



# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

OUR ARMY COMES HOME

CIVIL WAR

REDS START CIVIL WAR IN BERLIN BUT DON'T FINISH

PEACE CONFERENCE

RUSSIAN REDS

NOBODY HOME TO HIM

AT LAST SHE HAS A VOTE

WHAT IS SHE GOING TO DO WITH IT?

STATE LEGISLATION

CRITICISM

PROTEST

CRITICISM

SEL. BURLESON RECEIVED ABOUT THE USUAL NUMBER OF BRICKBATS WITH ABOUT THE SAME RESULTS

CINCH!!

THE LAST LOAN OF THE WAR

STEEL STRIKE

COAL STRIKE

IT'S JUST ONE STRIKE AFTER ANOTHER

WHO THREW THIS?

WALL STREET

GETTING A GOOD GRIP ON HIM

STOCKS TAKE A TUMBLE

THE SOCIALIST BERGER DENIED HIS SEAT IN CONGRESS

CONGRESS

THE BRITISH LION HAS HIS TAIL TWISTED THE USUAL NUMBER OF TIMES

THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1858 1919

100% AMERICAN

WILSON BRINGS HOME THE PEACE TREATY IN FEBRUARY

GERMANY

HE'S WORKED HIMSELF OUT OF A JOB

GERMAN COLONIES

HE DOESN'T MISS HIS PARENTS A BIT

CONGRESS

BOSS ONCE MORE

THEY JUST COULDN'T BE COAXED DOWN

PRICES

HE FOUND HIS MASTER OUT IN SEATTLE

REDS

I DON'T CARE ABOUT YOUR OLD PARTY

PEACE CONFERENCE

BUT SHE CAME BACK IN TIME FOR THE REFRESHMENTS

ITALY

MY: HOW THAT FELLOW COULD EAT

THAT SETTLES YOU

DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW

CONFERES

RACE RIOTS IN MANY CITIES

ARSON

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ARSON

THE GOV'T HAS TROUBLE WITH THE PACKERS AGAIN

THE PACKERS

OTHER LINES OF BUSINESS

THE GOV'T

NON-STOP FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ACHIEVED

AMERICA

EUROPE

LADY ASTOR ELECTED TO HOUSE OF COMMONS

HOUSE OF COMMONS

DRYS START TO WORK ON ENGLAND

THANKS FOR THE BEST SEASON I EVER HAD

BASEBALL

UP TO HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN

SENATE

PUBLIC OPINION

PEACE TREATY

BACK TO THE SCHOOL HOUSE

HE TRIED TO SHOOT THE PEGS FROM UNDER HIM

ARMY FOOD

HIGH COST OF LIVING

SENATE

TREATY CONTROVERSY

SOME DOGS

PEACE CONFERENCE OPENED JAN. 18

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# The Sugar Beet Growers Issue Convention Call

Denver, Colo., to be Scene of First National Convention of Beet Growers to Strengthen Organization

**M**ICHIGAN sugar beet growers will be encouraged to know that a movement is on foot to consolidate the sugar beet growers of the United States into one great national organization which can cope with the increasing difficulty of securing an equitable price for their product and a fair share of the consumer's dollar.

An official call has been issued for a national growers' convention which is to be held at Denver, Colorado, January 26, 1919. The call comes from the office of the Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n, Inc., 306 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. "The national sugar bowl," says the announcement, "is in the clutches of a few powerful corporations which are so united and organized as to form a most menacing trust." Attention is called to the fact that the trust is so dominating the situation as to impel the government to take action along lines which discourage the development of the sugar beet industry in this country by holding down the price of sugar beets below the actual cost of production.

Asserting that sugar beets must be regarded as one of our greatest agricultural assets, the statement calls upon the best growers through their representatives to meet at Denver and devise ways and means of securing a fair and just portion of the profits that under an equitable arrangement would result to growers from the production of sugar.

Prominent in plans for organization of a National Beet Growers' Association is C. G. Patterson, Secretary of the Intermountain Farmers' Association and a member of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

Joining the Intermountain Farmers' Association in the call for the meeting are the Farmers' Unions of Nebraska and Colorado, State Granges of Washington and Colorado, the Mountain States Beet Growers Association and the Gleaners. Other organizations co-operating are the Idaho, Nebraska, Michigan, Ohio and Kansas State Granges, the Farmers' Union of California, the American Society of Equity, Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, the Associated Dairymen of California, the Equity Co-operative Association of Montana, the Ohio Farmers Co-operative Milk Company, the Alameda County Union of the American Soci-

ety of Equity of Iowa, and the National Board of Farm Organizations.

## Michigan Plans Organization

The sugar beet growers' committee for this state is earnestly making plans for the formation of a strong and permanent state organization. At the mass meeting held in Saginaw a month ago the matter of co-operating with the Colorado people came up for discussion, but it was decided that the season was too far advanced to attempt to carry out a mutual program with the westerners on the 1920 contract. Nevertheless it was the sense of the meeting that plans should be laid for entering into negotiations with the Colorado growers or any other growers desiring the organized assistance of Michigan growers. No plans have yet been made for sending a delegate to the Colorado convention, but it appears that it would be a wise thing to do. Michigan is the most important sugar beet growing state in the "eastern" district, and should by all means have a voice in any convention called in behalf of beet growers. The Michigan committee has not yet issued its call for a conference with the manufacturers but this is expected at a not distant date.

## Sliding Wage Scale

The committee at its last meeting discussed and practically adopted a plan for a sliding wage scale. The present flat rate, it is claimed, is not conducive to efficiency. Workmen will go through the rows carelessly, cutting out many beets that should be left, and when pulling the beets will leave a good many that do not come out easily. Sugar beet growers estimate that from one-half to a ton of beets to the acre are left in the ground particularly in seasons of early fall and bad weather conditions. To make it an object to workmen to use greater care in thinning and gathering the beets, the growers feel that the laborers should be paid a bonus. The following sliding scale arrangement was suggested: Minimum wage, \$28 for 22 to 24-inch rows, \$26 for 26 to 28-inch rows, and a bonus (50c to \$1) for every additional ton over eleven tons to the acre.

## Beet Sugar Statistics

At the mass meeting of growers a committee was appointed to gather such information as was available concerning the amount and value of by-products taken from sugar beets.

This information has already been compiled and will be presented to the sugar beet growers through an early issue of Michigan Business Farming.

## A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE SUGAR BEET CONTRACT

In your issue of December 20th of M. B. F., notice you have an article on the sugar beet question. Have been watching the sugar situation for some time. Have been a grower of beets for a number of years and have made a study of the business of raising beets. I think your article very good but in some points you have not made it very clear to most of the growers as to the sugar contract. You have taken the very lowest figures for the basis of your figures for there are not many years that the sugar content would be as low as 13 per cent. Take the year of 1917. I don't think that beets would test less than 20 per cent. Now for the raising of sugar beets think it not a very fair business in many ways. If a farmer raises a prime steer he gets the prime price. If he raises a scrub he gets the scrub price.

Now as to the old contract don't think it fair at all and if the farmers would give the issue a little thought and study they would see that it is pretty much one-sided with the largest part on the company's side. During the war when the price of sugar was restricted we didn't have so much chance for complaint but have been watching to see what the government is going to do with the price but as far as I can see the sky is to be the limit, and if it is going to be left to supply and demand any thinking farmer will readily see the sugar company's final settlement to the farmer above the guaranteed price will be determined by the four months when the price of sugar will be the very lowest. Take the present fall for an example. You could not buy a pound of sugar from our local factory at all until after Nov. 15th. I learned from the agriculturist that they were shipping sugar but it was to be subject to price, but remember, Mr. Farmer, they will not overlook October when it comes to determining the price on your beets as they take the average N. Y. wholesale price for October, November, December and January. Would like to see the New York sugar market quoted in your paper. Think it would be of

benefit to the beet growers as I cannot find it in any of the dailies.

The field men in our locality are pretty independent this fall. They say they are just going to ask the farmer if he is going to raise beets and if he says no, just pass on.

I once heard Patrick H. Kelly tell a story of two toads in a farmers' milk can. One was an optimist and the other a pessimist. They were both jumping around trying to get out. The pessimist gave up and drowned. The optimist kept on jumping and was taken out in the morning. Think if there were not so many pessimistic farmers and they would do a little more thinking it wouldn't be long before we could get a better contract.

In any sliding scale arrangement there must be some basic figure from which to work. In the suggestive table published in our Dec. 20th issue, 13 per cent sugar was used because it was substantially the same basis used by the manufacturers in California who pay for the beets according to both test and market quotation. Surely you would not use a higher test as a basis, for the higher the test upon which the minimum price is based, the less the farmer gets. A good many Michigan beets will test as low as 13 per cent and some even lower. The test for 1918 beets averaged about 16 per cent, and the estimated average for the 1919 crop is 14 per cent. Of course, these are manufacturers' figures. When the beet growers are properly organized they will know their own test and not be obliged to depend upon somebody else's word.

The manner of determining the average market price for the settlement of beet contracts has been thoroughly discussed at recent meetings of the sugar beet growers and their committee. Members of the committee claim that investigation has shown that practically all the beet sugar is disposed of by the manufacturers during the months of October, November, December and January, and that it is fair to all concerned to use the market quotations for these months as the determining basis. If the supply regulates the price, it ought to be to the farmers' interest to have the sugar price for the month of October taken into consideration, for that is the month when beet sugar is normally the scarcest and the price ought to be the highest.

Of course, the companies are not anxious to buy any beets next year. There is no profit in 20-cent sugar, you know, and besides sugar might fall like mana from the skies, causing a surplus and lowering prices. It is not good business for the manufacturers to appear eager to buy beets. The farmers might ask for a higher price. This "passing by" of farmers who need to be coaxed to sign contracts is merely a part of a deliberate plan to worry the farmers into signing their contracts. You are right. We need a few more optimists among the farmers. They are entitled to much higher prices on 1920 beets and it remains entirely with them whether they get it. —Editor.

# Improved Breeders and Feeders Announce Program of Annual Meeting

Breeders' Associations Will be in Annual Session at East Lansing January 14th and 15th

**T**HE TWENTY-NINTH annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' & Feeders' Association and Allied Organizations will be held Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 14 and 15, 1920. On Wednesday, Jan. 14, will be held the meetings of the following organizations: Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association, Michigan Swine Breeders' Association, Michigan Horse Breeders' Association, Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club, Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association, Michigan Red Polled Breeders' Association, Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Michigan Jersey Cattle Club, Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' Association, Michigan Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association and Michigan Chester White Breeders' Association and Michigan Breeders' Association.

The officers of the various organizations are preparing interesting programs and it behooves everyone interested in purebred live stock to attend and boost for his particular breed as well as learn what his fellow breeders in other parts of the state are doing.

Thursday, Jan. 16 will be devoted to a general meeting of all association. For this meeting they have secured two speakers of national reputation, namely, Mr. O. E. Bradfute, director of the American Farm Bureau

Federation, whose topic is "The Organized Farmer" and Mr. E. C. Brown president of the National Live Stock Exchange, whose topic is "The Operation of the Packing Industry and Stock Yards Under Government Control." The program follows:

## GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

At 5 p. m., room 402, Agricultural Building, joint meeting of all Allied Organizations.—The Health of Michigan Live Stock, H. H. Halladay, Clinton, president State Live Stock Sanitary Commission; reports of association secretaries; banquet tendered by the State Board of Agriculture to members of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association.

Thursday, January 15, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 9:30 a. m., room 402, Agriculture Building, East Lansing.—Secretary's report; appointment of committees; president's address, Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville; The Agricultural Outlook, L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, Michigan; The Operation of the Packing Industry and Stock Yards Under Government Control, E. C. Brown, Chicago, Ill., president National Live Stock Exchange.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.—The Organized Farmer, O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio, director American Farm Bureau Federation; Live Stock on the Diversified Farm, Dean R. S. Shaw, East Lansing; reports of committees; election of officers.

## SECTION MEETINGS

Michigan Sheep Breeders' Association. Pres. E. G. Lead, Rickland; secretary, V. A. Freeman, Lachine.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 109.—The Outlook for Wool and Mutton Production in 1920, L. L. Heller, Wool Growers' Association; What We Have Accomplished in Co-operative Mar-

keting of Wool in Ohio, J. B. Walker, Gambier, Ohio; Why We Should Have an Active Michigan Wool Growers' Association, C. A. Tyler, Detroit.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Swine Breeders' Association. President, J. B. Hibbard, Bennington; secretary, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., room 109.—Swine Feeding Experiments in Progress at M. A. C., H. W. Norton, Jr.; Boosting the Pure-bred Swine Industry Through Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs, W. A. Anderson, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs; The Public Sale as a Means of Disposing of Breeding Stock, W. J. Clark, Eaton Rapids.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Horse Breeders' Association. President, Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; secretary, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing.

Meeting called to order in room 316 at 1:30 p. m.—The Inauguration of the American Horse Publicity Association Campaign, G. E. Wentworth, superintendent of the Chicago Horse Market Co.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1920 at Noon.

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. President, M. W. Wentworth, Battle Creek; secretary, Chas. A. Daniels, Okemos.

First annual sale by the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of 76 head of inspected and guaranteed animals, all choicely bred and with high records.

Tuesday, January 13, at 6:30 p. m. Annual banquet at Plymouth Congregational church, Lansing.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

At 9:00 a. m., Agricultural building.—President's Address, M. M. Wentworth, Battle Creek; report of sec'y-treas., C. A. Daniels, Okemos; awarding prizes for 1919; report of sale committee; business session.

Afternoon session.—The Feed Situation, E. W. Chapin, Chicago; Holstein Pol-

cles for the Future, M. S. Prescott, Syracuse, N. Y.; Organizing the Holstein Industry, D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.

Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club. President, E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire; secretary, C. G. Parnall, Jackson.

Room 111 at 9:30 a. m.—The Sale of Guernsey Products, H. W. Wigman; 11:00 a. m., Judging of Guernsey Cattle in Pavilion, Prof. A. C. Anderson; 1:30 p. m., Election of officers and business meeting of Michigan Guernsey Cattle Club; 2:30, Guernsey Cattle on the Island of Guernsey and in America, Harry W. Griswold.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Hereford Breeders' Association. President, Jay Harwood, Ionia; sec'y-treas., Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe.

Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m., room 110.—Outlook for Herefords, Allen Bros., Paw Paw; Does a Show Herd Pay as an Advertising Proposition, Tony B. Fox, Pewamo; Breeding and Feeding, Louis Norton, Nashville, father of the Hereford; Outlook for Herefords in the North West, Gid Granger, Gaines; Polled or Horned, the Most Profitable to Breed? W. H. Anderson, Grand Rapids; Foundation for a Breeding Herd, E. J. Taylor, Iremont; Fashionable or Plain Breeding, the Most Profitable for the Average Breeder? Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Herefords, the Best Breed to Feed for Beef, J. F. Brand, Saginaw.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920

Michigan Red Polled Breeders' Ass'n. President, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham; secretary, E. J. Peabody, Grand Ledge.

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m., room 113.—Influence of Sire on Herd of Native Cows; also on Grades Pure bred Cows, J. M. East, Marcellus; Improving and Advancing the Red Poll Cattle in the State of Michigan, Jacob Burner, Grand Ledge; Benefit Derived from Exhibiting at Fairs, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham.

(Continued on page 9)



# State Potato Exchange Makes Rapid Progress

Field Agent Cribbs Reports November Volume of Business Over Half Million Dollars

By W. C. CRIBBS,

Field Agent Michigan Potato Exchange

**A** REVIEW of the work of the Exchange this year shows that the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange is making thousands of dollars for the members this season.

The season started out with a large volume of apples which were handled by the Exchange, which were sold at very high prices for the farmers. The Exchange sold cider apples for the local associations for prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.15 per hundred.

The price to the farmers was started by the local buyers at 80 cents per hundred, but it did not take long for the Exchange to get into the cider apple game and the price was advanced to \$1.50 at once. The writer attended a meeting at Tustin where the farmers were not organized and they were selling hand picked apples No. 1 and 2 at \$1.40 per hundred and the Exchange was that day selling cider apples for \$1.65 and was returning to their members \$2.20 per hundred for potatoes and the buyers in Tustin were paying the farmers there \$1.70, a difference of 50 cents per hundred between the price received by the organized and the unorganized farmers.

The prices returned to the farmers by the co-operative associations this year has been very much in advance of the prices paid by the local buyers in most all cases. The difference has run all the way from 4 to 50 cents per hundred.

Last year there was a falling market coupled with a car shortage which worked against the local association or put them at a disadvantage on making returns to the farmers who were members. The buyers also were paying higher prices than they could afford to pay last year and by so doing they lost thousands of dollars. They did this in order to break up the organizations by causing dissatisfaction among the members. The buyers found that they could not break the associations by this method and although they put several thousand dollars in to break them, they doubled their number in just nine months.

This year we have enjoyed a car

shortage for the market has advanced and the farmer who ordered his potatoes sold and was not able to get them off for a week or two has found that when they were sold he was returned much more than he expected in a great many cases. The buyer this year has given up the idea that they can break up the associations by paying more than the produce is worth and are taking what they can get with a fair chance of making a reasonable profit on their investment.

This year is the year when the loyal members are making good money and the man who is selling on the outside is getting let down.

The writer knows of 14 cars of potatoes shipped from one little station where there were fourteen cars shipped after the first of June last spring, by a buyer and these potatoes brought a very low price although many of them were purchased the fall before at one dollar per bushel when the market would not warrant more than 80 cents per bushel.

The Exchange has sold 90 cars of cabbage for its Saginaw association. They have sold several cars

of rye and wheat at very good advances above the regular market. Three cars of rye were sold for the McBain association and netted the farmers around \$1.51 cents per bushel last fall when the elevator was only paying \$1.30 at the time this was loaded out. One member at Buella told me that he had made over \$100 in three weeks above the buyers' price on second grade apples which were sold by the Exchange to the peddler trade.

At Gowen, a little town just six miles from Greenville, after the farmers organized a co-operative marketing association there, the members were offered \$2.14 by the buyers when the same concerns were only paying \$1.90 in Greenville, which is the leading buyers' market of the state.

A man at Sheffield said that his company was only paying \$2.00 per hundred there and the same firm at another town just 20 miles from there, but where the farmers were organized, was paying \$2.40 per hundred; so it is seen that the unorganized farmer is holding the bag for the organized farmer in as much as the buyers can take a profit from

the one and spend it in another community to compete with the organized farmer.

A concrete example of the difference between the price that the buyers are paying on a safe basis, is the Kingsley association in Grand Traverse county. Mr. Sidney Weaver had 5,980 lbs. of potatoes to sell and the association was so crowded that they could not handle them when he wanted to sell and he went to the buyer who would only pay him a price which would net him \$101.66. He waited for a day or two when the association could take them and he received \$132.44, a gain of \$30.78.

The Exchange has just held one of its representative meetings called to amend the by-laws. This meeting was held on Dec. 18th and was well attended by the voting delegates from the locals as well as many members and county agents.

One of the important amendments to the by-laws was to give the Exchange power to hire a competent auditor to audit the books of the locals whenever this was necessary or at least once a year.

One association was organized on Saturday afternoon, they purchased a warehouse on Monday and started doing business on Wednesday. This association is located so that they have members from Kent, Newaygo and Montcalm counties. They have shipped several cars of beans and potatoes and are handling all kinds of farmers supplies. One association at Grant has just placed an order for over eight thousand dollars worth of clover and grass seeds.

The Central Exchange purchased over four cars of grass seeds last year and made a saving to their members of from two to seven dollars per bushel.

To give some idea of the confidence of many of the members in their local associations, I will give a little history of the Kingsley Association. This association has been in operation about 15 months and on the start they purchased a warehouse for \$3,000, but soon saw that this was too small for their needs

(Continued on page 17)

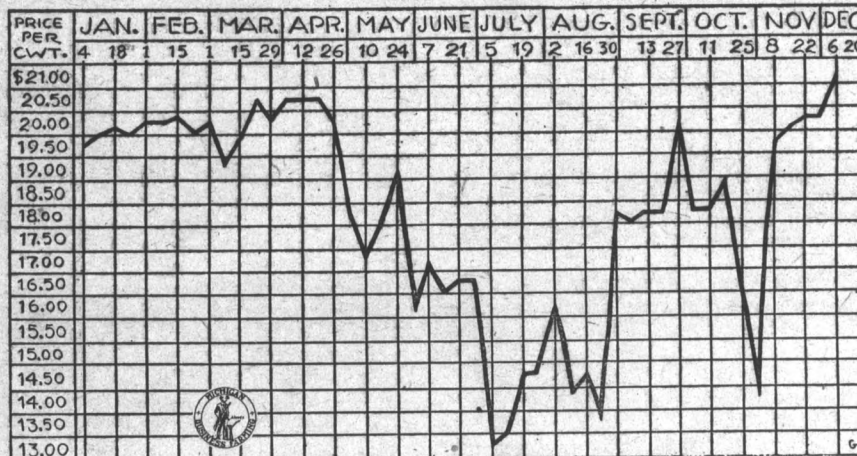


Chart showing approximate trend of cattle market during 1919. The chart does not show the great drop in prices from Dec. 10th to 20th, when the market slumped to \$14.50.

## Farmers' National Council Explains Attitude Toward Organized Labor

Secretary Benjamin J. Marsh Says "Sled-Length" Political Alliance With Labor Not Desired

**E**DITOR Michigan Business Farming:

After an absence from the city for some time I have just been reading over the November 8th issue of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING which I always study with great interest. I want to trespass on your space briefly with a comment on some of the articles in that issue, especially the one, "Shall Farmers Unite with Organized Labor?"

May I state that the National Farmer-Labor Conference just held in Chicago on November 21 and 22, which was called by the Farmers' National Co-operative Association, did not in any way endorse a complete union of farmers with organized labor. It did not throw in its lot with the labor party, but the delegates almost without exception, favored joint effort in a strictly non-partisan way to secure a joint legislative program. I think that everyone will agree with MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING that an honest day's work should be given for honest pay for a day's work. We may forget the old statement that we are all as lazy as we dare to be. Any true American will want in this time when production is essential, to produce to a maximum, and to secure fair remuneration therefrom. It is not true, however, that the interests which are most loudly denounc-

**T**HE FARMERS' National Council, of which Mr. Marsh is the secretary, is a federation of farm organizations which include several state Farmers' Unions, the Gleaners, a number of strong state Granges, the American Society of Equity, and minor associations of farmers. The legislative program of this council has been frequently discussed in these columns and our readers are fairly familiar with it. In addition to the general legislative aims of all farm organizations, this Council endorses public ownership of the railroads and the merchant marine, government development of the natural resources, and higher taxes on income and profits. This program is radically different from that recently announced by the National Grange and the American Federation of Farm Bureaus, both of which organizations have declared against government ownership and operation of public utilities, and have shown no concern whatsoever over the present disproportionate distribution of the tax burden. In at least one other respect the Farmers' National Council differs widely with nearly all other farm organizations,—it believes in joint action with organized labor to carry out a legislative program.

The farmers can agree en masse upon legislative remedies for the shortcomings of present marketing methods but they split asunder when they attempt to agree upon broader issues. It is not necessary that all farmers in all organizations endorse public ownership in order to unite and work together upon the matters more closely associated with their own business. The same principle can be applied to the suggestion that farmers and organized labor if they choose on matters in which they have common interests. To do this, it is not necessary that they split hairs or quarrel over matters on which there is a difference of opinion. If the Farmers' National Council and the National Board of Farm Organizations would just forget for the next six months all about the issues which they cannot possibly agree upon and remember only those upon which they can agree, they could bring material benefits to all the farmers of the United States.

Business Farming and its readers are very glad to have Mr. Marsh's valued opinions upon these great questions.—Editor.

ing the coming together of farm and organized labor on a common program, are the predatory and monopolistic interests of America including of course the big financial interests. Let us admit that organized labor has made many mistakes, but seldom have they attempted to limit production, despite the assertion you quote from the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr. It is a mistake to do so. It is equally a mistake for farmers to leave their machinery unprotected

ed from the rain, and their cattle to weather the blizzard.

