

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

Vol. VII, No. 16

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1919

\$1 FOR ONE YEAR  
(3 yrs \$2; 5 yrs \$3)

## The Farmer and His Markets--Review of 1919

*Resume of World and National Conditions That Regulated the Prices of Farmers' Products*

THE YEAR just coming to a close will be a memorable one to the farmer in many respects. It was born in the vale of uncertainty, and unusual caution has marked the transactions of trade and business up to the present time. The feeling that "no man knoweth what cometh next" was pronounced not only in industrial deals but in the bargaining of farm crops. Buying of farm products for domestic consumption was mostly from hand to mouth, purchasing and contracting on a large scale being for the most part confined to foreign buyers. As a result of this condition an apparent over-supply of any product sent prices tumbling, but when a shortage loomed nervous buyers, fearful that they could not meet their contracts soon bid prices back to their former level and usually a few notches higher. Prices of farm products have been kept to an unnecessarily low level because of the lack of confidence pervading the ranks of nearly all who produced and handled them.

Notwithstanding some of the panicky manifestations of the year it has come through safely and given a fairly good account of itself. The readjustment of business to a peacetime basis has proceeded far more rapidly and satisfactorily than many thought possible. The developments of the year have been a strain upon the financial structure, but we approach the close of the year with the al-

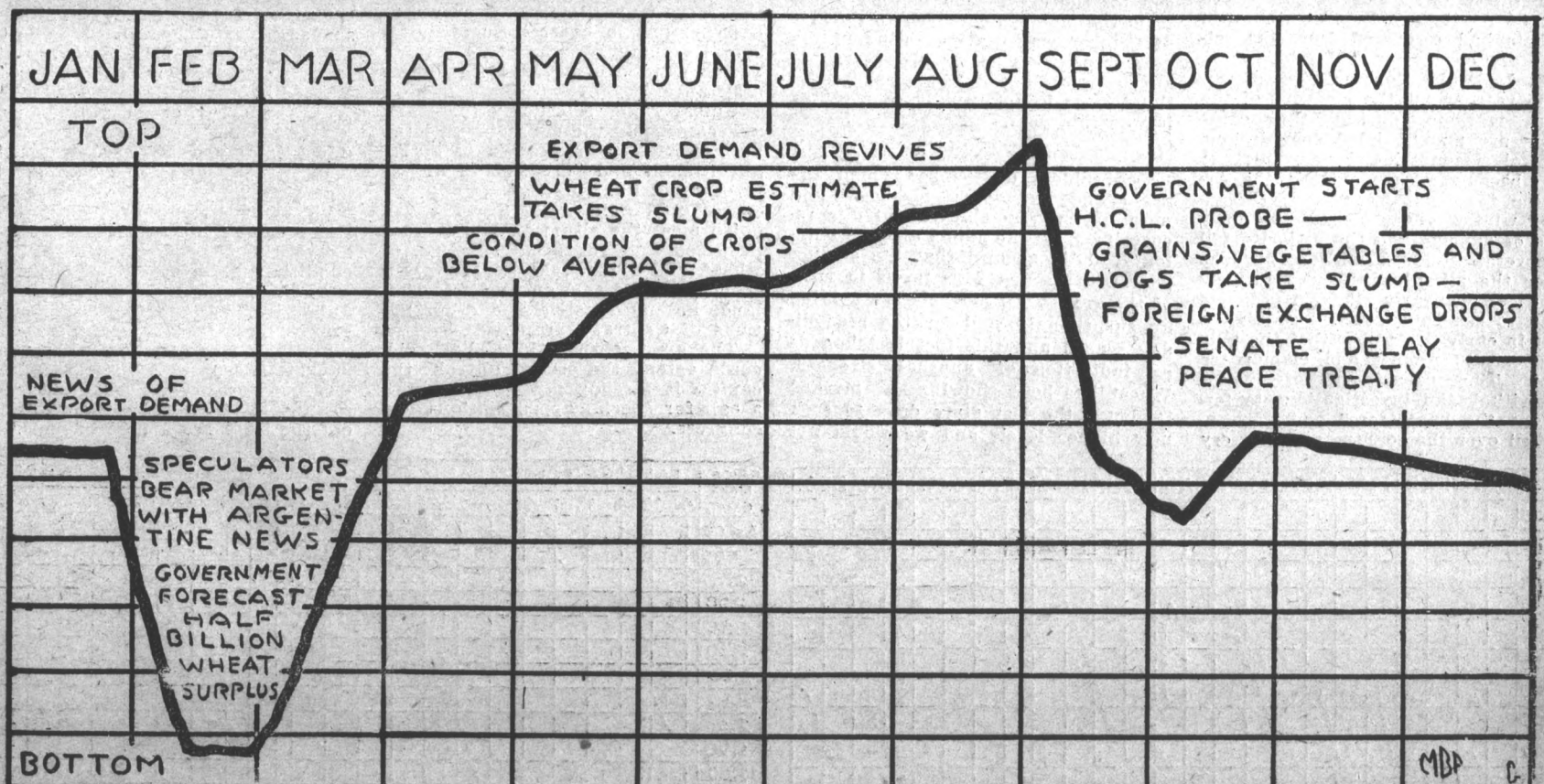
most certain knowledge that the structure can withstand almost any crisis and that panics and other financial disturbances are things of the past.

Strikes and other industrial disputes were common throughout the year. They might have been anticipated. Employers of labor might have foreseen the unrest that was sure to follow the war and provided against it by calling their men into conference and arbitrating wages and working conditions with them. But that isn't the way with human nature and because of the short-sightedness of our captains of industry there have been enormous losses from suspended manufacturing and commercial operations. But the coal strike and the steel strike and other strikes have all been adjusted to the extent that the majority of men have gone back to work, fairly well satisfied with the concessions they have gained. Business conditions in general are healthful. Good business for the business man and the manufacturer usually means good business for the farmer.

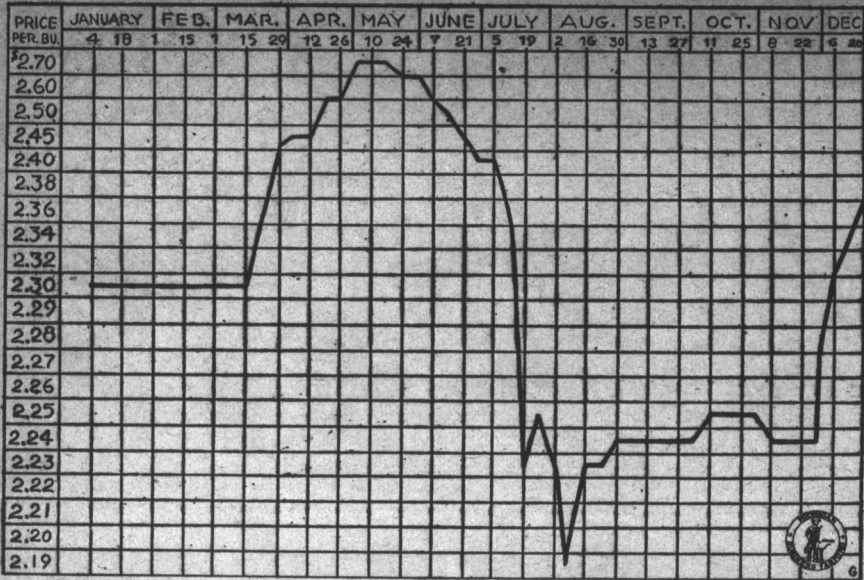
### The World Food Situation

Not long after the armistice was signed the Food Administration published a map called "The Hunger Map of Europe." Great black spots in nearly every European country told a graphic story of the want and starvation ahead of the inhabitants were they obliged to depend upon their own meagre food resources for their sustenance. It was announced that

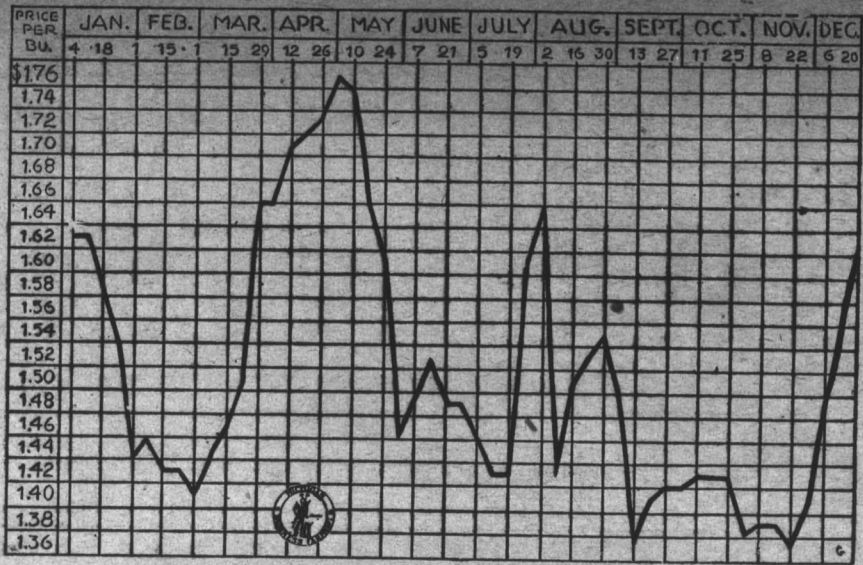
millions of people of Europe and Asia must rely upon the American food producers for the ensuing year or two. Immediately the uncertainty that followed the signing of the Armistice gave way to confidence and prices on nearly all farm products were sustained for a considerable period of time. There was great expectancy that an enormous flow of food products was about to start for foreign countries. But for various reasons this demand did not develop, at least in the proportions expected. November passed into December and the new year came without any appreciable increase in export buying. Lack of ships, high rate of exchange and rumors that the European food situation was not so bad as pictured, all had their effect to depress the markets. On top of that the newspapers all over the country began to speculate upon the "enormous losses" the government must meet because of its guaranteed price on wheat. It was freely predicted that the surplus of wheat which the government must buy would run more than a half billion bushels. The generally accepted fact that there would be a huge surplus of this grain naturally affected all other grains and near the close of the month prices on corn, oats, rye and barley began a rapid decline which continued well into February. About this time speculators began to play up the Argentine situation and declared that the foreign nations and even many domestic buyers could secure corn and wheat in



The above chart shows the general trend of the grain and hog markets during 1919. It will be noted by comparison with other charts published on subsequent pages that not all markets followed this trend exactly, but it will also be noted that the same influences charted above had an effect upon nearly every market. This chart shows clearly how very little the farmer has to do with controlling prices on his products.



**WHEAT**—Lack of supplies sent this grain to its highest point for the year during the month of May, but the harvesting of the new crop brought it down to its lowest level in August. Since then prices have been steadily on the gain, and will probably continue upward until another crop is harvested.



**RYE**—This grain responded readily all through the year to the export demand. Foreign countries are large consumers of rye flour and great quantities of this grain have gone overseas. With the price of wheat advancing, rye may be expected to follow suit.

the Argentine for a much less price than in the United States. The unseasonably warm weather contributed to the decline, and the government's delay in announcing its future plans for the control of hog prices had a tendency to weaken corn. All these conditions were used with good effect by speculators to bear down the markets, and for a time they succeeded admirably. The first chart gives a true picture of what happened to the grains during the latter part of January and February and shows how they gradually recovered their former strength and climbed to new high levels for the year.

**Markets Gain Strength**

In our issue of February 22nd, we said: "We have been advising farmers for a couple of months to be patient and wait the turn of the tide that will surely come in most markets. But we realize that there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue and farmers will become anxious over the prospects. We are unable to account for the slowness with which trade picks up following the removal of export restrictions. Unless there is a radical change for the better in the markets within the next thirty days, we too, will begin to lose faith in the situation and come to the conclusion that somebody has been "ham-stringing" us all. But we expect that change to come; we expect it to come soon; and when it does come we expect prices on such products as are in demand for export to steadily increase."

The chart on page 1 shows that the "radical change" came in almost exactly thirty days and at the beginning of April nearly all the grain markets had recovered from the setbacks of February and March.

**H. O. L. Probe Forces Prices Down**

The reasons for the recovery of the grain markets during the early spring are many. Food commissions of foreign countries began buying; ships became more plentiful; the Argentine argument wore itself threadbare; winter wheat began to show signs of damage and the estimate fell by several hundred million bushels. Under the stimulus of these influences prices on nearly all farm products began to soar and reached so high a point in early September that the public began to protest and clamor for relief. The department of justice forthwith began investigations to ferret out the "profiteers" and newspapers all over the country set up a cry

against the "high cost of living." The packers said food prices were too high; they discontinued their purchases for a few days and hogs took a drop of \$4 to \$6 per cwt. within less than a week's time. Corn followed suit. Oats and rye were in sympathy. For thirty days there was a veritable stampede in the grain markets. Corn dropped from \$2.05 a bushel to \$1.55; oats from 81 to 72 cents; rye from \$1.54 to \$1.41. As explained elsewhere in this issue the increasingly high rate of exchange began to cause a falling off in exports and the failure of the United States

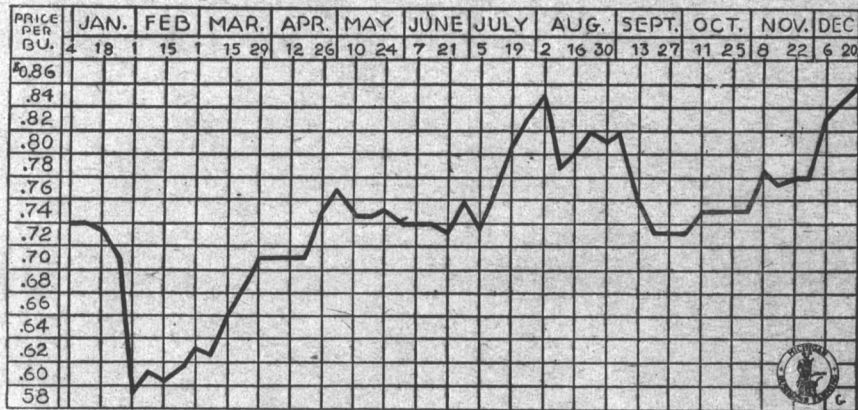
be surprised to see this grain selling at close to its previous high record long before the new crop is harvested. Judging from the recent advances in this market it is hard to believe that the removal of the wheat guarantee in June will have anything but a stimulating effect upon the market. There may be a temporary decline, but we must remember that a very large part of the crop has already been moved and that what remains is hardly sufficient to take care of the demands that will be made upon it. As wheat advances the other grains, it is safe to assume, will follow suit

**New Law Provides Credit Expansion**

A bill to allow exporters to discount their bills of sale to foreign countries with the Federal Reserve Bank has just passed both houses of congress. It opens the way for an immense expansion of credit, just what Europe needs in order to buy freely in this country. "The day the bill passed," says the Rosenbaum Review, "France bought close to 2,000,000 bushels of oats and wheat taking the latter at the Gulf and the oats mainly at New York \* \* \* The end of the bull markets in grain is not yet in sight, and provisions will start upward shortly. If Europe can buy as much hog meat as it needs there will be a great shortage in this country. Further, the Review says:

"Think this over: Wheat crop of the United States this year one of the largest on record. Guaranteed price \$2.26 for No. 1 red and hard winter and No. 1 northern at Chicago. The average price this season will be the highest, on record. Grain Corporation has resold around 40,000,000 bushels or more wheat to mills from its accumulated stocks within 5 months of harvest in the face of the largest movement from farms on record. The requirements of Europe seem to be limited by their ability to pay for the grain. History shows that the highest prices immediately follow a war.

"To increase the price of the 1919 wheat crop, there is the prospect of a short yield in 1920 in the United States. The government December returns showed 38,770,000 acres seeded to winter wheat, or 11,719,000 acres less than the record area in the fall of 1918 and is the smallest since 1914. Of the total area seeded this fall, around 9,000,000 acres or 25 per cent are reported heavily infested with Hessian fly. Winter killing is likely to be severe. Rye, the other bread grain showed a total of 5,530,000 acres or 1,702,000 less than last year. Condition of winter wheat is 85.2 against 98.5 last year and the lowest on record with three exceptions. Only three times has the July condition been above the December. In 1917 the condition of winter wheat for the harvest of 1918 was 79.3 while in July 25.22 bu. per acre with an average yield of 15.2 bu. per acre. A yield in 1920 of that quantity would suggest a crop of 588,000,000 bushels, but for every 1,000,000 acres abandoned it will be necessary to out the total 15,000,000 bushels."



**OATS**—This market was the least affected by the placing of the new crop on the market. The 1919 crop was way short and except for occasional declines the trend of this market has been gradually upward.

Senate to come to an agreement on the peace treaty delaying the extension of credits to those countries which wanted our products, only aggravated the situation. Another important reason for the great drop in food prices from the first of September to the first of October was the marketing of the new crops. This nearly always causes an easier feeling in the markets tho the decline is not usually so great as it was this year.

**Markets Again Regain Their Strength**

The middle of October found the grain and live stock markets, and most of the vegetables and fruits recovering from the slump and the opinion is quite general that the coming year will see new high levels in most of the grains. All markets are holding up surprisingly well for the pre-holiday season and this fact is taken as an indication of unusual strength. Wheat has been showing a marked tendency the last sixty days to seek new higher levels and we would not

and farmers may expect a steady advance in all grain prices.

