them supervisors, and then the question arises whether they should furnish supervisors to the fellow who milks his own cows on the farm who is making the short time tests, or to those who are largely hiring their cows milked who are making the long time test, and in which capacity will the college best serve the interests for which it was created.

I talked with one of the milk commissions of Michigan, probably as well informed as any man in this country on the cost, quality and production of milk. He advised me that 80% of all the milk that was used as whole milk in the Detroit zone was from Holstein and grade Holstein cows, and this same relation would probably pertain quite largely to the states of New York, Wisconsin and Illinois, each having great central communities consuming milk in large quantities. Twenty years ago there was not 15% of the milk used in the Detroit zone from Holstein and grade

Holstein cows, and still now there is 80%. My contention is that the Holstein cow's merit was never known until the association exploited these short time tests and demonstrated to a moral certainty that sufficient fat was in the milk to make it the most desirable for human food, and demonstrated the fact that the color of the milk had nothing to do with the fat contained, doing away entirely with the prejudice that was against the Holstein-Friesian cow because of the whiteness of the milk.

My contention is that these members of the American Dairy Science Association owe it to the public to put no impediment in the way of promoting the success and welfare of this great breed. The public is not interested in the production of milk at the lowest possible cost because it represents practically 20% of food of the country and that 20% of the most necessary. This question of breeds is ultimately going to be a survival of the fittest, and there is no occasion for them to have any altercation among themselves. Certainly a good pure breed of the poorest dairy breed is far and away ahead of the scrub that has descended from nothing and produces a like amount.

The Holstein-Friesian Association has ever been interested in the colleges supervising official tests. The association has felt that the colleges would be interested in maintaining the integrity and the sacredness of the records; that the college would come in contact with the best young manhood of the states and thus make more certain the accuracy of the records, because after all it depends upon the integrity of the supervisor and the man behind the cow, the great bulk of whom are absolutely above reproach. The colleges readily entered into the plan and it has been the means of bringing them in contact with thousands and tens of thousands of homes all over the United States, the breeders have paid the entire expense of it, and to say that the state or the college could only supervise tests of 300 days or over puts it practically without the pale of the ordinary dairy farmer. What would be the difference in saying to the dairy farmer, "We will not test your cows and supervise them unless we can do it for the whole year even though you pay your own expenses of having it done." Would it not be just as well to say to the grain farmer, "We will not supervise or encourage a small plat of land to determine production of a single acre unless you will put your whole farm into the scheme, because what we are interested in is in the whole farm production and not in the single acre." But he says to you, "My idea was that what the college wanted was to educate me, to show us what could be accomplished, because if we cannot raise a lot of potatoes, or a lot of corn, or a lot of wheat, or a lot of oats, or a lot of barley, on a single acre it is a cinch we cannot raise a lot on each acre of the whole farm" and if a cow cannot make a reasonable amount of milk and butter in seven days it is a sure thing she cannot make it for the whole year, and if it was only an evidence of what could be accomplished for the whole year it would still be an education as



The good lookers are not always the best milkers. The short test soon spots the cow that "eats her head off" but does not pay her owner for her keep.



to the value of the animal that produced it, the same as it would be an idea of the value of the farm. It inspires the farmer and it inspires the dairyman to do better. He learns how to feed the cow and he learns how to feed the soil. He learns how to feed the pig to bring the greatest amount of gain from a given amount of food, and he knows how to balance the ration by giving the pig protein in order to get the greatest result from the fattening food he feeds. This is all done by experimental work, and there is no question about the value of it all, notwithstanding some members of the American Dairy Science Association may not be able to comprehend it. It may be they will wish, in the interest of the beef and pork science men, to do away with all this pig and calf club nonsense that the farmers are insisting upon.

In summary, there are animals that will make big 7 and 30-day records that will not make a correspondingly big yearly record, or a correspondingly big 10 months' record, but if they will make a good 7-day record, and a

good 30-day record, they are far and away superior to the one that will not make any kind of a record, and it is absolutely certain that they cannot make a yearly record or a 10 months' record excepting they can make a good 7 and 30-day record.