Farmers will realize, if they stop to think a moment, that the city, factory, transportation and mine workers of America are their big market. The total value of agricultural products was in 1917 about \$19,444,000,000, of which only about one-tenth was exported. In 1917 there were 22,000,000 families in the United States, of whom less than three and one-half million received

a net income of over \$1,000 apiece, and the average of the 18,500,000 families was about \$750 apiece. About 6,500,000 of these live on farms, so that roughly speaking, 12,000,000 families of this class have to buy their food. On the average, families with an income up to \$1,500 spent 35 to 40 per cent of it for food. Of any increase in the wages which these families get, particularly those in the lower rank, with incomes of \$1,200 to \$1,500 probably an equal proportion or at least one-third, will be spent for more and better food. This is clearly to the farmers' advantage, always assuming, of course, that the laborer is worthy of his hire—that is that he works conscientiously and energetically. It is clearly to the farmers' advantage that labor shall get the largest share of what labor produces since labor is the farmers' big market. Of course Wall Street wants to reap where it has not sown, but why should the farmers play Wall Street's game? In point of fact a very large percentage of American families off the farm, do not eat as much as they need to maintain their highest efficiency. We have never had overproduction in America, we have had

(Continued on page 17)



# Gleaners Buy Armour's Elevator Interests

*Farm Organization Broadens Co-Operative Plans Through Half-Million Dollar Corporation*

THE GLEANERS have announced the purchase of Armour & Company's elevator interests in the state of Michigan, and are organizing a half million dollar corporation to handle what is claimed to be the biggest farmers' co-operative enterprise in the middle west. The physical assets of Armour & Company include two terminal elevators, one located at Big Rapids and the other at Grand Rapids, the latter being not only the largest bean and grain elevator in the state of Michigan, but also one of the best equipped plants in the United States. Both are fully equipped to care for grain and beans in any condition, and they will be used as terminal plants, with receiving station and elevators distributed throughout the state. Aside from these plants the company has an interest in a large number of local elevators; general offices at Grand Rapids and sales agencies in most of the large terminals.

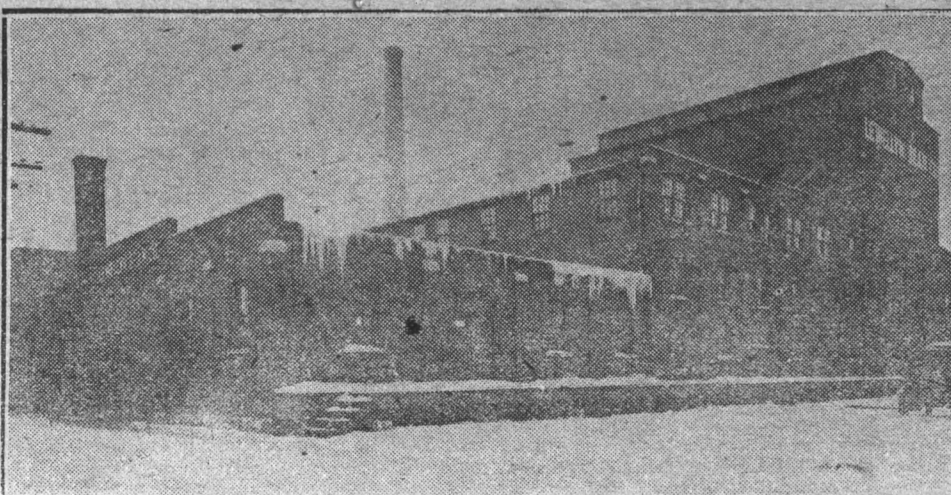
The investments of the great packing firm in Michigan's elevator business consisted of a half interest in the Lewellyn Bean Company, and it was under the name of this company that Armour & Company carried on their bean and grain business in this state. The president of the Lewellyn Bean Co., is Mr. Fred E. Lewellyn of Grand Rapids, one of the most successful and best known bean men in the state, a man who has probably done more than any other man or group of men to stabilize the bean market the past year or two and to see that farmers secured a fair profit on this product.

"Yes, it is true," said Mr. Lewellyn, when interviewed by an M. B. F. representative, "Armour & Company have sold out their Michigan interests to the Gleaners. The deal has practically been closed and within a short time the Gleaners will be in full charge of our plants in this state."

"The move was inevitable," continued Mr. Lewellyn, "I have realized for a long time that farmers would some day control the distribution of their products as much as their production, and that they would have something to say about the ultimate price just as all other business men do. I think the time has come when the business interests of the country should recognize this fact and treat the farmer as a business man."

Asked if the present business organization of his company would go with the company into the Gleaners fold, Mr. Lewellyn emphatically replied:

"Yes, sir; every man in my organization will come to the new corporation with the intention of making the business the biggest kind of a success. Not only myself but the



THIS HUGE terminal elevator in Grand Rapids is now owned and operated by Gleaner farmers. It is the best of its kind in the United States and will go a long way toward solving farmers' marketing difficulties.

men who are associated with me are firmly convinced that a great future lies ahead of this co-operative enterprise, and we are all going into this new company with the feeling and understanding that we are to be joint co-operators with all other interests. Co-operation has come to stay, and it is our future life work to complete and strengthen the chain from producer to consumer. We are going to see that every one connected with the enterprise has a real interest in carrying out his part of the plan. We will not only make it an object for farmers to co-operate in selling their products, but for consumers to co-operate in purchasing these products."

"What are your future plans? Is your chain of elevators complete or do you expect to take on additional elevators from time to time?" Mr. Lewellyn was asked.

"Well, you know," he replied, "there's no limit to a co-operative proposition of this kind. It can be as big as you want to make it. We will add new elevators just as fast as the need for them develops. We don't intend to encourage the building of elevators in sections that are not populous enough to support one. There are already too many elevators in certain sections of the state, all competing with each other and just barely making both ends meet. There is no use of the farmers having from twenty to forty thousand dollars invested in elevators at every four corners. Where there is room for an elevator and our investigators find that there is a chance of making it a financial success, we shall build and operate. A modern elevator represents a large investment of money and while we will probably not find it good business to erect elevators at all points where farmers want them, we do expect to have a warehouse or shipping station in every principal town of the state where farm products may be taken in and forwarded to our big

terminals at Big Rapids or Grand Rapids for finishing and distribution."

"Is this large central organization with local elevators acting as branches to be preferred to the locally owned and operated plants?" we asked Mr. Lewellyn.

"Why certainly," he said with a smile, "I have been operating elevators for farmers for many years, and I have learned from experience that a central selling and buying organization is absolutely essential to the constant success of such enterprises. Nearly all the big elevator companies of the state own a string of elevators, with their chosen managers in charge. Were this not the most satisfactory and successful plan, rest assured they wouldn't follow it. The Gleaners' co-operative plan carries out the idea of the central organization. I was attracted to this plan several years ago, and at the time I said to myself that if the Gleaner folks held to the plan they would succeed, and I guessed it right. That's why I'm glad to cast my lot with the Gleaners and help the farmers of the state to put their business on a solid financial basis through co-operative marketing."

The Gleaners claim to be the pioneers in the co-operative field in Michigan. The whole idea back of the Gleaner organization and its various enterprises is "co-operation," through the application of which every individual receives a portion of the benefits which he helps to secure. The Gleaners have applied this principle to their marketing organization, the Clearing House, which is just what its name signifies, a clearing house for the products of its members and for the supplies which they desire to buy.

The first central Gleaner distributing agency was established in the city of Detroit in 1906. Since then the growth of the marketing organization has been rapid. Two years ago the association found it neces-

sary to increase its capital stock in order to take care of its accumulating business. Nathan F. Simpson, former warden of Jackson prison, was engaged as general manager and the business was expanded until it embraced seven modern elevators and eight buying stations. But even this extension was not sufficient to handle the vast volume of business that began to pour in, and the purchase of Armour's interests was the next logical step. Mr. Lewellyn has been virtually operating a number of farmers' elevators during the critical period of the past two years, by supplying them with working capital, taking their products and guaranteeing them net interest earnings. It is understood that the majority of these elevators will be taken over by the Gleaners.

We are advised that the Gleaner Clearing House will continue as in the past, and that its capital will be increased to care for a number of branch elevators which will be established this season. All elevators will be under one central management, and through this plan operating expenses will be reduced to the minimum. The Gleaner's Corporation will be able to secure ample capital, and all of the local elevators will be financed from this source. There is nothing unique or new, from a business standpoint in the Gleaner plan as outlined several years ago. These organized farmers claim and rightfully so, that "big biz" has no monopoly on the right to organize under the corporation laws of the several state. The big elevator companies of Michigan, all centralize as to management and operation. One company owns 57 elevators; others from ten to thirty. The steel trust, standard oil, the packers—all of the big business enterprises are organized on this plan.

The Gleaners, having secured a broad co-operative law a few years ago, are enabled to build a "big co-operative biz" on the regulation "big biz" foundation. The Farmers will own all of the elevators, and at the same time they will have an interest in the sales, service and management organization. We understand that the sale of stock will in no way be confined to members of the Gleaner organization, and that at least one co-operative canning factory will be established during the coming summer. The Gleaners believe that the business of marketing farm products is not different in its basic principles than any other commercial business, and that it requires large capital and credit to protect the investments against the ups and downs of fluctuating markets.

## The Hot Water Treatment for Wheat Protects the Seed from Smut and Other Diseases

HOW TO OBTAIN seed wheat of high quality, free from stinking and loose smuts, anthracnose, weak kernels, rye, cheat, cockle and other pests, with little effort or expense, has been demonstrated very strikingly this year in over thirty Indiana counties, particularly in Shelby county. As a result of these demonstrations a systematic move is on foot now to make it possible for every wheat grower in that state to obtain such seed in the near future.

A big step in this direction was taken the past fall when more than 4,000 bushels of seed was treated for more than 400 farmers in 49 of the 92 counties of the state. In eight counties, central treating stations solved the problems of treating the seed, but in the remaining 41, the work was done largely on individual farms, with extension men or county agricultural agents either doing the work themselves or supervising the work of the farmer.

In the fall of 1917 the so-called

modified hot water seed treatment was unearthed from the old government publications with the idea of trying it on some few wheat growers who might be willing to have a small part of their seed subjected to such a process. The treatment was known to be effective in controlling the loose or black head smut as well as the stinking smut, but had been used very rarely and then only by the plant doctors who employed it chiefly for scientific and experimental purposes. It was discovered some twenty years ago by a Scandinavian botanist, Dr. Jensen, and later modified by the scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Owing to its seeming impracticability, however, no consistent attempt had ever been made to use it, to any extent, on the farm.

The task of securing co-operators in this undertaking was not an easy one, since no grower was very anxious to have his seed wheat "cooked." However, owing to the pressure of the world war and the urgent

demand for more wheat a few patriotic farmers were found who were willing to take a chance on it. The work was in charge of F. J. Pipal, of the Division of Botany, Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department, in co-operation with the county agricultural agents and the United States Department of Agriculture. About four bushels were treated in each case.

The results were very gratifying in every case, except in which the seed was killed owing to the improper handling after the treatment. The loose smut disease, which is borne within the kernel and therefore cannot be reached with the formaldehyde treatment, was practically eliminated from the treated crop, although as much as one-fifth of the crop was destroyed by this disease in the untreated fields. But this was not all. Altho the treated stands were lagging behind at first the farmers noticed that they made better progress after they resumed their growth in the spring and kept ahead

of the untreated stands until harvest. Ernest Thornburg, of Randolph county, president of the Indiana watched his "cooked" plot with considerable interest, cut and threshed it separately and found that it yielded 10 bushels more to the acre than the untreated field, which had 8 per cent loose smut and a trace of stinking smut. The grain from the treated field was also of much better quality in other respects. Mr. Thornburg used it all for seed last fall and as he reported, he had a wheat crop this summer such as he had never had before.

Even better results were obtained by John Meiks, of Shelby county, whose treated plot yielded 15 bushels more to the acre than the untreated, altho the latter was on fertilized ground while the former received no fertilizer at all. The Meiks untreated field had 20 per cent loose smut.

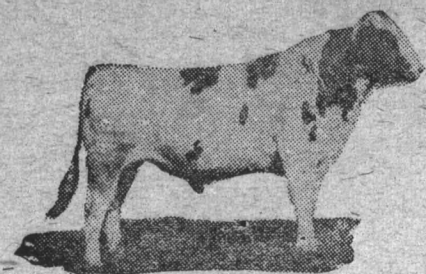
The above results encouraged those in charge as well as the farmers.  
(Continued on page 9)



# Breeders Prepare for State's Greatest Auction

Seventy-Six Black-and-Whites on Sale Lists of Michigan Holstein Organization

By VERNE E. BURNETT



King Oosterbaan Veemar Hengerveld

**H**OLSTEIN enthusiasts are very busy these days preparing for the Michigan Holstein Breeders first annual sale, to be held at the Michigan Agricultural College, at East Lansing, Tuesday, Jan. 31, when seventy-six of the finest of purebred black and whites will change owners. The program is declared to be the greatest of its kind ever billed in the state and big crowds of spectators are expected. Starting a series of annual sales, the Holstein breeders are making special efforts for a splendid opening affair.

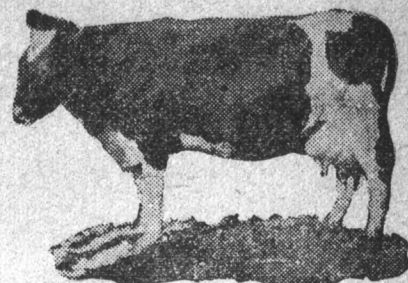
The kings and queens and crown princes of the purebred world will adorn the stalls at the college when the sale takes place. The DeKol,

mos, Mich., is secretary of the Holstein breeders and a member of the committee. The third committee-man in charge of the occasion is Albert E. Jenkins.

One of the high lights brought out by the galaxy of purebreds at the sale is the important part which the cow testing associations are playing in the raising of dairy standards in Michigan. There are more than a dozen of these associations active in the state and many are being organized. Business Farming has started a series of short articles about these associations, giving the names of members, the names and records of the ten highest cows, and other interesting material.

Another point to notice about the big auction is the national aspect. Buyers are expected from many states. Michigan has been building up a world wide reputation for purebred Holsteins. The recent cattle census of Livingston County threw a bombshell into the camp of the claimants of the best dairy district. Action of the various cattle organizations is largely the cause of the splendid record which Michigan has tacked up for herself. Breeders

ment about the cattle at the big Lansing sale: "The animals selected are all sure profit makers and it will pay to raise many more like them. Many have 30 day records. A few have semi-official yearly records up to 1,100 lbs. butter, 25,000 lbs. milk. Six bulls have dams with records up to 33.5 lbs. butter and 675 lbs. of milk every seven days. The entire herd is sired by better than 30 lb. bulls. Two are ready for heavy service. All cattle are from herds under state or federal supervision for tuberculosis eradication and sold with a 60-day guarantee. Moreover all were selected from the best herds



Aggie Hengerveld Pontiac

milk for one day, 103.2. Semi-official for 282 days, milk, 18,858.8 lbs.; and butter, 758.6 lbs. Mark B. Curdy, consignor.

King Oosterbaan Veeman Hengerveld



Dora De Kol Oosterbaan is one of the Holstein aristocrats with more than 3,000 pounds of milk to her credit for a 30 day test.

Hengerveld, Korndyke and Pontiac and many other highest grade pedigree names can be recognized on the lists. The best herds and the best breeders were called upon in the arranging of the auction, and the breeders' guarantees are provided for each head.

Just to show samples of the calibre of the animals on the list, we point out the feature that sixteen of the animals have dams with more than 30 lbs. and up to 33.5 lbs. to their credit. One has a record of 1,100 lbs. per year. Four cows boast 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. It is interesting to note that many are soon to freshen and that all are bred to bulls from dams with 30 to 45 lb. records.

Among the seventy females, in all stages of lactation, we find the following group of average records: 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, 34.28 lbs. butter; 497.9 lbs. milk; two year old records average, 7 days, 18.94 lbs. butter; 396.4 lbs. milk.

Experts at the Michigan Agricultural College are taking active interest in the affair and expect all sorts of hospitality to be extended to the crowds expected to attend the auction. H. W. Norton, of the Extension Department, M. A. C., is a member of the committee in charge of the affair. Charles A. Daniels, of Oke-

from Texas and Australia have visited Michigan in the past few months to buy purebreds, and the long list of Michigan winners at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago was a further boost for Michigan breeding.

Mr. Daniels, the Holstein secretary has made the following state-



Grove Lane Regina De Kol, a heavy producer herself, is dam of one of the most promising heifers at the Great Sale of Holsteins at Lansing.

in Michigan and that is going some!"

It is impossible here to give the high lights to be offered at the sale, but numerous breeders have sent to Business Farming pictures and short accounts of the animals to be presented. A few of the list of royal Holsteins connected with the auction follows:

Dora De Kol Oosterbaan (22541.) Record at nine years, 11 months, 20 days: seven days, butter, 32.47, and milk, 745.5; thirty days, butter, 130.29, and milk, 302.0. She is the dam of a 24.4 lb., 3 year old, a bull calf by a 43 lb. sire and one reference sire in the great sale.

Grover Lane Regina DeKol (314-196.) Record at two years and four months: seven days, butter, 21.04 lbs., and milk, 460.8 lbs. At three years and seven months, butter, 29.66 lbs., and milk, 594.5 lbs. Milk for one day, 90.0 lbs. She is the dam of a heifer born April 5, 1919, consigned to the sale.

Aggie Hengerveld Pontiac. Record: butter, 26.28; milk, 618.3;

veld (22541.) Sire: Sire Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld. Dam: Dora DeKol Oosterbaan. Record: seven days, butter, 32.47 lbs., and milk, 745.5 lbs.; 30 days, butter, 130.29 lbs., and milk, 302.0 lbs.

College Belle Butter Lass. Record: butter, 7 days, 32.69; milk, 7 days, 71.16; butter, 30 days, 133.42; milk, 30 days, 3035. On semi-official work now, and will finish with about 1,100 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk. Bred to Pauline Sir Pontiac. He from a twice 30-lb. cow. Due March 2.

Rhea Hartog Elzever 2d (309-925.)

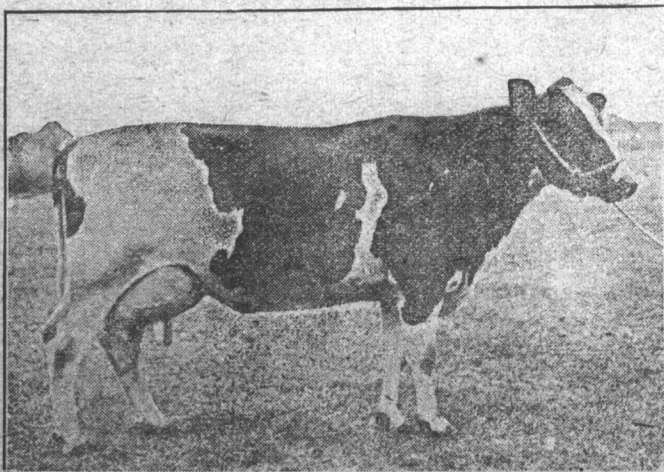
Topsy Hartog Pet Canary (244-856.) Butter, 32.11 lbs., and milk, 551.0. Owned by Charles S. Heeg.

Canary De Kol Wayne, 609 lbs. milk, 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sire: Travis Cadillac Lad. Owners, Lake Side Dairy.

The date of the sale is considered especially opportune, inasmuch as prominent breeders from all parts of Michigan will be gathering at the state capitol during the same week for the annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Association and Allied Organizations. This series of meetings will be at Lansing, January 14 and 15. The Michigan Holstein Breeders Association is one of a long list of breeder associations which will join hands in Live Stock Improvement Week. Thus it is felt that a more opportune time could not be found for the first annual sale of Holsteins.

Here is what one prominent breeder in the state says regarding the sale: "The big auction of Holstein purebreds at Lansing, Jan. 13, is a landmark in the history of Michigan live stock. I believe it to be the greatest affair of its kind ever held and that none can well afford to miss it. It is more of a state exposition than merely a sale, inasmuch as some of the state's choicest stock will be on display."

Further reports of the great sale at Lansing will be made in a later issue. It is believed that the assembling of so many purebreds each year for a sale will be a fine thing for the dairy business, and the first installment, Jan. 13, surely looks as though it is going to be a ten strike.



College Belle Butter Lass, one of the finest of the 76 purebreds at the auction.



# Regulation of Moisture Conditions in Soils

*The Use of Muck, for Example, May Retain Moisture for Crops During Drouth*

By PROF. M. M. MCCOOL

## Moisture in Terms of Money

**M**ANY FARMERS testify that they have made more money because they took the time to get acquainted with the science of soils. In this article, Prof. M. M. McCool, of the M. A. C., presents some facts which may aid many farmers in getting the best value from the use of their land. Perhaps you are in a section troubled with annual drouths which make your crops shrivel and die. But if certain elements were mixed in with your soil, enough moisture might be held to tide over the vegetation until the rains come. Again, perhaps you have soil which holds too much water. The message on this page is the result of experiments tried out by thousands of practical farmers.

**T**HE IMPORTANCE of proper amount of soil water to crop production cannot be overestimated. Water is nature's great solvent and it is largely through this action that plants are enabled to obtain salts in solution for their growth. Moreover, it is essential for the movement of the salts from the roots to the stems and leaves of the plants. We know that wood, hay, fruits, and even flesh, if kept perfectly dry do not decay. It is known that a vigorously growing plant must be supplied each day of hot weather with water in amounts equal to or greater than its weight, otherwise, it withers or ceases to grow, and that the total amount of water taken up by the roots from the soil mass and lost through the leaves to the atmosphere may exceed 500 lbs. for each pound of dry material produced by the plant, or about ten million pounds of water per ton from an acre of land. To state it differently about ten million pounds of water must be furnished by one acre of soil during the growing season to a crop that yields one ton of dry matter, or "cured" products. It is common knowledge that soils saturated with water are unsuitable for other than water loving plants. On the other hand a region that is not supplied with sufficient water is a desert regardless of its composition. Thus it is obvious that a comprehensive knowledge of the subject is very desirable.

We are to discuss many phases of this important subject but in this article the water supply, the forms in which water exists in the soil, the amount present in different soil classes and the things that affect the water retaining capacity of soils are to be considered.

The supply of moisture in soils depends primarily on the rainfall. The exceptions are where artificial irrigation is practiced or where water is brought to a region through some porous substratum and then reaches the surface by hydrostatic pressure. The following table shows the annual precipitation for different portions of the earth's surface:

Precipitation on Earth's Surface	
Annual Precipitation	Percent of earth's land surface
Under 10 inches.....	25.0
From 10 to 20 inches.....	30.0
From 20 to 40 inches.....	20.0
From 40 to 60 inches.....	11.0
From 60 to 80 inches.....	9.0
From 80 to 120 inches.....	4.0
From 120 to 160 inches.....	0.5
Above 160 inches.....	0.5
	100.0

It is seen from the table that 55 per cent of the land area receives less than 20 inches of rainfall annually, while only 5 per cent receives over 80 inches. In the United States fully 50 per cent of the total area receives less than 20 inches of rainfall, and over a very large part of this the growing of crops is practically impossible except under irrigation. In almost all regions where crops depend upon rainfall, its unequal distribution, or the frequent recurrence of periods of drouth, results in reduced yields.

In almost every season in some parts of even so small an area as a single state crops are injured to a greater or less extent by drouth. In some cases the dry weather occurs

early in the spring, in April or May, but it occurs more often in July or August, at the time when the growing crops are in greatest need of moisture. At the University of Illinois the distribution of rainfall is so irregular that in the past twenty-five years seven Aprils have been dry or have had less than two inches of rainfall, and during this same time four Mays, eight Junes, five Julys, six Augusts, and eleven Septembers have been dry, or a total of 41 out of 150 growing months for the 25 years. In the southern third of the state the distribution is still more irregular, and drouth is more injurious there, because of the greater evaporation and the character of the soil. This illustrates quite well the conditions generally in the humid area.