**What of the Future**

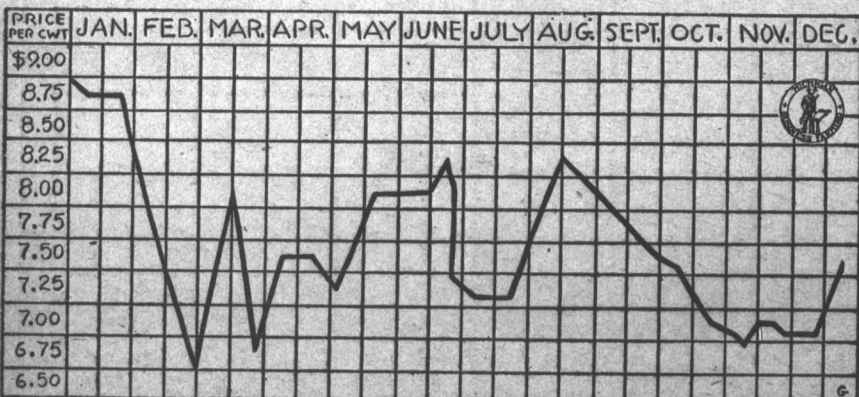
According to Herbert Hoover, former food administrator, "starvation faces from fifteen to twenty million persons in central Europe outside Germany unless some quick means can be discovered for their assistance."

Unless relief is quickly furnished government in the countries affected he predicted a breakdown of stable government and "creation of another cesspool like Russia."

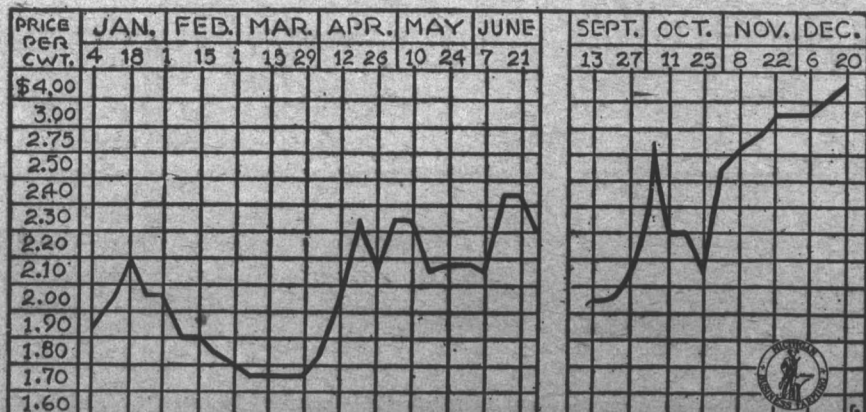
**Would Sell Grain Surplus**

To meet the situation Mr. Hoover proposed that the great surplus of wheat and flour held by the grain corporation be sold on credit to Finland, Poland, Austria and other nations of Central Europe.

The grain corporation, he said, could extend the credits out of the capital it already possesses without a call for special appropriations by congress.



**BEANS**—Note that beans followed other markets when they plunged downward in February and March, but that they did not wholly recover their former strength. The chart shows an upward trend in beans during December, and as we go to press this strength is becoming more marked.



**POTATOES**—Being a perishable crop potatoes have not been governed so closely by the influences affecting the grains. The trend of the potato market since the opening of the season the first of October has been decidedly upward and even higher prices are anticipated. But it is an uncertain market.

# Beet Growers Ask for 50-50 Split of Profits

Committee Rejects Plan for Flat \$15 Contract as Farmers Entitled to more at Present Sugar Price

AT A RECENT meeting of the committee named by the sugar beet growers to represent them in a conference with the sugar manufacturers for the purpose of drawing up a new contract on the 1920 crop, it was definitely decided not to ask for a flat \$15 rate. Two reasons were given for this. The first one was that the growers had no positive information that the manufacturers could afford to pay that rate in case sugar prices declined and it was the unanimous sentiment of the committee that nothing should be done to cripple the manufacturers or prevent them from making a fair return on their investment. The second reason was that the flat \$15 rate would not give the farmer a fair share of the profits derived from sugar at its present wholesale price and that no matter how much the consumer might have to pay for sugar the farmer would receive no benefit from the increase.

Various plans were presented by members of the committee all looking to a fair division of the profits. The proposal to adopt a sliding scale based on both the percentage of sugar contained in the beets and the wholesale price was rejected because of the well known difficulties encountered in making a test of the beets satisfactory to both producer and manufacturer. This is the plan that is followed in California, and is considered the only thoroughly equitable one, but the time does not seem ripe for its re-introduction here in Michigan. Some day when the beet growers are thoroughly organized we may hope that they will be in a position to have their inspectors at every loading station and secure a correct test of their beets and share in the proceeds of the higher test beets. Under the previous and present arrangements between farmer and manufacturer there has been no incentive to grow high test beets, but we predict that the time will come when the beet and sugar industry of this state will depend for its very existence upon the production of beets high in sugar content. The abnormally high prices will serve as a stimulus to a greater production of both cane and beet sugar and some day we shall have to reckon against over-production and low prices. When this time comes the Michigan sugar beet with its low content of 12 to 15 per cent sugar cannot compete with the California beet nor the Cuba cane. New methods of fertilization and cultivation will have to be employed to increase the sugar content of Michigan beets else they will be put out of the running. When this time comes the manufacturers will have to make it an incentive for the farmers to grow higher test beets.

But to return to our story. The members of the committee reported that they had held mass meetings in their respective territory a few days previously and that the unanimous

| Wholesale Sugar Price | Total Value of Ton of Beets Testing 14% | Farmer Wants | Manufacturers' Portion |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|------------------------|
| 9c                    | \$25.20                                 | \$12.00      | \$13.20                |
| 10                    | 28.00                                   | 13.40        | 14.60                  |
| 11                    | 30.80                                   | 14.80        | 16.00                  |
| 12                    | 33.60                                   | 16.20        | 17.40                  |
| 13                    | 36.40                                   | 17.60        | 18.40                  |
| 14                    | 39.20                                   | 19.00        | 20.20                  |
| 15                    | 42.00                                   | 20.40        | 21.60                  |

## Sugar Supply of 1920 not Equal to Demand

The latest information to be had on the probable supply and demand for sugar in 1920 is contained in the following letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The total world sugar production for the season of 1919 which just began a few months ago, and will end late in 1920, is estimated at about 16,600,000 long tons, which is 279,000 tons more than we produced last year. These are totals given by Willett & Gray, quoted from the most authentic sources. For the season of 1914-15, the world production was estimated at 18,532,000 long tons, or nearly 2,000,000 more than was produced last year or expected to be produced during the current season. The principal shortage is in the beet crop of Europe. About the time of the outbreak of the war, Europe was finishing the beet sugar season, which resulted in a production of 8,243,000 tons. The average production of European beet sugar for the five years ending in the summer of 1914, was about 7,400,000, while the prospective output for 1919-20 is given as 8,469,000. A long ton is 2,240 pounds. So much for the world situation.

"Sugar production in the regions from which the United States gets its supply has increased greatly since the outbreak of the war. The principal source is Cuba. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the United States received 5,489,000,000

pounds of sugar from Cuba; 1,216,000,000 from Hawaii; 703,000,000 from Porto Rico; and 211,000,000 from the Philippine Islands, also, 136,000,000 from other sources outside of the United States, making a total import of 7,755,000,000 pounds. The net supply for that year amounted to 8,727,000,000 pounds. In the year before the net supply was only 8,090,000,000 pounds. Cuba's production for the current year is now estimated at over 9,000,000 pounds, some of which would naturally be bought by other countries besides the United States. The Sugar Equalization Board estimates a great increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States. This Department, however, has no definite figures on sugar consumption. The supply, however, seems without doubt larger than it was early in the war.

"In considering the short supply in the world compared with before the war, we should take into account possible changes in purchasing power. It is hardly to be expected that the European countries, which have suffered heavily from the war, would be ready to purchase as much sugar as they were accustomed to use before the war. International exchange, also, affects the purchasing power of the European countries in buying sugar abroad.—Frank Andrews, Chief Division of Crop Records, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## U. S. to Continue Sugar Control

Congress has voted to continue federal control of sugar prices for another year. M.B.F. has advised the Sugar Equalization Board of the new contract terms Michigan growers are asking, and has urged that the wholesale price be fixed high enough to allow the farmers a fair price under this contract.

sentiment of the growers was that they did not care to grow beets another year under the old contract. Farmers in all sections of the sugar beet counties reported to the committee that they intended to withhold their signatures from any contract unless approved by the committee.

It is probable that the committee represents eighty to ninety per cent of the beet growers and that any arrangement made between it and the approval of the growers.

The plan which the committee finally adopted as the basis of the

contract they will suggest to the manufacturers was presented by Mr. C. E. Ackerman, of Durand. It provides, first, for a fixed minimum price of \$12, based on sugar at nine cents or less per pound. The manufacturers claim that beets this year will test 14 per cent or higher. A ton of 14 per cent beets would be worth \$25.20 with sugar at 9 cents.

Twelve dollars of this would go to the farmer; \$15.20 would be the manufacturer's portion. As sugar advances in price from the 9 cent basis, the plan contemplates that the increase shall be shared equally between manufacturer and farmer. The accompanying table shows how each increase of one cent per pound of sugar would increase the farmer's return per ton of beets. At the present price of sugar the farmer would receive for next year's beets \$16.20, under the plan adopted by the committee, or \$1.20 per ton more than the flat \$15 rate would bring him.

The manufacturers are to be invited to a conference to be called in the very near future and they will be asked to recognize the reasonableness of the farmers' request for a greater share of the profits derived from the sale of their product, and draw up a new contract along the plan outlined above. There will be no suggestion of force or coercion on the part of the committee. It will merely be presenting the practically unanimous opinion of the sugar beet growers whose very numbers are an obstacle in the way of their meeting the manufacturers en masse or individually. The manufacturers will be advised that the growers are willing to accept a contract this year that will give them cost of production plus a fair share of the profits. If the manufacturers do not wish to be fair and present the farmers with such a contract, there is no law under the heavens that can compel the farmers to accept a lesser contract.

The entire state press will be invited to attend this conference. The farmers will as usual place all their cards on the table and they want the public to see them and be the judge of whether their request for a better contract is just and reasonable. The farmers wish to keep entirely within both the civil and moral law in their negotiations with the manufacturers and they are willing that the public shall also be the judge of this. They intend to show that the new scale of prices which they seek will encourage greater production, thereby relieving the shortage and benefitting all concerned.

There is plenty of time in which to sign up contracts for next year's acreage and farmers are urged to withhold their plans on next year's acreage until after the committee meets with the manufacturers. Many farmers declare they will turn to some other crop, but we are sure that they will find sugar beets a profitable crop under the proposed contract.

## Campbell Noses into First Place again with Baker Hot on his Heels

THE RACE is getting hot. Two weeks ago Campbell led all contenders, with Simpson running second and Baker third. Last week Simpson dropped to third place, Baker took first and Campbell second. Then the "Campbellites" got busy and showered us with enough votes to restore Campbell to the lead and drop Baker to second place. As we go to press the majority of votes coming in seem to favor Baker. Nathan P. Simpson is getting all sorts of votes and bouquets from all parts of the state and we predict that he is going to be a close contender for first place. Of course, Mr. Simpson says he is not a candidate, and Herb Baker says he wants to go back to the Senate, but we imagine that any of the gentlemen on the ballot would accept the nomination for governor if tendered to them on a silver platter with trimmings attached.

The federated committee of the farm organizations is to meet very soon now to map out their program

and name men to lead the farmers to victory in the next campaign. It is very important that they have a strong expression of the views of the farmers, and we expect to lay before them the result of our straw

ballot. We do not expect that the Committee will be entirely guided by the result of our straw vote, but it will serve to point out to them the several candidates who are strong and those who are weak.

### Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

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

M .....  
 Will you support any good farmer candidate named by the legislative committee of the farm organizations? .....  
 If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Thousands of our readers have not yet voted. It costs nothing but a two cent postage stamp to cast your vote and it may mean the selection of the man whom you most desire to see elected. We are well pleased with the interest shown thus far but we urge those who have not acted to clip out the coupon AT ONCE. If you renew your subscription or write us upon any matter be sure to include your vote with your letter. Below are some of the expressions of opinions from readers upon the governorship matter:

My first choice, Herbert F. Baker; second, Chase Osborn; third, L. Whitney Watkins; fourth, Jas. Helme, or I will stand back of any candidate in your list.—W. R. S., Sterling

"Enclosed you will find ballot marked for Milo D. Campbell for governor. Two votes for him at our house. We think your paper just great. Wishing you all the best season's greetings.—Jos. E. R., Sebening, Mich.

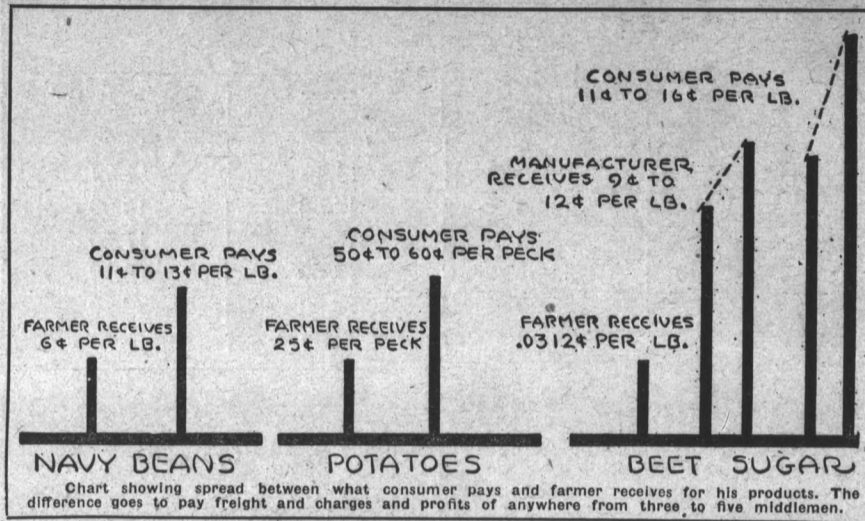
# Fair-Price Committee Gives Farmer Hearing

## Detroit Price Regulating Body Discloses Ignorance of Farmers' Costs and Trials

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Allan P. Cox, chief assistant prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, the editor of Michigan Business Farming was permitted to appear before the Detroit Fair-Price committee last Wednesday and present evidence to disprove certain statements which were given out to the public several weeks ago by a member of the committee. These statements were published in a Detroit newspaper and formed the basis of an article that was printed in the Dec. 6th issue of M. B. F.

This Fair-Price committee came into being at the behest of the Detroit council. It is composed of seven or eight wholesale and retail merchants, a member of the dairy and food department, and a member of the women's clubs of the city. The work of the committee is under the direct control of the prosecuting attorney of Wayne county. The committee attempts to recommend a maximum plane of prices on food commodities under which the average wholesaler and retailer can do business. Any merchant caught selling at prices above those published by the committee is technically guilty of profiteering. One objection that has been raised against the committee by the people of Detroit is that the prices it announces are higher than many retailers are charging and that this fact encourages those who sell below that price to immediately raise their prices to the level recommended by the committee, which, if true naturally raises the cost of living. The committee argues, however, that the publication of its prices induces merchants who can sell under that level to use these prices to draw business to their stores and that the resulting competition forces high-price merchants to reduce their prices accordingly.

Be that as it may the majority personnel of the committee make it peculiarly sensitive to attacks upon the wholesale and retail business in general and there has been altogether too great a readiness to shift the blame for the high cost of living upon the shoulders of the farmer. We found certain members of the committee quick to resent any suggestions that the blame for the high cost of foodstuffs lay upon the cumbersome and expensive methods of distributing this food. One member, the president of a chain-store company asked this question: "Do



you believe that those who have their money invested in the marketing of this food should be done away with. That would be depriving them of their bread and butter, and that would be a class measure." Our reply to this was: "Your chairman has already emphasized the necessity of eliminating all extra expense and reducing profits to a minimum in getting this food from the producer to the consumer. If we found that these men of whom you speak are not essential in the efficient and economical distribution of food, would you argue that the consumer should carry them along and pay toll to them." To which question he made no reply.

Below are extracts from the arguments we presented to this committee in defense of the farmer:

"I am here to say to you that the statements emanating from this committee about the farmer are ninety per cent false and 100 per cent misleading and by the rules of the square deal should be corrected. I think I see how it happens that unfair things are said about the farmer. You retailers and wholesalers gather here to fix the responsibility for profiteering if there be profiteering. Mr. Retailer says, 'It is the wholesaler who is profiteering.' Mr. Wholesaler denies the allegation, but since someone must be charged with the crime, it is laid up against the farmer who is not present and cannot speak for himself.

"You have heard it said that the farmer feeds the world. Food is life and life is everything. But how

lightly does the average consumer look upon this most essential commodity. How indignant he is when the price of butte and eggs advances. Motor cars may double and triple in price, but all is well. Theatre tickets may advance fifty per cent but the public does not complain. Even clothes, fashionable clothes, twenty per cent of which is material and the balance style, can scale the ladder of high prices to dizzy heights and the consumer pays the bill and goes blithely on his or her way. But, my friends, a proportionate advance in the prices of foods is a matter to call down the condemnation of the press and public and arouse the minions of the law to a frenzy of investigation. Yet, you folks know that food constitutes the minor part of the family budget. Frequently a month's rent is much more than the total cost of the month's supply of food. I cite these things to you merely to show that you ought to have a better understanding of the cost of producing and be less critical of the farmer who grows the things that keep your body and soul together. And I ask that you give the figures and facts I present to you careful thought and consideration so that the next time you are tempted to criticize the farmer you will be a little more charitable in your conclusions.