There is no question in my judgment about the necessity of continuing the 7 and 30-day tests in the interest of the breed and of keeping up the interest among the breeders. If the association has to establish its own agencies of supervision it would have to establish a school of instruction in Dairy Husbandry to the extent of fitting the students for properly testing the animals. This has been talked of on various occasions but the general opinion has always been that the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the United States were intensely interested in the state agricultural colleges and they preferred to do all this work through the college itself, and that has been the prevailing judgment of the association's management since the outset.

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### INVESTIGATIONS AN' PICKLES

Ain't investigations wonderful? an' aged too—why investigations an' investigatin' committees are older'n Ben's dog—older'n the hills, durn nigh and generally useless to b'gosh! 'bout th' first investigation I remember anything about commenced shortly after that long wet spell our younger readers hear of as the great flood—the one you know, where Noah (I don't remember his last name) made a record for himself as a boatman—I can't just recall the year it happened but it wuz 'bout the time I think that Bill Bryan first started running for president—Well, anyway 'bout that time there wuz an investigation started to determine who wuz responsible for all that water—why you know, lots of crops wuz ruined an' everything—an' they had to fix the responsibility some where—hence the investigatin' committee. Well's near's I can recollect this committee never got anywhere with their findin's—the water wuz there and folks would just have to wait 'til it went away again—nobody seemed to blame an' just as present day investigations—the thing finally died a natural death. However an' not withstandin' it was darned easy to find where the water went to—most of it at least—it went into Standard Oil, railroad, packing house, sugar and other high flyin' stocks an' by ginger the people have been payin' dividends an' the dum stuff ever since.

Now in after years, owin' to the success of this investigation, other investigations sprung into bein', Congressional, Senatorial, Trusts, Railroads, Mines, Prize fights, police graft, war, embalmed beef, packing houses, cold storage, 2 3-4 per cent beer—everything has been investigated an' by gosh everything has seemed to thrive an' grow an' do well—except mebbe, the ultimate consumer—the one who pays the final bill—an' the farmer the one who makes it possible for all this graft an' profiteerin' to exist—makes it possible because bein' unorganized or so nearly so—he becomes the easy prey of every profiteerin' crook in the world—every body is after the farmer's scalp an' darned if they ain't a gittin' it, too.

In the investigation now goin' on into the high cost of livin' who's gettin' it in the neck right along? Look where the price of hogs has gone to and yet we're a payin' just as much for pork as we did before the investigatin' started.

Why right here in B—C— we have a food dictator, a sealer of weights an' measures—he knows all an' sees all, as the feller said. Well a short time ago he published what he claimed to be fair prices for meat. Now I know a feller here who runs a butcher shop an' by the accident

of marriage an' other things, he happens to be both my brother an' brother-in-law—you know a man can lie to his brother an' its all right, but he can't do that to his brother-in-law—it would get him in trouble right away—see?

Well I took the afore said fair price list an' called on my brother cacklatin' to pull him down a peg—but I didn't—I found that the price list called fair by the food sharp was on an average, 4 cents a pound higher than the butchers were chargin' and that the fair prices as advertised were only being charged by one market in the city of Battle Creek an' their prices were exactly identical with the "fair" prices as published by our food dictator. Funny was'n't it?

Our investigation of the H. C. L. tell us "the solving of the whole problem is entirely up to the people themselves—if the prices seem too high—don't buy—wait till the price comes down, prices will soon adjust themselves if the people will use judgment in buyin'" that's what we get from the great food investigation that has been going on now for some time, no one to blame for high prices except the producers—the farmers—so they cut down the price of hogs, the packers do that of course, you see they are bein' investigated too an' have got to make a little somethin' out of it; oh the farmers are the goat alright—they are the profiteers, all the rest are lily white A No. 1, real genuine philanthropists, and if it wa-ant for the awful prices the farmers are a gettin' livin' wouldn't cost us anything—hardly. Now jest to show how the farmers are gouging the people I want you to follow me while we chase a barrel of cucumber pickles around a bit—just common little "cukes" spines an' all.