Water exists in the soil as gravitational or surplus, film water and unfree.

If water is added to a vessel of soil until it just stands on the surface it is said to be saturated, soaked with water, or water-logged, and naturally the pore spaces are completely filled with water, the air being displaced or forced out of them. Now if there is an opening made in the bottom of the vessel the surplus or gravitational water will drain off, the amount so lost depending mainly upon the texture. Similar conditions maintain under field conditions in case of the finer textured soils after a heavy rainfall, the length of time required for the surplus water to drain away depending much upon the texture and nature of the subsoil. If the subsoil is rather coarse in texture or perforated by roots of plants or lower forms of life change takes place quite rapidly; if compact and fine in texture it is much slower.

Inasmuch as the roots of plants must have sufficient air for their existence the surplus water in the soil is extremely undesirable, since it makes the solution too weak for plant growth and also forces out the air from the pore spaces and as a result the whole soil mass becomes in a stagnant or unsanitary condition. It is sometimes stated that this water cannot be taken up by the plants. This is untrue, and if it did not become in an unsanitary condition the plants would not perish unless the soil solution became too dilute. In fact, wheat or other crops may be grown to maturity in vessels of well or river water, provided the water is frequently renewed.

Much of our information concerning the nutrition of crops has been determined by such means.

Now after the free water has drained off the soil is still in a moist condition. The amounts of water so held exclusive of that which still remains when plants wilt in it may be spoken of as the maximum film capacity of the soil. It is held mainly on the surface of the particles or groups of particles as the water film that clings to a pebble when withdrawn from the water and is easily removed by plants, readily passes into the atmosphere as vapor and freezes when the temperature reaches about one and one-half degrees lower than the freezing temperature of pure water. It may be assumed that the thickness of the film of water that surrounds a small soil particle under the above conditions is about the same as that surrounding a large one. Therefore, it follows the volume of soil that has the largest amount of internal surface spoken of previously is able to retain the larger amount of film water. We have also learned that fine textured soils are so characterized and consequently have greater maximum film water capacities than coarser ones. Muck and peat soils retain large quantities of water after they have drained.

The maximum film capacity of soils is also influenced somewhat by the structural relationships, the finer textured ones especially are capable of retaining more water when in a loose than when in a compact condition. Soils under field or natural conditions will retain less water than if under laboratory conditions inasmuch as they are usually more compact. The amount of water held by compact and loose soils, after having been saturated and often permitted to completely drain has been determined. A sandy soil held 5 per cent water when compact and 7 per cent when loose. A clay held 14 per cent when compact and 28 per cent when loose and a muck held about 100 under the former and 200 under the latter condition.

The water retaining capacity of a soil should always be determined under field conditions otherwise the results may be misleading. Since the degree of compaction or firmness of a soil changes little if any below the depth of plowing this increased water retaining capacity does not amount to much when one considers that the

roots of plants strike to much deeper zones in the soil. In case of very shallow rooted crops it might tide them over a few days of drouth and thus be of great benefit to them.

It is well recognized that a given volume or weight of vegetable matter in various stages of decay retain much more water than the same quantity of soil, acting in like manner to a sponge. This is exemplified by the muck soils above referred to. The addition of manure or muck to soils may appreciably increase their water holding power. Thus, greenhouse managers and others change the soil in this respect when they incorporate with it leaf mold, compost, muck and similar substances. When we take cognizance of the fact that manure or other crop residues are added to the soil in relatively small amounts, it seems that their importance in increasing the water holding power has been unduly emphasized by some. It is no doubt used by some as an argument to stimulate the interest in the practices of manuring and green manuring the land and perhaps is justifiable.

Warm soils have a lower film water retaining capacity than cooler ones inasmuch as their attractive power for water is weakened and in addition its fluidity is increased. Thus a soil should retain more film water in the spring than in the summer or other times when the temperature is higher.

If a plant is grown in a mass of soil until wilting takes place, due lack of water, then removed and the soil weighed, heated in a drying oven several hours and again weighed, it will be found to have lost an appreciable amount of water. This water that is held so strongly by the soil some chemically by the minerals and the remainder on the surface, that the plant cannot make use of it, may be spoken of as the unfree or combined water, and the point in the water content where wilting takes place is called the **WILTING POINT** of the soil. This form of water is lost or removed from the soil only as vapor, some of it may condensed on roots of plants and then be made use of by the plant. Although it cannot be removed directly by the crop for its growth it probably aids in breaking down minerals in the soil, or in the oxidation processes, in some instances that is near its upper limit.

The amount of unfree water in the soil when plants wilt is governed mainly by texture and the vegetable matter content. Where wheat was grown in vessels of soil sealed at the top, until wilting took place and the amount of unfree water determined, sand contained about one, fine sand about three, loam about eight, clay loam fifteen and muck about forty-five per cent respectively.

It is thus seen that texture has a tremendous influence upon the amount of water present in the soil when the plant wilts. Fine textured soils may retain more unfree water than the total amount of film water held by sandy soils in the fields. Moreover, vegetable matter increases the amount of unfree water as exemplified in the muck. Thus, in discussing the effect of vegetable matter on the water content of soils this point should never be overlooked.





# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS UNITE

More than 300 co-operative livestock shipping delegates, representing 21 states and four Canadian provinces, assembled in Chicago in December and unanimously perfected a permanent National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers. The following states in the order named were represented by the largest delegations: Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Minnesota. Other states represented were: Nebraska, Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma, Washington, Colorado, North Dakota, Missouri, Tennessee, New York, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Canada.

The following officers were elected:

Knute Espe, Ames, Iowa, president; C. E. Compson, Remus, Mich., vice president; John Miller, Galva, Ill., treasurer; Selby E. Peterson, Waconia, Minn., acting secretary; Earl J. Trosper, 906 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago, organizing secretary; C. Hoover, Longmont, Colo., director; T. M. Patterson, Agricultural College, Miss., director; A. S. Anderson, Beresford, S. D., director; C. H. Gustafson, Omaha, Neb., director; H. M. Phillips, Palmyra, Mo., director; J. F. Larson, Ellsworth, Wis., director and M. E. Sherman, Kendallville, Ind., director.

Knute Espe has organized 12 livestock shipping associations in his home county (Story) one of which he serves as president. He is associated with W. T. Murr, famous Chester White breeder, who is well and favorably known among the live stock men of the country. C. E. Compson is state manager for the Michigan Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers and one of the most able men in the movement.

John Miller is president of the Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, an officer in one of the oldest livestock shipping associations in Illinois and a recognized leader. Selby Peterson is treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers. It has been largely through his efforts that eight bills of immense benefit to the Minnesota livestock shippers have been put through the Minne-

## 8,000 Expected to Attend Farmers' Week

As head of a committee composed of men from every department of Michigan Agricultural college, A. M. Berridge, is now engrossed in the task of completing arrangements for Farmers' week to be held at the college February 2 to 7, inclusive.

Many speakers of country wide reputation have been engaged to address the various assemblies, while still others will be added to the list within the next week or two. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins university, who is rated as one of the leading nutrition experts of the United States, will be one of the principal speakers. Dean Vivien of Ohio State university, and H. C. Taylor, chief of farm management bureau, Department of Agriculture, in Washington, D. C., will also be heard in addresses of great importance to the farmers of Michigan.

Throughout the entire two days' session the large delegation of livestock shippers, representing 21 states refused to disagree. The National constitution recommended by the official committee was adopted without an important change. All state delegations were eager that the organization stand on its own feet to the end that all co-operative livestock shippers, regardless of location or affiliation with other farm organizations, be accorded uniform recognition.

The objects of this federation in a general way are as follows. To encourage better and more economical methods in the production and distribution of livestock and livestock products; to promote co-operative education, and to encourage the organization of co-operative livestock marketing organizations; to develop uniformity in the plan of organization and method of operation of local livestock shipping associations; to aid such organizations in problems of general interest in transportation, handling and marketing; to lease, buy, build, own, improve, mortgage, sell and control such buildings and other real and personal property as may be necessary in the conduct of its operations; and to perform any other work which may be of benefit to its members or helpful to the industry.

The national and state federations will be financed on a small membership fee and a per car charge basis which will be regulated from time to time to meet the shippers' needs.

ance to the farmers of Michigan.

Probably the feature exhibit of the week will be that of farm crops in the pavilion of the agricultural building. Practically the entire prize winning exhibit which represented Michigan in the international show at Chicago will be on display there. Rosen rye, Red Rock wheat two types of grain developed at M. A. C., form the greater part of the exhibit.

The poultry show, in charge of Prof. C. H. Burgess, head of the department of poultry husbandry at the college, will be another feature of the week. To enter the show birds must have won a first prize in some authorized competition, but even with this strict regulation a large entry list is assured.

The following states went on official record at the meeting requesting the services of the organizing secretary in helping them perfect state federations of livestock shippers: Indiana, Fort Wayne, Dec. 11; Colorado, Ft. Collins, Feb. 15; Illinois, prior to Feb. 15; Iowa, South Dakota, Wisconsin made definite plans to federate, date to be announced later.

Successful short courses for managers and others interested have already been held at St. Louis and Kansas City. Similar short courses will be held following the holidays at all the leading terminal markets including Omaha, Sioux City, Denver (Dec. 20) Chicago, Detroit and St. Paul. Dates to be announced later.

## RECORD ASSOCIATIONS MEET

The annual meeting of the National Society of Record Associations was held in December at Chicago, Ill., the membership being limited to registry associations recording purebred livestock. The meeting was called to order by Jess C. Andrew, President, who briefly reviewed some of the difficulties which the record associations had encountered in maintaining the purity of their records during the past year, but emphasized the fact that owing to the memorable decision obtained by the Percheron Society of America the rights of record associations were now thoroughly defined in the courts and that the officers of other associations were now in a position to exert the heavy hand of discipline upon those members who were unappreciative of their responsibility as purebred breeders.

## N. E. Michigan Scores Heavily

Northeastern Michigan scored heavily at the International Live Stock show at Chicago, Nov. 9 to Dec. 6, due to the enterprise of Prescott & Sons, owners of a ranch which has become famous at state fairs and has for years carried off honors at the international show. This year the Prescott's Richland Farm Shorthorns carried off the following prizes:

Shorthorn bull, two to three years old, fourth prize, competing in a class of 15 animals; Junior yearling, 12th prize, in a class of 22; senior bull calf, sixth prize in a class of 26; junior bull calf, third prize in a class of 25; senior yearling heifer, 12th prize in a class of 30; junior heifer calf, 12th prize in class of 35; Shorthorn "get of sire" eighth prize in a class of 12; Shorthorn calf herd, 10th prize.

## Annual Meeting Williams Twp. Union

To the members of the farmers co-operative union of Williams Township, Bay Co., notice has been given out that the annual election of officers will be held in the town hall on Saturday afternoon at one thirty, January 10, 1920. Each member is requested to be present to take part in electing the officers for the ensuing year and hear the annual report of the Treasurer and to renew their membership to the farmers' union of Williams Twp., writes Irving B. Davis, Secretary.

## Agricultural Agent Proposes Turkeys to Combat Grasshopper Pest

W. P. Hartman says Northern Michigan Climate Suited to Raising of Fowls Which Will Rid Country of Hoppers

W. P. HARTMAN, agricultural and industrial agent of the G. R. & I. R. R., who for a number of years has taken a keen interest in Northern Michigan agricultural problems, has written the Agricultural College suggesting the more extensive raising of turkeys as a means of combatting the grasshopper pest which annually costs the farmers heavy losses. Mr. Hartmann's letter follows:

Undoubtedly, one of the most destructive pests in northwestern Michigan the past three years has been the grasshopper. Losses due to this single insect has mounted into the hundreds of thousands of dollars from damage to pastures, grain and vegetable crops, and even young fruit trees.

The infested area has been materially extended each year. Probably a careful survey would show doubling of the area the past season. The cycle of three seasons may work, but it occurs to me as a false theory to proceed on the assumption that the grasshopper will be extinct, or of little consequence, next season, its fourth year, or that natural enemies or weather conditions will control it.

I am convinced from observations that this is distinctly a state problem and to be finally solved only by active state measures. Individual farmers, sufficiently aroused and interested, applying poison bait means only local relief at best. To rely on the

action of County Boards of Supervisors is bound to prove a disappointment, for some boards will, as in the past, go the limit in providing funds to buy poison, while others will be indifferent to the seriousness of the situation.

From the splendid work of the College, the County Agricultural Agents, some Boards of Supervisors and others, last year, we are all aware of the results to be expected from concerted action in the application of poisoned bait. In other states, and in a limited way in Michigan, the turkey has amply demonstrated itself as an active and effective enemy of the grasshopper.

Would it not be altogether feasible for the College to put on an energetic campaign first, to arouse all farmers and particularly those located in the central and northern sections of the lower peninsula to the seriousness of the grasshopper; secondly, to the value of the turkey in combating the pest. Incidentally, the turkey as a rule, does well in north Michigan and is a profitable branch of poultry husbandry, properly handled. It grows and fattens on a grasshopper diet.

One of the first steps of the campaign would be to locate available supplies of turkey eggs for hatching purposes at commercial prices. Fancy stuff taboo. Next in order would be to obtain the names of farmers who would want to buy the

eggs and these lists procured through the co-operation of the County Agricultural Agents, Development Bureaus, agricultural departments of transportation lines, and others.

May I suggest that, in order to arouse enthusiasm and to get the program in line for the early spring hatching, a publicity campaign ought to be inaugurated at once.—Signed, W. P. Hartman, Agricultural and Industrial Agent.

Prof. C. H. Burgess of the poultry husbandry department of the M. A. C. and Prof. R. J. Baldwin, extension director, state that they believe Mr. Hartmann's idea is good, and that as a matter of fact the college has had the subject under consideration for some time. It is being proposed that the supervisors in the counties where grasshoppers are a menace to the crops, purchase commercial turkey eggs and sell them to the farmers at cost.

Prof. Burgess declares that he has evidence to prove his claim that three hen turkeys and their broods of young can keep 100 acres of land free from grasshoppers. He also says this experiment has been tried out in Michigan as well as other states with great success.

Over a year ago Mr. Hartmann wrote the editor of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING about this matter and we published an article at that time, heartily endorsing his idea. A few

weeks later we published a letter from one of our readers in Otsego county, giving his experience in regard to turkey raising.

"One pair of good turkeys," he said, "is all you need for a start." Some advocate buying turkey eggs and setting them under a hen, but he found the turkey hen the best mother, requiring less care and watching. The White Holland turkeys was his choice, because they were very tame and did not wander so far from home as most breeds. He declared the main things, to make the business a success are keeping the newly hatched turkeys shut in the chicken yard for the first couple of weeks and feeding them hard-boiled eggs mixed with crumbs and oatmeal. Also keeping the turkeys until they are at least three-quarters grown, in the dry during damp and rainy weather, and in the spring feeding the old birds in the evening to get them in the habit of staying at home nights.

Turkeys are not only valuable as destroyers of grasshoppers but the raising of them for market at the present prices, ought to be a very profitable business. It requires very little of your time, and we cannot see why turkey raising in Michigan shouldn't prove a financial success as well as a solution to the grasshopper pest problem, as the climate is very favorable for the raising of the fowl.—M. J. G.





# MARKET FLASHES



## WHEAT IS LOWER

The feeling that all grains are about to enter a short period of low prices has already affected the wheat market, and prices are from two to four cents a bushel lower. Another influence is the fact that the Grain Corporation has disposed of a large part of its surplus holding to the mills who are now loaded up with wheat and looking for a market for their flour. Bears are using the argument that Europe will buy little of our wheat because Australian wheat can be purchased at such lower prices, but this argument will not wash. We feel that wheat is the one grain that, aside from temporary setbacks, will keep on the upward trend. Nor is the demand for this

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 30, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.46		2.65	
No. 2 White	2.46			
No. 2 Mixed				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36	
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34	
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33	

grain to be entirely credited for this supposition. A large part of the crop is in the hands of speculators who will of course see to it that they do not lose. Were the farmers still in possession of any considerable amount of the 1919 crop, there might be another face to the matter.

## CORN WORKS DOWNWARD

CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 30, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.50	1.46	1.59	
No. 3 Yellow	1.48			
No. 4 Yellow	1.44			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.57		1.81	
No. 3 Yellow	1.55	1.60	1.75	
No. 4 Yellow	1.50	1.52	1.70	

The anticipated holiday slump and the tactics of the bears have hit the corn market and it has sagged a bit for the past four or five days. It is quite generally believed in the trading centers that the movement of corn is about to increase very materially and unless an unexpected export demand should develop, it cannot be disposed of at existing prices. We merely repeat here what we have said before, that there may be a temporary and possibly sharp decline in corn prices.

## OATS IN SYMPATHY

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 30, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.89	.85	.95	
No. 3 White	.88	.83		
No. 4 White	.87			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.74	.71	.79	
No. 3 White	.73	.70	.78	
No. 4 White	.72	.69	.77	

One thing that strengthens our belief that the weakened condition of the grain markets is largely the work of speculators is the fact that oats has been in sympathy with corn and is a cent or two lower. Everyone knows that the oat crop is short and that higher prices are inevitable and there is not good reason why there should be the slightest decline in prices. The visible supply of oats is less than half of what it was a year ago at this time. We predict a demand for oats from eastern and foreign points which cannot be filled at any price until another crop is harvested.

## RYE DECLINES; BARLEY STEADY

Quite without reason, rye dropped a couple cents a day or two after Christmas. The year's supply of rye is inadequate and the demand from abroad is good. Rye is not on a parity with wheat and we are confident that higher prices will prevail. Latest quotations on this grain are \$1.78 per bushel for No. 2. Barley is holding its own and entered the week quoted at \$3.20, Detroit.



DETROIT—Grain markets strengthen and go up with rush; potatoes firm, beans quiet and steady. Seeds in demand and steady. Hay firm and in demand.

CHICAGO—Corn prices go up with news of 50 jump in Canadian wheat price. Oats rise two cents. Provisions bullish. Hogs, higher, and cattle uncertain. Sheep market active.

## Weekly Trade and Market Review

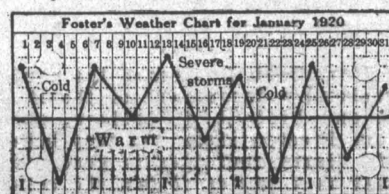
WE ARE about to enter the great "bear" season. At this time of the year the speculators who must force the market down to make a clean-up, corral all their "bear stories," and march them in solid phalanx into the exchange pits and the market newspapers. It is a case of "now or never," and particularly so this year since practically every prediction that has been made by the bears for the past four months has fizzled. Virtually nothing has happened the way the bears said it would; it has been a "discouragingly bullish" season all through, but the month of January and the first part of February will be the period when the bears will frolic if at all.

Following the holiday season during which prices of farm products held up surprisingly well, there has been a slightly weaker tendency in grains. The coal strike has caused a tightening up on the movement of grain and supplies the past sixty days have been very inadequate. Advancing prices have encouraged farmers to sell, and now that grain cars are to be given the right of way a more liberal movement is anticipated, and there may be a short era of lower prices. We do not fear, however, that the slump will be as serious or lengthy as the "bears" are predicting. We do not think that it will last through the major part of January and possible into February. During this period of the year there is a slight pause or partial suspension of business throughout the country. The inventory is taken; plans for the ensuing year are laid out; and industrial activities in general are at a low ebb. So whatever may happen to the market the next thirty days will be due to natural causes and farmers need have no alarm.

The general opinion of those engaged in industrial enterprises as to the business conditions in 1919 is one of optimism. It is predicted that the year will witness an unprecedented building boom and that the railroads will be in the market for enormous supplies to keep up the work of bringing their tracts and rolling stock up to their former state of perfection. About the only uncertain questions of importance that will confront the nation will be the disposal of the peace treaty, the settlement of industrial strife, and the stabilizing of the foreign money exchange. It is unfortunate that we are to have a presidential election this year, as it usually brings about a condition of uncertainty. However, those who hold the purse strings of the country, claim that the election of a Republican president would do more than any other thing to strengthen the confidence of Big Business and encourage it to expand. Michigan Business Farming views the future with the utmost confidence that prosperity will continue on the increase and that the scales of social and economic justice will tip a little closer to the perfect balance. We expect to see organization among the farmers greatly strengthened and broadened and the way opened up for the universal recognition of our oft-repeated assertion, that "farming is a business," and must be treated as such. We shall, of course, continue to do our part to bring about the changes in marketing methods and legislation that are necessary for the perpetuation of this truth.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about January 5, 10 and 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 6, 11 and 17; plains sections 7, 12 and 18; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 8, 13 and 19; eastern sections 9, 14 and 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Jan. 10, 15 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of the continent from near Jan. 3 to near Jan. 23 and will include two cold waves that will cross meridian 90 near Jan. 4 and 22 and two warm waves that will cross meridian near Jan. 7 and 13, one severe set of storms, moving eastward,

that will cross meridian 90 during the week centering on Jan. 16, and a less severe set of storms crossing meridian 90 during the week centering on Jan. 5.

These storms, or disturbances, control all the weather features; warm, cold, high winds, rain, snow, sleet, frost, tornadoes, hurricanes, but not all of these accompanying every storm. Interested readers of these forecasts will gradually become forecasters. I can not always give all the details but, with Foster's weather map before them and my description of the storm movements, they can understand coming weather events.

The most important weather events of January will be from near 15 to near 23, on meridian 90; a day or two earlier west of that line and a day or two later east of it. All kinds of winter weather are expected during that time. Those who understand the language of the clouds will be greatly aided in estimating coming weather. Old farmers and old seamen have long been experts in cloud language. I can not include all these things in these Weather Bulletins.

W. T. Foster

## LIVE STOCK HIGHER

The live stock markets held their own during the Christmas week and latest advices show hogs, cattle and sheep on a higher level than prevailed a week ago. This was true at all live stock markets. There is quite a difference of opinion as to what may happen in the hog market the next thirty days but nearly all look for very heavy runs throughout the entire months. Here's what two commission houses has to say about the situation through the Price Current Grain Reporter:

"We are approaching the period in the winter hog packing season when the East will be a dominating factor in the making of prices. We have called attention several times recently to the fact that after Jan. 1 Ohio and Indiana would be practically marketed up on their winter crop of hogs. This would bring Eastern buyers to the western markets, and if the consumption of hog products continues normal, it will be hard to break the hog market. A great many are anticipating a very heavy run of hogs in January. This is logical, for the country has not, up to the present time, really loosened up. Railroads are not furnishing cars up to the demand of the shippers and hogs are gaining weight very rapidly and should there be an shortage in the number of hogs this year competent stockmen say the deficiency in numbers would be made up by extra weight. Should it turn out that January hog receipts are as heavy as is anticipated, the month of January might be the low period for hog prices in this winter's packing season. We have felt all the time that hogs would sell lower during this winter's packing season than they have sold so far, but our prediction is threatened with absorption into the realm of uncertainty—W. G. Press & Co., Chicago.

"Summing up the features of the hog situation, Clay, Robinson & Co. say: 'Prospects are favorable for a good acting hog market in the near future. Of course, we are going to have a very heavy run the latter part of January and through February, but until these big runs materialize we think the trade will give a good account of itself. There are bound to be breaks in the trade on days of relatively large receipts, but for the near future we look for these declines to be offset by advances registered on days of curtailed receipts.'

