

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Milo Campbell Farmers' Choice for Governor

Farm Organizations Officially Petition Coldwater Man to Make Race in 1920 Primaries

MILO D. CAMPBELL, of Coldwater, farmer and nationally known farm organization leader, was tendered the support of the farm organizations of Michigan, Monday night, providing he would become a candidate for Governor in the coming campaign. This action was taken at an all-night session of the federated legislative committee of the Michigan State Grange, the Gleaners, and State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs held at the Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, January 5th. The Michigan State Farm Bureau was not officially represented, but it is believed that the action of the other farm organizations will meet with the approval of the members of the Bureau. In conjunction with their endorsement of Mr. Campbell the farm leaders drafted a program along sane, constructive lines, the essentials of which are strict adherence to economy in state expenditures no pre-election promises; a square deal for all interests but special attention to agriculture, the basic, and Michigan's greatest industry, and pronounced opposition to the use of money in political campaigns in excess of the legal limitations.

Mr. Campbell was appraised of the action of the farm organizations the following day, and it is understood that he has consented to enter the race, and will make an announcement to that effect the coming week upon his return from Washington to which city he was called on Wednesday.

The final decision of the farm organizations was arrived at after a series of meetings at which the qualifications of the several proposed candidates for Governor were thoroughly discussed. The three candidates most prominently mentioned for the office were Mr. Campbell, Sen. Herbert F. Baker, and L. Whitney Watkins. For a long time efforts to center upon a candidate acceptable to all seemed hopeless. In the absence of any sentiment from the rank and file of the farmers, we suggested to the committee that it await the outcome of Michigan Business Farming's straw vote as a thoroughly representative expression from the farmers, before deciding upon a candidate. This the committee agreed to do, and the results of the straw vote were placed before the committee at its meeting in Lansing last week. The canvass at that time showed Mr. Milo D. Campbell having a substantial lead over all other candidates, and it was mutually understood before the meeting adjourned that Mr. Campbell would be the choice. However, the Gleaners were not represented at the meeting, and official action was deferred until the week later when all members of the committee were in attendance and after spending many hours in discussion unanimously voted for Milo Campbell.

Taxes Increase; Efficiency Decreases

The conviction that agriculture ought to take a greater interest in state affairs and officers has been growing for some time. In recent years, taxes have increased enormously. Part of this increase is justifiable; part of it is wholly unnecessary and is the result of an

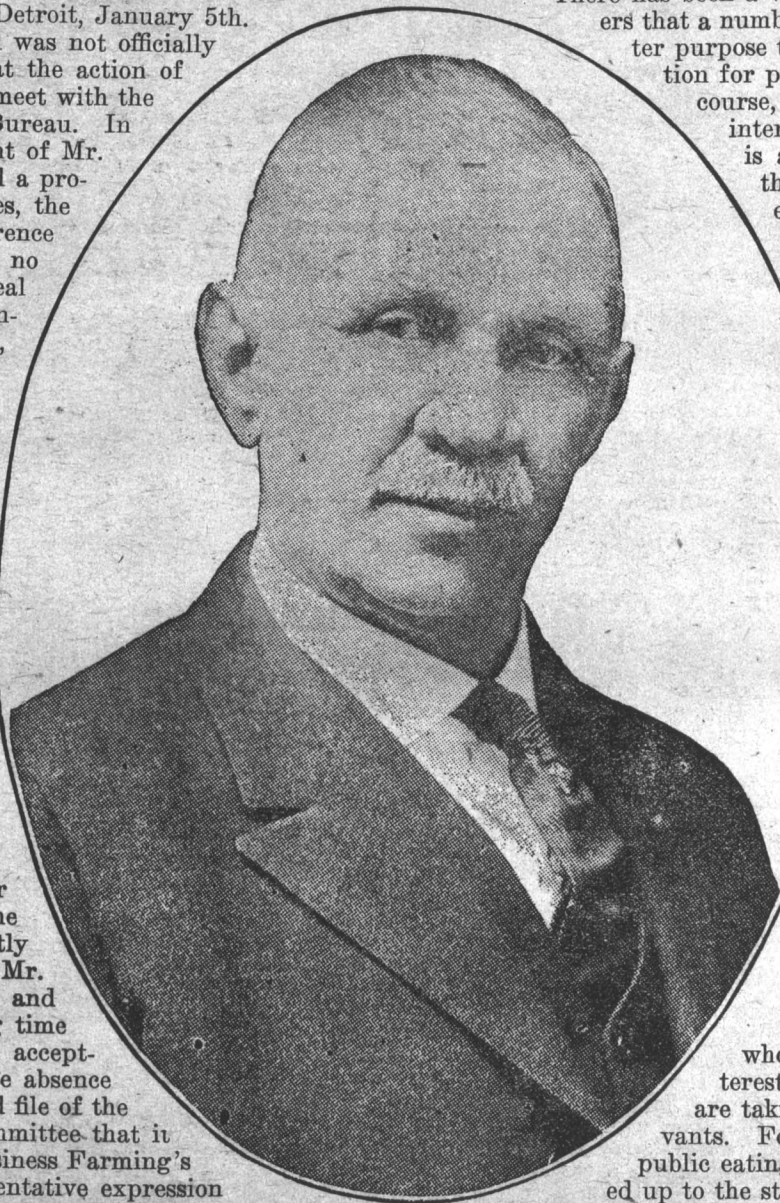
By FORREST LORD

extravagance that seems to have been gradually creeping into all departments of the state from the chief executive office down. Numerous commissions and other state positions have been created during the past several years, resulting in a division of responsibility and effort which has encouraged waste and inefficiency and added materially to the cost of government.

There has been a well-founded suspicion among the farmers that a number of these jobs were created for no better purpose than to repay friends of the administration for political services, and this feeling has, of course, tended to arouse the farmers to greater interest in the state's political affairs. This is a condition that has likewise attracted the interest of other people beside farmers and there is a general revulsion of feeling against the indubitable growth of the patronage system. The farmers feel that they can no longer depend upon the promises of self-seeking politicians to correct these conditions and that as good citizens they must project themselves into the campaign and take an active part in electing men who can be absolutely trusted to bring about the desired reforms. Possibly this general sentiment might not have crystallized into an active force had it not been for the rebuff which the last legislature handed to both producers and consumers of farm products when it turned down the resolution giving the people the privilege of voting on the proposed warehouse amendment. But this was the "straw that broke the camel's back," so to speak, and put the people upon a defensive which is rapidly changing to a formidable offensive, and is sure to be felt in the next campaign.

Nothing to Fear From Farmers

There are certain people in the state who do not look kindly upon the new interest which the rank and file of taxpayers are taking in the selection of their public servants. For long years they have fed from the public eating table and carried meal tickets charged up to the state. They are a little afraid, and they have a right to be, that should the farmers take hold of the state government they might be denied a place at the patronage counter. So they are trying to discredit the farmers by telling the business interests of the state that the farmers' platform is socialistic, bolshevistic, confiscatory, and altogether inimicable to legitimate business. This is maliciously false, and the farm organizations realize that they have a considerable task ahead of them to counteract this sort of propaganda and establish the true facts in the minds of the people. At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange, the writer in responding to the toast, "What do the Farmers of Michigan want politically," said: "The farmers want nothing politically that will injure legitimate business. Farmers, being themselves business men, believe that business which is conducted honestly and with due regard for the public welfare, should be conserved and protected. The legitimate business interests of the state have absolutely nothing to fear from



MILO D. CAMPBELL

the farmers. On the contrary the farmers' platform should appeal strongly to such interests, for it advocates economy in state government, elimination of useless jobs, and the conduct of state affairs along the same rigid and efficient lines as private business affairs." This is the sentiment that the farm organizations endorse and which should make a powerful appeal to all taxpayers.

Farmers Interested in Legislature

It should not be thought that because the farm organizations have endorsed a man for governor that they are oblivious to the importance of electing farmers to the legislature. On the contrary they fully intend that local campaigns will be conducted in legislative and senatorial districts for the nomination and election of representative farmers. Manifestly, it would be impossible for them to endorse candidates in the local contests, because of the fact that the farmers themselves might be divided as between two favorites and lose sight of the larger objective. In districts where there is little chance that farmers might become candidates, the farm organizations will make an effort to induce the farmers to put a candidate in the field. The sentiment for farmer governor and farmer legislature is so strong in the rural districts that it is believed that the farmers will have little difficulty in sticking together and electing their candidates.

Following are the members of the committee that officially endorsed Mr. Campbell: J. C. Ketcham, N. P. Hull, J. C. Hutchins, representing the Grange; Grant Slocum, Ross Holloway, George Strachan, of the Gleaners; A. B. Cook, Colon C. Lillie, Alfred Allen, of the Farmers' Clubs. In the absence of Mr. Lillie, Mr. Jas. N. McBride, former market director acted as the third member of the Farmers' Club committee. Mr. A. the committee, and Mr. George B. Cook, of Owosso, is chairman of Strachan, secretary-treasurer.

Who is Milo Campbell?

Milo D. Campbell was born, Oct. 25, 1851, in Quincy township, Branch county, Michigan, and has always been a resident of Branch county. His father was the owner of a small farm of 32 acres. The father was not a strong man and the mother besides caring for the family of four children at home, earned enough with her needle to clothe the children. At fourteen years of age, Milo began working out by the day and month on farms in the neighborhood. After that age he never received any support or help except from his own earnings. He attended school winters and studied at home until he could pass examination for teaching. By his own efforts and working for his board he afterward graduated at the high school in Coldwater, and later upon examination and a short time at Ypsilanti, graduated from that institution.

He afterward studied law and practiced the same for some years, and until the public demanded his services in positions of public trust.

He has served one term in the legislature, was private secretary to Gov. Luce for four years at Lansing. Under Gov. Winans the prisons and reformatory institutions of the state were placed under a bipartisan board. There were three Democratic appointees and Milo D. Campbell was chosen as the Republican. The board afterward made him the president of the same. He was afterward made Secretary of the Railroad and Street Crossing board by Gov. Rich.

Gov. Pingree made him Insurance Commissioner, and after having served for two years, upon the creation of a State Tax Commission by the legislature, Gov. Pingree insisted upon Mr. Campbell becoming the president of the same. He was intent upon Mr. Campbell managing both the insurance office and becoming the president of the tax commission, claiming that he had obtained counsel upon the same and that it could be done. Mr. Campbell declined this double honor and responsibility, resigned the insurance office and accepting the presidency of the Tax Commission.

Mr. Campbell has been three times the mayor of the city of Coldwater,

Mr. Milo D. Campbell,
Coldwater, Mich.

Detroit, January 6th, 1920.

The Federated committee of the Michigan State Grange, the Gleaners, and the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, acting under instructions from their respective bodies have had under consideration a request to some representative citizen to become a candidate for governor.

After thorough discussion we unanimously petition you to become a candidate for the governorship in 1920, and hereby pledge you our support.

We believe in the destiny of Michigan as one of the greatest agricultural and manufacturing commonwealths. We believe a prosperous and progressive agriculture absolutely essential to a great program of industrial expansion such as is possible for Michigan.

We invite your earnest consideration to the unequalled opportunity to unite Michigan farmers, laborers and business men in a great movement that shall place our state where her resources, geographical location and the character and accomplishments of her people entitle her to be.

We believe that the expenditure of money for the promotion of a political campaign in excess of the legal limitations is against public policy and holds a grave menace to our Republican institutions. We subscribe to the principle that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

We believe that your candidacy will attract not farmers alone, but all classes which support the constitution of the United States. We do not ask nor desire a governor who is solely the representative of farm interests, but one who knowing their needs is still broad enough to represent equally all classes of citizens. There must be no class legislation and what we oppose in others we cannot and do not ask for ourselves.

We believe that in the present period of under-production and industrial unrest there is no room for a single track administration, but that business, agriculture, labor and all classes of good citizenship should sit in the councils of state and that those councils should be guided by the stalwart Americanism expressed in Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

We believe there must be increased production, honest work with adequate pay for all without exception, which shall not be taken away by the tolls of uneconomic distribution. We believe that speculation in foodstuffs should be curbed.

There must be strict economy but not parsimony in state expenditures.

We know that you are entirely in accord with the above principles and that if successful, as we are confident you can be, your administration will be one of which the whole state will be proud.

Signed—Federated Legislative Committee.

Michigan State Grange, Gleaners, State Association of Farmers' Clubs, by A. B. Cook, Secretary.

making a record of economy and efficiency, giving to the city sewers and other needed improvements that have been greatly appreciated.

He has been two terms United State Marshal of the eastern district of Michigan.

He is now director of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, president of the National Milk Producers' Federation, chairman of the general board of the National Board of Farm Organizations, chairman of

a committee of five growing out of "Our Country First Conference" at Chicago, also a member of the Executive Board of "United Americans" in the country organized for the same purpose.

Mr. Campbell has always claimed to be in heart and sympathy a farmer. His chief income is from his farms. He has for nearly forty years been a member of the Grange, but has always affiliated with other farm organizations.

M. B. F. Readers Nominate Campbell

THE READERS of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING may well feel proud that they have been largely instrumental in naming the "farmer candidate" for Governor, by their ballots in the M. B. F. straw vote. As explained elsewhere, these ballots constituted the only actual expression from bona fide farmers and the committee was fortified in its decision by the knowledge that this representative test bore out their own convictions. The ballots received at this office were from every county in the state of Michigan. The large majority of them were individual votes. A number of them were the result of canvasses that had been made at farmers' meetings.

It is worthy of mention that the votes received from Milo D. Campbell's home county were practically all for Mr. Campbell and were accompanied by fine expressions of confidence in Mr. Campbell's integrity and ability. The same can be said of the votes received for Herbert F. Baker, Nathan F. Simpson and others, showing beyond a doubt that the farm leaders of the state stand well with their immediate neighbors, a fact that does not always apply to people in other walks of life.

We presume our readers have been awaiting with a deal of curiosity the result of our straw vote. Up to the Monday night meeting a total of 1,278 votes had been received during the six weeks the voting was conducted—496 votes were for Milo D. Campbell, 322 were for Herbert F. Baker, 195 for Nathan F. Simpson, 30 for L. Whitney Watkins. Tuesday morning additional votes were received which increased

Mr. Campbell's total to 545 votes, Herbert Baker's to 370 Nathan F. Simpson's to 230. Forty-four of the forty-nine additional votes received Tuesday morning for Mr. Campbell were from the Quincy Grange No. 152 and were accompanied by the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, it is with pride that Quincy Grange No. 152 of Quincy has heard the call from kindred organizations throughout the state that Hon. Milo D. Campbell, one of our members, be nominated and elected to the office of Governor of the state of Michigan, and

"WHEREAS, his birthplace and early life was within one half mile of this our grange home, and we well knowing of the boyhood years spent working on the farms of this vicinity, his many struggles and privations to earn the money with which to aid in securing his education, and

"WHEREAS, we have watched his growth and development, his unswerving fidelity to principles, his fearless stand at all times upon public questions, his position demanding a square deal for every one, a better state and a one hundred per cent American government, how he has filled every position of public trust with which he has been connected with honor.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that without regard to politics or social divisions, it is with unanimous voice that we as a grange unite in asking our honored fellow members to permit his name to be used for such nomination and election." (Appended the names of 44 voters.)

A Record of Faithful Service

DETROIT JOURNAL — JANUARY 11TH, 1901

Useful Public Service

The Hon. Milo D. Campbell's career in public life has been distinguished by uncommon usefulness. His standard of duty has ever been high and measurably unselfish and his performance of it, within the limitations prescribed by law has been high-minded and incorruptible. Throughout his varied and responsible public service he has been mindful of his good reputation and preserved it from successful attack either by political opponents or factionists within his own party.

In July 1897, he was invited to accept the office of insurance commissioner with a view to reforming existing and growing abuses. He accepted the invitation and signalized his assumption of the duties of the place by inaugurating a campaign to exclude from the state all insurance companies that could not show actual organization, adequate capitalization and active adjustment of losses. Fake and fly-by-night concerns were driven from the state. The business systems of more than a hundred companies were reorganized and improved in obedience to his official orders. Exorbitant rates were scaled down to a fair basis and approximately two millions of dollars were saved to the people in this reform.

Early in 1899 he was appointed a member of the newly created tax with reluctance because he wished commission an honor he accepted to complete the work he had begun in the insurance department. He was promised, however, that after systematizing and organizing the tax board he would be returned to the insurance department, a promise that cannot now be redeemed inasmuch as the appointing power has changed. As a member of the tax commission he has employed all his time in carrying out the requirements of the law creating the board.

DETROIT EVENING NEWS—JULY 1899

A Good State Tax Commission

In view of the enormous and unusual powers bestowed upon the state tax commission by the Oren law it is of the utmost importance that the members of that body be men of experience, intelligence and integrity. In the hands of unfit men the arbitrary authority created by this legislative act might easily become the instrument of greater evils even than those now existing in our tax system. It is therefore a matter for public congratulation that the Hon. Milo D. Campbell is to be a member of the first board. In his capacity as insurance commissioner under the Pingree administration he has displayed in an unusual degree those qualities which make for public confidence in a public officer.

Courage, zeal, honesty, intelligence and devotion to the public welfare have characterized his conduct first to last. With fidelity pitifully rare in the chosen servant of the people, he has worked diligently for the enforcement of the spirit of the laws enacted for the protection of the people against careless or deliberately fraudulent methods in the insurance business. He has never been deterred by the power, wealth, influence or standing of the persons whom he deemed to be in conflict with the law or arrayed against the rights of the insured. While bending every energy to the enforcement of the law he has found time to clearly and vigorously point out its defects and urge their correction. In short, he has proved himself a reformer with whom principle is the prime consideration; who could not be awed by threats, influenced by partisan considerations or turned aside by cajolery.

Gratiot Farmer Gives Views on Farm Bureau

Will Support Organization, and Believes M. B. F. Stand has "Saved Farm Bureau in Michigan"

AMONG the scores of letters received by MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING as a result of the publication of the facts regarding the loan transaction between the Coalition Committee and the Michigan State Bureau, was one from R. O. Blank, a prominent farmer of Gratiot county, and a member of the Gratiot County Farm Bureau. We are reproducing Mr. Blank's letter below for the reason that he seems to have fully grasped the purposes of the pronouncement and the wisdom of the majority of our recommendations. Moreover, Mr. Blank, in common with every other farmer correspondent upon this subject clearly understands that the sole desire of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, in setting forth the actual facts, is to have the Farm Bureau start "clean, open and above-board" as he expresses it, and avoid the mistakes that have overtaken and destroyed so many other promising farm organizations.