Last spring this aforesaid brother et al of mine bought a barrel of pickles—three bushels of the little fellers—all pickles an' fixed up nice—mebbe a couple dollars worth of vinegar an' slices an' such, but it's the "cukes" 'emeslves I want to mention.

For the three bushels in that barrel the farmer that raised them, without any effort on his part 'ceptin' of course to furnish the land, fertilize, plow, harrow, plant, cultivate, thin, hoe, pick an' deliver the cukes, got the magnificent sum of \$3.75—\$1.25 per bu. an' was told he was gittin' a big price; my brother for the same three bushels an' the vinegar an' spices (\$2.00) paid the tidy sum of \$38. He charged 15c per dozen an' there was 416 dozen of 'em total \$62.40 to the consumer an' that's about the way the ol' farmers profiteer on everything, ain't it?—Uncle Rube.



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Nov. 28. Holsteins. A. B. Smith, R. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.  
Dec. 4. Holsteins. Harry E. Covert, Leslie, Mich.  
Jan. 13. Holsteins. Michigan Holstein Breeders, East Lansing, Mich.

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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Offers Long-Distance Yearly Record Bull Born Sept. 28, 1918.

21,831.4 lbs. of Milk and 1,040 lbs. butter is the average 365 day record of his 3 yr. old dam and his sire's dam.

His sire is a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, out of the best daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke. His dam milked 20,241.6 lbs. in 365 days as a Senior Three Year old. His dam's sire is a son of Michigan's first 32.9 lb. cow, who milked 712.8 lbs. in 7 days. His dam's dam is a 26.8 lb. 4 yr. old that milked over 100 lbs. in one day. She will be given semi-official test at next freshening.

Over 3-4 white—straight and right. Bred to increase your herd's production. Pedigree, photo and price on application. E. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

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

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

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

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

Price \$200  
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Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

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HOLSTEIN, BORN APRIL 18, 1919, WELL marked. Sired by a 27 lb. bull, its dam an untested daughter of Madison Jetske Sir Ormsby 2 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$125 delivered.

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bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pat. Prices very reasonable. AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

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

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

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**OUR 32 LB. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND** Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daughter won \$37.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27 lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.

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

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

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**RED POLLED CATTLE. BOTH SEX. YORK-**shire Swine. Oxford sheep.  
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POLAND CHINA

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

**WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE** boars all sold. Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write for prices.

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Something to sell all the time. Bred and fed right and will be priced right. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts after Dec. 1st. Write me your wants.  
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**BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING** you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxford. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.

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Spring Boars all sold. Have one Oct. 21st yearling boar, weight 425 lbs. as near perfect as any pig in Mich. Price \$125. Act quick. Gilts ready Jan. 1st, bred to a good son of the \$10,000 Harrison's Big Bob, none better in Mich. Priced reasonable. Come and see.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

**L. T. P. C. SPRING BOAR READY** after Nov. 1st. Some few fall pigs still left. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest lot ever on the farm. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

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

Wm. J. CLARKE

R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

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

O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

### OUTSTANDING BOARS FOR SALE

C. A. KING JOE 290831, sired by King Joe 251257, by King of Wonders 205757, by (Old) A Wonder 107353; Dam, Monarchia 3rd 622512 by A Monarch 213293, by A Wonder 107353. He is bred by W. B. Wallace Bounceton, Mo. His individuality is equal to his pedigree, which a very critical breeder will have cause to admire. He stamps his get, in line with his ancestors, which fact makes him a breeding boar, worthy to go into a very select herd.