## BEANS ARE STEADY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., DEC. 30, 1919				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
G. H. P.	7.35	7.75	7.75	
Red Kidneys		13.75	14.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
G. H. P.	9.00	9.25	10.50	
Prime	8.00	8.50	9.75	
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	12.75	

Beans in the Detroit market have risen close to \$7.50 and this week have been holding steady, although the trading is not especially active. Farmers in Michigan show a disposition to hold back their beans at the present unsatisfactory prices, although some are moving to market. Letters from farmers say that if they could get at the local elevators a price around \$8 they would plant a crop of beans next year. The attitude of the farmers is believed to be setting the speculators to thinking. The short crop and the other elements indicate that better prices are over the horizon. The difficulty with exchange rates on money generally has had a severe effect in the orient and is confusing American trade for beans in the Far East. The Japanese traders have an obvious advantage over the Americans in the Oriental trading, both because of the similarity of their exchange rates with the Orient and because of their greater familiarity with Oriental conditions of commerce.



## HAY TRADE IMPROVES

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	31.00 @ 32	27.00 @ 28
New York	32.00 @ 33		29.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	29.50 @ 30

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.50 @ 29		28.50 @ 29
Chicago	31.00 @ 31	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29
New York	31.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 28	
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 31	33.00 @ 34	29.50 @ 30

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29
New York	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	28.50 @ 29	22.50 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 29	28.00 @ 29	16.00 @ 17
New York	30.00 @ 31	25.00 @ 26	26.00 @ 27
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

Eastern hay markets have shown some improvement during the last week or so, due to increased demand. This came as a surprise because the holidays usually interfere considerably with the business, both of buying and selling. Western markets continue strong due to heavy buying.

## POTATOES IN DEMAND

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 30, 1919	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.50	3.25
Chicago	3.50	3.00
Pittsburg	3.50	
New York	3.25	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.90	1.80
Chicago	1.85	1.60
Pittsburg	2.00	1.90
New York	2.50	2.40

Potatoes, following the Christmas quiet, are in demand again and a firm market is quoted for spuds and all vegetables in most markets. In Detroit spuds are quoted at \$5.25 for a 150-lb. sack. There has been little activity in Maine and other eastern states due to the cold wave.

## DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The apple market continues low and steady, supplies being ample to meet the demands. The fruit buying movement has turned to oranges and grapefruit. Vegetables were firm, with moderate movement. Cabbage continues to bring from \$2 to \$2.50 for good stock. Rutabagas have advanced in price and are now generally bringing \$1.50 a bushel.

Increased supplies of poultry are being taken up as quickly as offered, the market on same being firm. Dressed pork was in moderate demand, but offerings were small. Butter and eggs are dull, consumers waiting for lower prices and buying accordingly.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF BREEDERS AND FEEDERS.

(Continued from page 2)

mingham; Red Poll Steer as a Feeder. E. J. Peabody, Grand Lodge; Red Poll Cow in the Commercial World, J. M. Chase, Ionia.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920  
Michigan Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Ass'n. President, Alexander Minty, Ionia; secretary, Ward Hathaway, Ovid. Meeting called to order at 2:00 p. m., room 405.—Breeding Aberdeen Angus Cattle for a Third of a Century, O. E. utnuy CVri .:nb...IET ET ET ET EH Bradfrute, Xenia, Ohio; How We Can Promote and Further the Interests of Aberdeen Angus Cattle, F. H. Higgins, assistant secretary American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association.

Thursday, Jan. 15, 1920.  
Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n. President, Jay Smith, Ann Arbor; secretary, W. W. Knapp, Howell. Meeting called to order at 4:00 p. m., room 109.—A representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be present to discuss the advancement of Shorthorn cattle interests in Michigan.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1920.  
Michigan Jersey Cattle Club. President, Alvin Balden, Capac; secretary, C. F. Bassett, Kalamazoo. Meeting called to order at 3:00 p. m., room 403.—The secretary and president are preparing an interesting program and urge that every Michigan breeder attend.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920  
Michigan Poland China Swine Breeders' Association.

President, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant; secretary, Wm. J. Clark, Mason. Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 207.—President's Address, P. P. Pope; I Like the Good Ones, Don't You? Wesley Hile, Ionia; The Purebred Sires Campaign, R. J. Baldwin, director of extension, M. A. C.; Publicity, Prices, Pedigrees and Other Things, Tony B. Fox, Pewamo; general discussion; dinner all together.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920  
Michigan Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Ass'n. President, F. J. Drott, Monroe; secretary, O. F. Foster, Ann Arbor. Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 110.—How to Boost Pig Clubs in Michigan, Mr. Mersten, Bay City, Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau; How to Grow Pigs Successfully Without Milk, Ralph Carr, Monroe, Monroe County Agricultural Agent; other topics of interest will be discussed by the association.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920  
Michigan Chester White Swine Breeders' Association.

President, H. T. Crandall, Cass City; secretary, J. Carl Jewett, Mason. Meeting called to order at 10:00 a. m., room 316.—Annual meeting and election of officers; an interesting program is being prepared.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1920.  
Michigan Oxford Sheep Breeders' Ass'n. President, O. M. York, Millington; secretary, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit. Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m., room 113.

Farmers week will be held at the college from February 2 to February 6. Friday, Jan. 16.—Sale of Shorthorn cattle under the auspices of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and convenience to secure rooms for the

## TREATING WHEAT SEED

(Continued from page 4)

ers who saw the demonstration fields to try the hot water treatment on a larger scale in the fall of 1918. County Agent R. G. East, of Shelby county, realized that he would not be able to meet the demands from his farmers for treating seed if he had to use the original method of treating a peck or two at a time. Consequently he set his brain to work and devised an outfit which treated four bushels at a time he established a central treating station at Shelbyville, the county seat. The treating apparatus consisted of two large vats to hold hot water, one at 120 degrees F., and the other at 129 degrees F., and a large wooden framed drum, lined with heavy wire screen to hold the grain when steeped in water. The drum was raised and lowered by means of a chain pulley and oper-

ated by means of a hand crank. Water was heated in a large galvanized iron tank by means of two water tank stoves and added to the vats as needed to maintain the proper temperature.

Several hundred Shelby county farmers became so interested in the results of the hot water treatment that last June they made an inspection trip of the thirty or so fields sown with treated seed. The tour occupied two days and extended to every part of the county, extension men or farmers talking on some phase of the hot water treatment or pure seed.

The farmers who wished to have seed treated soaked it in cold water at home and then brought it to the central treating station where it was subjected to the "cooking" process. After the treatment it was spread out on a floor, sacked as soon as cooled off and taken home again to dry. More than 30 farmers took advantage of this opportunity, most of them being limited in the amount of seed treated, to 4 bushels each. When their plots were checked up it was found that the treatment practically eliminated both smuts, while in the untreated fields loose smut ranged from a few to 20 per cent, averaging 11.7 per cent, with stinking smut also prevalent in some fields. But this was not the only benefit resulting from the hot water bath. It was very noticeable in many fields that kernels with low vitality were

killed by the treatment, and only sound, well producing seed was left to grow. In some instances the heads of the treated plots were fully a half inch longer than those on the corresponding untreated fields.

The hot water treated seed affords the grower further opportunity to improve the wheat crop. Altho it would be quite impracticable on a large scale it was a simple task to go over the 2-acre seed plot and remove all rye, cheat, cockle, wild onion and garlic, and even plants of mixed varieties of wheat when these were not numerous. Thus the grower was able to obtain very desirable kind of seed, free from weeds as well as smuts.

More than a hundred other demonstrations, distributed over 30 counties produced as gratifying results as those in Shelby county, and the method promises to put wheat growing on a much more profitable basis than heretofore. Farmers consider it very practicable as well as desirable. The seed from the treated plots will receive special attention and will be multiplied from year to year until there is sufficient amount to supply every grower in the county. This will require from four to five years. When that is accomplished it should increase the average grain yield by at least 25 per cent.

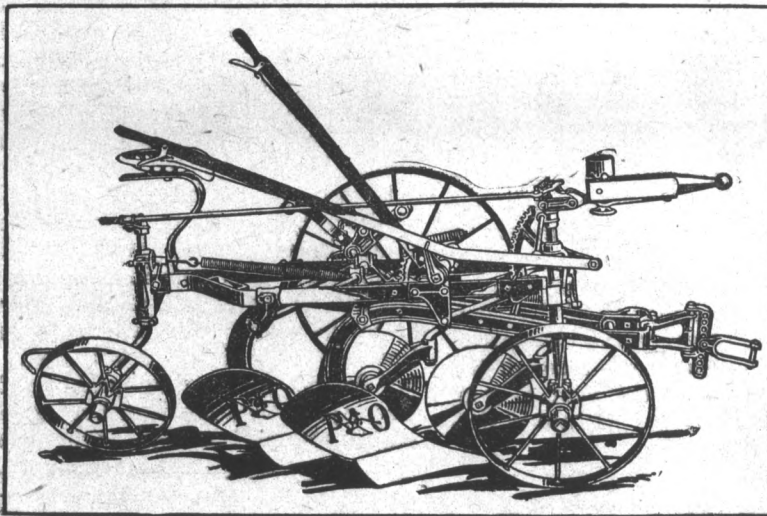
The process of treating seed wheat on individual farms by the hot water method and sowing it on special seed plot will appear in the next issue.

# 1842 P&O 1920

## Light-Draft Plows

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# JUST BETWEEN OURSELVES

"Same to You, Good Folks, Same to You."

ON MY DESK this morning I find an exceedingly large number of letters, and Christmas and New Year remembrances—all breathing the same spirit of comradeship; of good cheer and best wishes for the New Year. So many, indeed have been the kindly remembrances this year, that I wish it were possible for me to visit every home, if only to open the door and shout: "Same to you, good folks, same to you!"

The letters of commendation, too, bring encouragement and happiness to the busy office, and I shall see that those who have labored with me in carrying forward the work during the strenuous year just past, and to whom great credit is due for their loyalty and interest, have the satisfaction of reading your words of good cheer and encouragement. Kind friends you have indeed furnished all lubricant necessary to keep the wheels of interest turning smoothly during a twelve-month.

I am sure now that there is a "law of compensation." Some times one feels that the easier way, the line of least resistance, is the more comfortable way to travel. Our motives are so often misunderstood, it seems. So hard to make others understand why we take this position or that. It isn't an easy matter, my friends to take a stand for what you know is right, when you must stand for a time, alone, simply because others can not, or will not, understand.

It is a mighty easy matter for a publication to play the game, to consider the money end of the proposition before deciding whether a question is right or wrong. But to loyally serve, to work for the common good and truthfully represent those who place their interest, to a certain extent in your hands, and place reliance in what you say; to disregard the financial end; so very necessary to your success, is quite another thing.

You can't travel very far down the business highway without coming to the forks in the road. It is not difficult to locate the road you should travel, but many sign boards are alluring, and especially is this true when one knows that they point out the easier way. It is quite true that we have not always been on the popular side, but your generous support, kind friends, proves that you feel that we have very often been upon the right side.

The "law of compensation" is bringing its reward. So many good friends commending our work; so many offering encouragement; so many "lending a hand," and adding their neighbor's name to our subscription list; so many, many loyal men and women of the farm boosting for "M. G. F." Surely you have given us a good start on our journey through the New Year. And a Happy New Year to you, good folks. We shall press on; "Peace if possible, but the Truth anyway."

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WHERE DO WE GO from here, Boys?

The old year has passed and as we stand upon the threshold of the New Year, our hand yet upon the latch of the door just closed, we are reminded of the refrain caught up by the brave soldier lads, when ordered to break camp with no idea of their destination: "Where do we go from here, boys, where do we go from here?" We have passed through a year of uncertainty, and have now entered a year with general conditions even more complex. We don't exactly know where we are going, but let us rejoice in the fact that we do know that we are on the way to better things. We can, of course, close the books of the old year, as of yore, and turn a new leaf—but to that new ledger page we must of necessity carry a whole lot.

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I suggested two weeks ago that while the miners had gone back to work, the coal strike was by no means settled. This prediction was made upon the strength of the fact that the

mine owners never had, and the opinion that they never would give the consumer representation on a board of arbitration. The Palmer-Lewis memorandum proposed to create a commission, with full power to investigate and settle the trouble between mine operators and mine workers. One of the three members on this commission was to represent the public—the consumer—and this commission was asked to settle the trouble without increasing the price of coal.

Now the mine owners claim that there was no such agreement, that it was proposed to have a government commission to act with the miners and mine owners, to the end that the strike might be settled—a sort of referee as it were. In the past all differences between the mine owners and miners have been settled between the parties directly involved—never before has it even been proposed that the dear public should have a hearing. And the controversy was usually settled in this way:

Scene: Sitting room in large hotel; present a government representative, the president of the miners' union and the chairman of the mine owners committee. The government agent speaks: "Well, boys, really now, what is the trouble?" "We demand more wages," blurts out the president of the mine workers union. "Well, by gosh, we won't pay them another durned cent," retorts the chairman of the mine owners committee. "Tut, tut, tut, boys, we will never get together by following this plan. Listen to me:

"You miners want ten per cent increase; you mine owners certainly would not object to a little more profit for yourselves. Dead easy boys, dead easy. We will add thirty cents per ton to the cost of coal; you take your ten per cent Mr. Miner, you absorb the rest, Mr. Mine Operator." "I don't care who pays the increased wage so long as it does not come out of our profit," says the mine owner. "It's the ten per cent increase we are after," replies the miner. And the very next morning the daily press gives out the glad news that the strike is settled and all is "quiet on the Potomac."

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The United States occupies considerable space on the map of the world, yet it has frontier contact with only two countries. Our good neighbors across the line on the north and northeast have never caused us trouble. The line fence, once established has been held and jointly kept in repair. We have neighbored with our cousins, borrowed from them, loaned to them, bought from them and sold to them. When in trouble we have helped them, and when Uncle Sam gets into trouble the Canadians will be the first to proffer their aid.

On the south we have a far different border line and a far different situation. The Christian Science Monitor in speaking of this border line says: "The Mexican border is space, and emptiness and cactus, with soldiers strung

along the sluggish saline river, from the other side of which comes, ever and anon, an unexplained bullet." Trouble has ever been brewing along this line, for some reason this bad blood has been passed along from one decade to another. How different from that imaginary line which is the only border on the north? Why?

If Uncle Sam really understood the Mexicans, the real brown people of that land of sand, of cactus, of rocks, and lost opportunities, and the Mexicans understood the desires of the people who labor for the common good, who only ask for that which is rightfully theirs on this side of the line—if they understood and we understood—do you really think that these bronzed humans beyond our southern border line would seek ever to kill and destroy? Don't you wonder some times what has caused this bitter feeling between Mexicans and Americans, and who keeps the kettle of hatred boiling? And isn't it possible that hogs are wallowing at the source, and polluting the stream which runs this way?

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It will take you just five minutes to step on the ferry in Detroit and land on the dock at Windsor, Canada. Thousands of workingmen and women reside in Windsor and work in Detroit, going to and from their work every day. Last week the bankers had to get together and try to stabilize Canadian money. The Detroit United Railway company will not accept Canadian money, at any value, on either their city or interurban lines. You can't get rid of a Canadian bill on a bet; and when change is made both parties look for King George's head—if it shows itself, the buck is passed on.

The English pound sterling, normally worth \$4.86% in our coin, dropped as low as \$3.65; the German mark, with a par value of about 24 cents, is right now worth about two cents and the Austrian crown nominally worth 20 1-3 cents is now worth a half penny. Europe's foreign credits have been strained to the point of exhaustion during the past five years; her national wealth has been mortgaged to the extent that a second mortgage would be about worthless, and her accumulated financial strength was all spent for destructive purposes.

England, France, Austria and even Germany want to buy raw materials and food products from the United States, but their money has so depreciated that they can't get enough cash together to make a decent purchase. The purchase of food and fuel requirements alone by the nations of Europe would require an expenditure on their part of nine billion dollars, providing their money was at par with this country. Under the present rate of exchange this amount would be doubled.

Noted financiers say that the United States has already financed Europe to the limit of safety; and that we need our cash here at home. And with the League of Nations held up by the Senate, there is mighty little chance of helping them further with a big loan. And there you are. All of the nations of Europe bankrupt; thousands upon thousands literally starving to death for want of food; commerce and industry must be built again from the foundations—and all for what purpose? War is hell.

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The agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the packers, brings to a speedy close the agitation that has been going on for years between the Government and the "Big Five." Under the agreement the packers will drop all side lines and devote their time to building up the packing business and its related industries—butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, etc. And best of all the Union Stock Yards Company at Chicago will be unscrambled.

*Grant Slocum*

Ann Arbor, Michigan  
December 10, 1919

Mr. Grant Slocum,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan  
Dear Sir:

I like your page in M. B. F. issue of December 6, 1919. Here is how it strikes me.

In your first editorial on the Industrial Conference you cite the inability of Class to consider the interests of the main body of the people. Next you take up the coal situation and must admit that only an ultimatum from the most powerful place can protect the shivering masses from the selfish squabble in the necessary business of digging coal. The next topic is important because it points out that you have been placed in the fortunate or unfortunate position of being accountable, not to yourself, but to those friends who place their confidence in your sincerity to do the best thing for us all for the price, their confidence. I smile with you at our esteemed secretary's conclusion—minus the machinery necessary to produce the desired effect. And I say Amen to the sentiments in the railroad paragraph. The fact that I read the page produced the following result:

Since workers, organized or not, operators, organized or not, and producers of all sorts under the competitive system of distribution cannot seem to give the service that the consumer demands, and since it is evident from your own pen that the union of the consumers is able to put it over, as in the case of the railroads and the mails; why doesn't some trusted representative of those who would see the standard of life raised for us all come out flat-footed for a system of distribution by the Government similar to tried methods wherein the producer, the farmer, miner, operator and manufacturers of all sorts who deal in the necessities of life are paid cost plus and the whole product marketed at an average price such as would return expenses, but no more, to the distributor?—Andrew P. Campbell.



## Silaged Sugar Beet Tops are Well Suited for Dairy Feed

**B**EET TOP SILAGE is well suited for use by the dairyman or the feeder of beef cattle and sheep. When it is fed for the production of beef or mutton, the hay requirements may be reduced 50 per cent. The warm, succulent silage seems to stimulate the appetites of the animals, causing them to consume and utilize larger quantities of feed. Most beet growers estimate that beet top silage has a value about one-third to one-half that of alfalfa hay.

These points are discussed in detail in Farmers' Bulletin 1995, "Beet Top Silage and other by-products of the Sugar Beet," which was recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin advocates the use of beet top silage to aid in meeting the shortage of hay and other forage. It illustrates good methods of constructing pit silos and gathering and siloing the tops, and makes other important suggestions in regard to feeding the silage, molasses, etc., based largely upon reports of beet growers and stock feeders.

### Balanced Ration Recommended

"Beet pulp and molasses, by-products which have an established value with stock feeders, should be fed with a moderate allowance of hay or other feed in order to make a balanced ration," the bulletin says.

"At the present price of beet molasses many feeders are finding a mixture of molasses with hay or with pulp to be profitable. This furnishes a variety and stimulates when fed in regulated quantities.

"In feeding beet top silage, about 30 pounds per 1,000 pounds weight for cattle and 3 pounds per head for sheep each day seem to be most satisfactory.

"Animals not accustomed to beet top silage should be given a small quantity at first and the feedings gradually increased until the normal ration is reached."

Other important points given in the bulletin follow:

A good crop of beets will yield from 3 1-2 to 6 tons of processed silage.

The average cost of gathering the tops and filling, packing and finishing the silo is about \$1 a ton.

It is extremely important that the tops be gathered and put into small piles promptly after the beets are topped. The dirt may be easily shaken from the tops while the leaves are still fresh. It is imperative that dirt and sand be eliminated.

The fundamental factors that are involved in making good corn silage also apply in making beet-top silage. Pack the mass thoroughly to exclude the free air and then seal tight. Good silage requires thorough packing.

It is not necessary to run the tops through a silage cutter. Some feeders prefer to do so, however, to avoid the possibility of lambs choking on the crowns.

The same structure that is commonly used for putting up corn silage may be used for beet top silage. Because beet tops pack in a very dense mass, the structure will sometimes crack and spread and thus allow air to enter. A well-built silo is reasonably safe.

Making beet top silage does not necessarily involve a cash outlay for materials. The natural earth silo and stacking above the earth are both successful. Concrete side retaining walls are advisable under certain conditions, however.

Making beet top silage does not necessarily involve a cash outlay for materials. The natural earth silo and stacking above the earth are both successful. Concrete side retaining walls are advisable under certain conditions, however.

An excellent quality of silage is made by stacking the tops entirely above the earth and then packing them thoroughly. The spoilage loss is greater than when the structure or the pit silo is used.

It is not necessary to alternate layers of tops with layers of straw. It is always advisable to put a layer of straw next to the earth bottom and sides to eliminate dirt from the silage. When straw is intermixed with the tops more packing is necessary.

### Department of Agriculture Explains Preparation and Value of Beet Tops as Silage

Silage is not a balanced ration. It should always be supplemented by other feeds.

Silage is a carbohydrate and balances with alfalfa hay, which is rich in protein.

The fermenting process in the silo largely corrects the cathartic salts in beet tops.

The most profitable use is made of beet tops when they are siloed and fed with alfalfa hay or other forage and possibly supplemented with grain or concentrate feeds.

### Allows Fall Plowing

Gathering beet tops from the field and siloing them without undue delay allows fall plowing to be done before freezing weather interferes. Fall plowing is important for the beet crop.

Unwise feeding practices will produce bad results in feeding silage or molasses. A systematic study indicates that the losses have been due

to the manner in which silage is fed or to an excess of dirt rather than to the feed.

Beet top silage will increase the flow of milk of ewes at lambing time. It is best to start feeding only about one pound per head daily and gradually to increase the quantity to 3 pounds per day. The udder may become feverish if this caution is not observed.

The best way for the beet grower to store pulp for winter feeding is to spread it over the beet top silo. It effectually seals the silage mass, and the heat from the silage warms the pulp and thus hastens the curing process; it also reduces the annoyance of handling frozen pulp.

The limiting factor in growing sugar beets is usually the acreage that can be suitably fertilized and fitted for the crop, due regard being given to crop rotation. More feeding on the farm means more manure for the fields.

The economic utilization of beet tops and other by-products not only yields a direct profit by feeding to stock, but greatly assists in maintaining soil fertility and also in establishing a better crop rotation.

The by-products of the sugar beet crop when properly handled and fed have a value equal to the entire cost of what is commonly termed "hand labor" in producing the crop of beets.

The best practices of feeding the by-products of the sugar beet crop will yield a net profit equal to half the net profits usually had in growing and marketing the crop of beets.

It is safe to conclude that one ton of good beet top silage is equal to half a ton of alfalfa hay when fed as a mixed feed. Many feeders think that the silage has a value equal to good hay, ton for ton.

Beet top silage comes out of the silo warm in the winter, and it is appetizing. It seems to stimulate the assimilation of food and to aid the animal to appropriate the maximum values from all the feeds consumed.

The silo brings the feed near the feeding yards and minimizes waste.



## Do You Know Hudson

*But Through Sheer Merit Alone  
Essex Made Its Thirty Million Dollar Sales Record*

## Builds the Essex?

Essex success has not been accidental. No one doubts its right to the position it holds.

But how many know why Essex in its first year revealed qualities more mature, more evident of the influence of long experience, than is commonly found in cars even in their third and fourth year.

You will recall the Essex was announced one year ago without one word as to the identity of its builders. Not a claim was made for its performance.

You were asked to go look at it, take a ride and form your own opinion. The Essex, we said, would have to speak for itself.

Now that it has established itself, we reveal why Essex has all the qualities of cars of long development.

### Was Designed by Hudson Engineers

They conceived it as they developed the Super-Six. All they learned about endurance, they incorporated in the Essex.

They gave to the Essex the power that has made it famous in all quarters. Its speed is the result of what had been learned in making the Super-Six winner of all worth while speed records.

The Essex can never be all that the Super-Six is for they are totally different types.

But the Essex does bring quality and performance to a class field that was unknown.

The former owners of large costly cars that have adopted the Essex have not been Hudson users. They have come from other cars, cars that fall short of the Super-Six in all particulars save size and cost.

The Essex appeals to such users because of its nimbleness. They like the way its performance compares with that of the Super-Six. You can see this on every hand. The two cars in any community that are most prominent because of their performance ability are the Hudson Super-Six and the Essex.