It is playing upon the imagination considerably to charge that some master mind is directing the various State Farm Bureaus through picked officers to create division and dissension among the farmers, and use them to promote other selfish interests. Yet, this charge has been made by responsible individuals. A long chain of coincidental circumstances is pointed to as bearing out the contention. We might as well be frank about this, and look the facts squarely in the face. Here they are:

1st. The hasty adoption of a resolution at the Chicago convention, which a Michigan delegate frankly says was "rushed through," urging the immediate restoration of the railroads.

2nd. The charge by Dr. Spillman that David F. Houston of the Department of Agriculture, is influenced by the Rockefeller interests, and opposed to farmers making investigations into production costs or attempting to secure through organized effort a price based on the cost of production.

3rd. The charge by the Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n. of Utah and Idaho that the Farm Bureaus of those states are financed by the western sugar manufacturers for the purpose of dictating the terms of the sugar beet contract. As a result two contracts have been presented to the western farmers, one by the Farm Bureau, at \$12 to \$13 per ton, and another by the above association, asking \$18 a ton with sugar at 12 cents.

4th. The well known fact that the Coalition Committee for Michigan, one member of least of which is a sugar manufacturer, has voluntarily offered to finance the Michigan Farm Bureau to the extent of \$15,000.

5th. The presence on this committee of men who prior to September of 1919 looked with unfriendly eyes upon the farmer, viewed with suspicion his efforts to organize and better his position, and took absolutely no interest in the problems of agriculture.

6th. The appointment of a publicity manager who until very recently has been a staff correspondent of a daily newspaper that has ridiculed the farmer, garbled reports of farm gatherings, and otherwise injured the farmer in the eyes of the city consumer, a newspaper that is nearly always against the things the farmers are for, and for the things the farmers are against.

7th. The recent publication by this same newspaper of an editorial setting forth the false and misleading statement that a membership of 100,000 at \$30 for three years would give to the Farm Bureau total resources of \$3,000,000. It is a fact known to all officers of the Farm Bureau, its field agents and others that the campaign expenses of the Farm Bureau run from \$600 to \$1,000 per day, so that the net resources of the Bureau at the end of the campaign will fall far short of three million dollars. The critics of the Bureau are asking, "Why this deception? Is it not better to tell

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be held at East Lansing during Farmers' Week, Feb. 27th. At this time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and undoubtedly important plans will be considered for future work. The delegates from every county should be bona fide farmers, in whom absolute trust can be placed. They should be instructed to ask that all the cards be placed on the table, and if they have not been dealt right to ask for a new deal. If there is anything about the relations between the executive committee of the Farm Bureau and the Coalition Committee that will not bear scrutiny and cannot be satisfactorily explained, the delegates should insist that these relations be terminated immediately. The coming annual meeting will afford the rank and file of the new membership the first opportunity to take a hand in the affairs of the state organization, and they will be false to agriculture if they do not insist that this great movement be freed of all questionable alliances and go forward, "clean, open and above-board."

the facts now than to have a lot of excuses to make later on?"

8th. The recent pronouncement of an officer of the Farm Bureau that the Bureau would take no part in supporting a "farmer candidate" for governor.

9th. A constitution that provides that no county shall be entitled to more than two voting delegates to the state convention. These delegates have all the power of passing on resolutions, voting for officers, amending the constitution, etc., a tremendous responsibility in a big organization like the Farm Bureau is destined to become. The critics of the Farm Bureau make a great point of this disproportionate, undemocratic and inadequate representation as being a part of the diabolical scheme of the master mind to control the Farm Bureaus.

Coupled up with these major propositions are minor circumstances to which the critics point as savoring of a deliberate attempt to deceive the farmers, destroy their trust in their fellow-men, retard farm organ-

ization, and use the name, and influence of the Farm Bureau to support questionable measures.

Whether or no there is any foundation in fact to these various conclusions, it is well that the members of the Bureau and the thousands of farmers who are yet to become members of the Bureau should be advised of them, and judge and act accordingly. If the charges are true, it will be a comparatively easy matter for the schemers to carry out their plans unmolested providing the farmers are kept in ignorance of certain facts which as members of the Bureau they are entitled to know, and sit back in meeting as farmers have the habit of doing and let someone else run the show. There is no chance in the world, however, that these plans can be carried out if the farmers are put in possession of the facts and will give unusual consideration to the type of men they put on their resolutions committee in their county bureau meetings, and more important still whom they send to represent them at the state convention.

Michigan Breeders Form Shorthorn Ass'n

Palmer Brothers, of Belding, Mich., have organized twenty co-operative Shorthorn Breeding Associations in Montcalm, Mecosta, Kent, Calhoun, Livingston, Muskegon and Ottawa counties. They have advanced the Shorthorn because they think the farmer finds profit in growing the Shorthorn, as this breed is particularly adapted to his varied requirements and purposes. The Shorthorn cow yields a liberal flow of milk of excellent quality. When she is not in milk she takes on flesh readily. So it is apparent she is working toward the profit mark through one channel or the other all the time, and the steers always look good to the butcher.

As to the advantages to be gained by a co-operative bull association,

a few extracts from Farmers' Bulletin No. 993 issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture upon the subject, follows: "Co-operative bull associations have existed in Europe for a long period. In the United States the first co-operative venture of which there is any record was started in 1908 by the M. A. C.

"The history of co-operative bull associations shows that it is especially adapted to small herds, where a valuable bull for each herd would constitute too large a part of the total investment. Thus the organization enables the owner of small herds to unite in the purchase of one good bull, so that each may own a share in a registered sire of high quality."



THIS animal is a prince in several ways. First his name is Claret Prince, owned by Palmer Brothers, of Belding, Mich. Then he is the aristocrat of the splendid herd of these well known breeders. Moreover he has won many prizes at fairs.

As we have stated many times before, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has no interest in this matter except as an independent farm newspaper which looks to the welfare of all farmers rather than a chosen few. M. B. F. is aligned with no organization or special group of farmers, and it feels free to criticize or commend as the case may deserve, any and all organized movements among the farmers.

MR. BLANK WRITES

Dear Editor:—In view of the recent facts placed before us it is difficult for the average farmer to know where he is at. Myself and my neighbors up here in Gratiot want to see the Farm Bureau movement go through. We were ready to pin our faith to its banner, but we would like to see it start clean, open and above board.

I made up my mind more than a year ago that any nationwide movement to unite the farmers must come from the "top down." That it must start as an autocratic movement but when it is once down, then the power must be placed in the hands of the numbers absolutely. The best ideas of the best farmers as a whole are bound to be better than the best ideas of one or a dozen taken alone.

Now I heard Mr. Bingham explain the Farm Bureau proposition to a farmers' club up here. Now I was more interested in M. B. as a man than in what he had to offer, and as I size him up, he is "square," absolutely honest and above all has the required intelligence combined with the other qualities to pull this thing off. The only thing at that time that was hazy to us was, who was financing the movement. Mr. B. did not make that quite clear; and now I understand why, but the BUSINESS FARMING has brought us the light. And also it has placed the officers of the State Farm Bureau where they can play the game in the open. Experience is a great teacher and any man or set of men who is to come up against the Big Corporations of the nation are bound to get experience at least. It is altogether essential that such men shall be big with a big B, far sighted and above everything not afraid.

I am not sure but what you are afraid and you have cause to be. I refer to clause 2 and 3 in your suggestions in M. B. F.. So long as we have used that money, let us accept it in the spirit in which it was supposed to have been given; pay it back at the earliest possible moment. Keep your men on the coalition committee to co-operate with them when possible and to watch it at all times. Their methods may be valuable to us. We trust that they will continue to combat this agricultural unrest. It is the one thing that we need. Let the farmer find that he has something tangible to fight and he will go over the top.

From this time on the American farmer has ceased to give the work of his children, the lives of his women and the fertility of his soil, that the city world may have cheap food. He is willing to do as much as the man in the office or the man in the shop or the man in the mine, but not to work twelve to fourteen hours to feed the man who only works six out of twenty four.

I consider that the firm stand of M. B. F. has saved the Farm Bureau in the state of Michigan.

If by placing men on the coalition committee we are giving up any rights or privileges remove them, otherwise return them, but it seems to me that we can better protect ourselves as members than as outsiders.

I still think I shall stand by the Farm Bureau and shall be delighted to see your paper lined up with the movement; but if you don't see your way clear to so do, we shall still expect to see you use your paper to keep us informed and protect us fellows out here in the brush. Thanking you in my behalf and in behalf of all the farmers of Michigan, I am, sincerely yours—R. O. Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

Western Beet Growers Present 1920 Contract

Intermountain Farmers' Ass'n Asks \$18 for Beets With Wholesale Sugar at 12 Cents

MICHIGAN sugar beet growers have gone a long way toward securing the recognition of the manufacturers to their rights as the first and most essential party to the sugar beet contract, but when we read what the growers of the western territory are attempting to do, we realize how far we Michigan folk are yet from solving the fundamental differences between grower and manufacturer.

The Intermountain Farmers' Association is a federation of beet growing associations of the States of Utah and Idaho. It has had its troubles, like all farmer organizations in getting a square deal from the sugar manufacturers. It has pleaded, it has compromised, and it has often yielded before the iron resistance of the manufacturers, but it has grown tired of those humiliating and profitless tactics and is now taking a determined stand for a fair and profitable price. It recognizes that the farmer should be the one to present the manufacturer a contract and ask him to sign it rather than let the manufacturer take the initiative and accept what he has to offer. The contract for 1920 that has been drawn up by the Association recognizes this principle. In presenting this contract for the consideration of its members, Secretary Patterson of the Association, makes the following plea:

Fellow sugar beet growers: We submit a beet contract for your consideration. This contract gives the farmer \$10 for beets when sugar is 8 cents a pound, \$12 when it is 9 cents, \$14 at 10 cents, \$16 at 11 cents, \$18 at 12 cents, \$20 at 13 cents, \$22 at 14 cents, \$24 at 15 cents.

Prior to the war the cost of making sugar in Utah and Idaho after the cost of beets was taken out, was about one and a fourth cents a pound.

Let us allow an increase in factory cost to 3 cents a pound (240 per cent) on account of war conditions and here is how this contract figures for the company.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of sugar per ton of beets. Sugar 8 cents pound. Value of sugar per ton of beets \$20. Cost of beets, \$10. Cost of making 250 pounds of sugar, \$7.50. Factory profit on ton, \$2.50. Sugar company profit on one acre producing 8 tons beets, \$20; 10 tons

Michigan Sugar Men Stand Pat

THE Michigan sugar manufacturers have so far refused to meet with the beet growers' committee and discuss the terms of the 1920 contract. The committee will meet Saturday at Owosso to discuss what steps should now be taken. The psychology of the manufacturers' attitude is about as understandable as that of the mule who balks and must needs have a fire kindled under him before he will go ahead. The manufacturers are by their stubbornness and greed, pursuing the one sure course to kill Michigan's sugar beet industry. Their refusal to even meet with the committee is prima facie evidence that they dare not lay their cards on the table. And by this refusal they force the farmers to adopt an offensive which may become exceedingly warm when another contract season rolls around. Watch for the report of the Beet Growers' Committee in next week's issue.—Editor.

beets, \$25; 12 tons beets, \$30; 14 tons beets, \$35; 16 tons beets, \$40; 18 tons beets, \$45; 20 tons beets, \$50. Pulp and molasses not counted.

Sugar 9 cents pound. 250 pounds sugar per ton. Value of sugar from ton of beets, \$22.50. Cost of beets, \$12; cost of making sugar, \$7.50; factory profit on ton of beets, \$3.00. Sugar company profit on 8 tons, \$24; 10 tons, \$30; 12 tons, \$36; 14 tons, \$42; 16 tons, \$48; 18 tons, \$54; 20 tons, \$60. Pulp and molasses not counted.

Ten cent sugar. Value of sugar from ton of beets, \$25. Cost of beets, \$14; cost of making sugar, \$7.50. Factory profit on ton of beets, \$3.50. Sugar Co. profit on 8 tons, \$28; 10 tons, \$35; 12 tons, \$42; 14 tons, \$49; 16 tons, \$56; 18 tons, \$63; 20 tons, \$70. Pulp and molasses not counted.

This contract is fair to the company. Under it dividends can be paid that ought to satisfy the business. Under this contract the companies can increase the wages of their employees, take care of depreciation and accumulate a surplus to meet any emergency. When a factory can get beets it can make sugar and for years to come there will be a sugar shortage. Sugar made can always be sold at prices to insure a profit on production. We repeat: there is no factory risk any more. The sugar business is established, safe, sure, certain as a flour mill.

But the farmer still has the same old risks. Plant diseases, frosts,

drouth, storms and insects still assail him. Only about one year in four or five does he have a full crop. We believe in paying for risks. But where there is no gamble there should be no gamblers profit. Let the farmer be paid for his labor and the risks he must assume. Eliminate the farmers risks and there should be no risk charge. But as long as the risk remains so should the risk charge remain.

The time has come for business to content itself with reasonable earnings. It is dangerous for the wealth of the nation to become centralized. It is contrary to the principles of democracy for the many to be at the mercy of the few. Let the wealth of the nation be equalized by a fair division of the profits of industry. Let the organized commercial interests of this nation remember that when the farmer prospers factories are busy, railroads are working overtime, bankers are delighted, merchants happy, and doctors and lawyers satisfied.

We believe in giving the farmer boys and girls a chance. Because we believe this way and work to this end does not make us anarchists, bolsheviks, socialists, radicals or the enemies of any man or set of men. We have farms and families—every one of us. We have property to protect. We stand for law and order. We know that law and order are rooted in the principles of justice and fair dealing. We therefore stand for justice. We are loyal American

citizens, fighting for the welfare of our country in approved American fashion—using no underhanded methods—coming out in the open on every point—soliciting support from honest men everywhere and inviting co-operation from every source where justice and the square deal are a slogan.

We are striving for the development of the beet sugar industry. It is one of our greatest agricultural assets. And we would not secure this development at the expense of the sugar companies. We expect them to make money—sufficient of it to pay reasonable salaries to management and labor, return reasonable dividends on capital invested and accumulate a surplus sufficient to care for depreciation and meet emergencies. This done and capital should be satisfied. Not until a policy is adopted that will pay the beet grower for his labor and risks in the business will the sugar industry develop to capacity. Until this condition can be brought to pass our country will remain in the clutches of the foreign producer and the American farmer will be denied a source of wealth that is now undreamed of.

We stand for united action. We commend the beet sugar manufacturers of this country for forming the United States Sugar Manufacturers Association. It is good business on their part. It shows that the business of making beet sugar in this country is in competent hands. Through their association they can do many things for the good of the industry that could not be done without organization.

We stand for united action on the part of the farmers. Until they display as much wisdom as the sugar companies they may expect to lose money in their beet growing ventures. The organized sugar companies ought to encourage the farmers to organize. They cannot be consistent unless they do.

Brother farmer, where do you stand in regard to this program? Do you believe in it? Will you help bring it to pass?

Our country is what we make it. If things are not right we are to blame. If things need changing we must change them. Let us change them by all working together.

(Note: Copy of this Association's contract may be found on page ten.)

How Club Work Was the Making of Three Nebraska Farm Boys

"WHAT WILL my boy get out of this club work? Will he be more or less contented to stay on the old farm?" These two questions have been asked thousands of times by thousands of farmers when they have been approached by a club leader for their consent to their boy becoming a member of one of the clubs supervised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural college.

The story of three club boys who live in Seward County, Neb., is full of strong evidence of the value of club work to a farm boy. These three boys, Peter Pratt, Norval Clark and Walter Briggs, won the first prize in the livestock judging contest at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City last fall. To win the blue ribbon in a contest where twelve state champion teams competed against each other and at which four classes of live stock were to be judged, required more than a superficial knowledge of the good points of an animal. The boys, to win, required more knowledge than that possessed by the average adult farmer. All three members of the Interstate Champion judging team were brought up on farms, but their ability to judge came largely through handling their own club stock and through the training in stock judging given them by their club leader. The success of the boys at Sioux City was gratifying, but the permanent results at home from their club work is even more so.

BOYS, GET interested in club work. It will reveal to you delights and opportunities in farming that you have never dreamed of. Does not the story of these three Nebraska farm boys interest and thrill you? Similar stories can be duplicated a score of times here in Michigan. Mr. Ray Turner, of the M. A. C., is the leader of boys' and girls' club work in this state, a fine, enthusiastic and capable young man who will tell you all about the work if you will write him.—Editor.

Will Stay on the Farm

Perhaps the biggest result of all is that all three are content to stay



Inter-State championship live stock judging team: Norval Clark, Beaver Crossing, Neb.; Walter Briggs, Seward, Neb., and Peter N. Pratt, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

on the farm and make farming and animal husbandry their life work. Considering the proportion of farm boys who have gone to the city in the past, it is probable that outside of club work at least one of them

would have chosen a city job. These three boys, as well as the other tens of thousands of boys in club work, have learned that the boy on the farm today has a big opportunity and that the city can offer the average boy no better. Is this not a big result? Ask any farm father who has a restless boy on his hands.

The farmer whose son has heard the call of the busy streets is apt to think of the city as a modern Lorelei whose song has enticed his boy away from him. Few have realized that



Norval Clark, Beaver Crossing, Neb., and his championship boar.

one of the main reasons the city has seemed the Mecca of all things

desirable to the boy has been his own father's and mother's constant complaints as to the hardships of the life in the country and the invidious comparisons they have drawn between their lives and those of the city people whom they know. Unwittingly they fed and watered the discontent common to all youth.

Club Work Effects Shown

The boys' and girls' clubs bring social life to the children in the rural districts, who hitherto have had little of it; it teaches them the advantages to be found in country life and ways of making money of their own. Incidentally it shows their parents the wisdom of making the boys and girls partners in the homes if they wish them to be interested and satisfied with life in the country. How this works out is well illustrated in the Seward County boys' story.

Walter Briggs is the son of a man who has always grown purebred pigs. But Walter, up to the time he went into club work three years ago, had no property ownership in the business. When he joined the pig club he started with one Duroc Jersey sow. Now, after three years he has a valuable herd. One litter of five, which he raised during the past year was sold for \$5,000. The boy owner reserved the right to exhibit the pigs during the fair season and won many prizes with them. Before the close of the fair season their new owner had been offered \$7,000 for the five. Walter and his father have

(Continued on page 19)

Modern Views on Movement of Moisture in Soil

Recent Contributions on this Important Subject Add Considerable to our Former Knowledge

By M. M. McCool

THE MOVEMENT of soil moisture in the soil is of utmost importance. It has long been a theory that the rate at which water drains from the soil largely governs its productivity and that the crop depends to a great extent upon the film or capillary movement of water in the soil. Moreover, the efficiency of soil mulches is due to the breaking of the capillary connection near the surface and thus stopping the upward translocation. Several of these assumptions are not considered to be true by many today.