"Now, I want to make a very broad statement. It is this. The farmer, as a rule receives less than sixty cents of the dollar which you consumers spend for his products. Where the rest goes, I am not pre-

pared to say. Nor do I intend to insinuate that the gentlemen who are present here this afternoon engaged in the wholesale or retail grocery business are profiteering. I do not intend to say they are because I do not know and that is precisely the reason why I am asking you to refrain from making any further public statements concerning the farmers' profits, because it is a subject of which you know very little." **The Spread Between Producer and Consumer**

A large chart similar to that reproduced here was exhibited to the committee showing the spread between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays for his food. For some reason or other the simple truths revealed by this chart aroused the ire of one J. C. Cusick, head of the Superior Wholesale Company, who charged that we were attempting to arouse the consumer against the wholesaler and retailer. He challenged the correctness of the figures and declared that there was no place in Michigan where potatoes could have been bought from the farmers the middle of November for \$1 per bushel. He accused us of distorting the truth and made such bitter attacks upon the farmers as to call forth the opinion of the writer that if his remarks reflected the opinion of the entire committee we were forced to the opinion that the committee was trying to protect the interests of the wholesalers and retailers instead of the consumers of Detroit. Be it said, however, that all other members of the committee were courteous in their attitude and seemed to take a genuine interest in the facts present. Mr. Cox said: "Granting that all you say is true, what is your plan for reducing the cost of distributing this food?" "That," we replied, "is a problem altogether too great for this committee to solve. It is a problem which will try the skill of the nation's best experts, but it is a problem that will eventually be solved. No plan that we might suggest here today would find favor in the eyes of this committee because the majority of them are opposed to a change in present methods and when the problem is solved it will mean that some of the men who are here today must go into some other line of business. Roughly speaking, however, the solution of the problem lies in groups of organized consumers dealing direct with groups of organizer producers."

## High Rate of Exchange Means Lower Prices to American Producers.

THE ACCOMPANYING article was submitted to us by the American Ass'n of Meat Packers. It is evidently offered in partial explanation of the drop in hog prices. Whether or not it constitutes the principal or even an important reason for the decline, it does contain much information of interest to farmers.

IT MAY SEEM a far cry from a decline in sterling exchange values to an American farmer's hog, but the connection is very real and the drop in the exchange value has cost the farmers of this country millions of dollars.

This is how it came about: Before the armistice, and for several months thereafter, the food purchases of the Allied governments were controlled by the United States Food Administration. While this arrangement was in effect, liberal credits were extended by this government to the Allies. The exchange value of Allied money was thus supported.

But last March the control was withdrawn, and free trading was resumed.

England bought heavily—very heavily, especially pork products. Other countries did likewise, but the case of England is notable.

This heavy buying was reflected during the spring and early summer by high prices for American hogs. The farmer, in a sense, was the direct

beneficiary of British buying. At the time these English orders were taken, a pound sterling was worth perhaps a little more than four dollars and seventy cents. The packers, who generally received for their products sixty-day bills or drafts on London, counted that these bills, payable in sterling, would bring just four dollars and seventy cents per British pound sterling.

It is common practice to sell these bills to bankers at a discount, so that the proceeds may be used immediately in the packing business.

The first of the bills on London were bought by the bankers at something like the price expected by the packers. But when additional bills on London were offered for sale, it was found that the exchange value of the pound sterling had decreased,

and the bills worth less than had been calculated. In other words, the packers had set a price on their products and taken bills on London in payment. Then, when they sold these bills, the money realized was less than the price at which they had thought they were selling the goods.

### Pork Per Lb. Vs. Pork Per £

Here is a very simple illustration of how it worked.

Suppose the packers were selling some product at thirty cents a pound and were taking sixty-day London bills in payment. Then suppose that by the time they sold these bills this form of exchange had declined six per cent (from \$4.70 to \$4.42.) This means that the packers would receive for their products nearly two cents a pound less than the price at which they had intended to sell them.

And the exchange value of sterling continued to decline.

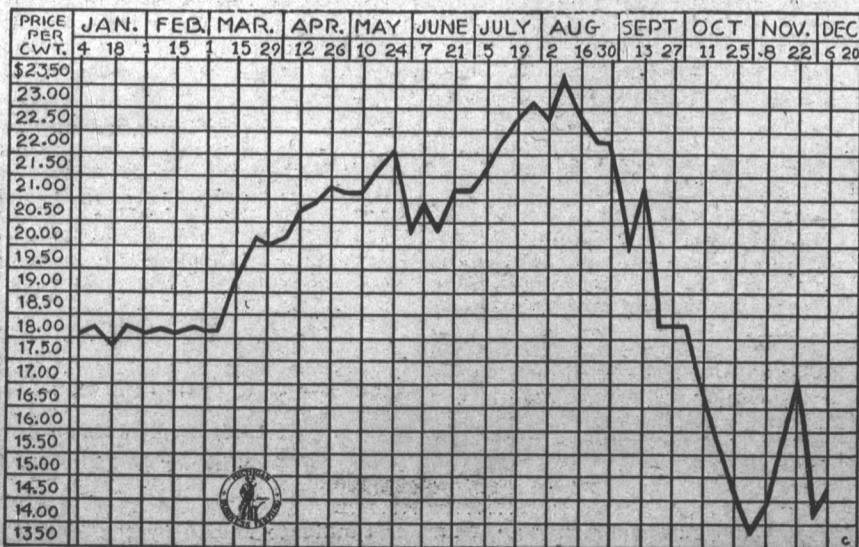
So the packers did a very natural thing. To compensate for the falling exchange value, they raised the price of their products in England.

### A Race Between Prices and Exchange

This worked all right for a time. Prices mounted steadily as sterling declined.

Then the compensating system broke down. There was two reasons why it did so.

England had bought very heavily; (Continued on page 11)



What happened to the hog market in 1919. The chart does not show the break in the market during the week ending Dec. 13th when hogs dropped to \$12.50.

# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS URGE TREATY RATIFICATION

Nearly forty prominent California Republicans joined in sending the following telegram to Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at the meeting of the Committee in Washington on December 9, 1919:

"The undersigned Republicans of California concerned for their party and their country, respectfully urge upon you and other members of the Republican National Committee the necessity for the immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty and the duty which rests upon you as the present official representatives of our party to urge the Republican senators to recede from their refusal to pass the treaty without amendments or reservations of such character as substantially to alter its character and to require its resubmission to our allies and to Germany.

"The defeat of the treaty and a separate peace with Germany will be a betrayal of our allies and a victory for Germany. It will mean a continuance of the present chaotic conditions in Europe, with indescribable suffering there and certain reaction here.

"The responsibility for this if the treaty fails cannot be shifted or concealed. It will rest upon the majority of the Republican senators, and, through them, upon the party and the issue, which should not be a party one, will be made so.

"We are confident that the vast majority of the Republicans in this state at least are in favor of the treaty and that the position of the Republican senators will seriously damage the party."

## TEN MILLIONS LOANED TO FARMERS IN NOVEMBER

During the month of November, 1919, an aggregate of \$10,689,965 was loaned to 3,352 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$2,107,100, the Federal Land Bank of Houston following with \$1,409,245. The other banks closed loans in November as follows: Spokane, \$1,315,600; Louisville, \$1,036,600; New Orleans, \$880,450; Omaha, \$723,700; Wichita, \$635,500; St. Louis, \$620,970; Columbia, \$570,100; Baltimore, \$505,500; Springfield, \$463,300; Berkeley, \$421,900.

On November 30, 1919, there were

operating in the United States 3,890 Farm Loan Associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 106,929 farmer borrowers as of that date, amounted to \$282,007,781. During November, 8,215 applications were received asking for \$29,324,460. During the same period 6,410 loans were approved, amounting to \$20,763,905.

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

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Spokane     | \$37,610,220 |
| St. Paul    | 37,490,100   |
| Omaha       | 36,855,390   |
| Houston     | 31,408,401   |
| Wichita     | 24,597,400   |
| St. Louis   | 22,217,250   |
| Louisville  | 19,936,700   |
| New Orleans | 19,548,380   |
| Columbia    | 15,012,595   |
| Berkeley    | 15,000,800   |
| Baltimore   | 11,433,800   |
| Springfield | 10,896,745   |

Up to November 30, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to \$15,213,719.64. Of this amount all but \$230,671.90, or 1 and 5-10 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$124,935.38 represents installments which had only become due during the month.

## LIVINGSTON FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

The organization of the Livingston County Federal Loan association has been perfected and the following officers elected:

President—Joseph D. Stackable, Pickney; vice president, Rex Gorton, Howell; secretary and treasurer, Irwin N. Ball, Hamburg. Board of Directors—Joseph N. Stackable, W. F. Shehan, T. P. McClear, of Pinckney, Rex Gorton and W. E. Allen of South Lyon. Loan Committee—W. F. Shehan, Rex Gorton and W. E. Allen.

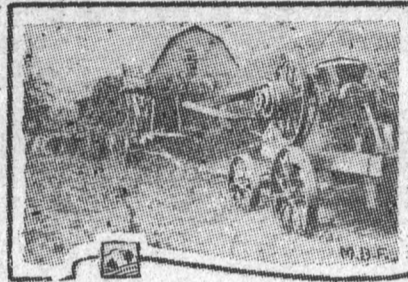
## INGHAM THRESHING GROUP CELEBRATES FINE YEAR

A banquet was served in connection with the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Threshing corporation and their families here in the Community hall, Dec. 8. There were 102 in attendance to enjoy the oyster supper and the program which followed.

Reports were given showing that the Bath and DeWitt Mutual Threshing company had commenced operations July 18, 1919, and had threshed 2,000 acres of grain and beans to the amount of 36,658 bushels, of

grain and 6,425 bushels of beans. The corporation has a membership of 35 stockholders. There are 50 shares of \$100 each and at the close of the threshing season the stockholders declared a dividend of 30 per cent on their stock.

F. T. Smith and Monty Ellsworth are the managers. The officers are: president, Will Stadel, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet; secretary, J. J. Slaughter, J.; treasurer Fred Wildt.



C. W. BRUNGER, of Bellaire, Michigan, has sent the above picture of a scene showing the work of the co-operative threshing association of farmers in the vicinity of Bellaire. Enthusiastic reports have been sent in of the success of this organization.

## CORN SHOW DATE JANUARY 28

County Agent J. V. Sheap has sent out score cards for the Jackson county Corn Show to be held at the store of Reid & Carlton, Jan. 23 and 24. Exhibitors may obtain cards from the county agent in advance of the show, in order that they may know how to select their corn with a better understanding in regard to the points on which it will be judged.

There will be a class for each variety of corn and ten ears of corn will constitute an entry. Exhibitors may enter all classes if they desire to do so. It is urged by the county agent that they get their samples in without delay, as they will probably be in better condition than if kept in a corn crib.

At the last Jackson county corn show some excellent corn was exhibited and it was later taken to the state at Lansing, and the result was that most of the prizes went to this county.

## Ogemaw Livestock Association

About thirty of the farmers of Ogemaw county met at the Farm Bureau office at West Branch, Saturday, December 6, and formed a Livestock Improvement Association. Ogemaw county is well spotted with pure bred stock and it is the intention of the Improvement Association to boost the breeding of pure bloods.

## HURON COUNTY AND IOWA LAND VALUES COMPARED

As a comparison in the price of Huron county land with that of some of our other states, we quote the following extract from a letter received by G. E. Everingham, of Sebawaing, from John B. Smith, who recently went to Waverly, Iowa, to take charge of the agricultural department of the sugar plant at that place. It is worth reading:

"Was a little disappointed with the Iowa country when I first landed here. The country around Waverly is something like the Bad Axe country, slightly hilly. Hills are sand or sandy loam and the low spots are black sand or sandy loam usually with cold sandy bottom. However, there are some very good clay loam spots. All the river bottoms here seem to be sandy bottoms and they sure have plenty of creeks and rivers. Last week I worked up through about 70 miles north and 100 miles west of here. I made the swing around that section and there I found the Iowa lands you hear about. Land around Waverly is selling at \$250 to \$450 per acre, but north and west of here it sells for \$250 to \$600 per acre. I was over an eighty at a place called Bode. Party could sell for \$600 per acre and I could duplicate the same farm in Michigan at \$175 per acre or less. I am certain that it would be less. The land around Sebawaing is just as good as any I have seen out here, and I believe that I have seen some of their best. Their corn here this year averaged about 40 bushels per acre and beets around 8 tons. Sebawaing territory had them beaten 50 per cent this year on corn and almost 400 per cent on beets.—Sebawaing Blade.

## "Am Not a Candidate"—Helme

I note you have my name on your ballot for Governor and I acknowledge your request for a biography. Please take my name off the ballot as I would be an impractical candidate. Barring political revolutions the next Governor of Michigan will be nominated at the Republican primaries, next August. I could not be nominated on that ticket and I could not be elected on the Democratic ticket. So it would be useless to vote for me. I would not accept a nomination for Governor on any ticket. Thanking you for the compliment of suggesting my name.—J. W. Helme, Adrian Mich.

# Excess Wool Profits Apportionment by U. S. Involves Five Distinct Steps

THE Department of Agriculture is receiving inquiries from wool growers of the country concerning the progress made in winding up the affairs of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board. The work involves four distinct steps or activities and it seems probable that fifth will be necessary.

The first step is to secure, on forms furnished by the department, sworn reports from the 3,686 country dealers and the 179 distributing centers dealers to whom the War Industries Board issued permits to deal in wool of the 1918 clip.

The second involves the auditing of these reports, in detail, to determine whether the methods pursued and the profits made are in accordance with the regulations.

The third is the collection of excess profits from those persons or firms whose reports, after auditing, show that such excess profits were made. As rapidly as they are received by the department, all remittances for excess profits are being deposited as a special fund in the Treasury of the United States.

The fourth is a careful analysis of each report which shows excess profit with a view to work out the fairest possible method of distributing

such profits. After this is done, the department proposes to disburse the excess profits by check of its own disbursing officer drawn on the Treasurer of the United States.

The fifth step will be an audit, in the field, of the books and records of dealers whose reports for any reason seem to make this course advisable.

The first division of the work has been very nearly completed. A relatively small number of approved dealers have failed to make reports, and it is believed that the transactions of many of these were so small as to be practically negligible.

The department has not yet taken drastic measures to obtain the outstanding reports, but is ready to take whatever action may be necessary to enforce compliance with the regulations.

It has been discovered that several hundred wool dealers carried on their business as usual during 1918 without securing permits. As the names of these dealers have been ascertained, they have been required to furnish reports similar in all respects to those required from permit holders and to pay over their excess profits whenever it appears that they have made more than the regulations allowed. In other words, they are not allowed to derive any advantage

from having operated in ignorance or violation of the regulations. The discovery of many of these unauthorized dealers was impossible until the reports of the 179 dealers in distributing centers were audited, since the entire wool clip of the country eventually passed through their hands and was itemized on their books either as purchases or consignments.

The second division of the work, that of auditing the reports received, is progressing as rapidly as the force available will permit, and the collection of excess profits proceeds as the audit of each separate case is completed. Many of these individual reports contain a record of thousands of transactions and the auditing process is correspondingly slow. Until the audits of the reports of approved dealers are completed, the department will not be able to complete its list of unauthorized dealers. This fact will delay the completion of the collection of excess profits.

As rapidly as excess profits are received from any dealer they are apportioned to the individual growers to the extent to which their identity is disclosed, but the actual payments are being withheld until the collection of excess profits is more nearly completed, in order that practically

all the growers may receive their checks at approximately the same time.

The reports of many country dealers show no excess profits. Relatively small amounts of excess were made by most of the others and the refunds to individual growers will, in many cases, be very small. In other cases, the refunds will amount in the aggregate, to several cents per pound upon all the wool which the dealer handled.

The greater part of all excess profits appears to have accumulated in the hands of certain distributing center dealers who purchased largely through direct agencies in producing sections. Many of the distributing center dealers, who handled wools on consignment only and whose profits were necessarily limited to the commissions paid by the government, appear to have no excess. In the discussion of this subject in the press, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the wool clip of the country is so-called territory wool from the western and Pacific Coast States, which was handled almost exclusively on consignment, and therefore furnishes no opportunity for the accumulation of excess profits has, to some extent at least, been overlooked.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 27, 1919

Published every Saturday by the  
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
Mt. Clemens, MichiganGRANT SLOCUM... President and Contributing Editor  
FORREST LORD... Vice-President and Editor  
GEO. M. SLOCUM... Secretary-Treasurer and Publisher  
ASSOCIATESFrank R. Schalck... Assistant Business Manager  
Verne E. Burnett... Managing Editor  
C. W. Freudenthal... Circulation Manager  
Frank M. Weber... Plant Superintendent  
M. D. Lamb... Auditor  
Milton Grinnell... Art Department  
Mabel Clare Ladd... Women's and Children's Dep't.  
William E. Brown... Legal Department

ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three Years, 156 Issues... \$2.00  
Five Years, 260 Issues... \$3.00Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14  
lines to the column inch, 764 lines to page.  
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer  
special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and  
poultry; write us for them.OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS  
We respectfully ask our readers to favor  
our advertisers when possible. Their  
catalogs and prices are cheerfully sent  
free, and we guarantee you against loss  
providing you say when writing or ordering  
from them, "I saw your ad. in my  
Michigan Business Farming."