### Essex Did Not Need Hudson's Endorsement

Think of the advantages Essex has had. What ordinarily would have required years to perfect was made possible in the very first model.

That is why 20,000 are now running, why more than \$30,000,000.00 was paid for Essex cars in ten months.

You have not needed the Hudson endorsement to understand Essex performance.

Essex has won its own way. Hudson gave it full benefit of the experience of its engineers and the ability of its manufacturing organization. Its name was not needed.

Now Hudson takes the same pride in acknowledging its kinship to Essex that a father might in speaking of his son who on his own account had made good.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

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## Do Not Be Misled

**T**HERE IS one chance out of a hundred that the farmers will not name the next governor of Michigan. That chance lies in a possible division among the farmers, and it is a chance that the politicians who don't want the farmers in the State House are playing to beat the band.

"A house divided against itself will fall." Divided, farmers won't have a look-in during the next campaign. United and working harmoniously, their success in electing their candidate for governor and members of the legislature is assured. The powerful political lobby that has been organized in this state the past two years will divide the farmers if possible. This is the lobby that defeated Sen. Scully's income tax bill; it is the lobby that put thru the state constabulary measure; that created the boxing commission, and defeated the farmers' warehouse amendment. Quite by mere coincidence, of course, the lobbyists are among those indicted in the Newberry scandal.

Do you think for a moment that this powerful lobby, backed by millions of dollars, will sit idly by while the farmers are marching to the Capitol at Lansing? Not on your life. They are busy right now; they've been busy for six months. They aren't fighting the farmers; they're too diplomatic for that. To all appearances, they are the best friends the farmers of Michigan ever had. They have access to the councils of the farmers. They are trying to insinuate themselves into the farm organizations. At every opportunity they play the friendly Reynard. Indeed, we would not be surprised to see them suggesting the name of some "farmer" for governor who hasn't a chance to win in the hopes that he will divide the farmers and cause the farmers' political movement to fizzle.

Don't be misled by these false friends. Scrutinize their activities. Weigh their motives. Reject their counsel and their help. You do not need it so why accept it? Play the game as skillfully as they, and you will not be holding the bag when the votes are counted next fall.

## Peace Treaty Differences

**I**F THE Peace Treaty were not such a hugely important matter to the present and future generations, there would be something amusing about the conflict of opinions upon it. The country is divided into a score or more groups, each of which thinks it has the only correct interpretation of the terms of the Treaty, and not a one of which is willing to concede to the other. There are those who want the Treaty adopted in its original form. They say that the objections raised to the Treaty by certain members of the Senate are without foundation and inspired solely by political bias. On the other hand there is a small, extremely selfish and potentially dangerous

group that would not sign any kind of a treaty embodying a proposal for a League of Nations. They simply cannot bear the thought of a rubbing elbows with the European "rabble." Between these two extreme groups are divers others who quarrel and quibble over particular sections of the Treaty.

During the writer's recent visit to Washington he had the opportunity of talking with several members of Congress and asked their views on the Treaty. One Republican congressman was absolutely sure that the League covenant gave Great Britain five votes to the United States one, but as for the objection to the Shantung provision, "pshaw, that didn't amount to anything." But a Republican colleague held differently. He said, "I don't lay much stress upon the argument that we do not have as fair representation in the League as other nations, but I do object most strenuously to being a party to the robbery of Shantung."

Then there are other objections. Catholics oppose the Treaty because it does not specifically guarantee Irish independence. Protestants oppose it because they say that it was dictated by the Pope. Sen. LaFollette is the leader of an active group who assert that it was drafted in the interests of Big Business. But a very important element in our industrial circles oppose it because they say it insures England a predominating position in the world's trade. Some are of the opinion that the Treaty deals too lightly with Germany; others declare that it places unbearable burdens upon the German people and invites future trouble. Some of the Republicans are naturally against the Treaty because they are afraid the Democrats will get all the credit, and Anti-Wilson Democrats don't want it because they are afraid it will put the Wilson followers in too solidly with the country.

It would be a physical impossibility to write a Peace Treaty and League of Nations covenant that would be acceptable to all these arbitrary factions, so why try? Let's all admit that the League of Nations is a gamble, which it is, and draw cuts as to whether we shall get in or stay out.

## Rewarding Industry

**S**OME PEOPLE propose that all should share equally in the profits they help to create.

Let's examine that proposition and see if it will hold water. We will first have to look into human nature. What is the motive that makes a man work? Is it his desire to serve and be of usefulness to the world? No, that thought seldom enters the average man's mind. As men grow older and realize how empty are the material fruits that are gathered from the sowing of thrifty and industrious habits the desire to serve may predominate the desire to gain. But that isn't the way the average man under forty looks at it. The incentive to work is the desire to gain. The apprentice covets the journeyman's job and works hard to arise to his level. The journeyman covets his employer's job and applies himself industriously that he may some day be an employer himself. The thrifty farm hand works hard and saves a penny now and then in the hopes that he may some day become a farm owner himself.

Now let's remove this incentive to gain. How shall we do it? By the simple process of compelling every land owner, every factory owner, every railroad owner, every mine owner to pay his men equally with himself and distribute the profits equally among all, himself included. Now, what happens? The apprentice, being a very young man, finds himself in a position he has not earned, on the level with the boss. Diligence is replaced with slothfulness, discipline with laxity, ambition with self-satisfaction and thrift gives way to prodigality. Why labor to become a journeyman or an employer when there is less work and less responsibility with equal pay? Similarly, the farm hand loaf on the job. Why become a farm owner and take all the risk when there is less work and less worry at equal pay working for another?

The scheme won't work. No boy or man is so poor or lacking in opportunities who cannot by diligent application to his job and a determination to succeed wage a successful battle

against the "accursed profit-system" and stand among the greatest in the land. The majority of the nation's great men were once poor boys. The fight they had to make against the odds of competition was the making of them. The affairs of the world are not run by men who enjoyed soft berths when they were young.

It is quite true, as a correspondent points out, that the children of poor people are perhaps helping to earn the family bread while the children of profit-takers are getting an education. But as experience shows, this is not necessarily a handicap in life's race. Moreover, if we look into the causes for poverty, we will find that the average American family is poor because of bad luck, frequent sickness, or mismanagement. Of two men with the same size families, one will live comfortably and save while the other will go into debt. What is the reason? One of them is naturally frugal and manages wisely; the other is a spender. Triple the wages of both, and what is the result? The careful man saves thrice as much as formerly, and the waster spends thrice as much.

We are offering no defense of those conscienceless profiteers who force their employees to work at starvation wages, and wax fat from the proceeds of their labor. Such as these deserve to be condemned. But we believe that industry should be rewarded, and if an industrious man earns an excess over his expenditures and invests it, we believe that he is entitled to a fair interest on his investment. We do not believe in equal wages or equal distribution of profits, for it would put a premium on laziness and take away the worker's greatest incentive. We do believe in a graduated wage and profit-sharing scale which gives to every man a fair living income and a share of the benefits according to the amount of useful work he performs to help create these benefits. This principle is fundamental. It always has worked and it always will work. It is fully in attune with human nature and the great plan of life.

## It Pays to be a Railroad President

**I**N OTHER DAYS when the railroads were supposed to be rolling in wealth that was fleeced from a burdened public, pompous and prosperous-looking individuals were likened to "railroad presidents." For fiction and fancy pictured railroad officials as drawing enormous salaries, and lolling in ease and luxury. Our information as to the amount of money spent by the roads in salaries, fees and other perquisites was largely a matter of speculation until the government took over the railroads and began to weed out superfluous vice presidents, directors, attorneys, lobbyists and numerous other more or less useless figure-heads that were on the payroll. The saving thus effected by the government ran into many millions of dollars a year.

There has recently been published a list of the leading railroad officials who in the more palmy days waxed fat from their salaries alone. It comprises several hundred rail officials whose salaries ranged from \$20,000 to over \$100,000 a year. Nearly every road formerly retained legal counsel whose business it was to fight regulatory legislation, prepare briefs in their argument for higher rates, showing the great loss that railroads were sustaining, and perform other odd jobs to which their legal talent was suited. To these retainers the railroads paid fixed salaries from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year, plus any special fees that might arise in case of actual litigation.

We do not fear that the private owners will immediately restore the extravagances that have been eliminated by government control. Experience and the government have taught the rail heads many a valuable lesson that they are not apt to soon forget. They are in about the same position as the fussy old lady who kept accumulating odds and ends and relics, thinking that perhaps "some day they would come in handy," but having had her house cleaned and the rubbish burned she finds that it was useless baggage and wonders why she ever cluttered up her house with it.

It is reasonable to believe that the roads will be run henceforth with far greater efficiency and less extravagance than in the past, and while there may be a temporary increase in rates, it ought not to be of long duration.



# FAIR PRICES FOR ALL COMMODITIES

"What constitutes industrial justice?" Fair prices for all commodities, including labor.

What constitutes fair prices depends on production costs, the chief item of which is labor. What constitutes fair wages depends on the cost of producing labor—the cost of living. I can produce sugar beets profitably at ten dollars a ton if— if the relative prices of other commodities are not too high. "Value to society" is important, but secondary. It is not, in itself, a valid excuse for high prices. Society could exist more comfortably without gold than without bread. But what do we call the baker who, presuming on the value of his product, charges "all that the traffic will bear?" Toothpicks, on the other hand, are not worth much, yet if they are to be produced at all they must be priced high enough to provide a good living for the folks who make them.

This applies also to labor. Human nature being what it is, efficiency must be made worth while. Unpleasant jobs also must be made attractive by extra pay or shorter hours. But I see neither justice nor expediency in paying a business manager a hundred times as much as an equally skilled mechanic. Jesus of Nazareth didn't charge for the full value of His services. Washington and Lincoln followed His example. He who demands exorbitant wages just because he can get them is as mean a profiteer as if he charged two prices for a loaf of bread.—Stacy Brown, Lake Odessa, Mich.

You couldn't have said more had you used ten times the space. There are men in this world who serve for the love of serving. They never are paid in full what their work is worth to society, and by "society" I mean the people who make up the community, the state and nation. But not all men are like that. Many men are "clock-watchers." It is against their religion to work one minute over the time for which they are paid, or to expend a single ounce of energy in doing some service to their fellowmen unless they expect some day to be remunerated. Industrial justice or industrial democracy will never become a universal and permanent condition until the natures of men are made over.—Editor.

## NATIONALIZATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

In my county most farmers are friends of what you call organized radical labor because the majority of them have been city workers. In your comment on "labor's opportunity" in the Dec. issue of the 6th, written by S. H. S., you ask for information regarding industrial justice and I believe to get it all people should have what they actually produce and the only way to get it is through nationalization of all public utilities.

The difference between the man that spent money for an education and the workman is this: I believe in many cases the workmen had to pull a saw or peddle papers or black boots for a living when a child under our present profit system and his or her more fortunate brother or sister was going to school. Many of these politicians are put in their position with money wrong from labor thru excess profits. I wish you would tell me what Red Radicalism is. Is it men who advocate public ownership or does it dignify plunder and destruction.—E. W., Gladwin, Mich.

If you believe exactly what you say, then you believe that any man whom you hire to help with the crops should have what he "actually produces". You would discard altogether the factors of investment and proprietorship and turn your farm over to others who lacking the abilities that you and thousands of other farmers possess to acquire and operate farms, are obliged under the present system to work for others. I claim that you are mistaken when you say that the farmers of your county are friends of organized "radical" labor. The I. W. W. is a radical labor organization that teaches the farm hand who wants higher wages and cannot get them in any other way to hide stones and tools in wheat sheaves so that when fed into the separator they will ruin the knives. They teach violence and destruction of property and every other means to gain an end. They believe in the doctrine that might is right. Do you want us to understand that the farmers of Gladwin county approve of these and similar tactics advocated by the I. W. W. and other radical branches of organized labor? Not even the law-abiding members of labor organizations can stomach such theories as these. So why should you?

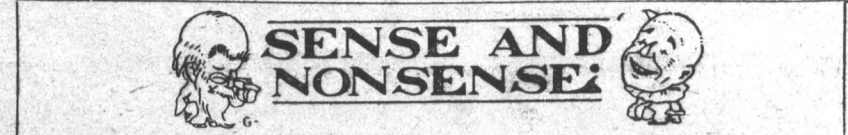
In the eyes of some reactionary interests any man who proposes a peaceful reform intended to better conditions of the mass of people is a "red radical." But intelligent people define "red radicalism"

as any movement which advocates or employs violence to bring about a change in the existing order. Properly speaking, "red radicalism" does signify "plunder and destruction."—Editor.

## FARMERS SHOULD CONTROL STATE LEGISLATURE

I most heartily endorse your stand for the uplift and rights of the farmers of this state, in your articles as printed in M. B. F. The time has come when the farmers of this state must organize and take over the reins of government, or be forced into bankruptcy. It is high time that such graft and corruption—to gain seats in our state government—be brought to an end. Money is the root of all evil, and has done more to corrupt and undermine our form of government than anything else. Until the farmers of this state organize sufficiently and gain control of our state government, we will be discriminated against and trodden down. Where is there a man that can not say that the farmer hasn't just as much right to set a just price on his produce as the manufacturer or any other class of business, for farming is a business, just the same as manufacturing is a business, and let me tell you, my friends, that it is the hardest kind of work and the most poorly paid of them all. The defeat of the Warehouse Amendment was a direct slap in the face of the farmers of this state, and don't you forget it, the Gum Shoe candidates who helped to defeat that measure, will be sorry when their terms of office expire. We must put up a candidate for governor who knows the farmer's problems and whose body and soul is of the down-trodden farmers today, a man of deeds as well as words. The farmers have been humbugged long enough; they are going to fight for their just rights and fight hard and don't you forget it. My choice to guide us and fight our battles for governor is Herb Baker. Two votes are enclosed for him from my home. There isn't a doubt in my mind but what we can land our man.—Wm. S., Pigeon.

If democracy means equal representation to all classes of people according to their numbers, the farmers must have greater representation in our law-making bodies. On the basis of equal representation farmers would easily predominate in the state legislature. We hope our readers are awake to the fact that they are not as fully represented in the legislative branches as they ought to be.—Editor.



### The Trouble

"Nope! I can't work for you no longer at the old wages," said Farmer Fair's hired man. "The price of the necessities of life is too high. Silk shirts has riz ag'in."

### Wordly Wisdom

"Frankly, now, if you had to choose between me and a million, what would you do?" she purred. "I'd take the million. Then you would be easy."

### Letting Well Enough Alone

A traveller journeying thru the Straddle Ridge region of Arkansas came upon two men prone in combat in the dusty road, the upper gentleman pommeling the nether gentleman like beating a bass drum. The traveller, feeling for the under dog, resolved to interfere.

"It is a shame to strike a man when he is down," he virtuously chided.

"If you knowed the trouble I've had to get this yere cuss down," returned Huck Buckleby, who was doing the thumping, "you'd shut your mouth and go on about your—by gosh!—business."

## BEAN AND WOOL TARIFF

Enclosed please find a two dollar bill to extend my subscription. My choice for governor would be Mr. Campbell, on stand he took against Mr. Pinchot in trying to keep the farmers from locking arms with what I would call anarchism.

My stand on the duty of beans would be enough to protect the farmer; and on wool, not less than 10 cents per lb.; on our best selling grades and down to 5 cents for cheaper grades and at least 50 cents per lb., on re-worked or shoddy. I have a statement showing the price of woolen rags before the war and now. Aug. 1, 1914, soft woolen best 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c.; Nov. 1, 1919, soft woolen best 18 1/2 to 18c. This shows a rise of about 400% in re-worked wool or shoddy against about 200% in raw wool and if 80% shoddy or re-worked wool can make good cloth we can be sure of wearing woolen clothes for a long time to come if there is not another sheep shorn in the United States for the next three years.—T. O., Constantine.

Your comparison of the increase in the price of woolen rags and raw wool is interesting. There are matters which farmers must follow and use their organized power to correct.—Editor.

## THE STATE FARM BUREAU

I would like some good information regarding the State Farm Bureau. The county agent wishes me to help canvass our township, but I don't want to go ahead with it unless I am sure that it is going to be a good thing for the farmers. Please tell me all you can about the principle of it, what do they plan to do? Do they propose to use the membership money they collect in to pay high-salaried officers or will the money be expended wisely to benefit the farmer? Do you think the Bureau will be free from political pull?—G. W. R. C., Kent City, Mich.

You will find an answer to most of your question in an article published in the magazine section of the Dec. 20th issue. I have no fear that the officers of the Farm Bureau will misuse the funds that have been placed in their keeping. Salaries for officers who do the work and wages for field workers are necessary, and any farm organization to become a force in the nation's affairs, must have ample financial backing. As to whether or not the bureau will be free from political pull depends entirely upon the interest the rank and file show in the selection of their officers.—Editor.

### Rough Diamonds

Not long ago a profiteer was taking a friend through his palatial abode. Pointing to a mammoth mirror he said: "Would you imagine, Bill, that that mirror cost \$500,000?" "Wonderful, simply wonderful!" gasped the friend, truly impressed. "But what a pity it's scratched," he murmured as he scrutinized it closer.

"Yes, it is rather," returned the multi-millionaire carelessly. "Oh, ah, Matilda," he continued, turning to his wife, "perhaps you had better not let the children have any more diamonds to play with."

### The Bard's Condition

All through the war I wore old clothes. For patriotic reasons, And now from other causes I Shall wear them several seasons.

### What They All Say

"Aw, yes," grumbled the postmaster at Forked Stick, Arkansas, "I've heered all I want to hear of them old jokes about postmasters reading the postal cards. Lemme tell you, there ain't nuth'n to it, as fur as I'm concerned. Not a blamed thing! Only about one in fifty of them darn postal cards is worth reading anyhow."

## FARMERS MUST PULL ON SAME TUG

I am a reader of your valuable paper and at your request I send you herewith the desired coupon with my choice for governor of Michigan.

I prefer Herbert F. Baker. I have read quite a little in your paper about this man and I agree with his views. The others I know very little about. Michigan farmers ought to have a man who could not be bought, scared or coaxed as we have had and now have. I am an old man high in the seventies, have very little good or bad to expect, but we would like to see our younger generations have a better show than we have had. It is too bad that farmers cannot think alike. They would be stronger if they would pull on the same tug. They ought to overlook partisan lines.—F. W. B., Riverdale, Mich.

All the young old men are not dead yet. When a man "high in the seventies" takes such an interest in the kind of men elected to office, it seems as if the younger generations should be eager to get in to the fray and see that only such men as "cannot be bought, scared or coaxed," are put into positions of public trust. We've got that kind in Michigan, lots of 'em, but the trouble always has been to induce Mr. Average Citizen to "overlook partisan lines", and support the MAN instead of the PARTY.—Editor.

## MR. POWERS EXPLAINS

In the current issue of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING is an article regarding the Michigan State Farm Bureau, I note that you made use of my name. So that you may possibly correct what is a misunderstanding on your part I would like to inform you that my connection with the *Detroit Free Press* terminated some months ago. Since then my relation to the *Free Press* has been in the capacity of publicity director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, always ready to lend to the *Free Press* and any other publication in Michigan any assistance possible wherein the interests of the farmers of the state are involved.—J. P. Powers, publicity director the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Birmingham, Mich.

Less than two weeks before Mr. Powers wrote us the above letter he reported the annual convention of the Michigan State Grange for the *Free Press*, and signed himself as "staff correspondent." A reporter is not dignified by the term "staff correspondent" unless he has some actual connection with the editorial staff or is temporarily off duty. We have no quarrel with Mr. Powers, but his past and present connections with a metropolitan newspaper that has never been notoriously friendly to the farmers and is the special spokesman of certain interests with which the farmers' interests most frequently clash, will make the average farmer feel that the Farm Bureau could have made a wiser selection for its publicity manager.—Editor.

## ENDORSES M. B. F. POLICY

I want to take this opportunity to very heartily endorse your policies and your very firm stand on all questions of vital interest to the farmers. I am aware that all who dare stand for the right and a square deal for all classes today are termed cranks, etc., but I am glad we are blessed with a few,—far too few—such cranks today. Wishing success and prosperity to your, the only real farmers' paper in Michigan, I am very respectfully yours.—Fred D., Leonard, Mich.

The best Christmas presents that we have ever had are the thousands of kind letters, of which the above is typical, that have been received from our readers the last few months. Material gifts are soon worn out by use, but the kind word is stored away in memory's chest and abides forever with the possessor. It is not possible to please all. Some times one must pursue a course that is not altogether to the liking of one's friends. They criticize; they say unworthy things about you; they avoid you. It gives the heart a twinge to be thus deprived of the good opinion of one's friends,—but that is the price that every man or woman must pay who adheres strictly to the course which the conception of one's duty points out. It is as difficult for a newspaper to take the right course at all times as it is for the reader. Michigan Business Farming has no set policy. As conditions change, policies must change. But it is not swayed by partisan prejudice or favoritism to any particular class or faction, and as the years go by we feel that our every reader will come to understand this better. We are indebted to such readers who have taken a few moments to write us letters of encouragement. They help us wonderfully along the way.—Editor.



# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women

### RESOLUTION FOR SERVICE

**Y**ES, WE made a Resolution for the New Year, and the one we made was that of SERVICE. And you readers of M. B. F. can help me keep my resolution best by telling me how this paper through the columns, or by a personal errand, can best serve you.

Through our Readers' Own Column each week we have been able to help a few of our readers, but we feel that our mission is so big—that there is so much room for growth.

Then there's the Personal Service Shopping Bureau, through which numerous of our readers have been able to secure from the city stores that which they could not find at home. But what we most desire in the year that is ahead of us is that more use shall be made of these columns.

Don't be afraid to write me, for be assured that if your request is one the printing of which will help others, that it will be so changed in wording, that no one will know from whence comes the inquiry.

Are you planning on a party of some sort of an entertainment for Washington or Lincoln's Birthday and want some games, or a new way of decorating your rooms and table? We have a good supply, but you know that our paper is so widely distributed that should we print games with the answers you couldn't possibly use them, for your very friends would have already seen them thru these columns.

Or perhaps you are interested in a reading course. Write and tell me how many are interested with you—whether it is through lodge, club or simply home reading and what the subject matter is in which you are most interested and through the assistance of our Public Library here, I can furnish you any number of references.

### SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

The most noticeable thing in skirts—they are going higher—both in price and length—in fact Dame Fashion cannot rest content until she has led us from floor to ceiling it seems and now the number of inches milady's skirt shall be from the floor is ten inches. They are still close at the bottom but fuller at the top.

And the late winter hats are very much ostrich trimmed, for dress wear. This will delight many who have very good looking feathers laid away in tissue paper, for they are certainly softening to the face, and are attractive to most faces.

### Women in Politics

Conducted by JUDSON GRENELL

**E**VERYWHERE we turn these days we hear and read much upon the subject of "Making America American" and great stress is laid on our attitude toward the foreign born who are within our shores. A committee appointed to study this subject have recently reached this conclusion: "The attitude of the alien toward this country, in great part, is a reflection of the attitude our own citizens have towards him. Americanism should undertake to teach the duty of the host not less than the duty of the guest."

Neither can we expect from the foreign born perfect harmony with our laws unless they have a comprehensible knowledge of them. Let them should inquire of us concerning our rights and privileges as citizens, and we find ourselves lacking in a thorough knowledge, we are arming ourselves with facts in our study of this question. This week we try to study the question of our responsibility in electing cap-

By MABEL CLARE LADD



Farm life in America surely has its ups and downs, but the above shows what the farm woman of the Balkan countries in Europe puts up with. This Serbian lady probably never saw a flivver or a farmer with a motor truck. She has been getting supplies to town with the ancient ox cart and has sat by the roadside to rest when the Yankee camera man caught her.

able men to head our public institutions, as outlined by the following paragraphs:

#### The State and the Woman Voter

State political issues seldom acquire the importance, in the mind of the average voter, as do local and national candidates, and issues. Yet their neglect is almost certain to be followed by a series of economic mishaps that legislators, when trying to remedy them, are more apt to make matters worse than better. This is well illustrated in the conduct of state institutions—one of the most important, if not the most important of all the state's activities.