It is known, however, that water moves in the soil as gravitational, as film and in the form of vapor. In this article I propose to present the more recent contributions to our knowledge of this subject.

Movement of Gravitational Water Through Soils

The translocation of surplus water under the force of gravity is termed percolation and is sometimes spoken of as "seepage." The free water that passes downward thru the soil together with that which runs off the surface makes up much of the water in lakes, streams, springs, rivers and the sea water. The direction of percolation may be downward, lateral, and in some cases upward or toward the surface. The rate is measurably affected by atmospheric pressure, weight of the water column, temperature, the texture, and structure of both the surface and the subsoil.

It is a notable fact that the rate of water flowing from tile drains, certain springs and the height of water in some wells fluctuate with changes in the barometric pressure. There are on record instances of 15 per cent increase in the flow of water from tile drains during a period of high pressure. When the pressure is high the air in the soil above the free or "ground" water tends to force water into drains or springs and when the pressure is less the resistance is less and hence the rate of flow is decreased. Moreover, as the thickness of the column of free water present in a soil increases the weight of the mass increases and consequently there is an increasing tendency for the rate of percolation to become greater.

Soils drain more slowly in the spring than in summer. Field observations, as well as laboratory experiments, show that cold water percolates through the soil more slowly than warm water. Consequently soils lose surplus water in this manner less rapidly in spring than in summer. An increase in the temperature of 10 degrees of saturated soils hastens the rate of drainage about per cent. This is due in part to the fact that warm water is less viscous or the fluidity is greater than cold water.

Texture and structure of the surface and subsoils have a tremendous influence upon the rate of drainage or the movement of gravitational water through them. Water passes thru sandy soils much faster than it does through fine textured ones. Where large containers were filled with different kinds of soils and water poured on them, the rate of percolation of water through the soil was found to be as given in Table 1. These results show very strikingly that coarse soils are likely to be "leaky" and that the condition with respect to structure or tilth governs to a large extent the penetration of water in the soil.

Table 1. Passage of water thru soils. Duration of experiment 30 minutes.

Sand, loose, 220 gal.; compact, 80 gal. Loam, loose, 4 gal.; compact, 2 gal. Clay Loam, Loose, .5 gal.; Compact .0 gal.

Where the mass of subsoil is fine in texture yet not cemented together the drainage situation may be quite troublesome, still if outlets for tile or open ditches can be provided it may be handled to advantage. But it may be easily seen that the laterals must not be placed far apart, otherwise the water will not be removed rapidly enough to be effective. Soils that are underlain by very fine



Several millions of acres of land in Michigan are unproductive because of the faulty moisture conditions—chiefly the presence of too much water which is not drained off.

textured material naturally drain very slowly. Moreover, compact layers commonly spoken of as plow soles may form at the bottom of the furrow slice in fine textured soils and obstruct drainage to a remarkable extent in some instances. Again there are present in some subsoils hardpans or layers of varying thickness from a few to several inches that are cemented together by means of iron or lime. If these layers lie near the surface the soils are usually poorly drained and suitable only for the production of grasses or shallow rooted crops. As a general rule it is impracticable to break up these formations by explosives on account of the great cost of the operation; of course, if a few shots can be strategically placed the water may pass downward, especially if the lower layers are rather porous.

Collective Bargaining Aim of Hersman Bill

BY FAR the most important subject confronting the farmers today is their right to sell their products collectively. Existing laws have been held by the courts to deny the farmers this right, and our readers are quite familiar with many cases in which farmers have been prosecuted and held up to public scorn because of their efforts to secure a profitable price for their products. For several years there has been a steadily growing demand for legislation that would remove the farmers from the monopolist class to control which the law was evidently brought into existence. About the only opposition that has developed to this demand has come from the distributors of farm products who see a possible menace to their business when farmers co-operate in marketing their products at profitable prices. The consumer is apparently not worried over the prospect that the farmer might use this right to arbitrarily increase the price of his products to any level simply because he might have the power to do so.

A bill known as the Capper-Hersman bill, jointly framed by Senator Capper of Kansas, and Senator Hersman has been introduced and there seems good reason to believe that it will become a law. The purpose of the measure is to amend the Act of October 15, 1914 entitled, "An Act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies." The amended portion would then appear as follows and would specifically give the farmers the right which they seek, to deal co-operatively in the marketing of their products at prices they deem fair, without being harassed by the law:

"Sec. 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, vineyardists, dairy, or horticultural organizations instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and that pay annually no greater dividends on stocks or membership capital investment than the minimum legal rate of interest of the state where organized, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations

Movement of Film Water Through Soils

There is a slight tendency for film water to move in the soil from regions of high to those of somewhat lower water content, the translocation taking place either upward, downward, or horizontally. The rate and distance of transfer depends upon a number of conditions, but chiefly upon the water content, texture, the distance from the water table and the temperature of the soil.

The rate of film movement in the soil depends largely upon the water content of different layers. It was formerly held that film water may move about rather readily in the soil from one section to another, and if removed by a plant at one place, the loss is rather rapidly made up.

There is, however, much available evidence to show that the movement of water in soils, water content of which is slightly below the maximum film water capacity takes place over relatively short distances. Such being the case a crop growing on a soil makes use of the water confined mainly in the zone of root penetration, or that which falls during the growing season. This has been definitely proven by the Nebraska Experiment Station, as well as by others. I shall discuss this question rather fully because of the radical changes in views concerning the moisture relations of soils that apparently are held by many today. The water content of a loam soil devoted to different crops was determined at various depths.

Table 2. Depths to which crops use moisture. Average percent of moisture in soil at harvest time, Six years.

Crop	Depth	Av. per cent
Oats	1	8.8
	4	9.2
	5	12.7
Spring wheat	1	9.0
	4	8.6
	5	12.3
Barley	1	9.9
	3	8.9
	4	10.0
Corn	5	14.5
	1	12.2
	3	10.4
	4	12.5
	5	15.8

It is notable that there is a rather sudden increase in the amount of water present in the soil about one foot below the depth of root penetration of the different crops. That is to say the roots of plants draw mainly on the water in their feeding zone or the area which they penetrate, and the translocation from cooler from below this region during the growing is too slow to be of much importance, unless as shown later the water table is near.

Wheeting determined the water in samples of sandy soil, at East Lansing, taken at different depths vertically and horizontally from an isolated hill of corn when it was wilting, due to lack of water. His results show that film movement had not taken place much more than one foot from the roots of corn, either vertically or horizontally. This goes to show that the translocation of water in sandy soils to supply the crop is almost negligible in amount—that is where the water table is too far below the surface to be active.

It was formerly held that water may rise long distances from the water table to supply the crop, but recent experiments show that the distance and rate of transfer were over-estimated at least for immediate crop production. Large galvanized iron tanks were sunken in the ground at East Lansing, and filled with sand and muck soil. They were so arranged that the water table was two, four and six feet from the surface of the sand, and four, six and twelve from the surface of the muck. They were seeded to oats and covered with glass to prevent rain from entering them. The results obtained show that water will rise less than 4 feet above the water table in sand to supply the crop with water and less than six feet in case of the fine black muck. We have observed low lying sandy soil in which the water level was lowered to a depth of six feet by means of drainage canals, that are now droughty when there is a scarcity of rainfall. Field observations have shown that peat and muck soils dry out at the surface if the water table is lowered too much. Peat soils pull water from the table through shorter distances than do the fine black muck soils. Naturally the nature of the rooting systems of the crops grown is of utmost importance in this respect. Such crops as onions, celery, radishes, etc., suffer far more quickly from drouth where the water table is rather low than do such crops as corn, oats, barley etc.

(To be continued)

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MICHIGAN MAN CHOSEN OFFICER OF SHIPPERS

Mr. Elmer C. Compson, a progressive farmer of Remus, Mecosta county, was elected vice president of the National Federation of Co-operative Livestock Shippers at the convention recently held in Chicago. Many of our readers will remember Mr. Compson as taking an active part in the fight against the discriminatory potato grading rules, he being a large grower of potatoes. Mr. Compson also took considerable interest in the formation of the Michigan Co-operative Live Stock Shippers Ass'n and was made one of the officers. This federation is composed of several hundred local co-operative associations scattered all over the state.

It is estimated this association saved Michigan livestock men thousands of dollars in 1919 through the sale of their stock. The purpose of the association is to eliminate the middleman from the long chain between the farmer and consumer and also to secure better prices for the farmer for his livestock.

"The objects of this federation in a general way," said Mr. Compson, "are as follows: To encourage better and more economical methods in the production and distribution of 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."

Mr. Compson points out that short courses for managers and others interested have been held at St. Louis, Mo., and Kansas City, and that it is proposed to give a similar course at the market terminal in Detroit shortly after the holidays. Arrangements have been completed with the United States department of agriculture to have a representative of the Chicago bureau of markets supervise the school.

Hartman Leaves G. R. & I. R. R.

Mr. W. P. Hartman, who for the past seven years has been agricultural and industrial agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R., has resigned his position to become production manager for the Falk potato industry. Mr. Hartmann has been a conspicuous figure in Northern Michigan agricultural development. He secured his training in this line of work in the east and the innovations he made as agent of the G. R. & I. were many and valuable. He has been directly responsible for bringing thousands of settlers into western and northwestern Michigan through newspaper advertising, exhibits of agricultural products, tours, etc. By the resignation of Mr. Hartmann, Michigan will lose one of its most enthusiastic agricultural boosters.

Washington Farm Labor Unionized

In the state of Washington the farm laborers are members of the labor unions. Dairymen pay their help \$100 a month and board and cannot get enough workers to take proper care of their work. When there is a dispute over wages it is necessary for the farmers to act in concert upon it. Therefore the Washington state grange has an executive committee to which is delegated the duty of meeting the executive committee of the Washington state federation of labor. Each side acts collectively. Thus far, it is said, the

plan has been much better than the old way of farmers trying to deal individually with their unionized laborers.

Another element of co-operation between the Washington grange and the labor unions is in marketing. The two organizations formed a company for the purpose of direct service between producers and consumers. The grangers put in \$50,000 capital and the labor unions the same amount. The bureau handles

City Man Says Farmer Earns All He Gets

H. CHARLES, president of the Charles Advertising Service of New York City, has made an extensive study of farm production costs and income, and has come to the inevitable conclusion that the "farmer is not a profiteer." Moreover, Mr. Charles does not hesitate to tell the people of the cities so, and in a recent statement to the press, he said:

"Everyone wishes to blame somebody else for the high cost of living." He continued, "so it has become fashionable in some quarters to make the farmer the 'goat.' But official data shows that the farmer is certainly not getting more than his just share of the national prosperity."

"Some writers have made the mistake of assuming that the farmer receives cash for all his crops and then have proceeded to add the receipts from livestock to form a huge total. In this way, the farmer's income has been made to seem prodigious when the fact is that crops to the value of four or five billion dollars annually are fed to the livestock on the farm and never appear on the farmer's income sheet except in the guise of milk, cheese, beef, pork, etc."

"Such writers also often forget that before getting a single dollar for himself or family, the farmer must first pay for hired labor, taxes, insurance, interest, or rent, repairs, farm machinery, fertilizers and mill feeds. Further, he must assume the risk of crop failures and of loss through livestock contagions as tuberculosis and foot and mouth disease, etc."

"The average net labor income of all farmers for 1918 (the latest figures available) is given as \$1,200. And it must be remembered that this represented the net labor income of an entire family, not merely that of the farmer himself. And farm families average much larger than city families. The wife worked as long hours as her husband. Besides doing the housework, she raised the chickens, washed the separator and largely cared for the garden. The boys mornings and evenings all worked and girls helped with the chores

the entire production of the farmers interested in the organization, which is sold at cost to the union members, cost including the expenses of operating the bureau."

Further than this relations between the grange and the federation of labor, do not extend, according to information at hand. There is a tacit agreement between the two organizations to co-operate in matters upon which co-operation is possible and to "agree to disagree" upon all other matters.

during vacations. There was no talk or agitation for an eight hour day, no thought of forty-four hour week. In most cases, the farmer filled a twelve or fourteen hour day to overflowing six days in the week and for good measure spent several hours on Sunday in caring for the livestock. Who will grudge him and his family a labor income of \$1,200 in these days of inflated living costs?

"Again referring to the government figures, we find that the farmer received for his crops a price 98 per cent higher than in 1914, and for his livestock a price 97 per cent higher than in 1914. But note this: He also paid 90 per cent more for the articles that he had to buy. In other words, the increased prices on what the farmer purchased practically offset the increase in what he sold and left him approximately in the same relative position as before the war."

"It is interesting to note that the farmer, himself, is doing some vigorous thinking along economic lines. At a recent meeting of the New York State Grange, for instance, a statement was issued challenging the city worker to a cost accounting 'that all the world might see who earns his wage.'"

"The plain truth is that, in the past, food has been kept cheap by much unpaid labor on the part of farm women, girls and boys, also by 'mining' rich virgin soils. But the farmer and his wife are studying cost accounting and they are beginning to demand a fair return for every day's labor, just as do their city cousins. They are also learning that an investment must be made every year in building fertility if crop yields are to be maintained and increased."

"If we are to safeguard the future food supply of the country and stabilize national prosperity, we must be prepared to pay prices which will assure farm folks a fair return for their labor and permit the fertility of the soil to be maintained and increased."

The Story of a Suit of Clothes

By Edward Frensdorff

THE FARMER has been getting his share of blame for the increased cost of clothing. "Yes, you must understand," say the astute manufacturers, "we are paying the highest price in our history for wool, and of course that makes the suit of clothes higher." And the average consumer, being as a rule a more or less gullible chap, accepts the explanation, pays over his hundred dollars for the all-wool suit and goes on his way rejoicing that some day he may be a farmer and garner in profits from the sale of wool.

A little light has recently been let in on the cost of the wool that enters into the making of a suit of clothes by Mr. Edward Frensdorff, Hudson banker, farmer and former member of the Board of Control of Jackson prison. Mr. Frensdorff is considered an excellent authority upon a wide range of topics and his opinion is frequently sought. Recently he was asked by the Associated Publishers' Syndicate to contribute a brief article upon the wool and clothing situation, and here is what he said:

"The largest percentage of Michigan grown wool will grade three eighths combing, worth today seventy-two cents in the grease; this is the extreme Boston market costing

dollar thirty-six scoured and approximately three dollars and twenty cents in the yarn. The usual suit of clothes takes three and one quarter yards but we will allow three and a half yards of twelve ounce cloth which would make the cost of the material in the suit of clothes not to exceed eight dollars and forty cents. Of the hundred dollars you paid for that all-wool suit, eight dollars and forty cents represents the real material used, ninety-one dollars and sixty cents covers the cost of manufacturing cloth paying for the trimmings and the profits in between. Of this hundred dollar suit the farmer that produced the wool for it receives less than \$3.60."

MASON COUNTY FARMERS PRESENT UNUSUAL PROGRAM

The farmers of Sheridan township, Mason county, are no slouches when it comes to drafting a political program. They have a pretty clear idea of what they want and they have no difficulty in making those wants known and understood. Below is a summary of the "planks" in their "platform:"

"We are in favor of organized 100 per cent American labor."

"We favor state-owned, terminal, farm produce, storage houses in all large cities and wholesale same in small lots to the people."

"We favor state ownership of all telephone lines, similar to post office management."

"We favor the abolishment of 1,376 political jobs, created by the state legislature and costing the taxpayers \$10,000 each day and over \$4,000,000 each year."

"We favor the Plumb plan of railroad settlement."

"We favor all water transportation, whenever practicable."

"We favor adoption of the league of nations."

"We condemn the method taken by the national senate in regards to the league of nations."

"We favor abolishment of the national and state senates."

"We recommend Herbert F. Baker to our brother farmers and organized American labor in Michigan, for governor, on any old ticket."

"We recommend Jake Landis to our brother farmers and organized American labor in Mason county, for state representative on any old ticket."

"Brother farmers and wage earners, remember that in union there is strength. Let us get together and do something for ourselves, not on the European plan, which is by the budget and butcher knife, but on the safe, sane, peaceable, 100 per cent American plan—the ballot. Our majority at the polls is 9 to 1."

Cow Testing in St. Joseph

The Cow Testing Association in St. Joseph Co. has 26 members in the association at the present time, 24 of these have pure bred sires on their farm. All together they have about 300 cows in the association; about 50 per cent of these are pure bred cows. They have bulls in this Association such as Pegis 99th, the 11th of the Hood Farm, owned by O. B. Graham, of Mendon, Mich. He has one of the best Jersey herds in the county. The Wah-be-me-me Farms, of White Pigeon have for their sire, Segis Pontiac De Nijlander; he is the grandson of Michigan's great 35-lb. champion cow, Pontiac De Nijlander.

The association is in the third year run. It has in the county a Jersey club, a Holstein Association, a Shorthorn club and many other clubs. All members must use a pure bred sire on farm.

The leading cows in the December month were: 1st, a Jersey, owned by Ray Cartwright, 813 lbs. milg, 50.4 lbs. butterfat; 2nd, Jersey, owned by Ray Cartwright, 914 lbs. of milk; 46.5 lbs. butterfat; 3rd, the highest average herd was owned by Wm. Robertson, with an average of 35.8 lbs. butterfat.

Members of the Association of St. Joseph Co. follow: H. O. Gleason, Three Rivers; Ray Mohny, Three Rivers; J. W. Bulluck, Three Rivers; C. L. Harder, Three Rivers; C. A. Brody, Constantine; J. C. Trasy, Constantine; H. E. Crow, Constantine; A. G. Wade, White Pigeon; E. L. Brown, Schoolcraft; E. Sheep, Sturgis; R. E. Rice, Sturgis; Chas. Hoopinganner, Sturgis; Chas. MacKerlie, Sturgis; A. C. Deno, Burr Oak; R. A. Wilcox, Burr Oak; R. J. Yeater, Colon; J. M. Stowell Colon; Dan Stowell, Colon; John Chivers, Mendon; C. B. Graham, Mendon; J. A. MacKindley, Mendon; W. M. Worthington, Mendon; Wm. Robertson, Mendon; Dan Kuhl, Mendon; Ray Cartwright, Mendon.