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

## A Happy New Year to You.

IF ANYTHING happened to the world on the day the end was predicted to come, we haven't been advised of the fact. In these parts the old globe seems to be enjoying her usual good health and jogging along in the same old rut as usual. If any heavenly bodies wandered out of their course and came a-courting this way, old Mother Earth gave no perceptible sign that she was aware of their presence, for she kept blithely on her way and never once turned her head. The sun still comes up in the morning, plays hide and seek with the grey winter clouds, and after an incredibly short time hides himself for the night behind the storm clouds in the west. The snow continues to drift lazily earthward; the children traipse by on their way to school with noses red and dripping just as in days of yore when you and I were kids; the doctor still bustles by with his medicine case under his arm to treat a case of mumps or help some tiny piece of humanity into the world; and the undertaker's black wagon rumbles past carrying the remains of one who has shed all his earthly cares. In fact, we can't perceive any change at all in the usual order of things except that eggs have advanced another two cents and the coal office called us up this morning and said that the coal strike being settled we could now have another quarter of a ton of coal on our contract which we placed last spring.

So, dear readers, it appears that we must hang around the sphere for a little while longer and continue to perform our allotted tasks. The plan of life and death and the mortality of the universe is still the secret of the All-Father. If the hour ever comes when man is called to give an account of his earthly pilgrimage, it will come as in the twinkling of an eye, and we imagine that science will be standing around with its mouth wide open and a puzzled look in its eye.

But what we started out to say was that since we have survived the prognosticated catastrophe and in all probabilities will be given at least one more year's lease on life whether we would or no, we M. B. F. folks wish all of you M. B. F. folks not only a happy, but a helpful, a contented, and prosperous New Year, overflowing with the blessings that come with serving our fellow-men and our God.

## That Farmer Governor Caution

THE STATE PRESS is showing a lively interest in the farmer-for-governor movement. Generally speaking the attitude is favorable. Now and then, however, some daily paper will sound a word of warning against the farmer who "farms for politics" only.

We have heard about this kind of specimen from our well-meaning city contemporaries,

but we have never seen him. Our acquaintance with the farm leaders of Michigan is fairly broad and our opportunity to judge is fairly good but we know none of any standing among the farmers whose interest in agriculture is not sincere. It is inevitable that men who have spent a good share of their lives to advance the interests of farming should be placed under the suspicion of being self-seeking politicians. It is merely a part of the sacrifice that all men are compelled to make who dedicate their time and money to the furtherance of the public welfare.

Men are continually coming up for office who have never turned their hand to help another, and with the aid of those who caution us against the "farmer politician" slide into public jobs. Lawyers, bankers and business men join lodges, contribute to campaign funds and use their friends to build up political fences—but the Gods forbid that the farmer should do any of those things.

This cautioning of the farmer to "beware the man who farms for politics" is hot air and camouflage. The city press knows it hasn't got a leg to stand on if it attempts to oppose the farmers' organized efforts to elect a farmer governor, and so under the guise of friendship it insidiously attacks the leaders of agriculture hoping thereby to create division and turn the farmers against each other.

## A Correction

HERBERT F. BAKER says that we were mistaken about his being chairman of a joint labor and farmer conference at Chicago recently. We hasten to make the correction and ask Mr. Baker's pardon for our blunder.

Mr. Baker is president of the Farmers' National Council, a federation of a number of farm organizations, which has taken a more or less active and fruitful part in shaping legislative affairs at Washington. This council held a conference at Chicago the middle of November with the National Co-operative Association, composed of organized groups of consumers. Mr. Baker was chairman of this conference and its object was of a most commendable nature. The conference sought to establish some plan whereby organized farmers and consumers could co-operate in the exchange of commodities eliminating as many middlemen as possible. The conference with the Chicago Federation of Labor was held after Mr. Baker's departure from Chicago.

It might be said in this connection that any project with which Herb Baker aligns himself is a project worth supporting, and if Mr. Baker has set his splendid abilities at work to discover a way around the middlemen that stand between producer and consumer, it goes without saying that the way will be discovered. We want to assure Mr. Baker that we are with him, heart and soul, in this enterprise.

## Men Vs. Measures

FOR A LONG time the people of this country have embraced a false theory of political economy. They have held that the measure was more important than the man. A measure is an abstract thing. It means nothing unless carried out. And it cannot be made to function unless it is placed in the hands of a person. Measures have been tried and found wanting. The men who have been chosen to put measures into effect have not always carried out the letter of the measure with which they were entrusted. Ever since the Constitution was adopted men have been elected to office pledged to carry out a certain program, but in a great many cases they have been false to their trusts. The strict adherence to measures to the almost total exclusion of the qualifications of the men appointed to put them into action has divided the country in partisan groups. It is well known that innumerable voters will vote for any kind of a man who pledges himself to carry out certain measures, without ever giving any thought whatever to the character of the individual.

Isn't it about time to discard this false theory. Haven't the events of the past few years proven to us that it is no longer good business nor good politics to trust worthy

measures in the hands of unworthy men? Corrupt men may corrupt good measures, but corrupt measures seldom corrupt good men. The measure is no longer the determining factor in good government. Look first to the qualifications of the man, and the measure will take care of itself.

## Gold or Grain

IN THE early centuries when people labored for the sole purpose of keeping their bodies clothed and fed, with no thought of accumulating a surplus of wealth, there was no such a thing as a medium of barter and exchange. If the fisherman wished to change his diet and hankered after goat meat, he simply took a mess of fish to the goatherd and exchanged it for a portion of goat's meat. This simple manner of exchanging one necessity for another was naturally not conducive to hoarding. Manifestly a fisherman couldn't lay up a lifetime's supply of fish, nor could the goatherd pile up his wealth of goats in his safety deposit vaults and go to the Bermuda Islands for the winter.

Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," tells us how man finally reached the civilized point of realizing that this manner of bartering was crude and cumbersome. The more thrifty began to accumulate more of the goods which their work made possible than they could consume or conveniently exchange, so the desire was created to use some convenient article which everyone within certain limits of territory would employ as a medium for purchasing goods. Because metal could be conveniently handled and it was none too plentiful, the ancients began to use crude metals pounded into a remote resemblance to our present-day coins. At first iron and other coarser metals was used but very gradually nations began to drift to gold, silver and other more precious metals.

Even though gold and silver has long been used as media of barter and exchange, there have been brief periods when their purchasing power was low because of the scarcity of the goods their possessors desired to buy. You remember the seven lean years in Egypt when Pharaoh commanded all the grain of the kingdom and placed it in the stewardship of Joseph. All the precious stones and metal in the earth could not compare in value with the wheat that was stored away. For gold cannot be eaten nor by any manner of means can it extend life a single hour if there is no food which it may purchase.

Are we coming to another period when grain will be better than gold? There is famine in the world. Millions of people are on the verge of starvation. The farmers' supplies of grain are in demand, and there is no better security to be had than wheat or corn. All other commodities may decline in value, but grain, the staff of life, will remain stable and unchanged. For it is the one security that can be stored indefinitely and eaten, if necessary, to sustain life.

## Reactionaries and the Legion

RETURNED SOLDIERS have cause for a lot of thinking these days. Especially the million or so members of the American Legion find this to be the case. Persons not fully acquainted with the facts are continually saying to Legion members something like this: "I see Wall Street is backing the Legion."

Now the average member of the American Legion resents statements like that. The Legionaries are mostly young men with liberal tendencies at the polls. They made a great sacrifice for democracy and freedom. Especially this may be said for the several hundred thousand farmers returned from the war. When they helped form the Legion in Paris last winter, the ideals were splendid—the principles above reproach. No sign of Wall Street there. It was when the natural instinct of the returned soldier broke out against anti-American bomb throwers and assassins, that Wall Street saw a straw of hope in its propaganda fight against radicalism. The Legion men merely do not wish to see the Constitution thrown aside. They stand for Americanism and resent opinion that they are reactionary.

## WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY

### FARM BUREAU VS. FARMERS' CLUBS

We are close and interested readers of your publication, Business Farming, and are thankful that the farmers of Michigan have so true and fearless a guide in these times of unrest and general upheaval.

There is one point which I would like to see elucidated a little more clearly, viz, just what is the difference in principle and aims of the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farmers Clubs? If the difference is not essential to the well being of the farming people, why two organizations? If it is essential why not make it so clear right now that the voters will be so well informed on the subject by election time that all the camouflage of glib oratory, and money cannot blind them, as privileged interests always have done and still evidently count upon doing?

We need a true farmer governor, hard as many other absolute "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the coming legislature as we can possibly get to hold up the hands of such a governor. But who, is the question. We were sorry Grant Slocum absolutely declines the honor. It seems early to cast even a straw vote for men who will stand for principle and justice in such a campaign as the coming one will be, must be like those of our Revolutionary fathers, impervious to all kinds of abuse, bribery, calumny and incapable of bending to sophistries or pretense.—R. L. M., St. Charles, Mich.

Your good words are much appreciated. The general aim of all farm organizations is the same, viz., the uplifting of agriculture. The Farm Bureau leaders claim that their organization provides a medium for the co-ordination of all farm organizations. Being of a national character, the Bureau, it is claimed, is in a better position to bring all farmers into a great national body. We are sorry that the Farm Bureau has not seen fit to take the other organizations into its confidence and make them feel that they are to be integral parts of the Bureau. There is work for all, and that work can best be done by all working harmoniously and unitedly together.—Editor.

### PRICES WILL NEVER AGAIN BE WHAT THEY USED TO BE

In your last issue you asked, "How Shall Farmer Educate Consumer?"—answer, let there be a fund raised by every farmer in Michigan donating a small amount of money to be used in advertising in the big city dailies. That is the only way the consumer can be educated as to what the farmer is up against in production.

One thing is certain: Food prices will never be again what they were 10 and 20 years ago; 'twould be physically impossible. In times gone by the farmer, in order to sell at the prices we received, mined his land of nearly all its virgin fertility, worked his wife and children for which they drew no pay, but the farmer of today is too well educated to put up with these conditions any longer. There is hardly a farmer in the United States today, that doesn't know all about conditions in the cities, its big wages and short days to city laborers. The amount of money the average farmer can make farming doesn't look good at all compared with what he can earn in the city and farmers are quitting by the hundreds and going to town. Around here 30 to 50 years ago the land was still nearly all in forests and now a large part of it has been farmed out and is ready to be abandoned. Lots of it wouldn't produce enough to pay a man and team wages for plowing it, to say nothing about the rest of the laws required to make and harvest the crop. If this land is used any longer it has got to be re-built and that means lots of money and labor invested before there can be any paying returns received. This is the biggest reason I know of as to why food prices have got to remain high. It will have to be high prices or no food.

When a man starts in to bring up run-down land by the use of commercial fertilizer and barnyard manure he begins to realize he has some job on his hands and if he can't get reasonable pay for his labor and money invested he don't do it. That's all. We have four votes here at our house for a man for governor who has been an honest-to-God farmer. Not one who

has farmed by proxy. To understand the farmer's problems thoroughly he must have labored at farm work with his own hands for a number of years. I would suggest that M. B. F. give the past history of all candidates. How did they make their money? How many years did they put in at actual farm work? Knowing this, every voter in the state would know at once how he wants to vote. Get me? Am sending you a clipping taken from the *Grand Rapids Press* which expresses the same idea (by the editor). At our house we will vote for the man, if there be such, who has worn callouses on his hands for many years doing actual farm work, not the kid glove fellows—A. A. L., Cedar Springs

Yes, you are right. If the farmer could only get the facts before the consumers they would soon understand why farmers are not profiteering at present prices and why prices of foodstuffs can never be as low as they used to be. Certain big magazines, notably *Collier's Weekly* and the *Saturday Evening Post* are doing a great deal to enlighten the consuming public on the farmers' case but there is much left yet to do along this line. Please don't lay too much stress on the "callouses" of the farmer candidate for governor. To make a good governor a man must have some training and experience off the farm. Let's not lay down any fast rules about this matter. Let's look into the record of the candidate, and if it's all right support him even if he does wear "kid gloves." Kid gloves don't disqualify a man for the job if his heart is in the right place. If there is a man listed among the "farmers" on our M. B. F. straw ballot whom you cannot trust to represent the farmers, give us his name, and the reason why you suspect him, and we'll look into his record a little more closely.—Editor.

### THE MINERS' TROUBLES

Your paper is generally right. You may be misinformed regarding the miners' troubles. They gave long notice of the strike and made many requests for adjustment. In many mines they did not average three days a week last summer. Cities should have municipal storage for summer out-put. No one peeps about that. Why? It would do away with rush speculation and cause operators to have money invested. The state and municipal storage warehouse idea would end many problems of economical distribution.

I do not know what you can do with the grand central farm bureau idea. It is plain to one who knows the men at the top. It has been boomed by Big Business. There is danger in it. I am very glad you are on, but be careful, men who will enjoin a miner against his fraternity funds will hurt you if they find it necessary.

It is not that I do not think you square with the common people that I do not want you to make any errors that will cripple you.

\$25,000 is too much for Federal Farm Loan when so many small farmers have trouble getting smaller amounts. Better the small rural home than large corporation farms and speculation. Accept my apology for the intrusion.—R. H. W., Lewiston.

On my desk lies a letter from Mr. J. C. Wetmore, author of the "Uncle Rube" articles. Mr. Wetmore says: "In conversation with a man from the Ohio coal fields I learned this: In the first place there are too many men engaged in the mining business, hence the laying off of men or shutting down of mines during part of the time in the slack season. And the miners prefer the shutting down so the foreign element can get together and have a beer-fest, and they earn more money working part time in the mines than they could earn at any other class of work, this class of men might engage in working full time." So much for this side of the case. On the other side, I had a conversation recently with a steel agent traveling out of Pittsburg, who, much to my surprise, defended the miners. He said, "I am like Vice-President Marshall. I wouldn't go down into one of those shafts, nor live in a coal miner's shack for \$10,000 a year." Opinion seems to be greatly divided on the proposition and we will try to get more authentic data for our readers.—Editor.

### A Costly Affair

"We put over a million dollar barrage in the Argonne."

"That's nothing. They put over a million dollar barrage at my wedding."

"How's that?"

"They threw two dozen pairs of old shoes at me."—*The Home Sector.*



## Winter Hauling Means Economy for You

The highest single cost in making an application of limestone is the cost of hauling.

The hauling cost is most expensive during the spring of the year—least expensive in the winter, when the roads are hard, when the horses are idle, when your time can best be spared for this work.

In order to reduce your hauling expense to a minimum we will make a special offer to you, so that you may

### Buy Now—Pay Later

We will deliver promptly during the months of November, December, January and February, all orders for Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash.

We will not bill this material until April 1st. If the billing is paid by April 10th, you are allowed a 3 per cent discount—or you may settle with a net cash payment before July 1st, 1920.

### THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY

JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT



**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.

**The Farm Home**  
A Department for the Women

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring happy bells across the snow.  
The year is going, let him go;  
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

**YES**, let's say goodbye to the old year with no sigh of regret. In some ways it was good to us, but following closely upon the heels of the great war with its sorrow, came inflated prices and we hadn't yet had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions and we sort of chafed under them. Now we'll leave that all behind—and with the experience gained will greet the New Year as a fresh opportunity to show the "stuff" we're made of. In this day of opportunities, we are the ones to work out our own problems; they are of our making, so they must be of our solving.

With the scarcity of help has come the labor saving machinery to take that burden. With high taxes have come high prices for commodities and while the price of clothing has been soaring we women have learned to make one good looking suit and one good looking dress serve all purposes. No longer do we have a "Sunday" dress, and a week day dress, but we buy one dress and one suit, and with these two articles up-to-date and neat, we face the world knowing that with their excessive cost still they haven't cost us more than the several dresses we used to think necessary.

Consulting with the pattern department of a large store, I was informed that they sold fifty per cent more patterns than ever before, going to show women will make their own clothes, if they have to, rather than pay the outlandish prices asked.

Which shows our wonderful resourcefulness. Of course, due credit must be given to the designers of patterns who now make them so simple that one with very little experience can make a blouse or a skirt. Heaven forbid that we should ever return to the mutton-leg sleeves the gored skirts, with linings, facings, etc. It took an expert indeed to make them. Today the simpler the gown, the better we are dressed. And so all along the line, life has its compensations.

And joining hands with the women of the land who today are keeping hold of only those things of the past which are tried and found true, and turning the pages of time on those things which are past and gone and the memory of which will only cause regret, the readers of M. B. F.—the thinking, reasoning, business women, will join in Tennyson's plea:

"Ring out the want, the care, the sin,  
The faithless coldness of the times,  
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,  
But ring the fuller minstrel in."

**QUESTIONS ANSWERED**

We shall endeavor to devote just as much space as it necessary each week on our page to the discussion of the farm women's problems, which are given to us to help solve. And you can help by writing us on these subjects under discussion or on others which may be troubling you. Or

By **MABEL CLARE LADD**  
perhaps you have a helpful hint which you will be glad to pass along:

Editor, Woman's Dept., M. B. F.  
I want so much to earn some money and thought perhaps, through your help, I might be able to do so.  
I read some years ago of a woman making her living from the sale of baskets, which she made of corn husks. We have such quantities of nice, white ones, but I have no way of knowing how to construct the baskets and thought perhaps you could tell me where to get a book of instructions. People in the cities have so many ways of earning money with which to buy the things they care for, and so many entertain and use favors, etc., and I thought possibly there might be a ready market for these corn baskets.—Mrs. C. A.

will not be so many ends of varying lengths to dispose of. Cut away the bulky, wood-like ends of the husks with shears.

The baskets are made by braiding, much the same as the rag rugs are braided. Select husks of uniform width, cutting the very wide ones to conform to the width desired. In braiding, the edges are lapped half an inch and braided in, weaving into the form desired as you braid, and sewing securely with linen thread which has been waxed. Care should be taken to tuck in the protruding ends as you weave, in order to keep the plait as even as possible, although a certain attractive unevenness will exist in spite of precaution.