#### Prison Management

There was a time when the commonwealth contracted out to persons and corporations those convicted of crimes. It allowed those favored with contracts to obtain cheap convict contract labor, which was brought into competition with outside free labor. This course was followed for years, at the state's expense and legislative palliatives only served to increase the stench. Notwithstanding the evil was so patent it was not until citizens in all walks of life united in denouncing the wrong that it was abolished.

When an economic wrong yielding gain is once entrenched by law and custom, even a majority may be impotent to apply a remedy. The recipients of the favors contribute to party treasuries, and even finance candidates who agree to oppose any change.

This particular blot on the state's escutcheon was placed there because of disregard by the state of a fundamental economic axiom: Never allow the use of public property for private gain.

#### State Institutions

The state's activities in the matter of eleemosynary institutions is a continual source of anxiety to all who have the state's welfare at heart. The feeble-minded, the epileptic, the deaf, dumb and blind, the tubercular, the insane, etc., must be taken care of, when necessary at state expense, if humanitarian principles are to prevail. They represent all classes, all nationalities. In number they run into the thousands, and the drain on the state's treasury is very great.

In all these cases, without exception, the woman voter can well demand that where the families of these unfortunates are financially

able, they should pay the full cost of maintenance. The state's duties begin only where family duties end. The taxpayer should be safeguarded against being expected or compelled to carry burdens that individuals should bear. If paying the expenses of these unfortunates should deprive the family of as complete subsistence as is necessary in order to prevent suffering, then the case acquires the importance of a state case and automatically becomes a common burden.

Some state institutions are already self-supporting, or nearly so; others by wise management, may be made less burdensome, to the benefit of the inmates and the state at large.

#### Responsibility

A grave error in state government is the creation of independent "boards." The machinery is not in existence that can quickly change an independent board into a serviceable one. Independent boards scatter responsibility so that no one ever knows just whom is to blame for bad government.

Concentration of responsibility, united with the power of the electorate to recall a dishonest or inefficient responsible official, works for good government. Concentration of authority calls for what is called "the short ballot." That is, the election of as few officials as possible, so that the voter shall not be confused by a multiplicity of candidates. It calls for the abolition of independent state boards, and the appointment by the governor of the heads of state departments, and all who exercise executive authority. The governor must be given the power to demand, at any time, a resignation, without giving any reason for the request. In no other way can responsibility for bad management be placed.

So the woman voter, besides keeping in mind the axiom that it is unsafe to allow the use of public property for private gain, must also remember that without concentration of authority, inefficiency cannot be located. Power and responsibility go together.

#### Hope for Spinsters

"Since Miss Peavy Potter has her six cylinder roadster she speeds so that she keeps all the motor cops busy."

"How ridiculous! Why does she do it?"

"She says it's so exciting to be chased by a man."

### Our Readers' Own Column

It is indeed gratifying to note the interest displayed in this column, and also the really worth-while questions asked. If you have been following them, you will have noticed that the information asked for is such that all of us can profit by the answers. This is your column—and the more use of it you make, the better we shall like it as we will know that our paper is filling a definite need.

#### A TRAVELING LIBRARY

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

Dear Friend—Could you tell me if it would be possible to have a traveling library in our community. Once I read that some libraries had unused or worn out books that one could have by paying the freight on them. We have no library in our vicinity and are simply buried in the country until spring. A good circulating library would help so much. I shall be very grateful for any information you can give me on the subject.—Mrs. B. B., Gratiot Co.

The question you have brought up is one of the most helpful that could have been asked as we are sure the information you seek will be welcomed by a large number of our readers who live in localities where no public library is within reach.

If you will address Mrs. Spencer, Secretary of the Library Commission, Lansing, Michigan, she will give you full information as to how to proceed to secure such a library in your community. The State Librarian will furnish to any community, where no public library exists, a selection of fiction, travel and biography.

#### WRITE TO A PRIVATE SCHOOL

Dear Miss Ladd:

I am having trouble trying to convince my daughter that at her age, eleven, she is more becomingly dressed in middie blouses and athletic shoes than in the fancy dresses and high heeled shoes. Girls are growing more frivolous every day, to say nothing of the hole it is making in poor Dad's pocketbook. Perhaps you can say something which will help me to convince her.—Mrs. Jas. B.

This is a subject which has received a great deal of attention from educators as well as mothers throughout the land and today some high schools have adopted the middie blouse with a navy skirt as the uniform to be worn by the girls attending that particular school, while others have adopted the Peter Thompson which as you know is navy, but made in one piece with the sailor collar, and the bright red tie.

I would suggest that the easiest way to convince your daughter of the value of this mode of dress with the common sense heels which go with it, is to send to some of the private schools, a list of which I am sending you, as well as some of the larger city schools, where a set rule regarding dress is established. Ask for their catalog and also inquire relative to the dress questions. Then when you have your information all gathered, tell your daughter that you wanted to be sure that you were advising her for the best and convince her that if she persists in wearing clothes which are inappropriate for one of her age, she would at once be singled out as "green" should she appear in a city where the school girls are all clothed in middies and Peter Thompsons. Another good thing is to secure some first class fashion catalogues from houses which cater to school girls' clothes, asking them to send you the catalog containing (Continued on next page)



## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

3013.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 yards of 44-inch material. The dress measures about 21-8 yards at the foot.

2660.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 41-8 yards of 40-inch material.

Ladies' Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 31-4 yards of 36-inch material.

3026.—Girl's Gymnasium Suit. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 33-4 yards of 27-inch material for



the blouse, and 33-8 yards for the bloomers, for a 12-year size.

3025-3008.—An Attractive Costume. Waist 3025 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3008 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make this attractive style for a medium size, will require 53-4 yards of 44-inch material. Width of skirt at lower edge is about 13-4 yard. Two separate patterns.

3030.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 33-4 yards of 40-inch material.

2675.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 61-8 yards of 26-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 21-3 yards.

3028.—Girl's Coat. Cut in 3 sizes: 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 14 requires 31-2 yards of 44-inch material.

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

M .....

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

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

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

taining such descriptions and you will be flooded with material to prove that you are right. And daughter will quickly be convinced that she is not doing the "right thing" and above all things young girls like to adopt the modes used by the most exclusive schools. You will not need to refer to the question of health at all, as I am sure that you will win your point by simply proving beyond question that there is no choice—for only two kinds of dresses are permitted in exclusive and high class schools.

If the butter troubles you about gathering, dissolve a tablespoon of baking soda in a pint of water and add. Churn a moment and the butter will be gathered nicely.

A teaspoon of borax added to the starch will help to keep the starch from freezing out of clothes in cold weather.

If you will dampen the bottom of your kettle, then soap it well before putting it on the fire, there will be no trouble washing the black off.

Save the excess liquid from your pickled peaches to put in your mince meat.

If the pans in which milk, custard and salad dressings are to be boiled are first wiped with a soft cloth greased with a little lard, they will not scorch.

The sputtering of hot fats can be avoided when eggs are dropped in to fry by sitting a little flour into the fat just before the eggs are added.

If lemons are warmed before you squeeze them, nearly double the quantity of juice can be extracted.

Cheese may be kept soft and good for a long time if it is wrapped when it is fresh in a cloth wrung out of vinegar and then wrapped in a dry cloth.

### DANGER IN SACCHARIN

With the shortage and high price of sugar there comes the excessive use of Saccharin, until the Board of Health of the State is sounding a warning against this practice.

Saccharin is a coal tar product, and while 550 times sweeter than sugar, is not a substitute for sugar and has no food value. Sugar is a carbohydrate, possessing a specific food value, while saccharin has no food value whatever and is not allowed by the federal food and drug act.

### CHICKEN CHAT

A certain concern is advertising compressed tablets as a substitute for green food for chickens during the winter. When first I saw their ad I thought that it was a compressed tablet of some such material as dried beet pulp or something of that kind, and I said to myself that would be a mighty good thing for people who are unable to get fresh green stuff during the winter.

Later I saw some of the advertising matter and find that it is composed of mineral substances, which are simply dissolved in water that is given the chickens. One might as well give a cow or a horse a tablet made of lime or chalk or some other mineral matter and call it a substitute for hay.

Lots of people do not understand the reason for the necessity of feeding bulky green food to fowls or animals. The real reason is, that the digestive apparatus of fowls and animals is constructed to take care of food in bulky form and not in concentrated form. One could feed a horse all of the necessary food ingredients in a few concentrated tablets but the horse would soon sicken and die. The stomach could not take care of the food in such concentrated form and neither would the bowels exercise their natural functions. Neither would the appetite of the animal be satisfied if the stomach were not filled.

The coarse bulky vegetable food is necessary to help fill up the stomach to satisfy the appetite and prevent the eating of too much concentrated food, such as grain, etc. It is also necessary in order to give a proper action of the bowels.

## Get This 1920 Catalog of Record Yielding Seeds

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When you select your seeds from the Isbell catalog, you are buying the best that can be produced. Seeds grown in Michigan—seeds in which hardiness, early maturity, ruggedness, have been bred. Seeds produced under the most severe conditions and in consequence produce big crops where others fail.

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make them. Every ounce is tested. Many varieties are universally famous. Used the country over by the most successful farmers and gardeners. Over 41 years' experience, development and growing insure the sterling qualities of all Isbell seeds.

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S. M. ISBELL & CO. 212 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

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Please send me without obligation 1920 Isbell Seed Catalog and Free Samples of Field Seeds, marked below.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Do You Raise Pure Bred Live Stock or Poultry?

THERE ARE TIMES during the year when every reader of M. B. F., who is a breeder of pure-bred live stock or poultry, could use our advertising columns to advantage.

If you have something to sell now, or will have a few months from now, NOW IS THE TIME TO ADVERTISE IT.

Write out plainly, on the line below, what you have to offer, or what you breed. Then send it to us and let us set it up in type, send you a proof and make you a price for running it, 13, 26 or 52 times.

**MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.**

### THIS IS NOT AN ORDER

We desire simply to show you your advertisement in print and how many lines it will occupy. We will correct, change or improve the set-up without cost to you.





**DEAR CHILDREN:** Of course you know the next holidays we have to think about are of Washington's and Lincoln's birthday. Both men were not only Presidents, but both men are the idol of all children. Therefore I want to know just why you like these Presidents—which one you like best, and why, and a short story of what you know of their lives. Do not make your story more than 100 words long or we can't print it—but the three best stories will win prizes. And we want an original drawing of Washington chopping down the Cherry Tree and Lincoln reading by the fire. Now here is a chance for our little folks who have literary talent to write stories and get prizes and those who can draw to send us pictures. Five prizes of "A Trip Around the World" in postal cards will be sent to each of the winners. Affectionately yours—**LADDIE.**

Dear Laddie:—This is my second letter as I didn't see my first letter in print. I am a girl 10 years old and I am in the 6th grade. I have two sisters and one brother. I live about one-fourth of a mile from our school house and go home for dinner most every day. My teacher is Miss Freda Behler and I like her very well. She has taught two years at our school. As my letter is getting long I will close. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.—**Edith McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich.**

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F., and we all like to read it. I like to read the "Children's Hour." I live on a farm of 75 acres. We have five cows and three horses. I have three sisters and one brother at home. My brother goes to high school. Now I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—**Anna Schaaf, Falmouth, Mich.**

**Christmas**  
Christmas is a birthday. It is the birthday of Christ. He was born in a manger in Bethlehem. There were shepherds caring for their flocks. All at once it became light around them and many angels came down and one said, "Don't be afraid, for I have good news. For there is born this day, a Savior, who is Jesus Christ." Then they went to see him and took him presents. That is why we give presents now.

Dear Laddie:—I am sending a poem that I wrote myself and I hope to win the December prize. Will you please write and tell me how I can get a camera as I would like to get one. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school; our teacher is Miss Seyforth. I live on a 50-acre farm and go to the Duncan school. I will be glad when real winter comes as our teacher for the first of the year has invited us to go over and have a skating party. My letter is getting long so I will close, hoping to win the prize.—**Myrtle Siver, Milington, Mich.**

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I live in the country and like it very much. I am 12 years old and am in the 5th grade. I like my teacher very well; her name is Charlotte Williams. I live on an 108-acre farm. For pets I have one dog and two cats. We have four horses, three cows and four calves. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Otho, Gladys and Bernice. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like to read the "Children's Hour." My mother is living with us. Well, my letter is getting long so I will stop, hoping to see it in print. I have over three miles to go to school.—**Gardner Durfee, Alger, Mich.**

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 11 years of age and am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Emma Bellinger. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have one brother and two sisters. My brother's name is Glenn and my sister's names are Ruth and Evald. I live on an 88-acre farm and we have 40 acres of land north of here. We have four horses, one young colt, 28 head of cattle, 10 of which are thoroughbred Shorthorns, and about 80 sheep. I would like to join the Christmas club. Would you please send me a list of prizes and the rules of the club? I am sending you a story which I hope you will like. I would like to have some of the girls write to me. I will close now.

Dear Laddie:—I am 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Nellie Naylor and I like her very much. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like the Doo Dads and love to read the boys' and girls' letters. I am writing you a Xmas piece and would like to see it in print.—**Thelma Barton, Wheeler, Mich.**

**Christmas**  
Christmas, where Peace, like a dove in its flight,  
Broods over brave men in the thick of the fight;  
Everywhere, everywhere, Christmas to-night.

### The Worst Kind of Nuisance

Hey, Cave Gang, come closer, let each of us name  
The worst kind of nuisance—we'll call it a game.  
"I vote for the fellow who's never on time!"  
"The chap who takes pleasure in starting a fight!"  
"The geezer, while camping, who snickers all night!"  
Yes, these pests are terribly trying, I grant,  
But I'll cast my vote for the fellow who "can't." **"Can't."**  
He can't rig a fish-pole, he can't take a hike,  
He can't cook a flap-jack or tinker his bike!  
He can't learn to signal, he can't do first aid,  
Can't do without candy or pink lemonade,  
Can't follow a trail and can't lace up his shoe,  
Can't do a blamed thing that you want him todo!  
Oh, boy, I'd be happy if I could but plant  
A swift on the rear of the fellow who can't!  
He can't get his grammar, or spelling or math,  
Can't split the kindling, he can't take a bath,  
He can't help his mother, he can't use his head,  
Can't rise in the morning and can't go to bed,  
He can't find his collar; he can't tie his tie—  
He never knows what he could do if he'd try—  
But repeats all day long his monotonous chant:  
"Oh, mamma, oh teacher, oh mister, I can't."  
There's great need in the world for the confident man  
Who tackles his work with a hearty "I can."  
So if you would succeed and find living a joy,  
Just learn how to do things while you are a boy;  
For the boy who refuses to work when he SHOULD  
Loses the power to work when he WOULD.  
Weakness and softness his talents supplant,  
And he finds at the test that he REALLY CAN'T.  
—The Cave Scout in Boys' Life for November.

### A Wise Teacher

"I DON'T know what is the matter with Polly Drake," pouted Sue. "She is the most uninteresting girl I ever talked to. Why we walked all the way home from school together today, and I was never so bored in all my life."

"What an awful confession," laughed Aunt Mary. "But I can't believe that Polly Drake was altogether to blame. You are telling tales on yourself as well as on your friend."

"I—I don't think I understand what you mean," stammered Sue, growing very red.

"Sit down, and I will tell you a little story," answered Aunt Mary, and Sue, who loved her aunt's ever-interesting tales, settled herself to listen.

"One of the wisest teachers and best preachers that this country can boast of was Henry Ward Beecher, who lived and preached during the last century. The fame of the good man had spread far and wide, and

on every Sabbath day his church was filled to the doors with an enthusiastic congregation and visiting friends who flocked to hear the wise man's teachings. Now one Sunday there came to the church a preacher from a small town nearby, who had heard of the wonderful sermons that Beecher always gave and who had come to seek inspiration. With astonishment he looked around the crowded church. Not a head was nodding, not a soul was snoring, everybody was wide awake and all were listening attentively to their teacher's words. 'Surely,' thought the visiting preacher, 'There must be some secret in being able to attract and hold a congregation as Reverend Beecher does. After services I will ask him to tell it to me.' So, when the services were over and the church empty, the visitor approached the preacher and said: 'Reverend sir, I have listened with interest to your sermon

this morning and have taken your teaching to heart, but there is another question about which I need advice. I, too, am a preacher and although a goodly number of persons come to my little church each week, there seems to be something wrong with my congregation. Throughout most of my sermon the heads nod and the eyes drop shut. There are more persons sleeping in my church on a Sunday morning than there are in the little grave yard outside. Tell me please, what can I do to wake up my congregation?"

"Henry Ward Beecher listened to the man in silence, and then placing his hand upon the younger man's shoulder he answered, 'Before you can stir up your congregation, my man, you must first wake up the preacher.'"

Aunt Mary paused. "Oh, I know why you are telling me this story," cried Sue. "You think that before I look for things the matter with other people I should see what is the matter with me."

"Just that," agreed Aunt Mary. "Perhaps you could wake Polly up and find her interesting if you would wake the best out of Polly. Whenever I find myself wondering what is wrong with other folks I think of wise Henry Ward Beecher's words and try to 'wake up the preacher.'"

"He was a wise man," said Sue. "I'm going to try to follow his advice, too." And she did.

### STORY TIME

"Tell us a story," comes the cry  
From little lips when nights are cold  
And in the grate the flames leap high.  
"Tell us a tale of pirates bold;  
Or fairies hiding in the glen,  
Or of a ship that's wrecked at sea."  
I fill my pipe, and there and then  
Gather the children round my knee.

I give them all a role to play,  
No longer are they youngsters small,  
And I, their daddy, turning gray,  
We are adventurers, one and all.  
We journey forth as Robin Hood  
In search of treasure, or to do  
Some deed of daring or of good.  
Our hearts are ever brave and true.

We take a solemn oath to be  
Defenders of the starry flag.  
We brave the winter's stormy sea  
Or climb the rugged mountain crag  
To battle to the death with those  
Who would defame our native land.  
We pitch our camp among the snows  
Or on the tropics' burning sand.

We rescue maidens, young and fair,  
Held captive long in prison towers;  
We slay the villain in his lair,  
For we're possessed of magic powers.  
And though we desperately fight  
When by our foes are we beset,  
We always triumph for the right,  
We have not lost a battle yet.

It matters not how far we stray,  
Nor where our battle lines may be,  
We never get so far away  
That we must spend a night at sea.  
It matters not how high we climb,  
How many foes our pathway block,  
We always conquer just in time  
To go to bed at 9 o'clock.

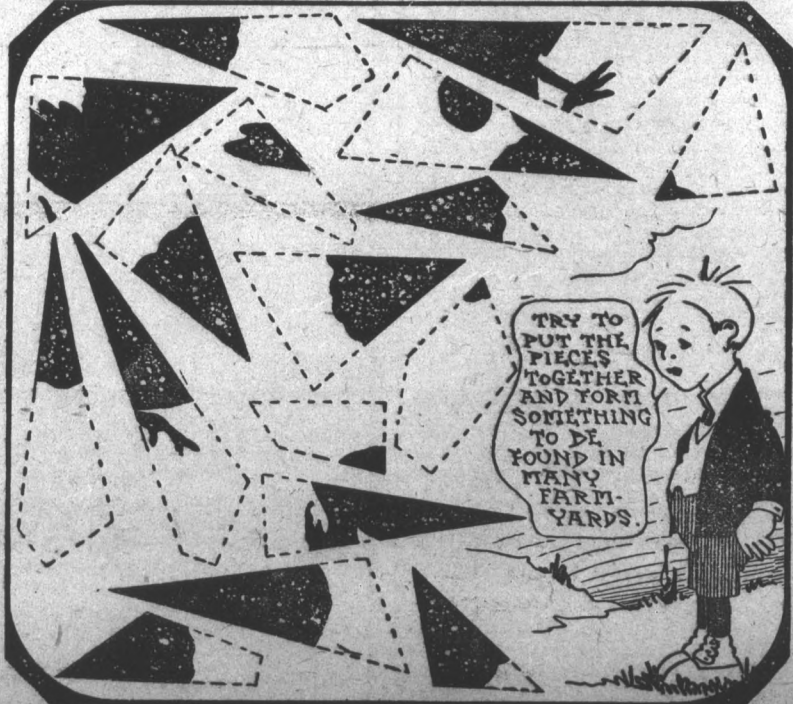
(Copyright, 1919, by Edgar A. Guest)

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I go to school and am in the 8th grade. My teacher is Miss Anderson and I like her fine. I have two sisters and one brother. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the stories, letters and Doo Dads. I live on a farm of 120 acres, which is five miles from Brown City. There is a church on one side of our farm and the school is on the other side. Will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—**Genevieve Ramsey, Marlette, Mich.**

Dear Laddie:—I have seen so many letters from girls and boys and have enjoyed reading them so much I thought I would try writing one myself. I live on a farm of 140 acres. I have two brothers and one sister. My oldest brother and I take music lessons, violin and piano. We have six horses, 16 head of cattle, 31 hogs and sheep and lambs. I had one of the lambs for a pet. I fed it with a bottle. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Mabel Dwyer. We have basket ball at our school. We have lots of fun gathering hickory nuts and walnuts in the fall of the year. My oldest brother is 16 and my youngest brother a year old and walks everywhere now. He is our chief pet. My sister's name is Alice. She is 7. I think this is long enough for this time. I may write again if this escapes the waste-basket.—**June Blackmer, Pewamo.**

## BARNYARD CUT-OUT

BY WALTER WELLMAN





## Farmers' Council Explains Stand on Labor

(Continued from page 3)

under-consumption. I know a great many labor leaders, hundreds of them throughout the country, and I have never heard of one of them who opposed the farmers' receiving the full cost of production of their products, plus a fair profit. Labor is interested in eliminating the parasitical and unnecessary middleman who gets 50 to 65 per cent of the dollar the consumer pays, and out of which the farmer gets about 35 to a maximum of 40 per cent.

I am much surprised that Mr. Milo D. Campbell should have misunderstood the demand of the Michigan Federation of Labor that the legislature create a Commission to fix the retail and wholesale prices of food and other necessities. Labor throughout the country, as all real fundamental leaders of farmers, demand the extermination of speculative middlemen, which will help farmers as much as labor. This is a common point of contact. Your readers will doubtless be much surprised to know that a farm organization of which Mr. Campbell is president, endorsed a bill avowedly to protect farmers' co-operatives from unjust persecution by the Department of Justice, but limited this only to such farm organizations as are "not conducted for profit." Mr. Campbell's organization then had prepared by its counsel, and had introduced a bill which would permit the packers, millers, and all the big middlemen to qualify as farmers' co-operatives, and put them at the mercy of speculative interests.

It is not clear that it is to the common interests of farmers and labor of America to have the railroads and merchant marine fairly capitalized and operated democratically for service and not for profit; to have the natural resources of America similarly owned and operated so that we shall not have coal operators making a thousand per cent on their investment while many of their half million mine workers a good proportion of the farmers' home market, get one to two hundred dollars a year less than required to enable them to get the food they need? Is it not equally the joint interest of farmers and labor of America to break the monopoly which the big packers have created in our food supplies; to see that the many costs of the war are paid off by heavy taxes of incomes, estates, war profits and natural resources speculatively held, instead of compelling farmers and city laborers to pay interest to the big financiers and to permit the small percentage of our population who made twenty billion dollars out of the war, net, to get away with it? It is ridiculous to think that anyone

is asking the farmers to carry out a program dangerous to American labor. Everyone knows farmers won't do it. The most dangerous enemy of Americanism today is not the fool anarchist, but the big financial interests of this country drunk with wealth acquired through capitalizing American farmers' and American workmen's patriotism, and heavily loaded with foreign securities.