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"MY Goodyear Cords have paid for themselves in ten months with all-round savings of time, labor, repairs, etc. I figure the reduction in gasoline alone will pay the cost of these tires over solids. They have traveled nearly 10,000 miles to date and are good for another year at least."—Herman Marks, Farmer and Rural Expressman, R. F. D. 6, Waukesha, Wisconsin

THE advantages of hauling on pneumatics, as demonstrated by this dairy farmer and motor expressman, are proving of extreme importance to many farmers otherwise hampered by the scarcity of labor.

With motor trucks relieved of the handicaps of solid tires, they now haul across soft fields and through deep mud and snow on the tractive pneumatics.

The cushioning of these tires is a source of valuable protection to perishable produce and prime livestock which must be marketed quickly and smoothly to secure top prices.

Both of these qualities of the pneumatics have

a firm foundation in Goodyear Cord construction, pioneered by Goodyear years ago and today the basis of the country-wide success of cord pneumatic truck tires.

It is this Goodyear Cord construction which has made pneumatics practical for farm truck service, and thus has enabled farmers to motorize most effectively by using pneumatic-tired trucks to keep their power-driven farm machinery working at capacity.

Authentic information, describing how farmers employ pneumatic-tired trucks and what they save as a result, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.



GOODYEAR



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT REACHES PEAK

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 7, 1920				
No.	Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2	Red	2.46		2.68
No. 2	White	2.44		
No. 2	Mixed			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No.	Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2	Red	2.30	2.30	2.38
No. 2	White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2	Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

Wheat prices have gone up to the peak of the season. And the peak seems to be going higher yet. Well posted wheat men in Minneapolis predict that cash wheat is going to sell for \$4 per bushel. Part of the sudden upward jumps of wheat prices were due to the new reports of a decline of several million bushels of wheat in the visible grain supply. Exporters have been heavy buyers of wheat of late and the home demand has been good. The bulls, of course, are now putting in their best legs, since the wheat is practically all out of the hands of the producers.

Canadians have had a great deal to do with the price of wheat in this country in the past few weeks. Following a slump in the American

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE NEW YEAR has opened with a set of conditions unprecedented in the nation's history. In the first week of 1920 we find a demoralized financial condition, especially in the foreign exchange market, for example, the Austrian crown formerly valued at 20 and 1-3 cents, is now valued at one-half cent. While the foreign exchange is about as low as it is thought it can get, operators are playing the game in Wall Street to benefit by fluctuations up and down. In the past few days, the money rates have virtually dominated the various factors in the Wall Street market. In our financial system, reserve rates of the reserve system as a whole have fallen to the lowest point in history.

Another big factor beginning to loom up into the world of business and trade is that of the coming election, for this is the campaign year, so often injurious to stable and firm prices for the producer. Although it is generally thought that the steel and coal strike are events of the past, an announcement has just been made that one-third of the entire body of steel strikers is still on walk-out basis. As for the coal situation, the strike has put the nation back so far that industry is to be cramped for a long time to come. The delay of the peacemakers of the world has still further complicated matters. It is believed that the Germans will not make possible the final peace terms until toward the end of January.

As for the grain markets, a general rise has occurred this week and numerous localities report higher prices to producers. Rye and wheat have gone to the peak of the season and corn rose somewhat. A temporary rally has occurred in nearly all live stock markets.

wheat markets recently, the Canadian Wheat Board announced an advance in the price to mills in that country of 50 cents per bushel, to a basis of \$2.80 for No. 1 Northern at the head of the lakes. The embargo on flour imports from the United States was also lifted. The Canadian wheat crop was short and its quality as poor as that this side of the international boundary.

Starvation in Austria and parts of the Balkan, Russian and Turkish districts, due to the shortage of bread grains and other foods, is likely to be a further impetus to high prices. Freezing and thawing and drifting snowstorms have all had a bad effect on the wheat in the fields of the American farmers and the Hessian fly has made big headway. Spring wheat farmers are being looked to for making up the shortage assured by the inroads of the fly in the winter variety.

CORN MARKET RALLIES

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 7, 1920				
No.	Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2	Yellow	1.50	1.53	1.68
No. 3	Yellow			
No. 4	Yellow	1.48		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No.	Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2	Yellow	1.58	1.53	1.71
No. 3	Yellow			1.65
No. 4	Yellow	1.53	1.49	1.60

Corn, around the holiday season, took occasion to slump at times, but it has made quite a decided rally this week. The general upward trend of wheat, rye and oats has been the latest factor. The prediction of many experts that wheat is going to a level of \$4 per bushel indicates that that high level would make corn look very cheap at its present low level. So the corn bulls have high expectations of a strengthening of their line.

Trading has not been especially active and receipts have been slight, although last week saw considerable shipments on certain days. The railways hold out little hope for an increase of cars or motive power, so the receipts of corn are not expected to swell much right away. Foreigners have bought a large amount of corn from dealers along the coast. The strength of the hog market assisted in the bullishness of corn.

Professional operators are known to be at work full blast in the corn markets, so predictions have little weight, excepting the prophecy of a general upward soaring with wheat at the peak at \$4.

OATS GO TO FOREIGNERS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 7, 1920				
No.	Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard		.89	.88	.98
No. 3	White	.88		
No. 4	White	.87		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No.	Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard		.73	.74	.81
No. 3	White	.72	.73	.80
No. 4	White	.71	.71	.78

Oats are being sold in large quantities to exporters and to foreign buyers in large quantities, despite the low rate of exchange. The result is a firm condition in the oat markets, with almost daily rises in the price. Very small shipments of oats have been arriving at terminals. For example, Detroit reports as low as two cars received per day. Not much improvement in the car situation is looked for during the month of January, so the bulls have strong hopes.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye has followed pretty closely in the heels of oats, and millions of bushels have been sold recently for the foreign trade, although the exchange is off. The Europeans are using huge quantities of rye bread and apparently will continue to do so. Continual rises in the rye prices

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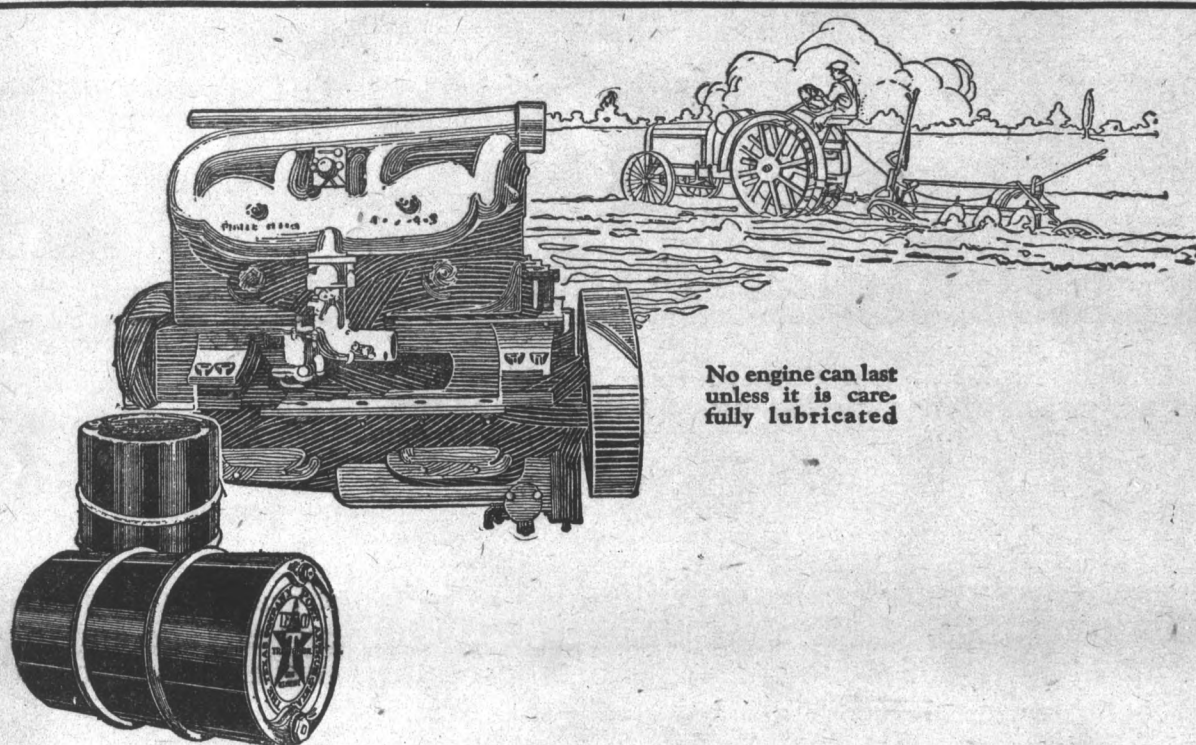
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have occurred in the various markets since the holidays. Detroit quotes Cash No. 2 rye at \$1.85. Barley, cash No. 2 at around \$3 per cwt.

POTATO MARKET FIRM

SUDDS PER CWT., JAN. 7, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.00	3.50
Chicago	3.90	3.90
Pittsburg	3.65	3.60
New York	3.25	3.00

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	1.90
Pittsburg	2.05	1.95
Chicago	1.85	1.80
New York	2.10	2.00

The potato market in Detroit is quoted firm with small supplies available in the city. There is not an especially active trading, but the price keeps up well. Various points about the state report improved prices for apuds. Greenville quotes potatoes at \$3.15 per cwt.

Chicago reports an advancing market for white potatoes. In that city the holidays did not have their usual effect upon the trade and price kept up well. The East also reports a firm condition, largely because most farmers are holding back their stocks.

BEANS STEADY, NOT ACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 7, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.75	7.75
Red Kidneys	13.75	13.75	14.75

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	9.00	9.25	10.50
Prime	8.00	8.50	9.75
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	12.75

Navy beans have suffered slumps and rallies since the holidays and have ended up in a steady, but not active condition, at \$7.25 per cwt. in the Detroit market. A rather strong tone is thought to indicate reserve strength for the bulls.

As for the condition in other states, New York reports a very firm market with previous prices maintained. Stocks in the Empire state are very low. With few beans in that great consuming area, dealers predict a rapid rise soon. The Chicago Packer carries a dispatch predicting an unusual demand for seed in York state for heavy plantings.

RED KIDNEY BEANS REACH HIGH LEVEL

Early last spring Mr. Grant Slocum advised M. B. F. readers thru these columns to plant red kidney beans. He told them that there was a great shortage of this crop, and that prices would inevitably be higher. At that time red kidneys were being quoted at \$12 per cwt. On Dec. 27th a New York firm wired a Michigan jobber that they would pay \$14.25 per cwt., for choice Red Kidneys.

It is not too early to consider the financial possibilities of this crop next year. Despite the efforts made in 1919 to increase the acreage the increase was very slight if any at all, and prices are the highest ever known. It is impossible to believe that the 1920 acreage and yield will be adequate for the demands, and consequently as high if not higher prices are expected to again prevail next year. In fact, many bean men of the state are of the opinion that farmers will make no mistake in planting Red Kidneys next year.

Good seed is obtainable at the present time, but how long it may be we do not know. The beans are leaving the state very rapidly, and by planting time there will be so few left that it is doubtful if all farmers can supply their wants at any price.

SUPPLY INCREASES

After the holidays a great supply of fresh eggs began to come in the markets and the prices including the retail, dropped off several cents at many points. This has been especially true of the poultry folks farther south. Buyers have shown less of an eagerness to grab up the fresh stuff lately and an easier tone results. The shortage of beets has resulted in the sale of great stocks of cheap eggs and the activity in cheap storage egg trade continues active. There is not much activity in the butter line, but prices have risen somewhat.

Quotations follow:
DETROIT—Butter: Fresh creamery

LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT—Small offerings strengthen grain markets; potatoes firm; beans quiet and steady. Seeds are active and steady. Hay firm and buying active.

CHICAGO—Corn prices go up. Oats gain. Provisions bearish. Hog market falls due to great receipts.

61 to 61 1-2; fresh creamery, in 1-lb. bricks, 62 to 62 1-2c. Eggs: Fresh eggs, 68c per doz.; storage eggs, according to quality, 47 to 51c per doz. Cheese: Michigan flats, June make, 33 1-2c; Michigan flats, new make, 32c; New York flats, June make, 34c; Michigan single daisies, 32 1-2 to 33c; brick, 31 1-2c; long horns, 33 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 34 1-2 to 35c; domestic block Swiss, 36 to 40c; domestic wheel Swiss, 52 to 55c per lb.

NEW YORK—Butter steady; creamery, higher than extras, 70 to 70 1-2c; creamery, extras (92 score), 69 to 69 1-2c; packing stock, current make, No. 2 47c. Eggs firm; fresh gathered extras, 78c; firsts, 76 to 77c; firsts, 74 to 75c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby western henery whites, first to extra, 78 to 82c; state, Pennsylvan-

ia and nearby henery browns, 80 to 81c; do gathered browns and mixed colors, 77 to 78c. Cheese easy; state, whole milk, flats, current make specials, 31 1-2 to 32c; do average run, 30 1-2 to 31c; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 31 1-2 to 32c; do average run, 31c.

HAY FIRMS UP

Hay is in good demand in Detroit and the market is firm. During the past two weeks, however, there have been freer receipts in many western markets and the hay market has been a little off. Lighter country loadings and better demand, beginning with the new year, have given much hope for the bulls. Eastern markets have been lightly supplied and prices have been firm in most cases, including some gain. The prospect for satisfactory markets

for the month to come seems bright, in the face of low supplies all around. January should see steady prices, unless loadings are unusually heavy.

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	28.00 @ 29		26.00 @ 27
New York	35.00 @		32.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	31.00 @ 32	29.50 @ 30

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29
Chicago			
New York	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 27	
Pittsburg	31.50 @ 32	33.50 @ 34	35.00 @ 35

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29		28.50 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29
New York	30.00 @ 32	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.50 @ 28	23.50 @ 24	22.50 @ 23
Chicago			
New York	28.00 @ 30	23.00 @ 24	24.00 @ 25
Pittsburg	30.50 @ 31	28.50 @ 30	26.50 @ 27

HEALTHY WOOL MARKET

The wool market in Boston has been in a healthy condition inspite of the holidays which invariably have a depressing effect.

Quotations for Michigan and New York fleeces in the Boston market follow:

Fine unwashed, 67 to 68; Delaine unwashed, 87 to 90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80 to 82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68 to 69; 1-4 blood unwashed, 65 to 67; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55 to 57; common and braid, 41 to 42.

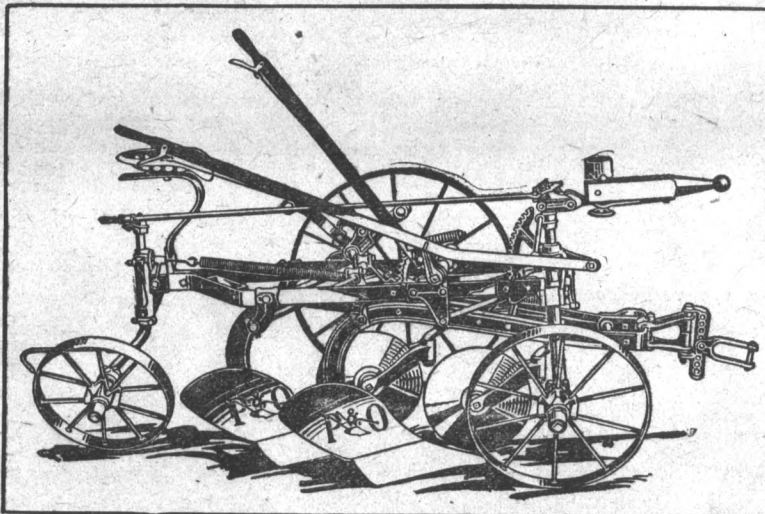
(Extra Markets, page 19)

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Pointers to Business Farmers on Judging Live-Stock

How to Determine and Judge the Merits of Cattle You Buy or Sell

A REAL NEED in agricultural regions today is more widespread knowledge of how to judge live stock properly. While the judging of the finest animal is likely to remain an art in which relatively few persons can attain the highest standing, nevertheless, farmers as a whole should be thoroughly familiar with the general principles of judging stock. Knowledge of this sort is a real asset.

The art of judging beef cattle is the foundation of all beef cattle shows, and also is largely the means of determining the value of cattle offered in public sales. It serves as a basis for every man who buys and raises cattle to seek improvement along well recognized lines.

If a breeder is not a good judge he can not mate individuals so as to get the best possible offspring. Knowledge may be obtained through long experience, but a systematic course in judging may accomplish the same end at a cost of fewer mistakes and a much shorter time. If a farmer is a competent judge of feeders, for example, he can go to the market and save the buying charges or commissions on a deal which otherwise would have to be handled through commission men.

For the man who feeds cattle for commercial purposes, it is more important to study how to judge feeders than fat cattle. Judging the former requires more skill than judging the latter.

Without standards, stock judging can not be made a success. The smallest cattle owner as well as the man who owns a large herd needs to be familiar with the ideal beef type. This animal, when fat, must have a low set body which is broad, deep and smooth, with level lines, having a thick, even covering of firm flesh. Hair, hide, and bone of good quality, together with general character and style, also serve as an indication of the inner parts which can not be seen.

Three Classes of Cattle

From the butcher's standpoint, cattle may be divided into three classes—fat cattle, feeders, and breeding cattle. The first comprises animals ready for the butcher's block; the second is the "unfinished product" and the third constitutes the class from which the others are produced. In fat cattle, one must judge according to what the cattle are at the time. In feeders, the animals which give promise of putting

on the biggest and cheapest gains, and developing into the best beef form when fattened, are the ones desired. In breeding cattle, the true beef form is of prime importance, but there must also be assurance that the beef characteristics will be transmitted to the offspring.

Judging Fat Cattle and Feeders

Fat cattle, so called, include steers, heifers, calves, cows and bulls. Fat steers and heifers constitute by far the largest percentage. Each must be considered from the butcher's standpoint, the finish and quality of flesh being of prime importance. Cattle bred especially for beef purposes have a tendency to produce marbled meat or to deposit layers of fat throughout the lean meat, while in cattle bred exclusively for dairy purposes, the tendency is to deposit a surplus fat, principally around the internal organs, where it becomes a relatively cheap suet and does not tend to improve the quality of the lean meat. In judging feeders, it must be borne in mind that they are "unfinished" cattle and therefore do not have the width and flesh covering of fat cattle. In general, the same qualifications apply to feeders as to fat cattle, except that certain points of the score card must be emphasized and other minimized. The desirable feeder is one that will dress out a high percentage of high-priced meats when finished and slaughtered.