In making the baskets or mats, begin at the center and work outward. Make your stitches small and close and be sure that you used waxed linen thread so that it will hold.

When this care is used the corn husk objects are firm and durable and may be given hard, daily usage, and after a little practice much speed may be developed in the work.

Inspiration for the shapes may be gained from a study of the pictures of the Indian baskets and the raffia baskets which are made much the same, so far as shaping is concerned. In shaping, try holding the braid firmly or loosely, firm to make the object smaller, and loose when you are weaving a large flat mat.

Variety of color as well as of shape may be accomplished by the use of dyes, but do not use a boiled dye, as in boiling you will harden and render useless your husks. Rather use a common paint of the desired color, thinning it with a little turpentine. An attractive sewing basket can be made of dark brown, having a separate cover, ornamented by using a few of the perfectly white corn husks to make a little knob or handle on the top.

Mats for the table are made by using bleached husks. These can be made either oval or round. Then there are attractive porch baskets, died green. As soon as you become interested, numerous useful articles besides baskets will suggest themselves to you, such as brush-broom holders, waste paper baskets, summer hats for work in the garden and boxes of different sizes for various uses.

**HOUSEHOLD HELPS**

The toughest piece of steak may be made tender and palatable by pounding salt, pepper and flour into it, browning thoroughly in hot fat, adding water, covering closely, and allowing it to steam for about an hour or until tender. This is known as Swiss steak.

Save your lemon and orange peel. Boil together and use in pudding sauces and cake fillings.

Did you ever try thickening soup with oatmeal left from breakfast?

One cup of honey is equal to one cup of sugar with one quarter cup of water added.

**HOPE**

Dedicated to H. H.

By C. Shirley Dillenkamp

You're jut a baby to me yet—short years ago I saw a downy head—  
Safely cradled on mother's arm within a snow-white bed;  
Saw too, the children gather 'round to worship at your shrine—  
You were indeed the wonderful gift of the God divine.

Your very name bespeaks the love you woke in mother's heart—  
That you might grow to womanhood and nobly play your part,  
She gave to you the name of one she loved long years before—  
When she was but a baby, too, with many tasks in store—  
And years so crowded with grief and care—to live for those she loved  
her sole request

I wonder that she did not sink in dumb despair—but no—she fondly  
clasped you to her breast,  
And said, "We'll share with her as we have shared before—each one of  
you must help to do your part

It was not meant that we should understand—the anguish that was  
locked in mother's heart,  
Because we had so little we could give—how lovingly we gave the lit-  
tle that we had—  
How faithfully we tried to hide our want, and shun the friends who  
fain would make us sad.

The years have passed and now I find—the tiny hands which once I  
scarce could grasp—  
Have grown broader, finer lined than mine, with greater power to  
clasp—  
The form which once I held in close embrace now bears the lines of  
perfect womanhood—  
In loving trust I pray the heart of you has grown, as much in faith and  
all that's fair and good.



**The Modern Idea**

More than ever is the physician placing dependence upon hygiene, fresh air, sunlight and adequate nourishment to bring about a restoration of strength. That is why

**Scott's Emulsion**  
is so helpful and universally used as a means of up-building the weakened system. When you need a tonic, try the logical means of toning up the body—take *Scott's Emulsion*.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-42

TRY KI-MOIDS FOR INDIGESTION

**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 furs 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 tanning 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 remedied and repaired.

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address **The Crosby Furs and Fur Company, 571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.**



**Tanners of Horse and Cattle Hides**



All kinds of skins with the fur on. We make up and line robes, coats, gloves, mittens and ladies furs. We mount deer heads. Tell us the kind of fur you want tanned and we will write you fully.

**W. W. WEAVER, Custom Tanner, READING, MICH.**



# The Children's Hour

**D**EAR CHILDREN: I know every one of you who contended for the Christmas prizes for the best stories are anxiously waiting for the winners names, and the stories to be printed, and so this week, although it is New Year's week and I might write a whole lot about making good resolutions for the New Year, instead, I'm simply going to tell you who won the prizes, which were packages of Christmas cards, with tags, labels, etc., and then we will have all the space possible for these stories.

One story won the prize but it was so long that I can't print it or we wouldn't have space for any others. Be careful children when you write, and make your letters short or we can't print them. Then there was such a pretty little story that should have won a prize, but the person who wrote it forgot to sign his or her name, so it had to be thrown away. Evelyn Bugg, of Ponca won a prize but her story was too long to print. Then Lillian Richardson, of Blanchard, wrote of the First Christmas, and as we should always keep in mind why we celebrate Christmas, I am printing her story and sending her a prize.



The boys around Blanchard, Mich., have learned the value of good wool bearers. The above Delaine ram, which sheared 25 lbs. when 3 years old, is one which belongs to John Brown, of Blanchard.

Pauline Frueh, of Mt. Pleasant won a prize because her story was not only well written but because it showed that at Christmas time she was unselfish and that she was thinking of what others might receive as well as what she might get. And Pearl Buffenbarger, of Branch received a prize package for her little poem, printed below. We didn't have a single original drawing submitted in time for these prizes. And now I want to wish you all the happiest year in your life, and you can help make it so by always being thoughtful of others. If you are kind to others, they will be kind to you and you will find that you will be happy the whole year thru. —Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—As I have not written to you for some time I thought I would write you a story.

**The First Christmas**  
When Joseph and his wife Mary, went to Bethlehem his wife rode on a mule and he walked. When they arrived there the houses were all full so they had to sleep in the stables with the horses. They slept in a manger. There was born a baby. They named it Jesus. There came to see the baby many saints. The angels all sang and everything seemed brighter. So on this day the first Christmas was celebrated.—Lillian Richardson, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie—It has been some time since I wrote to your corner, but as I have been sick and had to stay at home from school I thought I would spend my time writing to your corner again. I had one story published in the Business Farming, and my sister won a prize some time ago. I love to write rhymes but never tried for a prize before, although I have written some for my school friends. Now for the poem.—Pearl Buffenbarger, Branch, Mich.

#### A Little Child's Plea

"Bring me a mama, dear Santa Clauas please,  
Thus spoke a dear little chap;  
"I never have known any comfort or ease  
Or sat on a dear mother's lap."  
"I would rather have one, than all of your toys  
Or candy or peanuts or corn.  
I would be the happiest of all little boys,  
If you leave her on glad Xmas morn."

And thus saying the boy fell asleep,  
And dreamed that his mother had come  
He was so full of joy he began to weep,  
But awoke at the sound of a drum.

Just then a nice lady, who was passing that way,  
The golden-haired child chanced to see,  
And seeing the hard ground on which he lay  
Said "Won't you come home with me?"

"Oh Mama! Dear Mama! Have you come at last?"  
He asked in the wildest of glee,  
"I've waited so long for you to come past"

For fear that you would somehow miss me."

He thought 'twas his mother, so the dear lady said,  
With a glitter of tears in her eye;  
"Yes, Tommy come home, I've come back from the dead;  
Yes, back from my home on high."

Dear Laddie—We take the M. B. F., and like it real well, although we do not live on a farm. We live just about one-half mile from Muir and about a quarter of a mile from the school house. I am 14 years old and will be 15 in March. I am in the 9th grade. There are only about 65 pupils in the whole school. On Dec. 11 our class gave a debate at the hall on the question that Lincoln was a greater man than Washington. Tuesday before Thanksgiving our room had a banquet. I do not know whether we will have anything for Christmas or not. We have a white mule. I wonder if any of the other M. B. F. readers have one. My father said that he would like to get a mate to drive with him. As my letter is getting long I will close.—Mary F. Rogers, Muir, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—  
As I have not written to you in a long time I thought I would do so today. I have just returned from Sunday school. I am now 13 years old and am in the 8th grade. I have a brother 5 years old and a sister 7. For pets we have a cat and two little kittens. There are 22 pupils in our school and we all dearly love our teacher, Miss Helen Barrett. We are going to have a Christmas tree this year. On Thanksgiving we made turkeys out of pastboard and set them in the room. I will close because I want you to find room for my original story.—Pauline Frueh, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

**A Christmas Longing**  
Once upon a time a beggar girl was wandering around a large city when she heard the bells pealing out their glad tidings; but in her little heart she did not know what the soft notes told. As she stood gazing through a store window at a beautiful doll that looked like it would like to speak, and at some pretty dresses for a girl about her size, a man came out of a lovely carriage drawn by two shiny black horses. No sooner had he descended than his two-year-old baby climbed out and started across the street among the hurrying crowds. As quick as the father was, the beggar girl was quicker and like a flash she darted thru the crowd, grabbed the child in her arms just as a carriage rolled by, and carried the baby to safety. When she caught her breath she was in the rich man's carriage, driving to a more beautiful palace than she ever dreamed of and there in a corner stood a beautiful tree and its glittering branches half hid the doll she longed for. It was hers along with some pretty dresses. This was her first real Christmas

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written to you, but my other letter was not printed. I am a little boy aged 4. For pets I have a dog and two cats. Last summer I had a garden and a patch of potatoes which I tended myself. I sold my potatoes and bought a new suit of clothes, a pair of shoes and rubbers and I have \$1.70 left. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like it fine. I have one little brother, Emory, aged 5, and a little sister, Hazel, 10 year old and in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher is Miss Timpke. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close with love to all the boys and girls.—Dick Hewlett, Alanson, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 11 years old and live on an 120-acre farm. We have seven milk cows one of which I milk. We also have two young cattle. We have three horses and 12 sheep. For pets I have a kitten and about 20 rabbits. I have two brothers and two sisters. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Clyde Fowler, Wayland, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is my second letter to you. The other did not get into print so I hope this one will. I love to read the letters from the boys and girls. I am only 7 years old but I am in the 4th grade and love my school. My father is a farmer and we like the M. B. F. very much. I am the only child at home. I have a brother in South Dakota. My pets are four cats and a parrot. I would like to hear from some girls and boys.—Helen Marguerite Brady, Wexford County.

Dear Laddie—I am 8 years old. I go to school every day and am in the 2nd grade. My teacher is Miss M. Chessen. I have two brothers and three sisters. My father milks 14 cows with the milking machine. We are having lots of rain here. I would like to see my letter in print. I will close now.—Lorraine Huber, Beaverton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am slow writing to you to let you know I received my drawing book. It is worth a dollar itself. I have been very busy or I would have written sooner. The ones that did not get something don't know what they missed.—Phebe Evangeline Dundas, Lup-ton, Mich.

## RAW FURS WANTED

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

**Milton Schreiber & Co.—Raw Furs**  
Dept. U  
138-140 West 29th Street  
NEW YORK CITY

## YOU TOO

would find M. B. F. a "puller" for your live stock advertising.

Bloomington, Mich.  
Dec. 15, 1919.  
Michigan Business Farming,  
Mt. Clemens.  
Dear Sirs:  
Your paper is sure a puller. You will get our live-stock ad again next spring.  
Sincerely,  
AUSTIN BROS.

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

Clean Cut Business Farmers and Stockmen wanted as general and local agents, in counties and townships where we are not now represented. Write or call at once.  
(The Tin Tin Line for Conserving Animal Life.)  
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Leona Park Experiment Station, Grand Lodge, Michigan.

**MOLASSES** Richest Food Lowest Cost  
Write For Special Price  
CHICAGO MOLASSES CO., 1131 East 77th St. Chicago, Ill.

**MONEY IN FURS**  
TRAP AND SHIP TO  
**McMILLAN**  
Dealers in  
**FURS**  
HIDES PELTS WOOL  
AND GET HIGHEST PRICES, HONEST GRADING, PROMPT CASH RETURNS, FREE ILLUSTRATED TRAPPERS' GUIDE TO SHIPPERS  
Write for Price List  
**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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

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

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

One Subscription price to all! (ONE YEAR.....\$1) (THREE YEARS...\$2) (FIVE YEARS.....\$3) No Premiums, No free-list, but worth more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Dear Friends:—  
Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for ..... years for for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money-order, check or currency.  
Name .....  
P. O. .... R.F.D. No. ....  
County ..... State .....

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

# MARKET FLASHES

## WHEAT PRICES MOUNT

| WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 27, 1919 |       |         |         |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| No.                                 | Grade | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |
| No. 2                               | Red   | 2.45    | 2.32    | 2.55  |
| No. 2                               | White | 2.43    | 2.32    |       |
| No. 2                               | Mixed |         |         |       |

| PRICES ONE YEAR AGO |       |         |         |       |
|---------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| No.                 | Grade | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |
| No. 2               | Red   | 2.30    | 2.20    | 2.36  |
| No. 2               | White | 2.28    | 2.28    | 2.34  |
| No. 2               | Mixed | 2.26    | 2.27    | 2.33  |

Millers are offering premium prices for good hard winter wheat but they cannot get enough supplies to fill the flour demand. The percentage of hard wheat in last year's crop was low, but a good many millers will not buy the soft wheat at any price. Consequently hard winter wheat prices are mounting rapidly, and grain men predict that this grain will reach the \$4 mark on the Minneapolis market before many weeks. The government's final estimate places the total crop at around 941,000,000 bushels or 20,000,000 more than the early estimate. But twenty million bushels are but a drop in the bucket compared to the total crop and will cut no figure in determining the price. In view of the facts that an enormous amount of this grain has already gone to market, that the export demand is growing stronger all the time, and that grain is the most substantial credit on the face of the earth, wheat prices are expected to keep on going up.

## CORN MARKET EASES OFF

| CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 27, 1919 |        |         |         |       |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| No.                                | Grade  | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |
| No. 2                              | Yellow | 1.55    | 1.53    | 1.72  |
| No. 3                              | Yellow | 1.54    | 1.52    |       |
| No. 4                              | Yellow | 1.49    |         |       |

| PRICES ONE YEAR AGO |        |         |         |       |
|---------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| No.                 | Grade  | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |
| No. 2               | Yellow | 1.57    | 1.50    |       |
| No. 3               | Yellow | 1.55    | 1.48    | 1.70  |
| No. 4               | Yellow | 1.50    | 1.40    | 1.65  |

The feeling prevailed in trading circles last week that following the easing up of the coal situation when cars of grain will again be given right of way and supplies increase on terminal markets that price of corn would ease off a bit, and consequently prices have not been advanced as much as usual when supplies become short. Speaking of the corn situation, the *Rosenbaum Review* says "There is no doubt but what conditions are getting ripe for a decline in the cost of practically all commodities, but this will take time to bring about and in the meantime corn seems to be tending higher in order to conform with the prices for other things. May corn seems headed for \$1.50." While we do not expect to see this general decline which the *Review* speaks about for several years, we are of the same opinion relative to the future of corn prices. The government estimates a greater yield of corn by nearly a half billion bushels than in 1918, but we predict that every bushel of it will find a market at prices considerably higher than now prevail.

## OATS DUE TO ADVANCE

| OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 27, 1919 |       |         |         |       |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| No.                               | Grade | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |
| Standard                          |       | .89     | .88     | .95   |
| No. 3                             | White | .88     | .88     |       |
| No. 4                             | White | .87     |         |       |

| PRICES ONE YEAR AGO |       |         |         |       |
|---------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| No.                 | Grade | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |
| Standard            |       | .74     | .71     | .79   |
| No. 3               | White | .73     | .70     | .78   |
| No. 4               | White | .72     | .69     | .77   |

We have maintained for months past that the oat price was not as high as it ought to be in comparison with other grains and because of the small crop. The *Rosenbaum Review*, which is one of the most dependable grain papers published, also clings to this theory. In its last issue it had this to say about the oat situation: "Oats are slowly coming into their own, and have been steadily advancing. Prices are the highest of the season. The cash has advanced faster than the futures, which is a very healthy condition. There is an impression in the trade that this will result in the country selling more freely. Others who have been right on the market for some time say that it will



**DETROIT**—Grain markets easier; not enough wheat to fill milling demands. Poultry in demand. Beans firm and higher. Easier feeling in potatoes.

**CHICAGO**—Potatoes higher; beans advancing. Hogs dull and lower, due to holiday season and falling off of purchases by packers. Cattle weak and declining.

(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.)

## Weekly Trade and Market Review

**T**HE SETTLEMENT of the coal strike and the passage of the bill to extend further credit facilities to foreign countries have stimulated the grain markets and prices at the close of the past week are on a generally higher level than for some time past.

Rates of exchange have fluctuated widely and interfered materially with export business of all kinds. Even Canadian exchange is way out of balance, the discount on Canadian money being around 12 per cent. The postoffice department has ordered postmasters not to accept any more Canadian money, and some of the railroads and electric lines have followed suit. In towns and cities in the eastern part of the state where a great deal of Canadian money is usually in circulation, the majority of merchants have put a ban on it. We caution our readers to examine the coin in which they are paid for their produce, and not to accept Canadian money until the exchange rate is restored to normal. If you sold a cow for a hundred dollars in Canadian money, you would actually receive only enough to buy home goods to the value of \$88. In other words, the high rate of exchange on Canadian money will represent the amount of profit on many a transaction.