**BUSTER HALFTON 298225**, sired by Great Big Half Ton 261243, by Big Half Ton 217217, by Hillcroft Half Ton 172551; Dam, Mollie Buster 622612, one of the best and biggest sows ever sired by Giant Buster 240657 "The Epoch Maker," by Dishes Giant 240656. If you like the top notchers, this great boar has the blood in his pedigree. Come and look them over or write for my price. Be quick, for I have placed them to move in order to make room for a new boar I have ordered, to cross their get with. Look for class stuff next spring.

C. A. BOONE, Blanchard, Mich.

### A New Herd Boar

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**

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

(Come and see him.)

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

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

### Duroc

## Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D. EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

### PEACH HILL FARM

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

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

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

### READY FOR SERVICE

**FOUR REGISTERED Duroc BOARS** These boars will weigh 170 lbs. and are long bodied with good hams and shoulders. They are well grown and from a popular strain. Free from disease. Price asked, \$45 each.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

Breeder of Reg. Holsteins and Durocs



**DUROCS BOTH SEX FOR SALE, LAST OF**  
Mar. and first of April farrow, 1919.  
Weighing around 175 to 200 lbs., priced from  
\$50.00 to \$60.00 with pedigree.  
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich., R 5

**SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK.**  
Eight big growthy spring boars, will weigh 200  
lbs. or better. Price \$50.  
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

**DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE**  
WINNING STOCK  
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-  
son, Mich.

**WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT-**  
ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and  
gilts in season. Call or write  
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

**DUROC SPRING BOARS. ONLY A FEW**  
left. Priced at \$45 each and up.  
Pedigrees free. Also 2 registered Holstein year-  
ling bulls at \$125 each.  
MERLE H. GREEN, Ashley, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

**SIX CHOICE REGISTERED BOAR PIGS, LIT-**  
ter—10. Wonder and King Breeding, \$15 at  
8 weeks. Ready Dec. 1. Honesty our motto.  
AUSTIN BROS., Bloomington, Mich.

**FOR SALE BIG TYPE DUROC JERSEYS—**  
one yearling boar sired by Brook-  
water Tippy Orion No. 55421. 3 spring boars,  
fine individuals. Fall pigs of either sex sired by  
Cherry Premier 2nd No. 102819. Albert Eber-  
sole, R. F. D. No. 3, Plymouth, Mich.

**HYDE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. 15 SPRING**  
boars for sale. Good ones, sired by Prize win-  
ners. Priced right if taken soon. Call or write  
HARRY L. HYDE, Ithaca Mich., R 1, Bell Phone

**DUROC JERSEY SWINE FOR SALE. YEAR-**  
ling boars ready for service, spring boars, also  
yearling gilts open and bred for spring litters, to  
Panama Special 11th, a good son of Panama  
Special out of Orion Chief Bell 5th. Also fall  
boar pigs. Write for description and prices. Visi-  
tors always welcome.  
THOS. UNDERHILL & SON, Salem, Mich.

O. I. C.

## Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

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

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

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

**SPRING BOARS READY TO SHIP,**  
also bred Gilts and a few fall pigs. Some  
of the best O. I. C. pigs, sired by Jumbo  
Master No. 64687. All stock shipped C.  
O. D. Joseph Van Etten, Clifford, Mich.

## Mud-Way-Aush-Ka farm

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

## SAGINAW VALLEY HERD

of O. I. C.'s, headed by C. C. Michigan Boy,  
900 lbs. Sept. pigs weigh 50 lbs. and better.  
\$20 each, pairs not akin, \$35.  
J. F. GIBSON, Fosters, Mich. R. No. 2.

**O I C'S—BIG TYPE SERVICEABLE**  
boars, summer farrowed boars.  
Gilts, long bodied, short nosed, open or  
bred.  
G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

## HAMPSHIRE

**HAMPSHIRE** Spring boars a few left. Fall  
pigs of new blood lines now  
ready. Bred Gilts in December.  
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich. R4.

**HAMPSHIRE, SPRING BOARS AND SOWS**  
for sale. Orders booked for fall pigs. Bred sows  
in season. W. A. Eastwood, R 2, Chesaning, Mich.