Judging Breeding Cattle

Breeding cattle, first of all, must have the true beef form. In that respect they are intermediate between feeders and fat cattle so far as flesh is concerned. Early maturity and easy fattening qualities should be present to a marked degree. Good handling qualities are essential, as excessive fat, showing that the animal has been pampered, is undesirable. Heavy flesh is necessarily of importance, but breeding cattle should be judged more by their value as breeding stock than by the flesh they carry. Superabundance of flesh may hide defects. Too much emphasis can not be given to the fact that animals being judged should have ability to transmit their usefulness and desirable characteristics to their offspring. In fact, prepotency should be so strong and the line of breeding so well defined for the specific purpose, that the animal will have a tendency to produce better individuals than itself. Prepo-

tency is obtained by consistent breeding toward a definite type and therefore is to be expected most frequently among animals true to their breed type.

Suggestions About Judging

In judging a class of cattle or inspecting a single individual, one should first make a general survey of the animals of animal, examining the general features from a distance and noting the general outline and typical beef form.

When first approaching an animal, note the front view and the features of the head and the width and depth of the chest. On moving toward the side, note the depth of the body and the lowness of the flank. The rear view will give the width of the back, spring of the ribs and thickness and development of the hind quarters, particularly the thighs and twist. After a survey of the animal from a short distance a close inspection of the various parts of the body should be made, beginning at the head.

In the case of beginners, judging work usually should commence with the use of the score card, after the various parts of the animal have been identified and the use of the card has been explained. One should make a complete examination of the individual before the various cuts are noted on the card. The score card is intended primarily for beginners, and is to be used in learning the details of comparative judging. Comparative judging is employed exclusively in placing the awards at public beef cattle shows.

The judge-to-be should gradually acquire facility in summarizing the total of the qualifications of each animal. Use of the score card is a step toward efficiency in the difficult task of comparative judging. Only in close competition in comparative judging does the experienced judge need to place side by side the smallest details.

Sample score cards for fat and feeder beef cattle and for breeding beef cattle, together with a model card for comparative judging by class or team, constitute part of the material contained in a recent Farmers' Bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, entitled "Judging Beef Cattle." The 21 pages of text discuss in popular language the various features of judging beef cattle, and it contains suggestions regarding their scoring. The bulletin may be had free upon request.

Beet Contract Proposed by Western Farmers' Ass'n

THE GROWER agrees to grow in the year 1920... acres of sugar beets and to deliver and sell the same to the company, and the company agrees to purchase and pay for such beets as may be delivered to it upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

1. The grower will prepare and cultivate the land and harvest the beets grown thereon in a husbandlike manner and deliver all beets with the tops cut off with reasonable care consistent with the nature of the work, at the base of the bottom leaf and without unnecessary mutilation or damage from topping knives equipped with hooks, the use of such knives being permitted, and will follow the instructions of the company in the matter of irrigating his beets after he is ordered to harvest same.

The company will furnish seed when requested at the market price and will plant the same dollar per acre, the grower to exercise his option as to how much seed shall be planted and the planting to be done in a manner satisfactory to the grower.

11. Delivery of beets shall be made as directed by the company until October 15, after which date the grower shall deliver at his pleasure the company reserving the right to reject beets which do not analyze more than 11.99 percent sugar, and at its option to reject beets not delivered before December 16.

111. The grower will deliver his beets at the nearest receiving station of the company and the company agrees to furnish adequate facilities for handling of beets at said station and in case the grower is required to shovel his beets after he is equipped to have them dumped the company shall pay 25 cents per ton for such shoveling and the company shall pay at the prevailing rate of wages per hour per team for all delay in unloading at the receiving station, except that delays of 30 minutes or less shall be allowed under this agreement. No time for delay shall accrue after a way has been provided for him to begin operations and the grower has been notified to unload. The company shall provide weighmen and tarenmen to be on duty at dump and scale hours from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

IV. The company shall not be bound to accept diseased, damaged, frozen or improperly topped beets or beets which do not show by analysis to contain more than 11.99 percent sugar and the weight or dirt delivered with the beets shall be deducted in the customary manner; provided however, that the company shall pay the grower one-half the rate paid for sound beets in case of a refusal to accept because of being diseased, damaged, or frozen by causes which the grower could not prevent.

V. The growers shall have the privilege of selecting at their own expense representatives which shall be privileged to check tares and weights of beets grown and delivered under this contract, and such selection by the growers shall be conclusive.

VI. The price of beets per ton of 2,000 pounds, after all proper tare reductions shall be determined as follows: On the 15th of each month the company will pay to the grower the sum of \$10 per ton for all beets delivered during the preceding calendar month and on October 1, 1921, the company shall pay to the grower a further sum on all beets delivered under this contract, said sum to be determined as follows to-wit: The average price of fine granulated sugar, f. o. b. New York, for the months of November and December, 1919, and January, February, March, April, May, June, July and August, 1920, shall be determined by adding the daily quotations issued thru the regular channels of trade during the time designated and dividing the sum thereof by the total number of days in which said quotations are issued, and the company shall pay the grower of the rate of \$2 per ton for each cent or fraction thereof which the said average price exceeds 8 cents per pound.

VII. The company shall have the privilege of sampling beets taken from the growers' fields at pleasure. In case the grower is not satisfied with the analysis by the company he shall be accorded the privilege of submitting samples to a qualified chemist. In case of disagreement between the company and the growers' chemist an umpire shall be chosen whose decision shall be conclusive. The expense of the umpire shall be borne by the losing party.

VIII. The price of pulp purchased

from 1920 sugar beets shall be the market price. The grower shall be entitled to receive pulp until Feb. 1, 1921, on the following conditions: The grower shall state in writing to the company the amount of pulp he agrees to take during the season. For each ton of pulp asked for, which amount shall not exceed 25 per cent of his total beet tonnage, there shall be charged to him 20 cents, which amount shall be deducted from any of his payments for beets and in case of failure to take pulp as agreed he shall forfeit this advance. Provided that the grower shall have the right to dispose of his pulp holdings by transfer to other parties and the company will honor the written order of the grower transferring any portion of his pulp holdings.

The company will allot the grower his proportionate share of molasses, accumulated during the season's run, and sell the same to him at the market price. As soon as practicable the company will ascertain the quantity of molasses that will accumulate and be held for market during the season's run and will post notice giving the quantity that will be allotted per ton of beets at every scale then being used by the company in weighing beets or pulp. If the grower fails to notify the company of his intention to accept the whole or any part of his molasses allotment within 15 days after the posting of said notices such grower shall forfeit his right thereto and the grower who fails to remove his molasses within 45 days after the posting of said notice shall forfeit his right thereto but the grower shall have the right to dispose of his molasses allotment in the same manner as pulp transfers are made.

IX. In case any part of the grower's beets is frozen in the ground, the grower having used due diligence in protecting his beet harvest, the company shall pay the grower one-half of all legitimate expense incurred in the production of the beets thus frozen. The company shall have the right to harvest the crop of any grower whom it suspects of not diligently prosecuting his beet harvest and where that is done the prevailing prices for labor in the beet fields shall be allowed and the company is authorized to deduct payment for the work performed for the grower out of any payment made on his beets.



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| ☐ How to get a Crop of Tomatoes | ☐ How to get a Crop of Hay |
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planters have a special attachment for mixing fertilizer with the soil. If you have one, be sure to attach it. If fertilizer is applied broadcast, sow it evenly. Fertilizer should not be applied to grass or grain that is moist. Apply around, and not on, other plants.

Live-Stock Men War Against Tuberculosis

Breeders' Associations Urge Congress to Increase Appropriation for this Work

THERE was recently held in Chicago a breeders and veterinarians conference for further consideration of accredited herd regulations. This meeting was attended by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, State Live Stock Sanitary officials, the Sanitary Committees of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, and representatives of the twelve leading cattle breeding associations as follows:

American Shorthorn Breeders Association, American Polled Shorthorn Association, American Aberdeen Angus Association, American Red Polled Cattle Club, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association, Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of America, American Jersey Cattle Club, American Guernsey Cattle Club, American Galloway Breeders Association, Ayrshire Breeders Association.

The greater part of the time was devoted to a discussion of the accredited herd regulation now in force. Some of the breeders and veterinarians were of the opinion that the regulations should be modified to permit the keeping of a reacting herd bull in segregation on the same farm with a tuberculosis-free accredited herd. This position was taken because it is possible to use a valuable reacting bull on healthy cows without transmitting the contagion to the cows bred or to the offspring, if the bull is kept under proper supervision in a stall some distance away from the healthy herd. These men were of the opinion that this modification would cause a large number of breeders who have valuable herd bulls to place their herds under Federal and State supervision, whereas without this provision they would be disinclined to have the herd tested under the accredited plan. Other breeders and veterinarians were opposed to any such modification on the ground that if a reacting herd bull is kept on the same farm with the healthy herd, even under segregation, it could not be rightfully called a tuberculosis free accredited herd. The outcome of the discussion on this and other matters resulted in the passing of a motion to appoint a committee of five breeders to meet with a committee of five veterinarians, appointed by the president of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, with instructions for this committee to make such recommendations concerning changes in the accredited herd regulations that they deemed advisable.

This committee in joint session recommended that breeders be permitted to keep a reacting herd bull, in which case such a herd can be designated as under Federal and State supervision, but not entitled to be called tuberculosis free accredited herd, unless the herd bull as well as all other animals are entirely free from this disease. It was also recommended by the committee that after a herd is certified as free from tuberculosis, if one or more reactors on later test should be discovered, the owner should be permitted to have other tests made so that the herd can be put back on the list at the expiration of six months instead of one year as previously provided. These regulations were accepted by the United States Live Stock Sani-

tary Association and the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Previous to this discussion a number of brief reports were made by state veterinarians and Dr. Kiernan of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry on the progress of accredited herd testing. There are now approximately 15,000 herds of breeding cattle under Federal and State supervision for annual testing. Although the accredited herd plan was launched as a nationwide movement at a similar meeting held two years ago, there are now 1,500 herds in the United States which have passed two successful tests and are accredited. A much larger number have passed one successful test and it may be expected that the accredited herd list will grow very rapidly from now on. The Federal Government is co-operating with forty-three states in this work at the present time. In a large number of these states there are from one hundred to two hundred herds on the waiting list. When the applications are properly signed and all breeding cattle in the herd are tested regularly, the work is done free of charge and partial indemnity is paid to the owners of reactors slaughtered by the Federal government and state co-operating.

The following memorial to congress was unanimously passed:

As representatives of the twelve American Cattle Breeding Associations, in convention assembled, Chicago, Illinois, December 1st, 1919, we endorse the action of the last Congress in providing an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the eradication of tuberculosis—a disease that is causing a loss of millions of dollars annually for meat condemned and for cattle that die of tuberculosis on our farms.

We heartily approve and commend the plan adopted by the officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry co-operating with the State Live Stock Sanitary officials in combating this disease with the result that this menace which has heretofore been increasing in its destructiveness is now actually declining.

We urge that the present congress provide liberally for the continuance of this important work, that a larger force of field inspectors may be appointed to take care of the increasing number of requests from breeders for the annual tuberculin testing of their entire herds in the performance of which work the present force is inadequate.

We recommend and urge congress to make an appropriation of \$2,500,000 annually, the entire fund to be available for the payment of either operating expenses or indemnities, as necessities may require, under the terms of the law now in force.

The eradication of tuberculosis will not only conserve for human consumption, great quantities of beef and pork annually condemned as inedible but will also encourage the production of both meat and dairy products.

"Is there a good-natured person in our lodge?"

"Yes."

"Well get him down to the meeting tomorrow night. We'll have a lot of disagreeable work to load onto him."

—Detroit Free Press.



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—for all the farmers of Michigan

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The Lost Ideal

THE RECENT utterances of some of our prominent men and the editorials of certain of our great metropolitan newspapers remind us that ideals as well as ideas may change with the years. How short the time has been since the popular clamor went up for war. The militarists had sought from the very inception of the European conflict to draw us into the maelstrom, but the president and the people resisted their arguments. We hated war and we found it well nigh impossible to convince ourselves that we should go in. But we loved justice and mercy. The cries of smitten Belgium tortured us. The position of France and England became precarious, and finally as if with a single mind, the United States rose up over night and plunged herself into the conflict.

We had no selfish aims to satisfy. We made that very clear to those nations with which we joined our forces. There was nothing sordid or materialistic about our new-formed decision. Ah, no. We entered the war primarily to help the Allied nations and with them to make the world safe for democracy. This wonderful ideal drew us on and on, like a star in the heavens. It was inspiring to think that we were destined to be the savior of the world in its hour of peril. We walked on air,—treaded the castles of our own conceit, as it were, and even boasted of our big-hearted brotherliness to the rest of the world. And the rest of the world took us at our word. With but few ungrateful exceptions the neutral and Allied nations hailed us as their deliverers!

Skim over the succeeding pages of history and stop at most any record up to a couple or three months ago. If the historian has illustrated the record we may find our picture there. To be sure, here it is. Ugh, what an ugly thing! The cartoonist has paid us no compliment. A fat man, with pockets bulging full of money, vulgar diamonds, a rotund stomach, a face gross with high living, pouches under the eyes. We can scarcely realize this is the same being who, three years before, entered the fray a clean, lean, eager, active young man, with a halo about his head. What says the record of this transformation? "Careful, cautious capitalists who knew how to turn the misfortunes of the war to financial advantage, are draining Europe dry of its every liquid asset until today the United States is the richest nation on earth. Burdened by its excess wealth it is rapidly becoming a gross, materialistic nation, sleeping the sleep of self-contentment and becoming less and less sensible to the needs of the rest of the world."

What an indictment! But is it not in a measure based upon good evidence? Where three years ago we had compassion, today we have distrust. Then we were seeking nothing for ourselves. We only wanted to protect our brothers across the seas and bind up their

wounds. Now we have forsaken them to chase the rainbow. If we are ever to find the pot of gold it must be now while the world's competition is throttled. We have left the bandage yet unwound, so to speak, and the stricken nations cry out in sore travail.

Can we not as a nation see that if there was need in the world three years ago for a magnificent ideal of service to mankind, that there is infinitely more need for such an ideal today? If we saved Europe from the hands of the Prussian destroyer, we saved her for a worse fate, unless we go again to her aid. Europe is in want. She has drunk her cup of resources to the dregs, and nearly every dollar for which she can give credit has been spent in America. Yet her needs are not satisfied. She hungers for more,—food, machinery, clothing,—almost everything that are necessary to life and industry. But the billions of wealth she has spent in this country have undermined her credit, and like Shylock, we demand our interest and security, before we will make her further loans or sell her more goods.

It may not be good business to trust Europe. It may cost us something, but our greatest loss in a business transaction would pale into nothing compared with the loss which our devotion to an ideal cost us in the war. If that ideal is lost, God help Europe! Yes, God help us! Nations that are strong in material resources have more to fear from within than from without. Rome conquered all, but was itself consumed by the fires of its own selfishness.

The Farm Bureau and Politics

SECRETARY BINGHAM, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been quoted as saying: "It is more important for the farmers of the state to decide what they want a governor to do than whom they want for governor. The farm bureau cannot see any way to join hands with the men who are booming a farmer or any other man for governor." This doesn't sound good to the farmer, but it makes the politicians and the partisan-bound press of the state rub their hands in glee.

It is the idea of Mr. Bingham that "if the farmers are organized so that their voice cannot be misunderstood nor lost in the uproar of state politics, results will be forthcoming irrespective of the personality of the governor."

Mr. Bingham makes the same mistake as the American Legion in supposing that the fear of organized forces will compel men elected to office to walk the straight and narrow, irrespective of their individual training or beliefs. The Saturday Evening Post, in commenting upon the attitude of the Legion toward politics, says in a recent editorial under the caption, "Muffling their Mission."

"The American Legion at its recent convention in Minneapolis adopted a resolution of which this is the gist: 'This organization shall be absolutely nonpolitical and shall not be used for the dissemination of partisan principles or for the promotion of the candidacy of any person seeking public office or preferment.' In other words, the American Legion voted to keep out of politics."

"The theory that brought this resolution to adoption is understandable, but the wisdom of it is doubtful. The men who compose and shall compose the American Legion are the men who fought the war for freedom of the world and won it in its first stages. They fought for and made possible new conditions, new alignments and new liberties."

"These new conditions, these new alignments and these new liberties thus born will not live unless the men who fought for their birth fight for their growth and continuance. Our Government is a party Government, and on the quality and character of that Government all these outcomes of the war must depend, in this country as well as in the world, largely, for success."

"As our Government is a party Government it is therefore a political Government, and as we rely on the Government for our progress, of which it is the dictator and measurer, so must the Government depend on our politics for its strength or weakness."

"What higher or more important mission can these returned and victorious soldiers have than to take part, as a body as well as individuals, in the work of making our politics what our politics should be? How can the lessons they learned in the war be brought to the aid of the whole people in a more effective manner? What were they fighting for if not for a better America, which means a better Government and a better politics to make that Government? Because former organizations may have been partisanly political is no reason why this organization should not be

righteously political. It seems apparent that the young men who adopted this resolution considered only the obverse of the situation. The country needs them as much as the country needed them in 1917, if not more."

The same arguments apply with equal force to the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Instead of fighting shy of political issues and candidates, it ought on the contrary to challenge those issues and candidates and see if they ring true to the farmer. The organized strength of the farm bureau will be of no value to the cause of good government if it is not to be used until after the battle is over. The time for farmers and all good citizens to examine the candidates for office is before and not after the election. By failing to show the proper interest in the character of the next governor and legislators of Michigan, Secretary Bingham plays directly into the hands of the political ring that has saddled so many taxes upon the poor old state the past four years that she groans under the burden, and will continue to pile up the taxes unless the farmers take a hand in the next campaign and elect men who will practice a little economy. The partisan press is already using Mr. Bingham's statements in an effort to show that the farmers are divided upon the proposition of taking an active part in the 1920 campaign.

But our disappointment over Mr. Bingham's opposition to the farmers' political movement is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the opposition is almost exclusively Mr. Bingham's. Thousands of Farm Bureau members tell us that they are going to help elect men to the governor's chair and the legislature who are known to be in sympathy with agriculture, and we can't imagine that Mr. Bingham's personal views will change their decision.