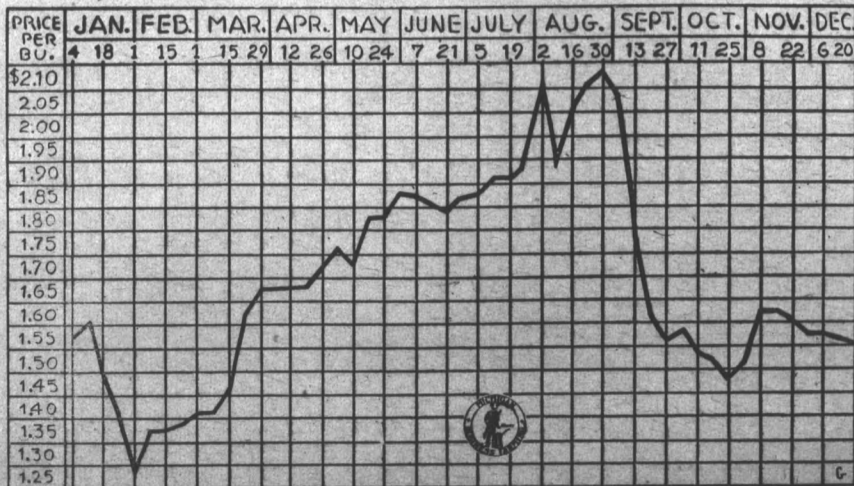
The House and the Senate both passed bills providing for the early return of the railroads. While we believe that it is a betrayal of the people's interests to turn the roads back at the present time, we expect that the action will have a stimulating effect on business. Business men have been pretty cautious the last few months professing to fear the nationalization of the railroads and a stricter interference with natural business conditions by the government. It is not a matter

to be proud of that business in this country is so powerful that it can control the policies of the nation, yet it begins to look as if that were about the case. If the railroads go back to the private owners and are conducted efficiently and honestly and at the least possible cost to the public, well and good. But every good citizen will keep his eye on them and woe to the private owners if they relapse into some of some of their old practices.

There is a great demand from foreign countries for American machinery. Lithuania recently sent a commission to the United States to secure a credit of \$100,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing American goods. In return for these goods Lithuania promises to export flax, timber and wool, two of which products come into direct competition with the American farmer. There is going to be an enormous increase in manufacturing activities the next few years. Europe's factories, such as escaped the destroying hand of war, are obsolete and decadent and this country must supply agricultural implements, motors, lathes, forges, locomotives and innumerable other kinds of machinery for a long period of time. The principal thing that will determine the extent of these purchases will be the ability of the foreign countries to pay for them in gold or goods of equal cash value. In the case of Lithuania bankers are promised blanket mortgages on extensive state-owned lands and forests. Just how valuable these mortgages would be, in a country without stable government, is largely a matter of personal opinion. Notwithstanding the obstacles that stand in the way, we may expect that our farms and our factories will be kept running to capacity for several years to come to replenish our own and Europe's depleted supplies of commodities.

take much higher prices to start farmers to selling as they hold only a comparatively small amount from the 1919 crop in many sections. The crop is the smallest in five years, and need on farms is large owing to the light weight. In fact, there are a great many who believe that the actual crop is much smaller than the government's estimate." This same publication speaking of

the general trend in grains notes "that at the time this was written all grain with the exception of corn were at the highest figures of the season. December corn in all probability will sell at over \$1.50 per bushel. American corn in Liverpool has advanced over 10 cents per bushel in the past few days. The bears are up against a combination of influences that will martyr them."



What happened to the corn market in 1919

## RYE AND BARLEY IN DEMAND

Nothing spectacular has happened or is apt to happen in the rye and barley markets. Both grains are in good demand, the former for export and the latter for cattle feeding. The supply of both grains is short and the demand unusually brisk. As wheat prices advance rye will follow suit and barley will not be far behind. Farmers who took our advice and planted a goodly acreage of barley last spring, have found that it paid them well. Rye is in demand at the jobbing price of \$1.76 for No. 2 and barley is finding many buyers at \$3 to \$3.20 per cwt.

## NEW LIFE IN BEAN MARKET

| BEAN PRICES PER CWT., DEC. 27, 1919 |         |         |       |  |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--|
| Grade                               | Detroit | Chicago | N. Y. |  |
| C. H. P.                            | 7.35    | 7.75    | 8.00  |  |
| Red Kidneys                         |         | 13.00   | 13.00 |  |

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

Beans are losing no time in recovering from the slump of the past several months. Demand has improved wonderfully; supplies are only moderate and there have been two or three advances of ten cents or more per bushel within past ten days. For the first time in many months bids are being offered for future deliveries at an advance over the cash price. The most encouraging thing about the bean situation is that the most persistent bears have become enthusiastic bulls and everybody is talking higher prices. Considering the food value of beans they are ridiculously low in price in comparison with other foods. A Michigan elevator, reporting to the *Price Current Grain Reporter*, says: "The majority of Michigan growers cannot raise beans at a profit at present prices which are out of line with other foods." Latest advices from the Orient are to the effect that the 1919 crop is short. Taking all things into consideration beans are bound to take an altogether different course the next few months, and many are again talking of "nine dollar beans."

## POTATOES STILL ACTIVE

| SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 27, 1919 |        |      |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|
|                               | Sacked | Bulk |
| Detroit                       | 3.50   | 3.25 |
| Chicago                       | 3.15   | 3.00 |
| Pittsburg                     | 3.25   | 3.00 |
| New York                      | 2.75   | 2.50 |

| PRICES ONE YEAR AGO |        |      |
|---------------------|--------|------|
|                     | Sacked | Bulk |
| Detroit             | 1.90   | 1.80 |
| Chicago             | 1.70   | 1.60 |
| Pittsburg           | 1.93   | 1.80 |
| New York            | 2.50   | 2.40 |

Each week the potato market climbs another notch or two. We are a little bit suspicious of this market this year. While it is true that the total yield is less than last year's it is nevertheless somewhat above the average crop and we can find no good reason for such high prices only two months after the crop movement began. It is true that some potatoes have been destroyed by rot, but the general run is of good quality and fair size. There are very few No. 2 potatoes in Michigan this year. The starch factory at Cadillac will not operate this season at all because "there are less than 25 carloads of No. 2 potatoes in the entire state." This means that a larger percentage of the crop than usual will enter into the commercial channels. The movement of the Michigan crop has been unusually active, it being estimated that over fifty percent of the crop has already been harvested. Either the government estimate is way off, or else other spud states are holding their crops. It must be remembered that practically our entire crop must be consumed at home, and while many people will undoubtedly eat more potatoes because of the high prices of other foods, it is not wise to place too much dependence upon a continuation of the present demand and prices. We may be greatly mistaken but we feel that potato prices are nearing their highest point. With potatoes jobbing no the Detroit market at \$5.25 per 150 pounds or better than \$2 per bushel \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel according to

growers should receive not less than \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bu., according to their distance from the consuming markets. On the 1919 yield this price will net most farmers a fair profit, and we caution our readers against taking too long a chance on higher prices. Why not follow the rule we have frequently suggested? Sell a portion of your holdings the first of the year and every thirty days from then on put some more on the market. This may not always bring you the very highest price, but it will save you from the lowest prices and is the safest course in the long run. Look out for a short period of low prices around the holidays.

**HAY SUPPLIES LIGHT**

|           | No. 1 Tim. | Stan. Tim. | No. 2 Tim. |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Detroit   | 29.50 @ 30 | 26.50 @ 29 | 27.50 @ 28 |
| Chicago   | 31.00 @ 33 | 30.00 @ 31 | 29.00 @ 30 |
| New York  | 33.00 @ 35 |            | 31.00 @ 33 |
| Pittsburg | 31.00 @ 32 | 29.50 @ 30 | 28.00 @ 29 |

|           | No. 1 Light Mix. | No. 1 Clover Mix. | No. 1 Clover |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Detroit   | 27.50 @ 28       | 27.50 @ 28        |              |
| Chicago   | 30.00 @ 32       | 28.00 @ 30        | 28.00 @ 32   |
| New York  | 31.00 @ 32       | 28.00 @ 31        |              |
| Pittsburg | 30.00 @ 31       | 31.50 @ 32        | 32.00 @ 33   |

**HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO**

|           | No. 1 Tim. | Stan. Tim. | No. 2 Tim. |
|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Detroit   | 27.50 @ 28 | 26.50 @ 27 | 25.50 @ 26 |
| Chicago   | 30.00 @ 32 | 29.00 @ 29 | 28.00 @ 29 |
| New York  | 35.00 @ 37 | 34.00 @ 36 | 33.00 @ 35 |
| Pittsburg | 29.50 @ 30 | 28.00 @ 29 | 27.00 @ 28 |

|           | No. 1 Light Mix. | No. 1 Clover Mix. | No. 1 Clover |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Detroit   | 26.50 @ 27       | 22.50 @ 23        | 21.00 @ 22   |
| Chicago   | 28.00 @ 30       | 28.00 @ 29        | 16.00 @ 25   |
| New York  | 33.00 @ 35       | 28.00 @ 31        | 29.00 @ 31   |
| Pittsburg | 27.00 @ 28       | 27.00 @ 28        | 26.00 @ 27   |

Supplies of hay are light at Detroit and numerous other markets, although the demand is fairly good. A firm tone is quoted. Crop reporters of Business Farming have been telling of only slight activity in the hay market.

**HOGS SLIGHTLY HIGHER**

Week before last hogs reached their lowest level since February 1917, when the market touched the \$12.50 mark. A few days later it had risen again to \$14, and past week closed with best offerings selling at \$14.20.

Again quoting the Rosenbaum Review we find: "The technical position of the market favors the grower more than 30 days back. Indianapolis is no longer running the bargain sale, eastern markets have worked on a level that gives Chicago a shipping margin. Buffalo speculators are buying hogs at Chicago to resell at eastern markets, an infallible sign that the big run from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan is over, and every small packer in the country is clamorous for hogs demonstrating that the cutting operation is profitable. Provision stocks are not heavy, consumption of fresh pork is reviving and although consumers are still paying exorbitant prices for smoked meats, their purchasing capacity is large. Nobody in the trade is venturing predictions, but these facts are indisputable:

"The winter crop is numerically less than that of last year."

"Eastern killers will be compelled to buy more hogs at Chicago as the winter wears along."

"Fourteen dollars per cwt. at the market is low enough for hogs based on current cost of production. Consumers are more interested in maintenance of an adequate supply than low prices temporarily and it is a cinch that if the grower is not adequately remunerated he will either quit growing hogs or reduce his herd."

Dressed hogs are lower, Detroit buyers paying from 16@19c according to weight.

**CATTLE MARKET TOBOGGANS**

Hogs have had their turn on the market toboggan and now cattle are trying a hand at the sport. Everybody is selling cattle. Frightened by the stampede in the hog market and fearful lest cattle would follow the same course, purchasers of high-priced feeding stocks have been unloading their herds all over the country, with the inevitable result that supplies have been far in excess of the demand.

During the first two weeks of December Chicago received 200,000 cattle and other points report receipts of corresponding volume. The majority of stock has been selling below the \$15 market for the better part of a week and some believe that a further decline of from \$1 to \$2 is due. Farmers who have cattle ready for the market will lose nothing by holding off another thirty days. The present is absolutely no

time in which to sell, and if the majority of producers can only be made to see the folly of rushing more supplies on an already oversold market, the situation should right itself within the next couple weeks.

Dressed calves have not been materially affected by the slump in live cattle, jobbing prices on the Detroit market still ranging around 24@26c per pound. Hides have taken a considerable drop due to the change in the cattle situation. Horsehides are quoted at \$8@9.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS STEADY**

Sheep and lambs failed to follow the cattle market last week and all live stock markets with the exception of East St. Louis report slightly higher prices. On the Buffalo market lambs sold as high as \$19 per cwt., and yearlings between \$9 and \$15 per cwt.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS EASY**

High prices of dairy products are cutting down the demand. Fresh creamery butter quoted at 63@66c.

Fresh eggs have reached unprecedented heights, eggs five days old or less selling at retail in Detroit as high as \$1.10 per dozen. Thirty day old eggs, also called "fresh" are retailing around 85@90c. Storage eggs, bought from the farmers at around 45 and 50c are retailing at 65@75c.

**HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE MEANS LOWER PRICES**  
(Continued from page 4)

had bought perhaps a trifle more than she needed. Furthermore, the prices for the product had been raised to the maximum. When sterling continued downward and the Briton was asked to pay still higher prices for his meat, he simply balked and refused to go deeper into his wallet.

In this resolution he was protected by the huge purchases which had been made.

But the value of the British pound in American money continued to move downward, so that the packers' bills on London constantly lost value. If a packer sold meat for 100

pounds sterling, expecting to get for it, say, the equivalent of \$442 exchange went down and he actually realized, perhaps, only \$420.

**The Farmer is Affected**

The consequence was inevitable. The slump in British buying and the decline in the exchange value of sterling backed up on the American livestock market—particularly the American hog market. Prices for hogs went down. (Of course, there were other factors in this slump, such as the agitation at Washington and elsewhere, but the foreign exchange situation also had a marked effect.)

Today, sixty-day bills on London are worth about \$4.08 per pound sterling, as compared with a normal value of something like \$4.86.

The situation hurts industry, farming and stock raising. If the foreign nations cannot buy our goods, we can not export. If we cannot export, we cannot afford to produce a heavy surplus and surplus production is essential to national prosperity. It minimizes unemployment and cheapens cost per unit of product.

# Unusual Gifts for Our Readers

You can make any premium shown below yours in a few hours time, without it costing you one penny. We give these premiums and many others to our friends who take subscriptions for M. B. F. among their friends and neighbors. Hundreds of farmers in every county in Michigan are waiting for a chance to subscribe for this weekly they have heard talked so much about. You save them the trouble and expense of sending in their subscriptions, by making up a club—we give you the gift FREE for your trouble.



(A9) Union Hardware Rocker Skates—Clamped to sole and heel style, made with full rocker blades. Girls style also. **YOURS FOR** three new yearly subscriptions or six renewals.



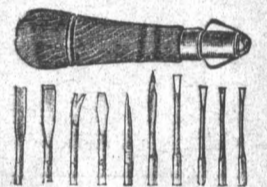
(A1) The "Radium" is THE WATCH. The numbers are coated with radium property, and can be seen very distinctly in the dark. The radium light giving property is guaranteed to last. **GIVEN FOR** four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.



(A32) Make UR Own Batteries—When your battery plays out make one in 30 seconds. This can be done with this wonderful invention. Outfit consists of one Flashlight Case vulcanized fibre, with heavily nicked brass parts; equipped with Mazda 2.7 volt lamp; parts to make six cells or three Make-UR-Own batteries—an average supply for one year. **GIVEN FOR** four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.



(A6) The Handy Pocket Tool Outfit—Comes in a leather case. Equipped with a cutting blade, saw, file, chisel, screwdriver, gimlet, combination bottle opener and rule. Tools fit into handle by patented device. **GIVEN FOR** four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.



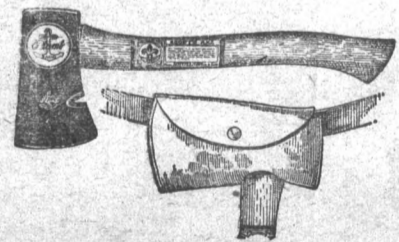
(A7) The Sargent Tool Set—Consists of ten pieces as shown in the illustration. Each tool style, in use, is held in handle, with like-rise jaws. The handle acts as a receptacle. **YOURS FOR** only one new yearly subscription or two renewals.



(A10) The Universal Lunch Kit—Kit consists of enameled metal case, 1 pint vacuum bottle. Bottle has case of brown enamel and comes with an aluminum shoulder and cup. **YOURS FOR** seven new yearly subscriptions or 14 renewals.



(A18) The Pocket Microscope—is equipped with two lens, one magnifies and the other enlarges. Only 1x2 1-4 inches in size. **YOURS FOR** one new yearly subscription or two renewals.



(A19) Boy Scout's Hunting Hatchet and Sheaf—Latest style. Made of one solid piece of steel highly tempered and forged. The handle is made of select hickory. The hatchet is notched for drawing nails. A very handy article around the house. **GIVEN FOR** only four new yearly subscriptions or eight renewals.



(A22) The Upright Engine—runs either forward or backward with equal speed. Boiler is made of highly polished brass, firmly secured to base. Balance wheel is polished in nickel. All parts interchangeable. Instructions and duplicate parts price list comes with every engine. **YOURS FOR** 7 new yearly subscriptions or 14 renewals.

## HOW TO EARN ANY PREMIUM SHOWN

Take one or two recent copies of M. B. F., go to your neighbors, tell them you are making up a club for Michigan Business Farming, Michigan's OWN farm weekly, the paper that every farmer in Michigan ought to take. Tell them you will send in their subscription, saving them time and expense, get their correct address, send in the number necessary for your premium and we will send it immediately by parcel post or express. Two renewals count as ONE NEW subscription. Three or five year subscriptions at \$2 or \$3, count as ONE NEW subscription.

Address **MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING**  
Premium Manager **MT. CLEMENS, MICH**

### Use Your Auto!

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

#### Ward Work-a-Ford

Can be used with Ford, Overland, Dodge, Reo and Chevrolet 490 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your automobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car and you might as well save your money and use it to do all your farm work. No wear on tires or transmission. Hooks up in 3 minutes. No permanent attachment to car. Cannot injure car or engine. Friction Clutch Pulls on end of shaft. Ward Governor, run by fan belt, gives perfect control. Moneyback if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price. **WARD MFG. CO., 2066 N St., Lincoln, Neb.**

### BE AN EXPERT

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

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools and books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the **SWEENEY SYSTEM** of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

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

### LEARN A TRADE

# Sweeney

SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION  
88 SWEENEY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

### 25 Cords a Day

**Easily Sawn By One Man.** Easy to move from cut to cut. Make big profits cutting wood. Cheap and easy to operate.

### OTTAWA LOG SAW

Does 10 men's work at one-tenth the cost. Makes work easy. Engine can also be used for running pumps and other machinery. Saw blade easily removed. Write for our low price. Cash or Easy Payments.