## BERKSHIRES

**Big Growthy Berkshire Pigs**  
Registered. W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.

**FOR SALE BERKSHIRE BOARS**  
ready for service. I am booking orders  
for my fall litters. Sired by Symboleer's  
Onward 8rd, write we your wants. A. A.  
Pattullo, Deckerville, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE GILTS**  
and boars. March and April farrow. Also  
Aberdeen-Angus bull calves.  
RUSSELL BROS., R 3, Merrill, Mich.

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

## CHESTER WHITES

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

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

## YORKSHIRES.

## HATCH HERD

**YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN**  
Registered Yorkshires.  
The World's Bacon Breed.  
From Imported Strains.

## SHEEP

**Registered Hampshire Sheep**

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

## Registered Shropshires

20 ewes bred.  
20 ram lambs, 1 to 3 years old.  
DAN BOOHER, R 4, Ewart, Mich.

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

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

## OXFORD DOWNS

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

## SHROPSHIRE & HAMPSHIRE RAMS

In order to finish the ram trade quick-  
ly I will give you your choice of a dozen  
very good yearlings at \$35.00  
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.  
S. W. Wing, Prop

## Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing  
up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs.  
A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.  
O. U. HAIRE.  
West Branch, Michigan

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

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

## POULTRY

## HOMESTEAD FARMS

Cockerels of strictly high quality—the best  
we have ever offered—that will please you;  
practical poultry true to type.  
Barred Rocks, highly bred; White Rocks; S.  
C. and R. C. rich dark plumage Reds; White  
Orpingtons, fine type large birds; White Wyand-  
ottes; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C.  
White and S. C. Brown Leghorns; Anconas.  
We will send you our Fall Circular and Price  
List.  
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,  
Kalamazoo, Michigan.

## LEGHORN

**I HAVE FOR SALE—A few Heasley Strain Buff**  
Leghorns, Cockerels and Pullets and a few part-  
ridge Wyandotte Cockerels. Price, \$1.50 to \$3.  
E. B. HOLLENBECK, Athens, Mich.

**FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED R. C. BROWN**  
Leghorn Cockerels. Price \$1.50.  
Also one year old hens \$1.25, great laying strain.  
Wm. CHEESEMAN, Yalo, Mich., R 2

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, ENG-**  
lish strain. Sired by Cock 296 egg record.  
Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorr, Mich.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS

**WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. BOTH COMES.**  
Bred for color and eggs. Choice, farm raised  
cockerels at reasonable prices. Day old chicks.  
Order now for early spring delivery. Write for  
prices.  
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

**S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS**  
from good laying hens. Price \$3.50.  
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED FROM**  
great layers.  
W. C. COFFMAN, Benton, Harbor, Mich., R 3

**JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS**  
are hen hatched, good layers, grow quick, sold  
on approval. Males \$4 to \$8 each. Photos  
Circulars.—John Northon, Clare, Mich.

## BRAHMAS.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA**  
cockerels, also few yearling hens, \$3 to \$5.  
Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season.  
MRS. E. B. WILLITS, R 1, Reading, Mich.

## ORPINGTONS

**S. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$4**  
each. White Guinea, \$2.  
O. ARNOLD, Coleman, Mich.

## DUCKS AND GEES

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

## ON ACCOUNT OF AN ACCIDENT

I am compelled to dispose of my fine little herd of

## REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

also horses, hogs and farm implements on

**November 28, 1919**

Sale commences at 9 o'clock a. m., with a free lunch at noon. Sale  
takes place at my farm located 2 1-2 miles east and 1 mile south of the Park  
hotel at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. The following are some of the cattle of-  
fered for sale:

Cornell Calamity Jane Texal 2nd, 10 year old No. 126720  
Canary Calamity Pontiac, 8 year old No. 465439  
Pauline DeKol Burke Pietertje, 3 year old No. 407192  
Cornell Pontiac Calamity, 2 year old, No. 393483  
2 Heifer Calves from one of the best bulls in the state (Reg.)  
Heifer Calf, 4 months old, from same bull (Reg.)  
Also a few grade females.