Farm Tenantry

IN A SPECIOUS attempt to quiet without remedying agricultural unrest, a certain farm paper attempts to prove that farm tenantry is on the decrease. Ergo, all is well with the farmer. This is the soothing syrup method. It is a trifle less harsh than that employed by Nero, who, instead of arguing with the people and trying to convince them that they had no grievances, promptly cut off the heads of the dissenters. But the effect desired is the same. "You really don't need a doctor," says the pacifier, "a dose of this soothing syrup will cure your bellyache."

The propaganda that has been so assiduously scattered over the four corners of the universe against industrial and agricultural unrest is all out of the same bottle of soothing syrup. It soothes the aches of the body politic temporarily, but after a time they return with reinforcements and sooner or later there must be an operation.

The assertion that farm tenantry is on the decrease will not hold water, and it is injurious to the farmers' real grievances to use the deception as an argument that farmers have no cause for complaint. John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange, quite properly takes the editor of the farm paper in question to task and criticizes him severely not only for his juggling of the facts but for the unworthy accusation that all who preach these facts are circulating "socialistic propaganda." Mr. Ketcham shows to what extent tenant farming is on the increase, and says: "We must do everything possible to change tenant farmers into farm owners. It will not help much to deny the plain facts of increasing farm tenantry nor will it encourage the efforts of earnest workers in this cause to have what they believe to be the facts characterized as 'socialistic propaganda.'"

Detroit's "Fair-Price" Committee has quit. It performed its job well and lived up to the best traditions of investigating committees. It succeeded beyond all expectations in shielding the actual gougers. It raised the cost of living a trifle higher. Several of its members roundly denounced the farmers as profiteers, and told the consumers how sorry they were that prices were so high. But that's about as far as most of our "high-cost-of-living" investigations go.

WHY FARMERS ARE LEAVING THE FARMS

Why are the farmers all leaving the farms? Well, I will tell you as I have been master of the Oldorado Grange for fifteen years and come in contact with the members and about all the farmers of Isabella township, Isabella county, and the main question is the help on the farm. We cannot pay \$4 to \$6 per day on the farm and farm implements are so high in price that we cannot afford to buy them. I don't blame the boys for going to the city where they can get \$6 to \$10 per day when we on the farm are only making \$1.50 and not figuring the interest on \$10,000 or \$12,000 invested in farm stocks and tools. Are you not, brother farmer, in the same boat? Wake up, brother farmer and either organize or strike. This is a serious matter and this country will be in worse shape than the European countries for want of foodstuffs and if the government does not take immediate steps to change the situation in the farmers' favor there will certainly be a serious time in getting food. The city people blame the farmer for the high cost of living but it will be well for them to study this matter before they go hungry.

Mr. Editor, why would it not be a good plan to publish the names of those senators that opposed the ratification of the peace treaty so we can have them for future reference. They took our boys, about all of them off the farm and we old men got into the harness and worked the land to grow food to feed them while they were winning the war. What is the government doing for our boys that sacrificed all for our flag and country. Look what Canada is doing for her returned soldier boys.—Robert Dunn, Isabella County.

I once heard a well-known manufacturer discuss this problem of boys leaving the farms for the city. He talked for an hour and a half upon the subject without even suggesting a remedy for the situation. I vaguely gathered from his remarks that he was of the opinion that the farmers ought to do "something about it". But was it the farmer who started this cycle of high wages and high prices? Hardly. It was the employers of men in the cities who bidding against each other for labor doubled the wages, tacked an increase onto the consumer, including the farmer, and when the latter boosted his price the employer of labor again doubled wages to enable his employees to meet the advancing cost of living, and again tacked the increase upon the consumer. The problem of high wages is not for the farmer to solve. He cannot solve it. It is something over which he has no control. That lies entirely within the hands of the large employers of labor, and if they cannot bring about a fair level of wages at which farmers can compete with the prices of farm products at the present comparatively low level the consumer is in a fair way to suffer from food shortage.

It would not be entirely fair to accuse all senators who voted against the ratification of the Peace Treaty with being moved by selfish motives, but it would be the part of good citizenship for every good American to look into the arguments presented by these men and if they do not appear sound to prevent such men from again holding political office. Both of Michigan's senators, Chas. E. Townsend and Truman H. Newberry, were listed among the "reactionary fourteen" who were responsible for the defeat of the Treaty in its original form.—Editor.

FROM MASON COUNTY

We note that you are conducting a straw vote for governor. I enclose mine for Mr. Herbert F. Baker and am pleased to state that he would poll a large vote in Mason county.

While it is very essential to have a governor of Michigan in sympathy with the farmer we wish to state that the governor is merely the executive branch of our state government. It is true he has a veto power, but even this can be set aside by the legislative branch. It appears to us therefore that if we farmers expect to get relief we must get it through the legislation part, for we have seen the legislature blast the good intentions of more than one governor. In order to do this it appears to us that we farmers have got to quit our old method of politics, for if Bill votes Republican, John Democrat, Mike Socialist, Jim Socialist-Labor, Sam Anarchist and we follow up and vote Bolshevik, we are simply divided (there is no bundle of sticks about it) and we accomplish nothing. We may be in

error but we cannot help but have a suspicion sometimes that this is the hidden motive of some of the many "farmer organizations" to keep us divided.

We believe in our America. We believe in our democratic form of government, nature has "not forsaken" us farmers; for the sun rises every morning, it rains, snows. We have the seed time and harvest promised us the same now as in 1776, in fact we believe the United States is the best country on earth and there is nothing wrong with it, not a blamed thing, except that it has got a great big overdose of "rotten politics" from national, clear down to township.

Mr. Farmer, it is not necessary for you to have the present conditions in your country, unless you want it and if you don't want it, it is very easy to get rid of it. All you have to do is read over the old fable of the Lark and her Young Ones, in the field of corn. The farmer said, "we will not wait for help any longer, tomorrow we will cut the corn ourselves." That night the lark moved and none too soon, next day the corn was cut.—Mason County Mike.

P. S.—Please print the affirmative vote in the senate for the terminal warehouse bill and the negative vote in the legislature.

Farmers are not so far apart on fundamentals as they used to be. We would hardly accuse any farm organization of trying to keep the farmers divided, but it is certain that the farm organizations have not done as much as they should have done and could easily have done to bring the farmers closer together. But inasmuch as they are now trying to break their old habits of isolation and distrust, one for the other, let's not criticize. They are all committed to the election of a farmer-governor and a farmer-legislature, on a platform that should command the support of every good citizen. To win, they will need the support of every farmer and farm woman. If they win there will be better government in store for Michigan.

Senators voting for farmers' warehouse amendment: Baker, Blerd, Brennan, Bryant, Clark, Condon, Davis, DeFoe, DeLand, Harvey, Hayes, Lemire, McVaugh, Mellen, Miller, Penney, Rowe, Scully, Smith, Stoddard, Tufts, Vandenboom, Watkins, Wilcox, Wood.

Representatives voting against warehouse amendment: Allard, Atwood, Averill, Barnard, Dafeo, Daprato, Dunn, Fitzgerald, Glaspie, Gowdy, Blinn, Brower, Brown, Chase, Copley, Croll, Curtis, Griggs, Harris, Hartway, Hopkins, Ivory, Jackson, James, Jerome, Koovers, Leighton, McGillivray, Martin, Merriman, Franklin, Moore, O'Brien, Olmstead, Edward G. Read, Reutter, Robinson, Ross, John M. Smith, Toepel, Ward, Warner, Wells, Welsh, White, Woodruff.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial—"The American Farmer"

By Dr. FRANK CRANE

According to the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the American farmer leads the world.

After all, the farmer is the fundamental producer. His class, if any class, is the indispensable one.

For we can live without preachers, lawyers, editors and artists; we can live without senators or congressmen or school teachers or governors; we can live without Sam Gompers or Judge Gary or Woodrow Wilson or Henry Cabot Lodge—poorly, perhaps, but we could manage to rub along somehow—but we could not live without the men who raise corn and cattle.

When it comes to production, wealth creating, and all that, the farmer wrote it.

Taking both acreage and yield per acre into account, the American farmer produces 2.5 times as much as the Belgian or German, 2.3 times as much as the British, 3.2 times as much as the French, and over 6 times as much as the Italian.

He produced three times as much in 1919 as in the five year period preceding the war.

The aggregate value of all crops this year is put at \$15,873,000,000. During the five year period above mentioned it averaged only \$5,829,000,000.

For the last 25 years the average rate of increase in all crops has been about one-half of one per cent.

PREDICTS HIGHER SEED PRICES

I notice what you say about spuds in your last issue and I believe you are dead wrong.

In the first place, Statistician Snow, of the Orange Judd Farmer, a man I have never known to make a mistake on the potato or any other crop for that matter, has been telling us ever since the middle of the summer that the spud crop was a very short one. The number of bushels per capita for the whole population would be nowhere near normal. I see also according to the Rural New Yorker, the car lot movement out of this short crop has been the heaviest up to date ever known and movement by truck has been still heavier.

The territory for 75 miles around Grand Rapids, and that takes in the left of the Greenville territory, is almost entirely cleaned out. I don't believe there is over 10 percent of the 1919 crop left. The crop was planted in May, ripened early and was trucked into Grand Rapids long ago. The movement by truck was something fierce. The oldest living man here has never seen its equal. If scarcity has anything to do with the price you will see prices next spring up to \$3 and even \$4 per bushel, the same as they were in the spring of '17.—A. A. Lambertson.

Well, friend Lambertson, here's hoping you're right. We must remind you, however, painful as the duty is, that you bet us the price of three new subscriptions that the 1918-19 price to the farmer would reach \$2 per bushel before the end of the season. You lost. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates thirty days ago show that only slightly more than half the potato crop had been moved to market. This same department estimated a yield higher than the five-year average. On the one hand we have the constantly advancing price of potatoes, as seeming evidence that the top of the market has not been reached, but on the other hand we have a better than normal yield, a large part of the crop yet to move to market and the fact that Canada has thus far imported into the United States nearly a thousand cars more than she imported during the entire season of 1918-19. How many potatoes our Canadian neighbors have yet to send into this country we do not know, but it doesn't take many thousand cars of potatoes shipped down through Maine to the eastern markets to break the price. Of course, the colder weather will cause a let-up in these shipments but when spring comes we may expect their renewal in larger quantities. Since our Dec. 20th issue was published prices have advanced all over the country, quite in opposition to the usual trend at this season of the year, so it seems as if you have the "edge" on us a little bit. But we'll buy you a new hat if your local dealer offers you \$3 a bushel or better on or before June 15th.—Editor.

MACHINERY IS OUT OF GEAR

Who is the profiteer, and why does not the high cost of living come down? This question comes from many lips. What is the cause of

this inflation? Is it caused by underproduction? Then give the farmers more help so they can produce. The farmers are doing all they can with the help they have at their command. The farmer feels the pinch just as bad as anyone because underproduction spells to him a small surplus to sell even if the price of his products are high. It is true that the farmer is a seller but he is also a buyer and everything he buys is extremely high. Besides wages and taxes have doubled in the last few years. A few years ago when common labor was \$1.50 per day it took a man 3 1/3 days to earn a barrel of flour at \$5 per bbl., and now wages at \$5 and flour at \$15, it takes him three days to earn it, so the purchasing power of the dollar has increased, not alone in this instance but in many more. Shoes that formerly cost \$4.50 or three days' labor, the price of the same shoe today is about \$9 or less than two days' labor. But the public never stop to look at what they earn; they simply look at the high cost of what they eat.

There is no question but what everything is too high but if labor continues to strike and demands shorter hours and more pay, every commodity must go higher. So, if we expect cheaper wares they must be produced cheaper and that means cheaper labor. If it is underproduction then why not work 10 hours instead of eight at the same wage, namely \$5 per day? The country is short of men in all trades. Nothing is being run to capacity.

We have just passed through the most critical period of our lives, namely the World War, and while it terminated to the satisfaction of the Americans it was a detriment to this country. We will feel the evil effects of it for years to come. It has thrown the cogs of our government out of gear and has caused dissensions among our people. It took our young men across the sea; it paralyzed our industries; it took the young men from the farm, many of whom will never return to the soil. Manufacturers paid excessive wages and the farmer could not compete. He is left to dig or die and eke out his existence and work himself and family to death in order to make both ends meet. And the whole blame is placed upon him. The farmers were patriotic and did all that a human being could do during the war and should receive credit for what they did and likewise a compensation. Some farmers made some money during this crisis and it rightly belongs to them. They earned it by the sweat of their brows, trying to keep the multitudes from starving and all this agitation and talk about the farmer profiteering is the only reward he gets for making a slave out of himself and family in order to be patriotic and a good American citizen. For years to come there will be a great demand from foreign countries for food, clothing, etc., and just so long as this demand keeps up the prices will go higher.

The whole machine is out of gear; the belts are slipping and the cogs do not mesh. It needs overhauling from A to Z. Wages must come down; then the cost will follow. When the adjustment takes place it must affect all alike,—the wage earner the producer and the consumer.—J. F. Boes, Bay City, Mich.

The value of a dollar is determined by the amount of goods it will purchase. It matters not whether commodities increase twenty-five fifty or a hundred per cent in price providing the purchaser's income increases proportionately. The evil of rapidly changing values, whether from a high to a low level, or a low to a high level, lies in the fact that all values do not change simultaneously. It takes several years for fluctuating values on such important commodities as labor, food, clothing, etc., to be distributed equally to all industries, trades and professions which are inevitably affected. When this complete transition once takes place, however, and those who receive higher incomes are forced to pay out the same proportion as formerly, reckless spending is automatically stopped. Many doubt that prices, as measured by the buying power of a dollar will ever go back to their former level, and it is a great problem to know where the start should be made. There is much greater danger to the country in declining values than in advancing values so it is greatly to be hoped that any downward revision of prices will come very gradually.—Editor.

(Continued on page 20)

And at that we have still 60 per cent of tillable land unused. The only limits to our expansion are capital and labor. And yet there are those who preach that we ought to swap our American institutions for those of a country where the people are dying like flies of starvation, where labor is crazy and capital has fled. (Copyright 1919, by Dr. Frank Crane)

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The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

MABEL CLARE LADD

WHAT WE CANNOT HAVE

"I would rather appreciate what I cannot have than have what I cannot appreciate."

Health, that greatest of all assets, is more often abused and unappreciated than any other of our possessions. In our mad rush for wealth and position, we often fail to take time to be happy; to read and even to calmly think. And too often it does not force itself upon our consciousness until it is too late.

Only recently we have seen several cases of strong men, stricken in their prime—men who were ambitious to do a little better for themselves or their families, and who never took time to enjoy life as they went along. That wonderful mechanism we call our bodies, finally took these men to task—their hearts—stop watches of their factory—gave warning, and now they are forced to eat more slowly, walk more and ride less, live on a purely vegetable diet, and take time to "take stock" of their lives.

If we only know of these cases—and they abound in every locality, could only profit by them; could take life a little less seriously; play a little more (even if we played at work,) and enjoy health—what a blessing it would be.

Did you ever, as you walked to town imagine that you were a millionaire; were lord of all you beheld, and in letting your imagination run riot, find a song upon your lips? How much better to be able to appreciate what you cannot have, than to really have the limousine and not be able to walk. After all, if you have a good imagination you own the whole world.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

January is the time when, if you have saved your money, you are indeed fortunate—for it is the month of sales. All through the streets of the cities you will find the shop windows full of white goods—linens and cottons—for this is the month when milady takes stock of her linen chests and replenishes her supply. Linens are so scarce and expensive, that all manner of substitutes have been devised, chief among them being the new lunch runners instead of lunch cloths. It doesn't take so much cloth, and if you have a good looking table, the linen runners hemstitched and crossed in the middle make an attractive dress for the table for breakfast and lunch especially if your family is no larger than four.

In the art shops I noticed that the embroidered initials and monograms were conspicuous because of their size—they are so small that on a sheet or tablecloth they look like mere flowers. But Dame Fashion has decreed that the huge letter of the past shall give way to this little neat letter.

And the heavy bed spreads have stepped aside to let the light weight cotton crepe take their places. They are so much easier to launder that it will be hard for our sisters across the waters to sell their heavier wares again, methinks even when the ban is lifted and linen is once more plentiful in this country.

And then there are the furs—sales are going on in every store carrying this kind of luxuries. A woman whom I recently met and who travels a great deal told me that she had found that the rat coat wore better than anything else she had ever had and as her business takes her on the road most of the

will be welcomed by our readers who have small children. It is written by Mrs. Louise H. Peck, of the Kindergarten Department, Washington, D. C.

Kindergarten lessons may be taught with simple material found in every home if only the mother possesses with the play spirit, the idea of working toward perfection in every smallest thing. Never discourage any effort, no matter how crude, but remark: "You have worked well, and next time your work will look even better." If possible, do the work yourself first, alone, so that you may explain it clearly when working with the child.



"HARVEST HAND" IN ROUMANIA

Pretty Rumanian girls work around threshing outfits pitching straw. This girl was working alongside a husky peasant boy of about 20 years of age and was pitching the bundles over to the cutters as fast as the boy could pitch them to her. Harvest of the Rumanian wheat crop has given the country some surplus grain. Owing to the German requisitions and the general looting of last autumn the country was left without breadstuffs which were supplied by America during the winter and spring.

Never take a child's work to show him how to do it. Show him with another piece. His work is strictly his own.

The following suggestions are for children of all ages, from four-year-olds to grownups, and it is much more fun when different ages work together. For our fun, we need only flour or prepared paste, and the newspapers which have been folded carefully away, waiting for us all this long time.

CHAINS—Cut the white margins from several newspapers very straight and all the same width. Then cut these in strips five inches long, all exactly the same length and with ends cut straight. Take one strip, and paste ends evenly together to form a ring, holding for a moment until the paste catches. Slip another ring thru this ring, paste the ends as before, and now we have two rings, one linked within the other. Go on in this way until a long chain has been made. Sometimes brown wrapping paper strips may be alternated with the white newspaper strips. Later, make chains that will teach numbers: one brown, one white, two brown, one white; three brown, two white, using all kinds of combinations.

Don't cut the strips for the children. The preparation of their own material is a wonderful part of the lesson.

When several long chains have been made, they may be swung to music or singing, or used as a jumping rope swung back and forth slowly but not over the head.

Pussy Chains

These are also made from evenly cut margins, and in as long strips as possible. Lay the ends of two strips across each other at right angles, and paste together. Fold the under strip over across the pasted end of the upper strip, but do not paste. Keep on folding one strip over the end at exactly right angles until they are used up. Paste on other strips to make the chain longer, and paste ends together to finish.