**Ottawa Mfg. Co.**  
489 Wood St.  
Ottawa, Kansas.

30 Day Trial  
10-Year Guarantee

## RAW FURS

Ship to the Manufacturer  
Get the Highest Prices  
Write for Price List

### Rosenberg Bros.

Manufacturers of Fine Furs  
Raw Fur Dealers

95 Jefferson Avenue, - DETROIT

### Don't Wear a Truss

**BROOKS' APPLIANCE**, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

**C. E. BROOKS, 463D State Street, Marshall, Mich.**

### A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR Contagious Abortion

Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee.

**Aberno Laboratory Section F Lancaster, Wis.**

## JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

By GRANT SLOOUM

WE ARE going to have trouble with Mexico; and serious trouble it will be. Like quarreling neighbors little incidents, which cause irritation, are constantly occurring, and soon, aided and abetted by a flock of troublesome chickens on this side of the fence, which are constantly flying over into Mexican natural resource gardens, where they find good pickings in oil, coal and minerals—trouble is bound to occur. Some of these days a few dead chickens will be thrown back over the fence, and when the neighbors meet again the fight will be on.

The hue and cry over the recent Jenkins incident shows just how anxious some people are for another fight. Jenkins was a Vanderbilt football player years ago, and has been in business in Mexico for more than twenty years. Some time ago he was appointed consular agent for this country in his own home town—Puebla. One night recently, he was kidnapped by bandits, who took \$25,000 from his office safe and carried him away to the foothills. He was released upon the payment of a \$150,000 ransom. Later he was arrested by the local authorities for alleged connivance with the bandits, then released and rearrested on a perjury charge.

Congressman and Senators, who never have and never will know the smell of burned powder on a battle field, howled themselves hoarse clamoring for war—"war to the hilt." The war propagandists immediately got busy, and it looked for a time as if the fight would be on very soon. Later Jenkins was released, Congress again lapsed into a sweet slumber, and all is well for the moment. We are maintaining approximately 60,000 soldiers along the Mexican line fence—a very necessary precaution—yet a constant source of suspicion and irritation. It was claimed by Congress that Mexican intervention could be easily accomplished now, with our modern equipment—an opportunity I suppose to burn up the rest of the powder and use the material prepared for the Germans—a case of making something out of war salvage operations. Fireworks left over after the Fourth, as it were.

This country has indeed much war material right now which could be brought into use—everything necessary, perhaps, except the blood of American young manhood, of which we have already sacrificed too much. I quite agree with the sentiments expressed by the Wichita Eagle: "Complete intervention in Mexico would mean a wonderful opportunity for oil and sisal interests, munition manufacturers and the packers, but to the people of the United States it would mean another staggering load of debt; higher taxes, another rise in prices, and to the men in the field it would mean at least three years more of fighting, marching, obeying orders, suffering and dying." The war department figures that complete intervention in Mexico would mean three years of fighting and an army of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

And here is a point that I have never been able to understand. During the war with Germany, after the U. S. had taken a hand in the fight, there was no trouble in Mexico. Villa was quiet; and things on the border line were quite satisfactory. The moment the war was over Villa, who can't fight without money and munitions, commenced his deprecations; the talk of

Mexican intervention was again the chief topic of conversation in certain quarters, and—"sooner or later there WILL be trouble with Mexico."

The Federal Government has caused many investigations to be made in order to locate old "H. C. of Living," who has been getting away with the peoples' money. Many states have made similar investigations, Michigan among the rest. Did they find old "Hi?" Well, hardly. When these investigations closed, the people were in much the same predicament as the creditors of that suave young gentleman, Owen More:

"Ow'en More left town one day,  
Ow'en More than he could pay.  
Ow'en More returned one day,  
Ow'en More."

Will someone please adjust the mechanism of the "hog elevator." It seems that whenever live hogs enter the elevator on the way to market, down she goes—because of sheer weight perhaps. But here's the peculiar thing about this piece of mechanism: When hogs go down the price of hog products go up. Is it possible that this price elevator is attached to the same cable, and so that when the live hog end goes down the pork and sausage end must of necessity go up? "S'uthin' is out of kilter somewhere."

Some time ago I called attention to the fact that a Farmer Governor without a legislature in sympathy with the program he proposes to carry out, would be merely a figure head. The Detroit Evening News in a splendid editorial, calls the Farmer's attention to the fact that the legislature is even more important than the Governor. The Legislature is the law-making body; in fact the Governor gets his real authority from that body. He can "rant" and "snort," but like the bull tied to a windlass, he is powerless to free himself. There are thirty-two members of the Senate in this state, and in the past this body has been badly affected with "lawyeritis." These Blackstonites, seventeen in number, can tie up the Governor, bind the people, and act the part of the villain without fear of molestation. And it is not absolutely necessary that we have a real farmer as a Governor—what we do want, however, is a man in the governor's chair—whether he be farmer, lawyer, merchant or chief—who has the courage of his convictions and who's wishbone is not where his backbone ought to be.

The miners are at work, but the coal strike has not been settled. The railroads will be given over to the owners, but the transportation problem in this country is farther from solution than ever before. The question of the right to collective bargaining will be finally determined, but strikes and lock-outs will continue. Like the foundation of a building built on shifting sands, we no sooner get one corner of the capital and labor battle leveled up, than another corner settles, and another crack appears on the public side of the edifice. Perhaps that is the best

that can be done right now—but it is merely plastering up the cracks as a temporary expedient.

Both capital and labor needs a good spanking. These elements of discord in the family of Uncle Sam give him no rest as they are bound to wear his shoes, and neither being large enough to fit them.



Copyrighted by the International Feature Service.  
TRYING TO WEAR DAD'S SHOES  
—Murphy for the International Feature Service.

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

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

### Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

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

**THE NEVERSLIP WORKS**  
New Brunswick, N. J.

### DO DITCHING THIS FALL

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

**Martin** Farm Ditcher and Grader  
Works in any soil. Makes "V" shaped ditch or clean ditches down 4 ft. deep. All steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for Free Book.  
**OWENSON DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.**  
Box 952, Orem, Utah, Ky.

**10 Days Free Trial**

### DIXIE Portable Drag Saw

Cheapest because best. Easy to operate. High grade dependable engine—perfect balance; no vibration; no power wasted. Runs itself leaving operator free for other work.

**Saws 25 to 40 Cords a Day** and uses only 2 gallons of fuel daily.

The most complete, dependable, high grade power drag saw on the market. Write for free descriptive booklet. How to Make Several Hundred Extra Dollars This Winter.

The Peter Gerlach Co., Sole Makers, Dept. 24, Cleveland, O.

### FOR BEST NET RESULTS

SHIP TO

## CULOTTA & JULL

Enough Said Detroit, Mich.

### Business Farmers' Exchange

### FARMS & LANDS

**207-ACRE MIDWEST FARM, \$9,500.** Including fine span 7-year old horses, large quantity oats, corn, potatoes, etc., only \$2,500 down cash required, balance easy terms. In splendid section mile and half hustling RR town, 14 miles large University city. 140 acres heavy crop-producing tillage, woven-wire fenced pasture for 25 cows, bordering river for mile; fine woodlot, timber, fruit. 2-story 7-room house, river view, 2 barns, 1,000 bu. corn houses with drive way, etc. Details page 82 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. **E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

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

**TO EXCHANGE FOR HOLSTEINS: 240** acres Central Michigan pasture land, watered, 1 mile to State Award gravel road and school, 3 1-2 miles to good County Seat town and railroad. **A. H. ROSE, Evart, Michigan.**

**WANT TO SELL MY POULTRY FARM** close into a thriving village in Mich. Box 88, Grant, Mich.

**KLENOMISTS: CHEMICALLY PREPARED** spectacle wipers. They prevent the annoyance of dimmed glasses when worn from cold into warm places. Carry in spectacle case. Size 4 in x 6 in. Price one, 10c; two, 15c; three, 20c., postpaid direct to user. Money and your postage back unless satisfied. Most good things that are missed (heaven included) are missed by waiting. Don't wait. Don't miss. Act now. **R. W. STEWART, 1217 Washington Ave., Findlay, O.**

**80 ACRE GOOD FARM FOR SALE, 60** acres cleared. New basement barn, 38-58. Good 7 room house. 40 large bearing trees, good woven wire fence, good clay loam, close to 4 towns. 1-2 mile from school. Price \$4,000, part cash. **JACOB SEEBACH, Rt. 1, Twinning, Mich.**

### MISCELLANEOUS

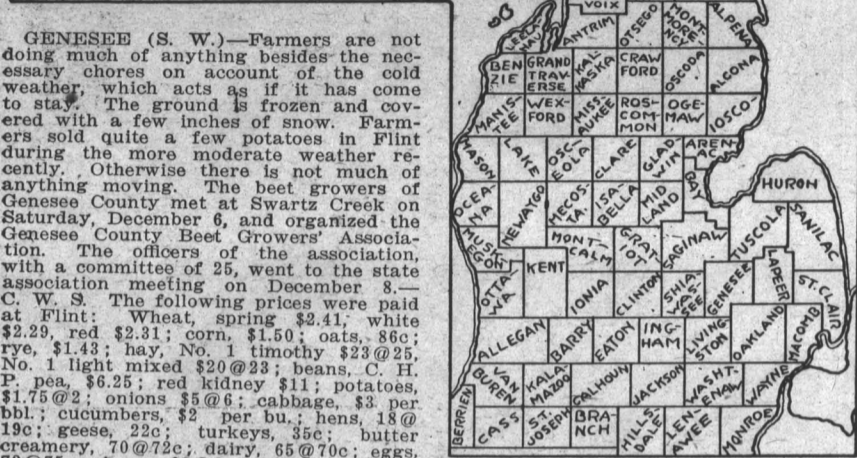
**BARGAINS IN SILVERWARE. CROMWELL** pattern 1847 Rogers Bros. Teaspoons post paid at \$2.32 per set of six. We do watch repairing. **Clare Jewelry Co., Lock box 535, Clare, Mich.**

**\$75 BUYS SORGHUM SYRUP MAKING** outfit, used but little. Write, **W. H. Crane, Lupton, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. PRICES** and description on request. **E. N. Perrin, R. R. 4, Sturgis, Mich.**

**VIOLIN WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR** sale. Free trial. Easy payments. Handmade and sweet toned. Write **Miss Bertha Mardis, Shawnee, Kansas.**

# COUNTY CROP REPORTS



**GENESEE (S. W.)**—Farmers are not doing much of anything besides the necessary chores on account of the cold weather, which acts as if it has come to stay. The ground is frozen and covered with a few inches of snow. Farmers sold quite a few potatoes in Flint during the more moderate weather recently. Otherwise there is not much of anything moving. The beet growers of Genesee County met at Swartz Creek on Saturday, December 6, and organized the Genesee County Beet Growers' Association. The officers of the association, with a committee of 25, went to the state association meeting on December 8.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint: Wheat, spring \$2.41; white \$2.29, red \$2.31; corn, \$1.50; oats, 86c; rye, \$1.43; hay, No. 1 timothy \$23@25, No. 1 light mixed \$20@23; beans, C. H. P. pea, \$6.25; red kidney \$11; potatoes, \$1.75@2; onions \$5@6; cabbage, \$3 per bbl.; cucumbers, \$2 per bu.; hens, 18@19c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 35c; butter creamery, 70@72c; dairy, 65@70c; eggs, 72@75c sheep, \$7@8; lambs, \$12@13; hogs, \$14@15; beef steers, \$9@10; beef cows, \$7@7.50; veal calves, \$17@18; apples, \$2@2.50.

**INGHAM (C.)**—Quite cold winter weather, but little snow, ground frozen hard. Farmers have sold most of the stock they had for sale; be some more later; not holding back much grain; hay is high and with a cold winter feed will be short. Wood is scarce and coal is not to be got at all. Some farms have no timber and depend on coal for fuel. Doing chores is about all the work being done. Quite a large number of farms have changed hands this fall in this section, the young men have gone to factories; old men left to do farming.—M. The following prices were offered at Mason: Wheat, \$2.22@2.25; corn, \$1.40; on cob, 60c; oats, 72c; rye, \$1.45; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$20; straw, wheat-oat, \$8; beans (C. H. P. pea), \$6.25 potatoes, \$1.75; poultry, hens, 20c; springers, 20c; ducks, 20c; butter, 65c; butterfat, 71c; eggs, 68c; livestock, lambs, \$12@13; hogs, \$13; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$7; veal calves, \$7; wool, 60c.

**MECOSTA (C.)**—Farmers are cutting and hauling wood to town. William Wethers has purchased a large truck to deliver oil and gas for the Standard Oil company. Heavy winds and zero weather and eight inches of snow.—G. B. W. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.40; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 1 light mixed, \$23; straw, rye, \$17; straw, wheat-oat, \$520; beans (C. H. P. pea), \$6 cwt; red kidney, \$11 cwt; potatoes, \$2.50 cwt; onions, \$2.25 bu.; cabbage, 12c lb.; poultry, hens, 20c lb.; springers 22c lb.; ducks, 18c lb.; geese, 22c lb.; turkeys, 25c lb.; butter, 70c lb.; butterfat, 75c lb.; eggs, 75c lb.; live stock live weight, sheep, \$6 cwt.; lambs, \$12 cwt; hogs, \$13 cwt.; beef steers, \$9 cwt.; beef cows, \$6 cwt.; veal calves \$10 to \$15 cwt.

**SANILAC (C.)**—We have had another cold wave and at this time another warmer wave thawing at present. The farmers are having their hay baled at present. There seems to be a raise in price and it is tax time now, so we farmers have to get busy and gather some tax money. Taxes and death sure have to come. Taxes are awful high this year. I think it will keep us going some to raise our tax money. There was a good corn crop around here this year. Quite a few farmers have silos. They have filled them and now they are having the corn shredded.—A. B. The following prices were paid at Sandusky: Wheat, red \$2.18, white \$2.15; oats, 76; rye, \$1.45; peas, \$2.25; barley, \$3; buckwheat, \$2.20; hay, No. 1 light mixed, \$20 to the farmer; beans, C. H. P. pea, \$6.25 cwt; butterfat, 74; eggs, 70.

**TUSCOLA (C.)**—Farmers are all set for winter. Nothing doing but chores and cutting wood. It is very cold, with a little snow on ground, but not much. There was the worst windstorm recently that has been in these parts for years, doing a lot of mischief to small buildings, barn doors, trees and fences. Farmers are not selling much now, but a few cattle. Wood is in good demand. Caro markets, December 10—Eggs, 75c; butter, 62c; beef, live, 5@9c; veal, 10@16c; hogs, 10@13c; lambs, 10@12c; sheep, 4@7c; wheat, \$2.10@2.12; barley, cwt., \$2.60; oats, 74c; buckwheat, cwt., \$2.50; corn, \$1.35; potatoes, \$1.25; cloverseed, \$25@28; beans, cwt., \$6; hens, 21c; springers, 21@22c; ducks, 22@25c; geese, 20c; turkeys, 28c.

**MIDLAND (S.)**—The farmers are busy getting their winter's supply of wood. Somewhat colder at present. It was 40 degrees below zero recently. The ground is frozen with about 6 inches of snow on top. Not much produce going to market. The sales are still continuing with prices very good.—J. H. M. The following prices were offered at Midland: Fall wheat, \$2.05; corn, 35 lbs. per bu., 60c; oats, 68c; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$22.50; potatoes, \$1.15; onions, \$1.50; poultry, hens, 17c; springers, 17c; butter, \$65c; butterfat, 78c; eggs, 65c.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (W.)**—Farmers are mostly cutting wood. We are having very cold weather for the time of the year, not much of anything being sold at present.—C. L. B.—The following prices were offered at Traverse City: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 85c; rye, \$1.25; poultry, hens, 16c; springers, 18c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 78c; eggs, 55c.

**MANISTEE (N. W.)**—The farmers are cutting wood, keeping fires going; also barn work. Zero weather, storm and snowy here now and ground frozen, leaving grain bare; farmers cannot sell much these cold days. Most farmers, as far as I know, are keeping their potatoes for higher prices and beans not sold yet. Farmers are buying and selling some hay. Not much building being done now.—H. A. Butterfat has gone up to 68c. Butter remains at 55c, eggs 55c. Potatoes are \$2.50 per cwt., navy

beans \$6 per cwt., red kidney beans, \$10.50 per cwt.; rye, \$1.25 per bushel. Pork is worth 12c per lb. alive, 16c dressed; beef, 4c to 7c on the hoof, 10c dressed; veal, 12c alive; live chickens, 14c to 16c per lb.

**IOSCO (E.)**—The weather is very cold for this time of the year. Farmers are doing chores and getting up some wood. Nothing much going to market. Not many beans in the country this year, what there is are good, dry and clean. Not many beans going to market, the farmers are holding on a little. Most of the potatoes sold early in the fall at per bu. Now they are a little higher. A. L.—The following prices were offered at Tawas City: Wheat, \$2.05; corn, \$1.40; oats, 70c; rye, \$1.18; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$20 to \$22; beans (C. H. P. pea), \$6 cwt; butter, 65c; butterfat, 72c; beef steers, \$12@13 dressed; beef cows, \$12@13 dressed.

**VAN BUREN (E.)**—Farmers are doing their general routine of work, getting wood, shredding corn, trimming grapes and fixing up for winter. The weather has been fine, the sudden cold snap, with zero weather for a couple of days, was felt generally. The finding of the body of Miss Maud Tabor in the cellar of their home in Lawton has created its share of excitement and the mystery is not yet solved. Charlie Wildey of Paw Paw, the manager of the Fruit Growers' Union and an old resident, has passed away. Corn selling at \$1.25; oats, 80c; hay, \$30.—V. G.