**A. B. SMITH, Proprietor,**

Mt. Pleasant, R. F. D. No. 4, Michigan.

## NEVER AGAIN

will you be offered an opportunity to buy as much blood of Mich. Champion  
cows as you will in the complete dispersion of our herd of 45 Holstein  
cows and heifers on Dec. 4 at the farm one mile northeast of Leslie, rain or  
shine. There are only 4 full aged cows in the herd. All of breeding age are  
fresh or due this fall and winter. Several cows are bred to a son of King  
Segis Pontiac out of a 28 lb. cow. He will be sold in the sale. There are  
nine 3 yr. old heifers sired by a grandson of Pontiac Butter Boy and out of  
Flossie Grant, milk 712 lbs., butter 32.95 lbs. in 7 days. They are bred to  
DeNylander Lillie Green No. 158319 whose dam is Lillie Green Hengerveld,  
milk 747 lbs., butter 32.67 in 7 days. Sire's dam Pontiac DeNylander, milk  
750 lbs., butter 35 in 7 days. There are seven daughters of Grant Hartog Con-  
cordia DeKol No. 130818 whose dam and sire's dam are both former state  
record cows and both 30 lb. cows. Every female as well as her dam was bred  
and developed on our farm. The herd is guaranteed free from tuberculosis.  
Catalogs will be ready Nov. 20. Autos will meet all electric and steam cars  
at Leslie between 9 and 12 a. m.

Sale Starts at 12 o'clock Noon—Thursday, December 4.

**HARRY E. COVERT,**

Leslie, Mich.

## ---poultry breeders!

Start your advertising NOW, whether you  
have anything to sell right now or not, get  
your advertising in these pages  
WHERE YOU KNOW IT WILL PAY!

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

for special rates, or better still send copy, we  
will put it in type and quote you for 13, 26,  
or 52 times.

## FEED HOGS ON FEEDERS

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

FARMERS' FRIEND FEEDER CO., Bluffton, Ohio

## BREEDERS ATTENTION!

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

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

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

## TURKEYS

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

**TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE. EARLY**  
hatched, big boned, fine color and marking.  
Write for prices. Mrs. Jay Harwood, Ionia, Mich.

## PET STOCK

**BELGIAN HARES, CHOICE STOCK, 8 AND 6**  
months old, also S. C. Ancona Cockerels. Write  
for prices. Sheridan Rabbitry, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

## Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and fig-  
ure 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.



# Think It Over!



Now, Mr. Business Farmer, when you have a few hours "breathing spell" after the long, hard season just past, is the time to think it over!

Have you been driving an automobile that was not insured?

Have you risked all you own and all that is dear to you on the chance that you would be lucky enough—

—not to have a fire, theft, collision or accident?

This company, the pioneer in Michigan, has written more than 50,000 policies protecting auto owners just like you from these hazards which every man who owns or drives a car must sooner or later face.

The rates are so low in proportion to the protection given that we have repeated over and over in the columns of this weekly—

**"No Man Can Afford to Own an Automobile in Michigan Which is Not Insured Against Fire, Theft and Liability!"**

Winter-time does not lessen your need for this insurance, in fact it only increases it, as hundreds of sad experiences have proven.

## The Cost is Surprisingly Low

As thousands of our members who save from 50 to 90 per cent of what they would otherwise have to pay old-line and out-of-date stock companies, will testify.

THINK IT OVER, Mr. Business Farmer and you can arrive at but one conclusion—"the quicker I can get my car insured the better!"

Simply tell us the name and model of your car on a postal and we will see that rates are sent you at once, you involve no other obligation in writing us for this information. Address

**WM. E. ROBB, Secretary**  
**Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company**  
**HOWELL, MICHIGAN.**