These chains are pretty made of two colors, and may be used as decorations for a Christmas tree or as a rope for jumping or to hang on the wall.

Paper Sticks

Now let us make some paper sticks for laying patterns or pictures on the table as we would with toothpicks. Cut a strip from the white margin or from the printed paper, half an inch wide and twelve inches long. Dip one corner of one end in water and begin to roll tightly at a slant. Keep on rolling tightly, holding the tip with the right hand while the left hand folds and rolls the strip. When completely rolled into a paper stick of five or six inches, hold firmly and fold over the end. No paste is needed. This makes the old-fashioned lamp-lighter or spill. Illustrated newspaper sheets make pretty variegated sticks.

When fifty or more of these sticks have been made, use them for laying pictures of houses, trees, fences and other objects. Sometimes we bend the sticks for roofs, curves and corners. If the child wishes to keep a picture, have him make a penciled drawing of it in a scrapbook prepared of smooth wrapping paper. All kinds of geometric figures may be made with paper sticks: oblongs, squares, circles, triangles and so on.

The bent sticks are kept in one box, the straight ones in another. In still another box we have all kinds of queerly bent paper sticks. These are our jackstraws, and we make our wand for lifting the sticks, from a longer strip of rolled paper, bent at the small end to make the hook.

Paper Pipes

These are made of whole sheets of newspaper, rolled into long loose cylinders, measuring three to four inches across the end, the ends being folded or bent tightly in toward the center to keep the pipe from unrolling. To make water pipes, slip the end of one into the end of another, and lay as many as are desired, following the mopboards or anywhere else about the room.

These rolled sheets may be stood on end for a stockade fence, or placed across each other to build a log house.

Stepping Stones

Half sheets of paper placed on the floor, a long step apart, make good stepping stones over a running brook, the floor being the "water." Care must be taken to step straight and squarely on the paper to avoid slipping. The game is a fine one for developing quick balance. Sometimes we play "Eliza crossing the ice," with the dolls held tightly in our arms.

Castles

Roll doubled sheets of newspaper into cylinders, big short ones, and big high ones. Look at some good castle picture and see how to pin the cylinder towers together, with long balconies. Good drawbridges and portcullis may be made by skillful fingers, also a moat from brown paper. The growing castle in the corner of the room has been known to make a whole family study pictured castles as never before, and when everyone helps in the building, there is more than a castle being built.

Women in Politics

Conducted by JUDSON GRENELL

If to be ignorant were as safe as to be wise, no one would be wise. Table talk proves that nine out of ten people read what amuses them rather than what instructs them. The last thing people read is something which tells them disagreeable truths. To the mass of the people, nothing is so costly as thought—Herbert Spencer.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS

UNDER THE present system of electing a president and vice-president of the United States those elected are just as apt to be the choice of the minority as of the majority of those voting. Each vote—man or woman—counts one in the state where it is voted; the electoral college representing the choice by

(Concluded on next page)

(Continued from preceding page)

states, finally decides who is to pre-
side at the White House. Thus a
minority candidate, so far as the
popular vote is concerned, may win
the election. Michigan has as many
votes in the electoral college as it has
senators and representatives.

President

The United States has been for-
tunate in its plurality presidents.
Lincoln, for example, and now Wil-
son. Some majority presidents have
not been equal to the responsibili-
ties of their high office. Thus it
happens that a president may hold
one set of political opinions, while
the representatives in congress,
which are undoubtedly closer to the
people, may entertain entirely differ-
ent views as to what the government
should do. However, in times of
stress, these differences disappear.
But when conditions are once more
normal, or tending to normal, meth-
ods and measures are approved or
disapproved according to party prin-
ciples.

Congress

Congress is composed of senators
and representatives, the senators rep-
resenting the states and the repre-
sentatives representing state dis-
tricts. Each state is represented by
two senators, without regard to area
or population. The representatives
are proportioned to each state ac-
cording to population. Michigan has
13 representatives in congress, each
one representing, according to the
last census, from 200,000 to 250,000
people.

Just as the political principles
held by the president may be differ-
ent from the political principles of
the majority in congress, so too, the
political principles of state senators
may differ from the political prin-
ciples of a majority of the state rep-
resentatives.

In consequence of all this, nei-
ther the president nor congress is
responsive to the will of the people.
But democracy is still young; vot-
ing is a new exercise of authority,
and while the man voter has blun-
dered in shaping a democratic form of
government, he has been improving
the machinery. And no greater step
in this direction was ever made in
Michigan than when women were
given the ballot.

Home Interests

In voting for a president or for
a representative in congress, the
voting woman will naturally think
of home. And though "charity be-
gins at home," it doesn't stop there;
the home is not absolutely every-
thing. There are 20,000,000 homes
in the United States. What is the
better, to vote for something that
will favorably affect but one's own
home, or to vote for what will fav-
orably affect a majority of the 20,-
000,000 homes. This is one of the
problems up to the Michigan woman
voter to help decide. In making a
decision perspective is needed. Will
the woman voter be equal to this
emergency? How often has the vot-
ing man failed to see farther than
the end of his nose?

Both men and women are natu-
rally short sighted in this matter of se-
lecting national officers and laying
down national principles. Their vis-
ions are bounded first by the home,
second by the state and lastly by the
country at large; and the nearest ob-
ject though smallest, always seems
the largest.

Rely on General Principles

In this as in all other instances
where there is the least doubt as to
one's duty, the only safe plan is to
rely on general principles. And
while general principles may seem to
run counter to what is best to do
(and there are occasional instances
where it does not fit into the unus-
ual local conditions prevailing,) they
are notwithstanding, the only safe
guides to follow.

A course of political action which
unfavorably affects any considerable
number of fellow citizens must more
or less disastrously react on all cit-
izens. Industrial prosperity in one
section of the country, at the ex-
pense of other sections, is sure to be
followed by a reaction which in
some cases is liable to seriously af-
fect the prosperity of all sections.

Vision Needed

No candidate, presidential or con-
gressional, is the best candidate for
the Michigan voting woman to favor
who does not possess an imagina-
tion that takes in the whole world.
Presidents and congressmen must
now wrestle with world problems.
They must decide what is best for
humanity. No congressman can do
his duty by his immediate constitu-
ency unless he has this outlook. For,
after all, isn't the greatest happiness
to be attained by considering hu-
manity, by and large, as of one
family? And cannot the woman,
more than the man, be depended on
to have this great and inspiring vis-
ion?

Sentiment

After all, sentiment is a greater
moving force in the world than logic.
The woman is pre-eminently a sen-
timentalist. Man is the more selfish
of the two. He too often votes only
for himself or for his own personal
interests. Women can well say, and
she more often will say, "I shall vote
for the happiness of the whole hu-
man race."

It is a great honor to help elect a
comparatively small body of legis-
lators sufficiently broad-minded and
intelligent to wisely legislate for the
interests of 100,000,000 people. How
important it is that these officials be
equal to their responsibilities! They
must have imagination. It is a poor
legislator indeed who can see no
further than his own back yard.

Taxation

Before the world war started it
required about a billion dollars a
year to meet the expenses of the na-
tional government. The amount
seemed large then; since the na-
tion's expenditures have run into the
tens of billions, on account of the
war, a billion dollars of expenses
seems trivial. The billion dollars
was almost entirely raised by tariff
internal revenue and income taxes;
the tariff taxes through customs
houses, and the internal revenue tax-
es being indirect. The war has ne-
cessitated the increase in indirect
taxes and taxes on incomes, and as

(Continued on page 18)

—always welcome



— and welcome for three splendid reasons,
especially in these days of soaring costs—
because Calumet gives three big positive helps
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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I know a lot of my little folks received books for Christmas, and as we all are anxious to learn of the new books which are most interesting, I wish you would tell me what books you received and which one interested you most and why, in the next letter you write me. Perhaps you have read a book which others would enjoy reading.

That's the way we all profit in life—by passing the good things around. Not only in books, but sharing with others all we have. It wouldn't be a bit of fun to have toys or pets on a desert island where there was no one to enjoy them with us, but when we can share them with others how much nicer they seem.

Our artist tells me that there are a couple of prizes to be awarded but he was so busy this week that he didn't get time to tell me which ones, so that will have to keep until next week. Affectionately yours—Laddie.

FROM OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. The first time I wrote my letter was not in print. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it

Heigh-Ho!

The wind is chill, the sky is gray
And snow is in the air;
The summer birds have flown away
And all the trees are bare.

But high the logs blaze in the grate
And Zip! the corn grains pop;
We plead that we may stay up late
So that the fun won't stop.

Heigh-Ho! we cry for winter's here
And winter joys you know
Are far the best in all the year
For they mean ice and snow.

And ice and snow mean skate and sled
And snowball battle's din;
And after play a downy bed—
Safe cuddled warm within.

very well. I read the Doo Dads and like them. I live on a 40-acre farm. For pets I have three cats. We have two horses, two cows and about 35 chickens. My name is Avis Smith and I am nine years old and in the 4th grade. The name of my school is Wolcott. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Avis Smith, Blanchard, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I

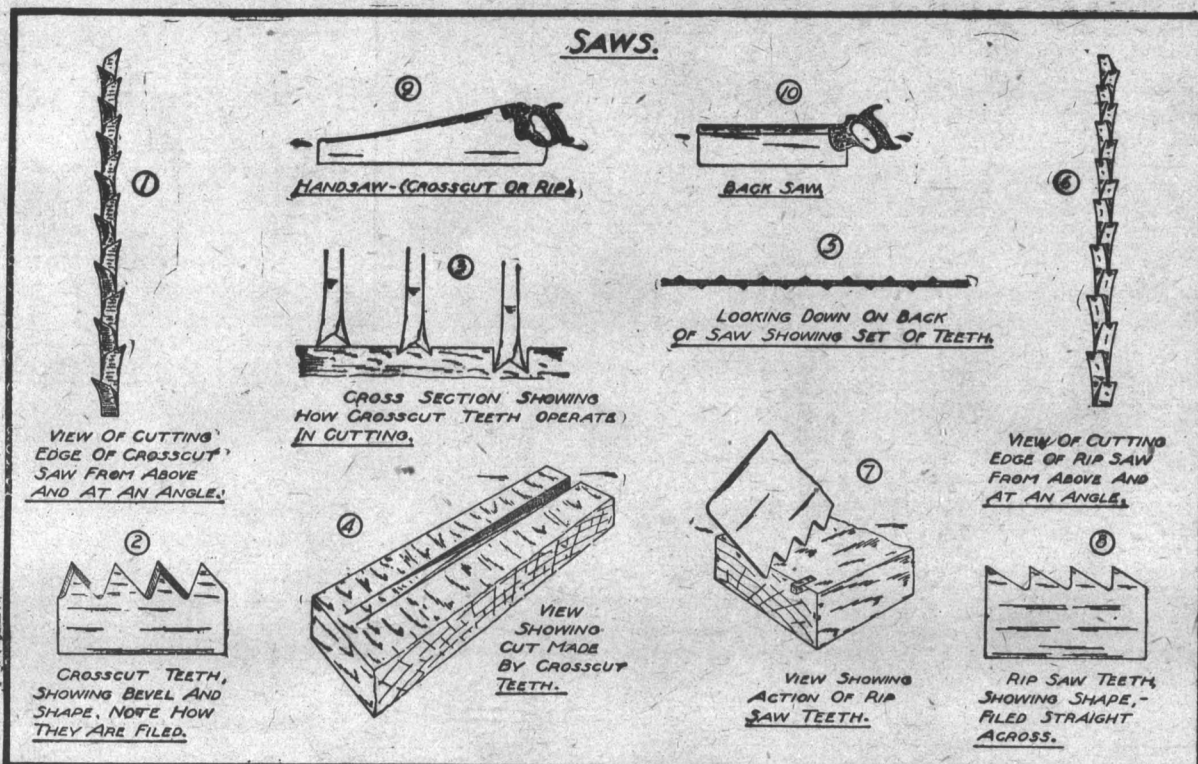
have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the children's page. The Doo Dads are queer little fellows, aren't they? I am 15 years old and in the 8th grade. My teacher is Miss Margaret Beemer. She is a good teacher. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have two horses, six cows and seven calves. We also have a cat and two rabbits. I go to the Edwards school. I will close now, hoping to see my letter in print.—Gladys Burt, West Branch, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Miss Maxson and I like her very much. I go to school all I can. I have been sick two weeks. I hope my letter will escape the waste paper basket. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will answer all the letters I can.—Mary Millman, Augusta.

JUNIOR COOK—CORNMEAL MUSH

Three cups of water; three-quarters teaspoon salt. Put in a two quart can and bring to a boil. Just before the boiling begins, while the bubbles are ready to dance up from the bottom, shake in very slowly: One cup of yellow cornmeal. Stir till smooth and then cook for ten minutes over a slow fire. The success of this cornmeal depends on adding the cornmeal gradually just before the water boils. If done right the mush will be smooth and delicious. Serve at once with cream and brown sugar. This makes a nourishing dish for lunch or supper and is very quickly prepared. This amount serves four large dishes.

Practical Hints for Our Handy Young Folks



ONE of the first things a workman will need in starting construction work is a saw. There are many other cutting tools, it is true, but a saw has a definite use that no other tool can be put to and accomplish the work as well.

Saws are used for cutting many kinds of material, but the ones we shall consider here are those for cutting wood only. They are of two general classes, crosscut and rip. The crosscut is used only for cutting across the grain of wood, and the rip saw for cutting with the grain.

If we have a board several feet long and wish to divide it into several short lengths, we would have to do our cutting across the board, that is, at right angles to the length. The grain in this case would be in the direction of the length of the board, in cutting across the board we would also be cutting across the grain, hence would use the crosscut saw.

If instead of wishing to cut the board into short lengths we wish to divide it into several strips of the same length as the board, our sawing would have to be done from end to end, that is, in the same direction as the grain runs, so we would use the rip saw.

In order to accomplish this different cutting, it is necessary to have teeth of special shapes. In figures 1 and 2 we see the teeth of a crosscut saw from two positions. In figure 1 we are looking down at them,

not straight down, but at an angle. In figure 2 we are looking at them from the side—at right angles to the side of the blade of the saw.

It will be seen from these figures that the edges of the teeth are similar to a knife and when forced across the grain the fibres are cut off. It will also be noticed that the points of the teeth are bent alternately from right to left. Let us see why this is.

If we attempt to cut a piece of wood in two with a knife by moving it back and forth and pressing straight down, soon we will be unable to continue owing to the thicker part of the knife coming in contact with the sides of the cut. It is necessary that some part of the stock be removed to allow passage of the blade. In this case it would be secured by removing stock from the sides, and as this must cause a wide V cut to be made, and cannot be done evenly at best, the method is not satisfactory. In the case of the saw, we have said that the teeth are bent outward from the side of the sawsaw. As the points of the teeth start the cutting, it is evident that the path through the wood will be wider than the saw blade, hence no binding occurs. The bending of the teeth is called setting, figure 5. Note figure 3. The sharp points start cutting first, making a long scoring mark across the grain as in figure 4. As pressure is applied to the saw, it

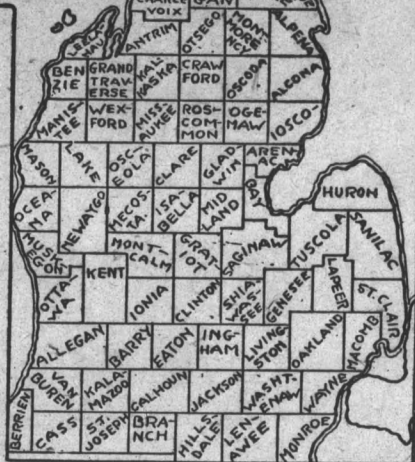
works farther and farther into the wood, the parts broken or cut off are carried out of the cut by the movement of the saw, and a clean, straight cut results.

The rip saw teeth have a different action to perform, so are of a different shape. The rip saw cuts with the grain instead of across it. The cutting action is quite different. The wood is forced out in longer parts. This is noticeable in the case of ripping a board that is not real dry. The waste material comes out in strings, the action of the saw being more on the order of separating the grain—that portion that is in front of the teeth being pushed out. Rip saw teeth are filed straight across—at right angles to the side of the saw. Compare the shapes of the teeth before going any farther—figures two and eight. Examine figure 7 carefully. This shows the cutting action very nicely. A further comparison might be made with the cutting action of a chisel. Study all the figures and you cannot help but get a good understanding of the difference between the operations of the two kinds of saws.

Figure 9 shows a handsaw as generally referred to—it may be crosscut or rip. The saw shown in figure 10 is also handsaw but is always referred to as back saw. It has a metal strip along the back to give stiffness for accurate work. It is shorter than the handsaw.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

GENESEE—The farmers are not doing much besides chores; some are working up wood and a few are teaming. The weather is cold. Roads are in good condition. Several farmers are figuring on filling their ice-houses. Farmers are selling some wood, potatoes, hay and live stock. The Fenton mills were sold last week to Mr. John Black, of Linden, who takes possession the first of the year. Farmers will support the farmer candidate chosen by the legislative committee of Gleaners, Grangers and Farmers Club.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint:—Spring wheat, \$2.46 red, \$2.35, white, \$2.34; corn, \$1.50; oats \$1.10; rye, \$1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$23 to \$26; No. 1 light mixed, \$20 to \$24; beans Pea, \$6.50, red kidney, \$11; potatoes, \$1.85 to \$1.95; onions, \$6.50; cabbage, \$3; cucumbers, \$2; hens, 22; geese, 24; turkeys, 34; butter, creamery, 72 to 75, dairy, 70 to 75; eggs, 70 to 72; sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$10 to \$11; hogs, \$13.50 to \$14; beef steers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; beef cows, \$6 to \$7; veal calves, \$17 to \$18; apples, \$2.25 to \$3.



BAY, (S. E.)—The weather is cold and very little snow. The wheat went into winter looking good and had a good start. Grass fields very short. Farmers all busy. Some are drawing mine rock on the roads. The young men are working in the coal mines and doing other work; the older men can do the farm chores. Not much being sold off now. Some hay to bale yet. Corn mostly all husked and turned out good. The health of the people is good.—J. E. A. The following prices were paid at Bay:—Wheat, \$2.31; corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.56; hay, No. 1 timothy, 22; No. 1 light mixed, 21; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$2.50; cabbage, 4; hens, 21; springers, 21; geese, 22; butter, 70; eggs, 70 to 75; lambs, 17 to 18; hogs, 17 to 18 dressed; beef steers, 10 to 12; beef cows, 9 to 11; veal calves, 19 to 20.