**EAST ARENAC**—Weather has been real wintery and also some snow but not enough for sleighing. It is hard on the fall grains, as the ground is frozen real deep. Some produce moving; oats, rye and wheat up some; beans just holding their own; very dull; holiday time is here.—M. B. R.

**SAGINAW (S. W.)**—We are having good, steady winter weather with about four inches of snow. The coal strike has shortened up the fuel supply, so lots of people have to hustle round and get wood. Quite a bit of livestock going to market. Some corn in field, yet other ways the fall work was well finished up. The following prices were offered at St. Charles: Wheat, \$2.10; corn, ear, 60c; oats, 75c; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$20; No.

1 light mixed, \$18; beans (C. H. P. pea), \$6; potatoes, \$1.50 bu.; livestock, hogs, \$12.50; beef steers, \$7 to \$10; beef cows, \$5 to \$7; veal calves, \$16 to \$18.

**HILLSDALE (C.)**—Farmers are cutting wood at the present time and feeding their stock. It is cold and blustery at this time.—A. J. B. The following prices were offered at Hillsdale: Wheat, \$2.23 to \$2.28; corn, 70c; oats, 70c.

**SAGINAW (S. W.)**—We are having a spell of about zero weather with about an inch of snow; not much doing among the farmers except chores; the roads are in fine conditions; stock is looking good, with plenty of rough feed for the winter.—G. L.

**SANILAC**—Cold, cold. No snow. Hard weather on wheat and meadows. Bean threshing mostly done and principally marketed. Yield has been very good and quality good. Clover threshing and hay pressing is the order of the day. Clover threshing very good and seed of very good quality. Hay market stronger. Great deal of hay being pressed and delivered to hay sheds. Stock have started into the winter in good condition.—G. A.

**CHARLEVOIX (S. W.)**—Farmers are cutting wood and going to the lumber camps. Nothing much to sell now except butter, cream and a very few eggs. The weather is cold for the time of year. Not enough snow for real good sleighing, about six inches in the woods. We are getting a good price for some things, but we pay some price, too. Flour is \$15@16 per bbl. cheese, 45c lb.; sugar, 15c; coffee, 50@60c; brooms, 80c@1.50 each; nails, 6c; shoes, rubbers, mittens, yarn and clothes whatever anyone who has them has the nerve to ask.—C. B. The following prices were offered at East Jordan: Wheat, No. 1 red, \$2.10; corn, \$1.55; oats, 90c; rye, \$1.13; hay, No. 1 light mixed, \$30; straw, rye, \$8@9; wheat-oat, \$8@9; beans (C. H. P. pea), \$6.30; red kidney, \$7; poultry, hens, 22c dressed; springers, 25c dressed; butter, 65c; butterfat, 73c; eggs, 65c; hogs, \$12; beef steers, \$6; beef cows, \$4@5; fruits, apples, \$1@2. The weekly basket of butter and eggs or can of cream buys less food or clothing than it has in years. The only place I can trade and make any money is at the postoffice. Stamps are the same old price and go as far as ever.

"What's the milk price?"

## Cheap Feeding— Not Cheap Feeds

EVERYWHERE, these days, dairymen are striving to lower the cost of producing milk by lower-cost feeding.

But lower-cost feeding cannot be secured by cheap, low-quality feeds.

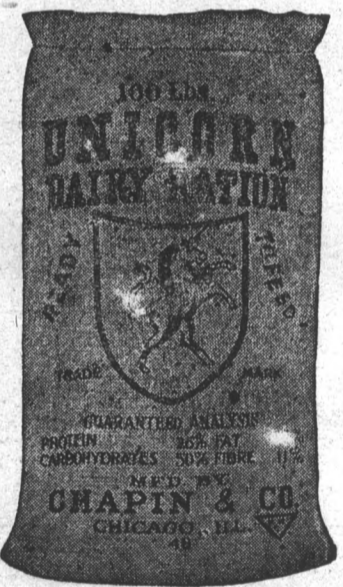
When a feed sells for less than Unicorn Dairy Ration it must be because it contains lower-priced, lower-quality ingredients.

It isn't the price you pay for a feed that counts—it is the profit you can make by feeding it.

The following extract from a letter, just received from Captain A. Henry Higginson, owner of Nancy Whitehall, world's record, Junior four-year-old Ayrshire, shows what one breeder thinks of Unicorn Dairy Ration:

"I'm glad to tell you that, in my opinion, Unicorn is the greatest milk producing feed in the world today, and not only produces milk, but keeps the animals well and healthy while they are producing and leaves no bad after effects."

CHAPIN & CO., CHICAGO



Costs More— Makes You More

# BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Jan. 13, Holsteins, Michigan Holstein Breeders, East Lansing, Mich.  
Jan. 15, Holsteins, Maplecrest Holstein Farms, Lake Odessa, Mich.

## CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

### MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.  
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac-132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-but-ter-record dam will solve it.  
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.  
He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.  
His daughters and sons will prove it.  
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.  
Pedigrees and prices on application.  
**R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.**

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

### HATCH HERD

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

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

**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.

### HEIFER

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

### TWO BULL CALVES

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

### Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILANTI KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.  
Price \$200  
**ROY F. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.**

### Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

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

### FOR SALE—A fine individual

bull whole dam has 25 lbs. and 6 nearest dams average 24 lbs. Ready for service. Price right if taken at once.  
**D. H. HOOVER, Howell, Mich.**

## "Breeding-- Individuality-- Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 88 lb. son of the \$30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are strong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.  
**BOARDMAN FARMS**  
Jackson, Mich.

## LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX

Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.  
**A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.**

### A Beautiful, Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE MILANDER-35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.  
Sired by FLINT HENGERVED LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.  
Price \$100 F. O. B. Flint.  
**L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.**

### Calves Last Advertised are Sold

now have a bull calf born September 8th, also the heifer to freshen in January, 85 lb. backing. Write for prices and pedigrees.  
**VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.**

**BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED** bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.  
**TRACY F. GRANDALL, Howell, Mich.**

### FOR SALE BULL CALF MOSTLY WHITE

a fine individual. Straight as a line. Sired by Flint Maple Crest Ona Lad No. 237907. He is a grandson of Pontiac Aagrie Korndyke, one of the greatest bulls of the breed. Dam is a daughter of Maple Crest Pontiac De Kol Hartig No. 125396, his dam having a record of 22 lbs. in 7 days and 81.27 lbs. in 37 days at 2 yrs. old.  
**JAMES HOPSON, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.**

### WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD registered Holstein Bull

old enough for service come and see or write. Herd free from abortion.  
**H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.**  
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

### TO THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST

I offer a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGERVED FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 32 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. I also have a grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE from a great 28 lb. dam ready for service.  
**JAMES B. GARRETT, Elm Hall, Michigan.**

### Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS  
HOLSTEINS  
SHROPSHIRE  
ANGUS

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

### SHORTHORN

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

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

**THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS** Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Pop and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address  
**W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.**

**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.

### LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball ..... Cows and Sheep.  
Felix Witt ..... Horses and Swine.  
One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.  
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

## \$3,300

WILL TAKE ENTIRE HERD OF 20 REG. SHORTHORNS

if sold by Jan. 9—7 cows, 4 2-year old heifers, 3 yearling heifers, 8 heifer calves, 3 bull calves, 1 to 8 mos. old. All in good condition.  
**ALLAN CONLAN, R 3, Carsonville, Mich.**

**3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2** yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom. at \$10 each.  
**JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.**

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

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.  
**E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.**

### HEREFORDS

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

### Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

**BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD** 20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.  
**JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.**

### Registered Hereford Cattle

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

### HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3 NEW HERDS. — NOW

have 150 head. We offer you anything de- either sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.

### LAKWOOD HEREFORDS

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

### HARWOOD HEREFORDS

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

### ANGUS

### The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure-bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.  
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.  
**GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.**

### DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN

be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want.  
**ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich.**

### BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.  
**CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.**

### GUERNSEYS

### GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR

sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 600 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to  
**MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.**

### FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL CALF ELIGI-

ble to register, dropped June 11th, 1919.  
**W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.**

### RED POLLED

**REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—BULLS** old enough for service.  
**J. A. BATTENFIELD, Fife Lake, Mich.**

## SWINE

### POLAND CHINA

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

### 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.

**A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.**

### LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING

boars, summer and fall pigs.  
**F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few Sow Pigs of Spring farrow. Also Barred Rock Cockerels.  
**MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.**

### BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR

boars at a bargain. Choice sows for March and April farrow.  
**L. W. BARNES & SON**  
Byron, Mich.

### A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

We are offering March and April boars by Hillcrest Bob by Big Bob, one of the greatest progenitors of the Big Type Poland Chinas ever known to history. Their dams are by the 1915 Grand Champion Hillcrest Wonder and by Grand Master the first boar to actually weigh over 1,200 lbs. on the scales. Price \$50.00. A few young er ones at \$45.00.  
**HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

### BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING

boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right.  
**ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY BRED SOWS FOR SALE BOARS ALL GONE

**J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.**

### POLAND CHINAS

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.  
**FRED E. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.**

### LTPC NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Come and see or write  
**ELDRD A. CLARK, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.**

### 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 Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.  
**JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.**

## B. T. P. C.

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.**

### POLAND CHINAS MY BOYS HAVING GONE

to the city and having three herd boars, am obliged to reduce my herd with the reason for offering one at such a low figure. A good spring boar for \$50. Bred gilts.  
**O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, 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 P. C.** A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE, by ORANG EBUD, by BIG ORANGE A.  
Free Hvery to visitors.  
**Wm. J. CLARKE,**  
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

### A New Herd Boar

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon** sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.  
(Come and see him.)  
**C. E. GARNANT,**  
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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.

LTPC A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS FOR MARCH AND April Thirty farrow. Fall pigs, none better, call or write. E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC

DECEMBER SPECIAL

\$30 each takes our July Durocs of either sex. \$20 each for September pigs. \$50 each for Mar. and April boars and Gilts. Reg. and shipped C. O. D. subject to inspection. EAGER BROS., 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.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE FOR SALE. Yearling 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. Visitors always welcome. THOS. UNDERHILL & SON, Salem, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Ferrington, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

MEADOWVIEW FARM. REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Fall pigs for sale. J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, 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 crated, \$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 \$80.00 with pedigree. H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich., R 5

FOR SALE A FEW EXTRA GOOD Fall boars with best of breeding. C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

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

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED 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 yearling bulls at \$125 each. MERLE H. GREEN, Ashley, 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 guaranteed. F. Helms & Son, Davison, Mich.

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

FOR SALE BIG TYPE DUROC JERSEYS— one yearling boar sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421. 3 spring boars, fine individuals. Fall pigs of either sex sired by Cherry Premier 2nd No. 102819. Albert Ebersole, R. F. D. No. 8, Plymouth, Mich.

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

O. I. C.

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 treatment. F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich., R 3.

O. I. C.'s—FALL PIGS NOT AKIN. SERVICE boars. Buff Rock Cockerels, \$3 each. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, 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 Eitten, C'ifford, Mich.

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

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.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me. J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

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

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C. swine won exhibition prize at Saginaw Fair. Our herd boar, C. C. Michigan Boy, was the largest hog of all breeds shown. Pigs of this big type, prize winning stock, registered free and shipped C. O. D. JOHN GIBSON, Fosters, Mich., R. No. 2.

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

of superior breeding and good quality. Will find name at the home of Moses' Boy. Spring boars all sold. Fall pigs either sex now ready. Bred gilts after Dec. 15. GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE, SPRING BOARS AND GILTS, \$35 while they last. Fall pigs \$15 at 8 weeks old. Bred sows in season. W. A. EASTWOOD, R 2, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE BRED SOWS AND BOARS for sale, also fall pigs of both sex. Best of breeding. Call or write RAYMOND SKINNER & SON, Henderson, Mich.

BERKSHIRE

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

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS for sale, farrowed Aug. 10, for \$30 each. Also 1 farrowed Mar. 23. JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

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

CHESTER WHITE

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

SHEEP

Registered Hampshire Sheep

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

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

OXFORD DOWNS

I can spare a few registered ewes of any age. O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

KIDS OF MICH. YOU ARE THE FUTURE farmers of the state. I am one of the best sheep breeders in the state. Lets get together, that you may start your own flock of registered Shropshires now. A lot of kids have already done so, but I want more. I will buy your ram lambs and co-operate with you in every way. Write me for my proposition and prices. Box B, Kope-Kon Farms, S. L. Wigg, Prop., Coldwater, Michigan

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams. CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

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

PET STOCK

BELGIAN HARES, CHOICE STOCK, 3 AND 6 months old, also S. C. Ancona Cockerels. Write for prices. Sheridan Rabbitry, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS—Heavy weight registered breeders and pedigreed youngsters for sale in blacks, steels and grays. R. R. FOX, 412 N. Huron St., Albion, Mich.

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock or poultry in M. B. F.'s Breeders Directory.

POULTRY DAY OLD CHICKS NEW SPRING CATALOG

Those who want Day Old Chicks this year will need to order early. There is going to be a big demand again this Spring. With eggs at 75 cents a dozen in your home town, poultry people will buy heavily of the laying breeds. For six weeks we have booked orders for Spring delivery. Let us know now the breed you will want. New Catalog ready by January 15. All standard breeds, and fully explained. You will be especially interested in the extra heavy laying breeds we offer this season. Colonies which for egg production have the endorsement of the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College. Please let us know what you will want. A few high quality Cockerels yet in standard breeds. Let us describe and quote these birds. Brown Leghorn yearling Pullets. Kindly tell us what you want and enter your name now for one of our new Catalogs. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION Desk B, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

LEGHORN

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

R C BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, Sired by a Madison Sq. winner. Large, vigorous birds. \$2 and up. Quality guaranteed. Flemish Giant Rabbits that are giants. E. E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. BOTH COMBS. 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.

R. C. R. I. Red Cockerels, June hatched, wt. 5 to 7 lbs. \$2 each during Dec. Nice dark red ones. HARRY McCABE, Blanchard, Mich.

S C REDS, LARGE VIGOROUS COCKERELS from a good laying strain, \$3 and \$5 each. F. F. WHITMYER, Williamston, 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.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS FROM \$2 TO \$5 each. P. DONELSON, Swartz Creek, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

FOR SALE—10 FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels. Price, \$2.50. AUGUST C. BORCK, R3, Reed City, Mich.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF PURE BRED Columbia Wyandotte Cockerels, \$5 each. HENRY B. WILKINS, Bx 32, West Branch, Mich

30 Years a Breeder of Silver Laced and White Wyandottes. Fine lot of young stock at \$3, \$4 and \$5 ea. Clarence Browning, R2, Portland, Mich

ANCONAS

ANACONA COCKERELS FOR SALE \$2 EACH JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

DUCKS AND GEESE

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

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—LARGE, BIG BONED, WELL marked Bourbon Red Turkeys. Hens all sold. A number of good cockerels weighing 17 to 20 lbs. at \$9 to \$10. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. HELMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

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

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. VIGOROUS young thoroughbreds. Order now at fall prices. MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE Pure bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Hugo strain, hens \$5, Toms, \$10. Fall prices. MRS. WALTER DILLMAN, R 5, Dowagiac, Mich.

Michigan Holstein Breeders First Annual Sale Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1920 Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. SEVENTY-SIX HEAD Seventy females in all stages of Lactation All full age records average 7 days, 27.93 lbs. butter; 586.1 lbs. milk Four yr. old records average 7 days, 25.85 lbs. butter; 540.9 lbs. milk Three year old records average, 7 days, 24.28 lbs. butter; 497.9 lbs. milk Two year old records average, 7 days, 18.94 lbs. butter; 396.4 lbs. milk Many have 30 day records. A few have semi-official yearly records up to 1,100 lbs. butter, 25,000 lbs. milk. Six bulls with dams records up to 33.5 lbs. butter, 675 lbs. milk in seven days. All sired by better than 30 lb. bulls. Two ready for heavy service. All cattle from herds under state or federal supervision for tuberculosis eradication and sold with 60-day guarantee. All selected by one man from Michigan's best herds. Individually fully equal to their records. Send for catalog and come. Buy some of these profit makers and raise some more. CHAS. A. DANIELS, Secretary, Okemos, Mich. H. W. Norton, Jr., Albert E. Jenkins, Chas. A. Daniels, Committee.

---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.

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City El Paso South St. Joseph



# Start The New Year Right

by getting  
Your Car Insured  
against  
**Fire Theft**  
and  
**Liability**

**T**HE POLICY to protect your automobile ought to be dated January first, 1920. That will end all your worry over these impending dangers that hang over every auto-owner's head who drives a car today. Most of all, the farmer cannot afford to drive a car which is not insured—the farm which you own might be taken away from you if you were involved over serious litigation from a liability or personal injury accident.

### *The Cost is the Least Consideration*

The cost of insuring in this mutual company is so low that no farmer can afford to drive a car one day which is not insured. Our rates have always been lower than any privately-owned company and hundreds of satisfied members have written us of the great savings they have made by insuring with us, but cost is the least consideration, when a man finally realizes his jeopardy when driving an automobile uninsured.

### *Start the New Year Right*

Drop us a postal this very day, giving the name and number of your car and let us quote you rates for insuring it all during the year 1920.

To our thousands of members and friends among the readers of Michigan Business Farming, we extend our best wishes for a

*Happy and Prosperous New Year*

WM. E. ROBB, Secretary

**Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company**  
**HOWELL, MICHIGAN.**

**365 DAY INSURANCE**