Wall Street would love to see the farmers and laborers fighting each other, while it rifled the pockets of both, as it always has done in the past. Will farmers and laborers be foolish enough to permit this, even if it does serve the selfish end of some aspiring farm leaders? I have no fear of it.

I want to thank you for giving me this space, and to assure you that the program I have outlined above, seems, to the three-quarters of a million farmers in the organizations united in the Farmers' National Council to carry out their reconstruction program, important enough to justify farmers and labor getting together as at the Chicago Farmer-Labor Conference instead of fighting each other. United on essentials we stand, divided we fall still more helpless into Wall Street's clutches. Yours sincerely,—Benjamin C. Marsh, Secretary and Director of Legislation Farmers' National Council.

### STATE POTATO EXCHANGE MAKES RAPID PROGRESS

(Continued from page 3)

and they have now just completed an addition to this house, made of tile, which is costing them above nine thousand dollars which includes automatic machinery for the handling of potatoes. When the farmer drives up to the warehouse with a load of potatoes his wagon is tipped up at the front and the tubers slide out at the rear into a dump which then elevates the potatoes into a grader.

The members which number 176 paid a membership fee into the association of \$50 which went into the building fund and when the building was completed they found that they would need about \$3,000 more. At a meeting of the members one afternoon they called for them to volunteer to loan the association this money and in fifteen minutes, enough men had offered to loan the required amount.

At the present time the central is in a flourishing condition having done over \$500,000 of business in October of this year and about the same amount in the month of November.—W. C. Cribbs, Field Man for the Exchange.

## Hurry With Your Vote for the Next Governor

THEHE is no change in the relative positions of the candidates for governor as announced last week. Campbell is still in the lead by a slight margin, but Baker is creeping up fast. State politics have been very tame so far but we expect to see some fireworks very soon. As it stands today there are at least four self-avowed candidates in the field, with the probability that at least one more will be added to the list. It is not to be expected that all will make the run, however. There will undoubtedly be some elimina-

tion, but it seems practically certain that Wayne county will have at least two candidates in the race to the finish. We anticipate one of the hottest gubernatorial scraps ever staged in Michigan, and it behooves the farmers to seize every opportunity to secure a vote for the farmer candidate.

There are a good many thousand of our M. B. F. readers who have not yet voted. We wish we might have their ballots. Why not clip out this coupon right away and mail it in, with or without your subscription.

### 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	W. N. Ferris	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nathan P. Hull	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Edwin Denby	<input type="checkbox"/>	Alex J. Groesbeck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nathan F. Simpson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Luren D. Dickinson	<input type="checkbox"/>	John C. Ketcham	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dudley E. Waters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Horatio S. Earle	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	L. Whitney Watkins	<input type="checkbox"/>

Will you support any good farmer candidate named by the legislative committee of the farm organizations? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If your candidate is not listed above, write in name.



## The Strength of Universal Service

"Behold the power of unity," declares the father to his sons, in Aesop's fable concerning the strength in a bundle of sticks as compared with the weakness in a single stick.

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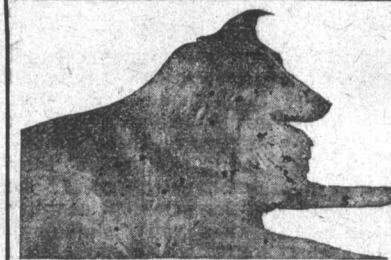
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### What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

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

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## UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

### WHY DO FARMERS QUIT?

COMIN' toward home 'tother day, I Covertook a couple of our business men talkin' very earnest an' confidential, an' so I jest kinder saunters along slow like to hear what they wuz talkin' about. Well, as I might have knowed, they wuz talkin' about farmers—business men and all other men in the cities know more about farmers and their work than all of the rest of the world put together. An' they do more discussin about farmers, by gravy!

Well, one of these fellers sez, sez he, "I wonder why so many farmers are quittin'—sellin' or rentin' their farms an' goin' out of business. It looks as though they wuz sick of the prices their stuff brings, an' I can't see why they want to quit."

"Oh, the farmers are a lot of derned hogs," sez the other wise guy. "They're never satisfied—give 'em all they'll ask an' they'll want more, an' the only way to deal with 'em a-tall is to fix the price for 'em 'an then let 'em take it or leave it. We can't handle their stuff fer nuthin'," sez he. "An' the sooner the rubes know this, the better it'll be for 'em."

Now one of these men was a butcher an' tother a grocer, an' by ginger, their talk kinda raised my dander, an' so I ups and busts into 'em, an' while I wuz about it, I thought I'd give 'em a nice kind talk an' try an' tell 'em gently-like, some of the reasons why farmers wuz a gittin' kinda tired of the game, 'cause it was bein' played too darn one-sided an' the farmer wuz bound to be the loser anyhow. An' so I sez to 'em, askin' their pardoning of course for buttin' in. "You fellers' ignorance is extremely ignorant; you talk like a last year's bird's nest," I sez, uselin' my most elegant language—"You ask an' wonder why the farmers are quittin'," I sez, "and then answer the question, yourself," I sez.

"Price-fixin' an' price-manipulatin' by a lot of sharks like you an' similar, is what's a drivin' the farmers off the farms an' you two fellers, in the business you're in, ought to know the trouble without askin'," I sez. I guess I sometimes git kinda het up when I'm discussin' such things with fellers in bizness, an' mebbe I wuz a little het up on this occasion but I thought I better talk nice to 'em an' so I sez to the butcher man, "here you be, a buyin' cattle an' hogs from the farmers, payin' your own price—why, the farmers never has a chance to set any price on his stuff," I sez. "You'll buy a steer, sometimes, more often a bull or an old cow which you allus sell for prime steer beef—well, you pay your price for what has taken the farmer two or three years to raise on high-priced feed an' hard work; you take the carcass into your shop, cut it up an' sell it out in half a day an' make more profit than the farmer gits for raisin' the anamile. You'll pay the farmer 20 cents a pound for his chickens," I sez, "an' you'll yank off two or three ounces of feathers an' hang 'em up an' they're ready for the buyer. Well, I come along an' ask the price, 35 cents, you will say, an' then you'll slap one on the scales, weigh 'em up an' tell me about two dollars, will be near enough then you put 'im on the block, cut the head off, cut off the legs, remove about a pound an' a half from the inside of 'im an' throw the stuff in the waste box—a total loss to me an' yet I have paid 35 cents a pound for a dressed chicken, an' all the dressin' that's been done is the two or three ounces of feathers you've yanked off. We do not buy dressed hogs with jest the hairs off, do we?" I sez, "then, why is the chicken dressed before he is dressed?" Then I sez, "If you buy a dressed beef from the farmer you make him give you the heart, lungs an' liver an' you sell the same at from 20 to 35 cents a pound an' it's that way all along, everything comes your way, you couldn't get along without the farmer an' yet you're allus knockin' an' tellin' what a tight wad he is, an' by gosh! you do him every chance you git, don't forget that," I sez an' then I sez to the grocer feller "What did you pay the farmers for 'taters this fall? About a dollar an' a quarter or less, didn't you? An' you sell 'em today for \$2.40. You pay \$1.50 to \$2 for apples an' charge 10 cents a

pound or \$4.50 to five dollars a bushel; you pay 10 an' 15 cents for punkins an' sell 'em for 35 cents; beans that you pay the farmer 5 or 6 cents a pound, you sell for 11 or 12 cents." "Why," I sez, "it costs more to put milk into a bottle an' hand it out to a customer than the farmer gits for raisin' the cow, feedin' 'er, milkin' an' deliverin' the milk—sometimes ten mills or more. "If you fellers think," I sez, "that farmers like this kind of a deal, you're thinkin' through your nose, an' you've got several more thinks a comin'." Gosh," I sez, "the farmers are human bein's an' they've got a think tank of their own, an' they're a usein' of it to buy ginger an' unless there's a change purty durn soon you'll find the farmers crowdin' you fellers out of business; they'll establish markets an' sell direct to the consumer an' you guys can set on your counters an' watch 'em do it."

Well, I coulda told 'em why the farmers wuz leavin' the farms but they seemed in a hurry to git home. Both of 'em wuz out of sight around the corner an' had started to run—to make up lost time, I reckon. Cordially yours—Uncle Rube.

### THAT FARMER GOVERNOR

Michigan farmers' organizations are giving considerable attention to the question of uniting to have a farmer candidate nominated for governor next year by the dominant political party. Only with a farmer candidate, they argue, can they secure the enactment of laws that will insure to farmers a division of the profits of their industry proportionate to the profits jobbers and retailers of farm products take.

No one will controvert the general proposition that the farmer is entitled to as much of the profits of his industry as the middleman or the storekeeper who sells to the consumer. But fallacious is the theory that with a governor who is himself a practical agriculturist, the grievances of which the farmers complain can be righted. The chief executive of the state can neither make nor unmake laws. The legislative power of the state is vested in the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is true that the Governor has the power to veto acts of the Legislature but two-thirds of the Legislature can override his veto.

If the farmers if Michigan feel that they have just cause to complain that a majority of recent legislatures have been out of sympathy with the farming industry, the only practical way for them to proceed is to see that legislators, as well as a governor, are elected who are in sympathy with their industry. They can accomplish nothing by simply electing a farmer governor. Let them direct their energies to nominating and electing Senators and Representatives who will be in harmony with the Governor instead of restricting their campaign to the contest for governor.

Such a line of action may well be followed by other activities than farming. No Governor, be he a farmer, or a professional man, or a captain of industry, can administer the government of Michigan as he would like unless the Legislature is friendly to his views. Legislatures have wrecked excellent plans of more than one governor.—Detroit News.

### All Good Men

It's hardly fair to place so many good men on this ballot. Any one of them. I believe to be much better qualified to fill positions than our past officers.—W. L. M., Ithaca.

### Will Support Any One of Five

"Instead of marking the straw ballot as you requested I scratched out those I would rather not see in the Governor's chair. Will support any of the others heartily."—B. P., Ithaca. (Our subscriber crosses out the names of all but five candidates).

### Husband and Wife Agree on Same Man

"My husband and myself agree on the same man and we know more about these two (Baker and Helme) than the others and think they will make good if elected. We want a man that will stand pat on national prohibition and one that will give us the tonnage tax that has been talked to death heretofore.—Mr. and Mrs. P. O., Scottville.

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# COUNTY CROP REPORTS

## Cold, but Little Snow Reported

**BAY, (S. E.)**—The weather has been very cold for this time of the year, but there is no snow to speak of. The wheat is good this fall. The beans are all threshed and the crop generally good, some being sold. Not much hay moving yet as the farmers have been too busy to bale it. Large piles of sugar beets at the weigh stations yet to unload on cars. Corn husking and shredding being done.

**J. C. A.** The following prices were paid in Bay: Wheat, \$2.26; corn, \$1.30; oats, 80; rye, \$1.30; hay, 18 to 20; beans \$6 to \$6.25; potatoes, \$1.75 to \$2; meat and poultry steady.

**MONTCALM**—The farmers are cutting wood, and hauling produce. Weather is cold. Soil is covered with snow. Fall grain appears good as yet. Farmers are selling potatoes and beans.—**G. B. W.** The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, \$2.10; corn, 75; oats, 68; rye, \$1.30; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$20 ton; No. 1 light mixed, \$18; straw-rye, \$8; wheat-oat, \$10; beans, Pea, \$6.25 cwt.; red kidney, \$12; potatoes, \$2.70; hens, 16lb.; springers, 78; butter, 72; butterfat, 74; eggs, 65 doz.; hogs, 15lb.; veal calves, 15.

**HURON**—The following prices were paid at Caseville:—Wheat, \$2.70; oats, 72; rye, \$1.87; hay, No. 1 timothy, 23; No. 1 light mixed, 20; potatoes, \$1.35; onions, 4; hens, 14; springers, 16; ducks, 30; geese, 27; turkeys, 35; butter, 63; butterfat, 70; eggs, 83; hogs, 13; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 1; apples, \$2.50; grapes, 25.—**C. G.**

**WEXFORD**—As we we did not have any earthquakes or anything out of the ordinary on Dec. 17th, the day predicted to end the world, we will proceed to tell the prices that were paid at Cadillac for produce:—Wheat, No. 1, 2 and 3 red, \$2.20, \$2.14, \$2.14; corn, \$1.40; oats, 80; rye, \$1.40; hay, \$30; beans, Pea, \$6.20; red kidney, \$8.50; potatoes, \$2.55; cabbage, 2; hens, 16 to 19; ducks, 20 to 22; geese, 17 to 20; turkeys, 28 to 30; butterfat, 70; eggs, 65; hogs, 16 to 18; veal calves, 16 to 22; apples, \$3.—**S. H. S.**

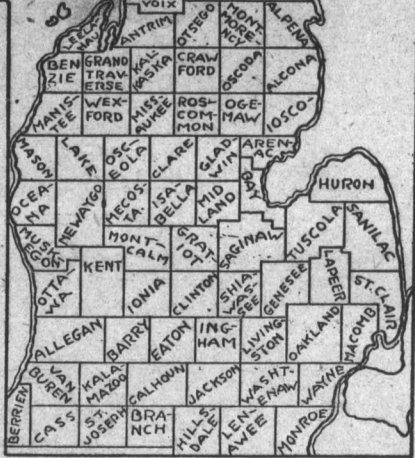
**GRAND TRAVERSE**—We have been having real winter weather. Dec. 17th registered 14 below zero but it is some warmer now. Farmers are putting up wood and threshing some when the weather is moderate. A number of auction sales. Not much marketing at present on account of cold weather.—**C. L. B.** The following prices were paid at Traverse City:—Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.35; oats, 80; rye, \$1.30; beans, \$3.60; potatoes, \$2.50; butter, 68; butterfat, 78; eggs, 65.

**ALLEGAN, (S. E.)**—Farmers are doing chores and other work about the farm. Most of the corn has been harvested and a considerable amount of fall plowing done. Weather continues cold. A few potatoes have been sold at \$1.50 per bu., while most of the farmers are holding for higher prices. The average yield for potatoes in this section last fall was 100 bu. per acre, and 85 or 90 per cent saleable potatoes, the average being cut down about 1-3 or perhaps 1-2 from normal.—**W. F.** The following prices were paid at Allegan:—Wheat, \$2.18; rye, \$1.35; hay, \$24; rye, \$8; beans, Pea, \$6; red kidney, \$10; potatoes, \$1.40; onions, \$2.25; hens, 17 to 20; butter, 70; eggs, 70; sheep, \$8 to \$9; lambs, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, \$12 to \$15; beef cows, \$10 to \$12; veal calves, \$18 to \$26.

**JACKSON, (N. E.)**—Cold with light snow. Farmers have their work well in hand, chores being the principal occupation. Some marsh hay being baled. Prices on the whole are not what they should be for the farmer to make a profit, this being the time of year when he is supposed to cash in.—**A. F. W.**

**GENESSEE**—Farmers are unable to do much besides chores on account of the cold weather. The ground is frozen to a depth of about six inches and is covered with a light snow. Farmers are selling some hay, potatoes and live stock. The threshing is about finished and the corn nearly all husked. The thaw and freeze were hard on wheat and rye. Auction sales still plentiful but prices received are some lower. The Farm Bureau drive in this county started last week.—**C. W. S.** The following prices were paid at Flint:—Spring wheat, \$2.41; red, \$2.31; white, \$2.29; corn, \$1.50; oats, 88; rye, \$1.43; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$23 to \$25; Pea, \$6.50; red kidney, \$11; potatoes, \$1.85 to \$2; onions, \$6.50; cabbage, \$3; cucumbers, \$2; hens, \$22; springers, 22; geese, 24; turkeys, 34; buttery, creamery, 72 to 75; dairy, 70 to 75; eggs, 72; sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$10 to \$11; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; beef cows, \$6 to \$7; veal calves, \$17 to \$18; apples, \$2 to \$2.50.

**MECOSTA, (N.)**—Not much doing on the farm nowadays. Farmers are selling a few beans and potatoes.—**L. M.** The following prices were paid at Hersey:—Wheat, \$2.10; corn, \$1.20; oats, 64; rye, \$1.10; hay, No. 1 timothy, 25; No. 1 light mixed, 20; beans, Pea, \$5.75; red kidney, \$7; potatoes, \$2.50; hens, 19; turkeys, 30; butterfat, 64; eggs, 75.



**GRAND TRAVERSE**—Are having nice weather at present. Farmers are mostly threshing and getting up wood. An old resident, Mrs. Weston Worden died this neighborhood last Tuesday evening. Some potatoes are being sold. Auction sales quite frequent.—**C. L. B.**

**MONTCALM**—The farmers are cutting wood and moving stumps. The weather is warming up considerable from last week. The farmers are selling potatoes, beans and wood. There are some farms for sale in this part of the county. The men are going to the city for employment for the winter.—**G. B. W.**

**CALHOUN**—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Some are drawing wood, others are drawing hay. There are some potatoes going to town. They are bringing better prices. The weather is warm, snow is all gone. Not very good weather for wheat and rye. The home of Ernest Rogers of Penfield burned to the ground with nearly all of the contents.—**C. E. B.**

**MANISTEE**—Farmers are busy doing chores and getting wood. There is not much selling in these parts except feed for cattle that brings a good price. No demand for horses and all have some to sell. Hogs are about all sold that are fat, going at 17-1-2 cents a lb., at Manistee City.—**H. S.** The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.40; oats, 90; rye, \$1.25; hay No. 1 timothy, \$35; No. 1 light mixed, \$32.50 straw-rye, \$10; wheat-oat, \$12; beans, Pea, \$6; red kidney, \$10.50; potatoes, \$2.50; hens, 14; springers, 16 alive; butter, 66; butterfat, 69; eggs, 53; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 4; veal calves beef hides, 200 lb.

**MASON**—Doing chores, getting fuel, also feed for stock. Weather mild. Hay and other feeds changing hands. At the E. S. Brown sale Dec. 18th, wheat-straw sold for \$15 per ton. Potatoes now are \$1.50 bu. The Farm Bureau held a meeting at Scottville, Dec. 12th. C. A. Bingham, of the State Farm Bureau, was present and gave a helpful talk. The farm bureau membership drive will be put on some time early in January.—**B. M.** The following prices were paid at Scottville:—Wheat, \$2.23 to \$2.25; ear corn, 72, \$1.30 to \$1.40; oats, 80; rye, \$1.45; hay, \$25; wheat-oat, \$10; beans, Pea, \$6.25; red kidney, \$12; potatoes, \$2.50; hens live, 18; springers dressed, 22; butter, 65; butterfat, 75; eggs, 65; hogs dressed, 16 to 18; beef, 12 to 14; veal calves, 18 to 20.

**MECOSTA**—Farmers are busy cutting wood and doing chores; some corn yet to husk. Weather somewhat warmer than last week. Some are selling beans and potatoes. Prices on beans and potatoes have advanced since last week.—**L. M. H.** The following prices were paid at Hersey:—Wheat, \$2.30; corn, \$1.25; oats, 68; rye, \$1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, 25; No. 1 light mixed, 20; beans, Pea, \$6.25; red kidney, \$7; potatoes, \$2.60; hens, 18 turkeys, 30; butterfat, 68; eggs, 65.

**MANISTEE**—Farmers are not doing much of anything but reading newspapers and celebrating the holiday season. The soil is frozen. Farmers are not selling much as the markets are dull. They are holding potatoes and beans for higher prices.—**H. R. A.**

**ARENAC, (East)**—Weather fine with snow on the ground. It was rather a quiet Christmas season about here. Considerable stock has been sold and prices low. Hogs are also down and about the only thing in stock that has been holding is lambs. Beans went up to \$6.50.—**M. B. R.** The following prices were paid at Twining:—Corn, \$1.40; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$18 to \$22; No. 1 light mixed, \$18 to \$20; beans, \$6.50; springers, 14 to 19; ducks, 22; geese, 18; turkeys, 32; butter, 60; butterfat, 68; hogs, \$12-1-2.

**LIVINGSTON, (N. W.)**—Farmers in this vicinity are not doing very much at present but their chores. Stock looking good. Cloudy weather and not very cold; ground bare and frozen hard. The Co-operative Association at Fowlerville is considering buying the Roundville elevator.—**G. A. W.** The following prices were paid at Howell: Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.44; oats, 80; rye, \$1.65; potatoes, \$1.25.



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12 H. P. on Draw-Bar  
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

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Huber simplicity is the mark of experience in tractor building. It explains the Huber reputation: "It always keeps running"—and farmers above everything else must have reliability. Write now for "The Foundation of Tractor Reliability."

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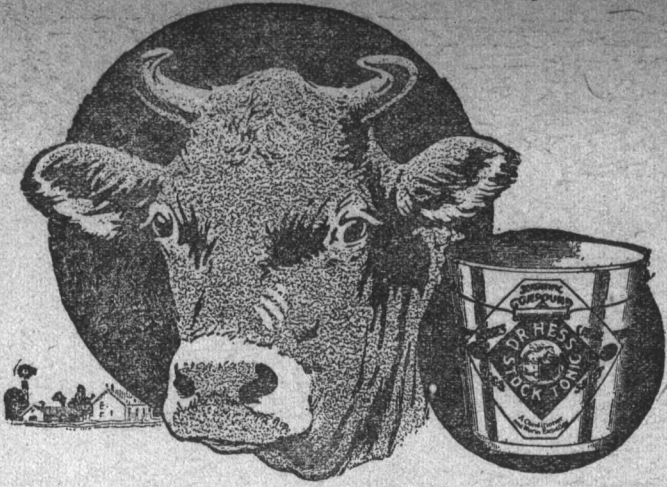
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Dr. Hess Stock Tonic produces appetite, aids digestion, conditions a cow to stand the stuffing, cramming process necessary for heavy milking. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the salts of Iron that supply rich red blood so necessary to cows in milk. It contains Laxatives and Diuretics that assist the kidneys and bowels to throw off and carry off the poisonous waste materials that so often clog up the system during heavy feeding.

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Ever notice a cow slack up on her milk—not quite so keen for her mess—apparently not sick? Her system is clogged. This never occurs where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed. Start right—by conditioning your cows for calving with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing.

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### Business Farmers' Exchange

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**100-ACRE FARM \$4,000, WITH PR.** Horses and 6 cows, poultry, manure spreader, corn, potato planters, threshing machine, mowing machine, tedder, wood saw outfit, gasoline engine, harness, wagons, cultivators, disc and leveling harrows, walking and sulky plows, horse hoe, long list complete implements. On main road, only 4 miles to big RR town, productive loam tillage, brook-watered pasture, estimated 500 cords wood, 75,000 timber; fruit. 6-room house, two barns, silo, carriage, poultry houses, etc. Owner to retire now sacrifices everything \$4,000—easy terms. Details page 8 Strout's Farm Bargains 223 States; copy free. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, 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.

**As good as winter clothing**

Because, like winter clothing, Piso's protects young and old from the effects of winter weather. It relieves coughs and soothes inflamed throats and hoarseness.

Always keep it in the house—its use often prevents little ills from developing into real sickness.

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

**PISO'S**

**for Coughs & Colds**

**FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES GOOD CLAY** loam. Price is right, easy terms. 3 miles to town. On improved road. Fred Lauterwasser, Scottville, Mich., R 3.

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**WE PAY \$100 MONTHLY SALARY AND** furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X682, Springfield, Illinois.

**BUTTER FACTORY FOR SALE—INCLUD-** es steel roofed fully equipped cement factory, ice house, large barn and acre land. Located at Roseburg, Mich. Good railroad facilities. Price for entire plant \$2,500. For particulars, write or phone WM. WILSON, R5, Yale, Mich.

**WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY YEAR;** Married. Can furnish references. State wages. Benj. Turland, Route 3, Oxford, Mich.

**LANDOLOGY—A MAGAZINE GIVING THE** facts in regards to the land situation. Three months' subscription FREE. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Editor, Landology, Skidmore Land Co., 398 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

**WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR** bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

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

## AGENTS WANTED

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

**MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING,**  
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

## Strong Arm

Conducted by Mr. Grant Slocum, Arcadia, R. F. D. No. 4, Mt. Clemens.

Grant Slocum—Will you please inform me, either by letter or through M. B. F., your opinion of the company offering stock for sale, as per agreement inclosed?—Y. M. O., Manton, Mich.

My good friend attaches to his letter an agreement to buy shares of stock in the Arthur Barry Co., of Chicago, Ill., but no other circulars or advertising matter. The Arthur Barry Co. proposes to establish the Inter City Motor Express Lines, Inc., to operate in the city of Chicago. The shares are offered at one dollar, and a little note at the bottom of the agreement sets forth the fact that "we reserve the right to reject subscriptions and refund the money." Never fear, subscriptions will never be rejected. No company of standing would sell stock at one dollar per share; better let Chicago citizens who have plenty of money, finance their inter city express companies.

Mr. Slocum—Will you kindly give me your opinion on physical culture promotion corporation stock? Is this concern reliable? I am sending circulars as received by me.—Arthur M., Oakley, Mich.

Bernarr MacFadden, the noted exponent of physical culture has sent out an invitation for the readers of his Physical Culture Magazine to become partners in the enterprise. The stock is offered at five dollars per share and no person is to be allowed to buy more than 200 shares. The magazine is a going publication, splendidly printed and with a strong editorial force. Mr. MacFadden is a pioneer in the promotion of physical culture, and recognized as a leader. He has been quite successful, and I would say that the publication is on a paying basis. Bernarr is perhaps overenthusiastic in his new venture but will not lose a dollar of investor's money if he can help it, I could not advise you to buy this stock, however, as the element of speculation enters into the deal. I say the proposition from the standpoint of the man and the cause he represents is all right; as a money making proposition, you take your chances.

Grant Slocum—Am enclosing some circulars just received from New York. This does not come under the head of stocks for sale but I would like to know what you think of the proposition. Would you consider it worth one's time and money to invest in this business?—F. O. B., Reading, Mich.

"We want to put you in the five thousand dollar a year class, and we believe we can do it. We want to show you how you can start a good money-making business for yourself." Thus a letter from the Mimo Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., starts off. And, from the circulars which accompanied this filled-in circular letter, the recipient would be led to believe that he can get rich within a very short time. Quite an alluring proposition, indeed, for one to be taken out of the ordinary class and jumped right into the five thousand a year class I know nothing

about the merits of their carbon remover, and have not looked up the financial responsibility of the company. This much I do know: The advertising matter is of the same type that has been used from time immemorial by the get-rich-quick suckers with an unbaited hook. My friend, when a firm tells you that you can get into a position where you can make five thousand a year, by a first investment of \$6.50, just remember that they are sure of their \$6.50, while you are sure to wait a long time before you get where you can ride in a limousine. Better keep your money and plod along, Frank.

Friend Slocum—Will you kindly advise me in regard to the stock within as an investment?—H. A. A., Goodells, Mich.

Here we have a chance to buy stock in the Simplex Spreader Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo. I can get no information with reference to this company in the time you have suggested for a reply. However, let me call your attention to a few facts in connection with the advertising matter you have sent me. The letter you received was a circular letter. The first words: "Do you know H. L. Wikoff?" and the next: "Probably not, but he is president of the State Bank of Oneida, Kansas; he purchased forty shares of Simplex stock." A mighty weak line for the first, to say the least. The fact that one banker purchased forty shares of stock has nothing whatever to do with the proposition. And again in the application, you are requested to pay your money, and if you are not satisfied it will be returned. An again the shares which are now selling at \$12 will be raised to \$16 in December. Why did not these people give you a financial statement of the Simplex Company, they claim they have been doing business for years. And as to raising the price of the stock, that is accomplished by a simple twist of the wrist. The intrinsic value of the stock would be no greater after they had given it a boost of four dollars per share. Guess you had better pass this proposition up just because it lacks the earmarks of sincerity. Either the Company is holding something back or the stock sales are in the hands of old time professionals.

Do you remember the inquiry I had from an Indiana reader regarding the reliability of the Production Meter Company, of Chicago? And the advice I gave as to the proposition from my viewpoint? Well, here's just how near I hit the mark:

Grant Slocum—Somehow it does not seem possible for us to get a line on the Production Meter Company. We have called up their office numerous times and do not find anyone there who can give us any information. We have left our telephone number so that the principals could call us up, but have heard nothing from them. Neither can we find anyone who does know anything about the company.—Manager Chicago Office.

## Storing Bees for Winter With Slight Expense

I would like to know the best way to store bees for the winter. Some say to bury them. If that is all right please tell me how to do it. I have a good sand bank. Would it be all right to dig out a place and set a box in big enough to hold the four hives and bury it over with marsh hay or straw and dirt? And how late ought I leave them out before storing.—S. A. C., Marion.

This office does not advise packing bees by means of burying them in the ground. We are aware that there are a few men in the state who practice this method of wintering and with fairly successful results. However, there are many other cases of beekeepers who have tried this method and because of either poor drainage or poor ventilation have either lost their colonies altogether or have found them so weakened in the spring that they were of little value.

For outdoor wintering probably the cheapest method of packing bees is to use tar roofing paper to wrap the colonies in, leaving a space of from six to eight inches between the tar paper and the hives which space is filled in with dry sawdust, plane shavings, ground cork, clover chaff or other insulating material. The tar paper is tacked to the bottom of the hives with lath to keep the packing

from running out of the bottom. The packing is poured into the paper case and firmly pressed down about the hives, sufficient packing being given to insure six to eight inches on all sides and 12 to 18 inches over the tops. The tar paper is pressed down from the sides over the packing and a strip of tar paper long enough to completely cover the top of the two colonies is placed over the paper case to prevent rain from wilting the packing from above. The covers of the hives or other heavy objects may be used to good advantage to hold the paper.

This method is known as the tar paper method of packing colonies and is the cheapest method I know of. In this way two colonies of bees can be packed for less than 50c whereas packing cases made of wood cost several dollars each. In all cases the hives to be packed should be raised a few inches from the ground and tilted slightly toward the front permits moisture to run out of the entrance of the hive if necessary. Entrance to the hive should be contracted to about 3-8 by 8 inches. Bees should be packed by the middle of October.—Russell H. Kelly, Deputy Inspector of Apiaries.



## The Right and Wrong Ways to Apply Lime

By PAUL H. SMITH  
Mecosta County Agricultural Agent

**L**IME has been used and misused in its various forms on the sandy soils of Northern Michigan for a number of years. Some very marked beneficial results have been obtained in some cases and some decided failures have been made. Inquiry from the farmers who have used lime will reveal a decided variation in opinions as to the value of the different forms and as to methods and quantity.

Some very heated arguments have taken place when a "hydrated lime" enthusiast has met the ground lime stone advocate, but on account of the increased variation in price "hydrated lime" enthusiasts have been compelled to give up the fight. Ground limestone and marl are the forms which are used and which are giving results at a minimum cost.

However, we find many farmers who have used either limestone or marl who claim they have received no benefit from it. Applications of 2 or 3 tons per acre of marl have given apparently no beneficial results while in other cases the results with the same application have been very noticeable.

One farmer who is making a success with ground limestone states that no less than 4 or 5 tons to the acre should be used and yet his neighbor has obtained excellent results with 1 1-2 tons per acre. Why are we finding so much variation in results obtained from lime?

Investigations prove this: that the farmers who are making heavy applications are all getting results, the failures are found where light applications are used. This does not mean however, that in order to acquire success in liming, heavy applications must be made for we find farmers who are very consistently obtaining marked success with light applications.

If a fire starts in your house you know that water will put it out. If you had fifty gallons of water to pour on it you would be absolutely sure that you could stop it before it got beyond your control but suppose you only had five gallons. You wouldn't be sure that pouring on that amount would control it.

Therefore you take into consideration other factors, and instead of pouring the five gallons on the blaze you wet a blanket with the water you have and throw over the blaze. You accomplish with five gallons of water and the use of other factors pertaining to the control of fires, what might have taken fifty gallons of water alone to control.

Over half of the water poured on would have been absolutely wasted while the water which was used to wet the blanket was 100 per cent efficient.

This is quite comparable with applications of lime. Heavy applications are sure to bring results, but

all farmers can not afford to make these heavy applications and therefore other factors must be taken into consideration.

A farmer came into the office of a county agent this summer and said, "What's the matter with my land—it won't grow clover. I limed it last year and I'm sure it doesn't need lime because you can see lots of it in the soil now."

The county agent made a personal investigation and found just as the farmer had stated that the soil was apparently full of limestone and yet the vegetation on it proved conclusively that the soil was acid.

Perhaps this one example brings to light the reason for so many failures in liming sandy soils. The lime is in the soil but is not in finely divided condition and therefore is slow to go into solution.

The use of very finely ground stone is advocated to overcome this difficulty. But, even where this precaution has been taken we find failures. There is still one more precaution and one which very few farmers have observed. The soil should be quite dry when lime is applied. Even though the stone is ground very fine, too much moisture in the soil will cause the particles of lime to stick together and form flakes or balls and it takes months to break these up enough so the lime will go into solution.

The man who makes a very heavy application seldom encounters a failure from this cause, because probably fifty per cent of the lime he applies is dissolved immediately and the fifty per cent is enough to correct the acidity. These men usually contend that the other fifty per cent is there for future use. This is true to a certain extent, but these particles of lime remain near the surface during the first year and are plowed under the following year and as leaching is continually carrying the lime down some of this is unquestionably lost.

If applications can be made so that all the lime applied goes into solution within a few weeks there is little question about the results obtained, and as there are plenty of opportunities on sandy soils to make the application when the ground is dry, this precaution should be taken.

This point is very hard to put into effect with marl because it is quite impossible to get marl dry enough to spread through lime distributors. Heavy applications of marl are therefore as a rule more economical than attempting to dry it before spreading.

The farmer with a marl bed close to his farm is comparable with the man who has fifty gallons of water at his disposal to put out the fire and thinks it easier and more economical to use the water than to spoil a blanket.

## Illustrating Modern Potato Planting Methods



The field shown here is being planted with a second crop of Irish Cobblers to be used for seedling purposes. It was to undergo inspection by the state agricultural department for certification. The present high cost of labor made a high degree of efficiency necessary to assure a proper profit. Efficiency in this case meant the avoidance both of "misses" and "doubles" by using an IRON AGE 100 per cent Planter. Seed potatoes grown in this manner and dug when immature are rapidly increasing in popularity with growers, especially in New Jersey, where this picture was taken.



I Want You  
to Know  
Facts

## Ditching and Soil Washing Problems Solved

**L**ET me show you how to solve the drainage, irrigation and soil washing problems at low cost. I'll show you how two men can now do more ditch work than 100 men by old methods. This is the year to save labor and do this work swiftly and efficiently. I'll show you the way. Write for the new book that tells the story.

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O.D. & G. CO. REGISTERED

Farm  
Ditcher,  
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Cuts V-shaped ditch for open drainage, irrigation or tile any depth down to 4 feet, leaves smooth, hard sides. Also use it for back-filling tile ditches and holes. Perfect machine for cleaning old weed-clogged ditches. **All steel—reversible to throw dirt either side. Adjustable for narrow or wide cut. No wheels, cogs or levers to get out of fix. Lasts a lifetime.**



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Builds farm terraces which stop washing of soil on rolling and hillside land and hold the water where it should remain; reclaims abandoned washed land; throws up dikes and levees; grades roads; works in any soil, wet or dry; 2, 4 and 6 horse sizes; large size fine for tractor. Needed on every farm.

### Get Your Farm in Shape

Chance of a lifetime to make big money the next five years. Here is crop insurance at a low cost. Write and find out how to make big crops sure. New free book on drainage, irrigation and terracing. Write for this and our proposition. Address W. A. Steele, Pres.

**OWENSBORO DITCHER & GRADER CO., Inc.**  
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10 DAYS  
TRIAL**

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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.

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## CREAM WANTED

We want more Direct Shippers of Cream.  
We guarantee correct weights and Tests.  
We insure the return of your empty can, or a new one.  
We guarantee the legitimate top market price at all times.

Write for shipping instructions and full information.

## DETROIT CREAMERY CO.

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## FIELD SEEDS AT LOWEST PRICES

We save you money on your Seed Bill. Write for our Special Money-Saving Price List and get our reduced prices on Best Quality Guaranteed Seed. You should know about our low prices. Write at once and be convinced. Everything guaranteed equal to samples or money refunded. Don't pay double profits on Grass Seed. Our seeds are sold subject to your approval. Have low prices on Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Speltz, Barley, Cane, Millet, Cowpeas, Rape, Vetch, Sudan Grass, Potatoes and all Farm and Garden Seeds. Don't order until you write for big 116-page catalog. Free samples and special low prices on seeds you require. Will send free 60-page book on Growing Alfalfa to those who ask for it. Write at once, as we can save you money.

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Box 227 Clarinda, Iowa



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Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City  
East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City  
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# 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.  
Jan. 16, Shorthorns. Mich. Short-horn Breeders' Ass'n. East Lansing, Mich.

## CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



## Value of a Purebred Holstein Bull

Do you realize in what a short time you can transform the character of your herd by the use of a purebred Holstein bull?

Each well chosen sire should give at least 50 per cent of his character to the next generation so that the direct descendants of the fourth generation retain only a little over six per cent of the original blood and nearly 94 per cent is of your own choosing. No man has any excuse for milking unprofitable cows when he can easily get into the all-year milking class of Holsteins.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
295 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

## MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.  
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—122652—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's Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

## HEIFER

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

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS coming two years old. Will be fresh in about two months. Nicely marked. Good breeding.  
MARTIN MOON, Brunswick, Mich.

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.

## TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 29.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Etwell, Mich.

## Bull Last Advertised is Sold

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

Price \$200

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 whose 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.

## 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 MILLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD 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.

## "Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 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 in 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.

## Calves Last Advertised are Sold

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

## BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED

bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.  
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

## Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS  
HOLSTEINS  
SHROPSHIRE  
ANGUS

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

## FOR SALE BULL CALF MOSTLY WHITE

a fine individual. Straight as a line. Sired by Flint Maple Crest One Lad No. 237907. He is a grandson of Pontiac Aargie 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 30 days at 2 yrs. old.  
JAMES HOPSON, Jr., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

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E. N. Ball ..... Cows and Sheep  
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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 line. 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!

WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD registered Holstein Bull old enough for service come and see or write.  
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 HENGERVELD 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 80 lbs. at meat freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right.  
I also have a grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE from a great 23 lb. dam ready for service.  
JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Michigan.

## 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 Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 8rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., R. 2, Box 70.

\$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, 3 heifer calves, 3 bull calves, 1 to 8 mos. old. All in good condition.  
ALLAN CONLAN, R. 3, Carsonville, Mich.

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

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

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.

## HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Roans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.  
S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.  
JOE MURRAY & SON, R. 2, Brown City, 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.  
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## 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.

## LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

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

## HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 18 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

## HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3 NEW HERDS. — NOW

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

## 120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO

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

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## 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.  
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## 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, R. 2, Davison, Mich.

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

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 500 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 2 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 ELIGIBLE to register, dropped June 11th, 1919.  
W. D. KAHLER, Jones, Mich.

## SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS, BRED TO BIG Orange Model and C. H.'s Defender. None better in state. Priced to sell.  
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 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.

## LTPC NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE.

Come and see or write  
ELDRD A. CLARK, R. 3, St. Louis, 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.  
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**BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING** you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years. Over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins and Oxford. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.  
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**POLAND CHINAS MY BOYS HAVING GONE** to the city and having three herd boars, am obliged to reduce my herd was 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. 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.** Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN'S Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE, by ORANGE EBU, by BIG ORANGE A.  
Free livery to visitors.  
**Wm. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon** **MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET** a Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON. He has more Grand Champion Blood in his veins than any other boar in Michigan. I have 15 choice Gilts bred to him for March and April farrow.  
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**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.  
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They have been winning at the International. They will win for you. They make good mothers, raise large litters and produce the best pork which sells at the highest price. Bred gilts ready for shipment. Also a few choice fall pigs from new blood lines.

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**L T P C 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.**

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#### 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. YEAR-**ling boars ready for service, spring boars, also yearling gilts open and bred for spring litters, to Panama Special 11th, a good son of Panama Special out of Orion Chief Bell 5th. Also fall boar-pigs. Write for description and prices. Visitors always welcome.  
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**DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS** of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

**MEADOWVIEW FARM. REG. DUROC JERSEY** hogs. Fall pigs for sale.  
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**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.  
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**C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.**

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

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

**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.  
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**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.

**FOR SALE BIG TYPE DUROC JERSEYS—**water 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. 3, Plymouth, Mich.

**PHILLIPS' PRIZE WINNING DUROCS FOR** sale—A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts, prices right, let me convince you.  
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**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**

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**HAMPSHIRE** of superior breeding and good quality. Will find same at the home of Moses' Boy. Spring boars all sold. Fall pigs either sex now ready. Bred gilts after Dec. 15.  
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**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.**

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**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.

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**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.**

### O. I. C.

**O I C GILTS WEIGHING 150 TO 250 LBS.** IN BREEDING FLESH. BRED FOR MARCH AND APRIL FARROW. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise or refund the purchase price. A few good fall pigs either sex. Herd cholera immunized by double treatment. Only a few service boars left.  
**F. C. BURGESS, R3, Mason, Mich**

**O I C.—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 Etten, Clifford, 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.**

**REG O I C SPECIALS FOR JAN. ONLY.** Choice spring gilts bred for April farrow \$70. Tried sows bred for March farrow, \$110. Spring boars \$40. Thrifty pigs, either sex, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C.** swine won exhibition prize at Saginaw Fair. Our herd boar, C. G. 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.**

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### Registered Hampshire Sheep

Rams all SOLD—  
A few choice bred ewes  
\$25—to—\$50 each  
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**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

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I can spare a few registered ewes of any age.  
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**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-Kan Farms, S. L. Wing, 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.**

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**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.  
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## POULTRY

### DAY OLD CHICKS NEW SPRING CATALOG

Those who want Day Old Chicks should order early. There will be a big demand again this year. With eggs 75 cents in your home town, 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 January 15. All standard breeds.

You will be especially interested in the extra heavy laying breeds; Leghorns endorsed by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College. Eggs for Hatching—Sittings and for incubators, all breeds. Eggs for Broilers. A few high quality utility Cockerels in standard breeds. Let us describe and quote these birds. Brown Leghorn Yearling Pullets. One small pen White Rocks.

Send your name now for new Catalog.  
**STATE FORMS ASSOCIATION**  
Desk B, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Cockerels and yearling hens, Orpington, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish, Minorcas, Campines. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, 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.**

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AT REUBEN COOK'S FEED BARN, LAKE ODESSA, MICH.

Our herd is on the accredited herd list and has recently been tuterculin tested by a Federal Inspector.

Our cattle are mostly of 32 lb. breeding, out of A. R. O. dams having good records and cows will be bred to 32 lb. bulls. Ten head will be milking at sale time. Write for Catalog—Don't miss this sale

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**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.  
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**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.  
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**R O. R. I. Red Cockerels, June hatched, wt. 5** to 7 lbs. \$2 each during Dec. Nice dark red ones.  
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**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED FROM** great layers.  
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**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.

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**WHITE ROCKS. BEST EXHIBITION LAYING** blood in the country. Hens and Cockerels, \$3 to \$5  
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**TURKEYS MAMMOTH BRONZE. EARLY** hatched, big boned, fine color and marking. Write for prices. Mrs. Jay Harwood, Ionia, Mich.

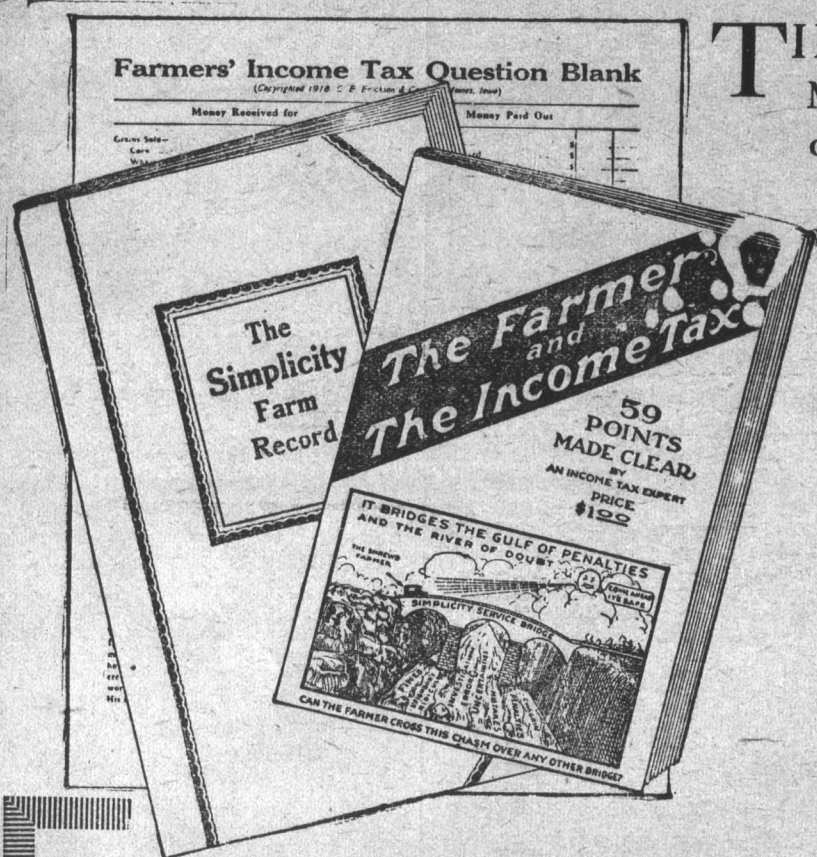
**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. VIGOROUS** young thoroughbreds. Order now at fall prices.  
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# Are YOU Prepared FOR THE INCOME TAX REPORT?

Uncle Sam says you **MUST** keep some record of your business in 1920!



**T**IME was when few farmers "kept books." Many had a good right not to, with so much going out that one couldn't remember it and so little coming in that he couldn't forget it!

**N**OW Uncle Sam says every man or woman, whether farmer or not, must pay an income tax, on the net amount received, above the normal cost of doing business and certain deductions for each child.

**H**OW can the business farmer be ready to swear as to his **NET INCOME** unless he keeps some record of all moneys received or paid out. He must know too, what Uncle Sam allows as "deductions" for losses, disasters, charities, etc.

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As publishers of Michigan's **OWN** weekly for business farmers, we have been on the look-out for a simple, complete and inexpensive System, which we could furnish our readers, because we knew there are thousands of farmers who have resolved to keep at least a record of their business for 1920.

We believe we have found it in the "Simplicity Service," consisting of a flexible, absolutely simple record book, with all the frills of fancy bookkeeping left out. A pocket-size booklet, entitled "The Farmer and the Income Tax," which boils a yard of law books into a series of easy-to-understand questions. And a blank form to be used in making up the government report.

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**THE FARMER AND THE INCOME TAX** This pocket-size book, answers in plain, direct and easy-to-understand language every question which naturally occurs to you when it comes time to make up your income tax report. It covers in detail, every angle of the tax return and was written especially for the farmer who did not want to take the time or expense to ask his local attorney. It is a synopsis of the income tax applying in 1920, which will be worth its weight in gold to the business farmer and in connection with the "Simplicity" Farm Book Record book described above, any farmer can fill out his income tax report, as required by the government without recourse to a lawyer. The book is not for sale, but is offered only with the complete Simplicity service.

**THE FARM RECORD RESUME** This blank is provided in the outfit to make it easy for the farmer to compile his Income Tax report or to find out if it is necessary to send one to the government.

The difficulties encountered in making out your Income Tax Return to the Government, is in knowing just what is income and what are proper items of deduction.

IN REMITTING please send check, money order or stamps, if convenient. If not, two one-dollar or one two-dollar bill, carefully wrapped and plainly addressed to

**MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING**  
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN

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