LAPEER, (East)—Weather is very cold this week with some snow and wind. Farmers pressing some hay with price a little better. One of my neighbors sold this week for \$24 clear of the press. It was good hay. Some farmers are preparing to rebuild their barns and other buildings which were destroyed in the storm of Nov. 29. Some of the farmers have contracted for an increased acreage of beets for this year; it seems as if they paid out pretty well this year.—C. A. B. The following prices were paid at Imlay City:—Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 75; rye, \$1.20; hay, \$18 to \$24; rye-straw, \$6; wheat straw, \$6; oat straw, \$5.50; potatoes \$1.10; butter, 62; butterfat, 65; eggs, 68; wool, 60; apples, \$4 bu.; beef steers, \$7 to \$10; beef cows, \$4.50 to \$5.75; veal calves, \$10; sheep, \$3 to \$5; lambs, \$12; hogs, \$13.

MONROE, (N. E.)—We are having very fine winter weather, but no snow, and wheat is beginning to suffer. Farmers are busy doing chores, cutting wood and hauling. Less cattle and practically no hogs nor pigs of any kind carried over. Also some land will be idle next year. Markets are bracing up all the time, except beef and pork, which are hard to move. Farmers ask what is the use of stopping at a farmers' candidate for governor. Why not have a clean-up all along the line? They seem to think it would be good for all concerned.—G. L. S

CALHOUN—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. There is some hay going into town. Wood is in good demand at \$5 per cord. The weather is cold and clear and not much snow. Hogs are bringing a little better price. The following prices were paid in Battle Creek:—Wheat, \$2.40 to \$2.38; oats, 85; rye, \$1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$20; No. 1 light mixed, 28; potatoes, \$2; hens, 25; springers, 25; butter, 60; eggs, 75; lambs, 10 to 15; hogs, 14; beef steers 8 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 10 to 16.—C. E. B.

JACKSON, (S.)—Weather moderate. Roads good. Not much grain being marketed at present. Poor market for beans. Coal scarce; considerable amount of wood being sold. Hay very scarce, marsh hay bringing \$15 per ton; hay in barn selling at \$32. Eggs sold at 85c but not many to be had even at that price. Butterfat, 70c. Good muskrat hides bring \$3, but the farmer boys find it difficult to secure many on account of the ice. Taxes very high.—G. E.

HILLSDALE—The City Delivery Ice Co., of Cleveland, O., is harvesting several thousand tons every day, the biggest day so far being 26,000. The ice is 11-12 inches thick and the best quality ever harvested. The company employs from 200 to 300 men. We are having nice winter weather. Stock is in good condition. Considerable timber is being sold.—H. J. B.

HURON—The following prices were paid at Caseville:—Wheat, \$2.26; oats, 80; rye, \$1.59; hay, No. 1 timothy, 24; No. 1 light mixed 23; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$1.30; onion, 10; hens, 14; ducks, 80; geese, 27; butter, 60; butterfat, 65; eggs, 70; hogs, 16; beef steers, 9; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 17; apples, \$2.50.—C. G.

MASON, (W.)—The days are short and farmer folk are kept busy with chores, getting wood and feed, and the many odd jobs always to be found on a farm. Some feed, hogs and an occasional load of potatoes being marketed. Weather mild.—B. M.

CHARLEVOIX, (S. W.)—Farmers are doing chores and cutting wood; a few are cutting hogs and selling them. The price is fair but the scale is not. The company uses Doyle's rule up to 24 in., as that favors the buyer and above 24 in. they use Scribner's as that favors them some more. We used to pay \$5 per M for sawing at the company's mill; later it was raised to \$8 and on Dec. 23 it was raised to \$15; over 100 per cent. Wages did not go up.—C. M.

MIDLAND, (S.)—A cold wave struck here recently. It keeps the farmers busy doing their chores and sitting by their stoves, also hauling wood and burning. No produce at all going to market. A quantity of corn is in the shock.—J. H. M.

SAGINAW, (S. W.)—We are having fine winter weather. Plenty of ice is being put up at present. A number of farmers are baling hay and finishing husking their corn. Not very much farm produce going to market at present. A number of farms are being sold, farmers moving to town to live.—G. L.

MISSAUKEE—The farmers are getting wood and trying to keep warm as winter is here in all its glory; eight below zero this morning and 10 inches of snow. Mitchell Bros. Co., which has been lumbering here for 20 or 25 years, has finished and is moving out, leaving the land pretty well cleared up.—H. E. N.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers not doing much just now. Paying taxes is the main business at present. Weather is fine for all kinds of work. Ground is frozen hard. There is no sleighing, but the wheeling is fine. Some hay and grain being sold. The health of this community is good at this time.—I. J.

CHIPPEWA, (W.)—Weather somewhat milder; plenty snow for good sleighing. Rustling and sawing wood is the order of the day. Some farmers have gone to lumber camps. Some hay now being hauled at fair prices.—J. L. R.

SHIAWASSEE, (S. E.)—Weather is very cold with little snow. Roads are icy. Many ice houses being filled with solid, clear ice, eight and ten inches. Owing to the scarcity of timber in this section not very much wood as logs are being cut. Farmers are depending on coal for fuel. Quite an acreage of fall plowing has been done here this season. Owing to the unsettled market conditions of the prices for the coming season, very few contracts for sugar beet acreage have been signed as yet.—D. H. M.

ALLEGAN—We are having a spell of very moderate weather. About three inches of snow and the roads in perfect condition for wheeling. Nothing much doing among the farmers except chores. Not much produce moving, except a little rye. About 2,000 new members were secured for the Allegan County Farm Bureau in the recent drive.—W. F.

INGHAM—Steady cold winter weather with very little snow. Chores about all that is being done. Some little stock being sold. A few are getting out logs for a portable mill to saw for farmers. Some are planning to burn some. The new condensed milk factory for Mason has commenced and expects to be ready by the first of April. Over 4,000 cows are promised by farmers to furnish milk.—C. I. M.

MANISTEE, (W.)—The farmers are hauling hay, cutting wood and doing work around farms. Weather cool, snowy and blustery. Soil frozen. Not much of a crop at present. Auction sales in progress. I am confident that farmers are holding their beans and potatoes for higher prices. Potatoes are now \$1.50 a bushel and beans have advanced lately. Farmers are not building much or buying except at auction sales.—H. A.

MANISTEE, (N.)—Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Some are hauling a few logs; others are hauling wood to town. Weather is milder and the snow is going fast. Some potatoes are going to market these days as they have raised a little. Another auction sale in the near future. Some road-building and some logging, but not much. Some hogs and cattle being sold. One neighbor sold a hog that weighed 735 pounds.—C. S.



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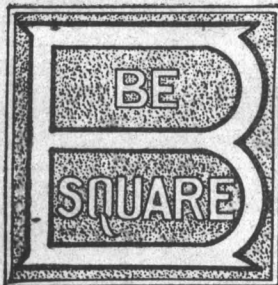
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Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JEST THINKIN'

IT MAY seem strange to readers of these articles that on the day this is written, Jan. 1, 1920, the beginning of the new year, your Uncle Rube should be thinkin' of death, an' funerals, an' flowers. You perhaps wonder why such thoughts should come on a day when everyone is shoutin' "Happy New Year," an' joy is everywhere. Well, listen to me now:

We can not think of life without thinkin' of death. The two thoughts are inseparable.

But in life how seldom do we think of givin' flowers. It is only when Death steps in an' some poor soul has passed to that bourne from whence there is no returning, that flowers enter into our consideration. Then we vie with each other to see who can bring the sweetest blossoms, the most elegant wreaths, broken wheels, an' beautiful pillows, suggestin' rest.

An' what is all this to the one, who, perhaps, has never had a flower given durin' the troublous life he or she may have lived? An' there are so many kinds of flowers, an' so many ways of givin' em!

Death is not such a terrible thing. Life, with all its cares, responsibilities, disappointments, doubts, an' fears, is a more terrible thing; an' yet life has to be lived only one day at a time. What we need to make life beautiful to all about us, an' with us, is flowers.

The dead do not require flowers—provided they have had them during life. But the livin'—the beatin' human hearts that laugh an' weep—require flowers an' they need 'em now.

An' what is all this to the one, who, give? No expensive ones are needed, that is sure; just kind words, a friendly handshake, a hearty "hello," with a little slap on the shoulder, is worth more to the man a feelin' blue, than

all the blossoms, wreaths an' pillows that could be piled onto his coffin, tho they cost thousands of dollars.

Flowers, you say, make death less terrible, an' funerals less gloomy. That may be true; is true, of course. But if that is true of death, how much more true is it of life. At a funeral, the principal actor—the one in the casket, realizes nothin', sees no flowers, senses none of their sweetness, an' receives no benefit. But to this same person, flowers given durin' life might have meant everything.

So, dear friends, if we have flowers to give, let us give them now; now, when our friends an' those who need them, can enjoy them; give them freely an' with a lavish hand; for, in givin' them to others they will come back to us a thousandfold.

Let us speak no unkind word to a fellow being. We can not know the heart that is beating, even beneath the tattered coat or simple, homely dress—the human heart is unfathomable, an' oftentimes a kind word once spoken, brings sunshine out of gloom, joy out of sadness, an' changes the whole world to some lonely, homesick sufferin' soul. This is why the thoughts of death, funerals an' flowers come at this time.

It jest happened to occur to me that we are gettin' the notion that funerals are about the only time when flowers are appropriate. They are always in style an' the time to give them is NOW. An' please remember that smiles, kind deeds, cheering words, an' friendly acts, are flowers.

So, let us include in our New Year resolutions this resolution: We will be a little more considerate of others, a little more kind an' a little more forgivin' than ever before—an' will try an' make as many people happy as lies in our power to do.

A Happy New Year to all. Cordially yours—Uncle Rube.

The Use of Green Bone as Poultry Food

By R. B. RUSHING

THERE is no time in the year when fowls need as much intelligent care as at this time—midwinter. They are wholly dependent upon their owner or attendant for food. The ground is covered with snow much of the time, and it is impossible for them to get the food that is supplied by nature at other seasons of the year.

In order to get the best results the condition should be made as near the conditions as the summer season as possible. Now only should the fowls be comfortably housed, but great care should be taken to provide the different foods or their equivalents that nature provides during the warm season. When at liberty in the summer time a hen's daily ration is made up of grains, seeds, green stuff, insects and worms. It is a noteworthy fact that a hen when at liberty will leave any other feed, no matter how tempting it may be, to chase after an insect or gobbie up a big juicy worm. Throw down a handful of any kind of grain and a few pieces of meat, and the meat is always the first to be eaten. A flock of hens will ravenously devour a mouse if the little rodent is so unfortunate as to get in their clutches.

There is a reason for all this. Man will load up on pie and pudding and other things simply because they are pleasing to the taste, but I have always had my doubts as to whether the hen really has the same sense of taste at all. If she had, she would not be in such a hurry to swallow her food. The truth of the matter is, the hen is a creature controlled perhaps entirely by animal instinct, and instead of seeking food to satisfy her sense of taste, she seeks to satisfy the necessities and cravings of nature.

Yes, it is natural for hens to lay some eggs, but in order to produce an egg she must have food that will supply the constituents of which the egg is composed. These are found in a greater or less degree in the grains and vegetable foods, but practical experience has thoroughly established the fact that fresh cut green bone is among the best food for laying hens, containing as it

does, more nearly all the elements that enter into the composition of the egg.

Being strong in protein, green bone serves the double purpose of furnishing egg material and also supplying material for the building up of the tissues and organs of the body which are constantly wasting away from use. This can only be done by the protein in the food, and no other food can take the place of green bone for this.

There is no one food, however, that can be fed exclusively with profit. A variety is necessary. At this season the poultryman is feeding for eggs (or at least should be,) and it is money in his pocket to select foods that will best serve his purpose. The real value of the foodstuffs depends largely upon the amount of protein and fat they contain, when feeding for eggs, as protein enters so largely into the composition of the egg.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

(Continued from page 15)

well as stamp and other taxes, and until the world returns to its normal industrial condition all these taxes will continue.

Hastily laid taxes are usually inequitably placed, and the present tax laws of the national government furnish numerous examples. Many things are inadequately taxed, many other things are taxed too high to furnish revenue, some taxes ruin business, while others increase the profits.

In Michigan's country districts state, county and local taxes are paid at one time, and acknowledged on one receipt. Today no woman can tell just how much taxes she is paying, because some of these taxes are direct and some indirect. For example, taxes on incomes and land values are direct; they cannot be shifted; the indirect tariff taxes are first paid by the importer, who adds the tax to the price charged the wholesaler, who in turn adds the tax when he bills the goods to the retailer. Then the retailer considers the tax a charge against the goods and adds it to price charged the consumer.

(To be continued)

Live Stock Market Booms, Then Slumps

LIVE STOCK shippers have been pleased the last few days because of a firming up in the live stock market in Chicago, Buffalo and Detroit and other centers. One of the notable features in the live stock news in the rise in the hog market Chicago of 35 cents in one day. Crop reporters say that better prices are being given. But big receipts have caused a slump temporarily. Quotations follow:

DETROIT—Cattle: market steady; best heavy steers, \$12 to \$12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50 to \$11; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50 to \$10; handy light butchers, \$8.50 to \$9; light butchers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; best cows, \$9 to \$10; butcher cows, \$7.50 to \$8.50; cutters, \$6; canners, \$5.50 to \$5.75; best heavy bulls, \$10; bologna bulls, \$8 to \$9; stock bulls, \$7 to \$7.50 milkers and springers, \$60 to \$135. Veal calves: market strong to good; common, dull; best steady; best, \$22 to \$23; others, \$10 to \$20. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, \$18 to \$18.50; fair lambs, \$16 to \$16.75 light to common lambs, \$12 to \$15; fair to good sheep, \$9.50 to \$10; culls and common, \$4 to \$8. Hogs: market strong, all grades, \$15.25. grades \$15.25.

CHICAGO—Hogs: active, 25 to 35c higher; bulk, \$14.95 to \$15.15; top, \$15.25; heavy, \$14.95 to \$15.15; medium, \$15 to \$15.25; light, \$14.90 to \$15.

Detroit Produce Market is Reported Firm

Nearly all kinds of produce are firm in Detroit markets and some are quoted higher. Onions are higher. Poultry is in active demand and receipts are not large. There is little activity in the fruit market and apples are dull. Cranberries have declined with the close of the holiday season. Quotations follow:

Cranberries—Cape Cod, \$10.00 and \$10.50 per bbl; boxes of one-half-bbl, \$5 and \$5.50.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$3.25 and \$3.50; Spy, \$3.25 and \$3.50; Baldwin, \$3.00 and \$3.25; Greening, \$3.00 and \$3.25 per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 15c per lb.

Cauliflower—\$2.50 to \$2.75 per case.

Honey—White comb, 32 and 35c per pound.

Potatoes—\$5.75 and \$6.00 per 150-lb. sack.

Celery—Kalamazoo, 50 to 75c per bunch.

Onions—Indiana, \$5.75 to \$6.25 per 100-lb sack.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$80 to \$100 per ton.

Tomatoes—Six basket carrier, repacked, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 18 to 19c; heavy, 17 and 18c per lb.

Club Work Made Three Nebraska Farm Boys

(Continued from page 4)
always been good pals. His father has now taken him in as partner in the raising of purebred pigs. Walter has shown the possession of the knowledge and ability valued in business.

Another Father's Partner

Norval Clark bought a purebred Poland China sow when he became a pig club member. His father had always raised pigs, but they were just pigs and not purebreds. Norval's herd increased until in September, 1919, he had a herd large enough and good enough to produce prize winners to send to the Sioux City fair. His junior boar won first place in the junior classes at the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, and fourth place in the open classes. He competed with the best animals from 12 states. Norval's experience has convinced his father of the value to the farmer of purebred stock. He and his son, also, entered into a partnership last fall. They plan to raise purebreds and purebreds only in the future.

Peter Pratt, the third in the judging trio, has raised good stock since he went into club work, and his father, like many others whose sons have taken up club work, has learned through him the value of better stock to the farm and the value to himself and the home place of his boy's fresh interest and the knowledge of scientific farming he has acquired through the club.

15; light lights, \$14.50 to \$15; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$14.40 to \$14.85; packing sows, rough, \$13.75 to \$14.40; pigs, \$13.75 to \$14.75. Cattle: strong; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$18.75 to \$20; medium and good, \$11 to \$18.75; common, \$8.75 to \$11; light weight good and choice, \$13.50 to \$19.25; common and medium, \$8 to \$13.50; butcher cattle: heifers, \$6.75 to \$14.75 cows, \$6.60 to \$13.50; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.60; veal calves, \$15 to \$17.25; feeder steers, \$7.50 to \$12.50 stocker steers, \$6.50 to 10.50. Sheep: lambs, \$16.20 to \$18.90; culls and common, \$12.50 to \$15.75; ewes, medium and good, \$8.50 to \$11; culls and common, \$5 to \$8.25.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: steady to 25c higher; prime steers, 16.50 to \$17 shipping steers, \$15.50 to \$16; butchers, \$10 to \$15.50; yearlings, \$14 to \$15.50; heifers, \$6 to \$11.50; cows, \$4.50 to \$10.75; bulls, \$6.50 to \$10.50; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$10.25; fresh cows and springers, \$55 to \$175. Calves: 50c higher, \$6 to \$23. Hogs: 25 to 50c higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, \$15.50 to \$15.75; light, do and mixed pigs, \$15.75 to \$16; roughs, \$13 to \$13.50; stags, \$10 to \$12. Sheep and lambs: strong, 25 to 50c higher; lambs, \$11 to \$19.50; yearlings, \$10 to \$16; wethers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; ewes \$4 to \$10.50; mixed sheep, \$11 to \$11.50.

Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 25 and 26c; choice, 23 and 24c per lb.

Nut Meats—Almonds 65c; walnuts 85c; pecans, \$1.25 per lb.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, crates, \$3.00 and \$3.25.

Lettuce—Iceberg, \$4 and \$4.25 per crate; hothouse, 26 and 27c per lb.; Florida, hampers, \$2 and \$2.25.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 55 and 58c; chickens, 30 and 35c; ducks, 42 and 43c; geese, 32 and 34c per lb.

Nuts—Peanuts, fancy roasted, 16c; Jumbo, 40c; Tarracona almonds, 35c; paper shell almonds, 38 and 40c; hard shell almonds, 30c; Brazil, 28 and 30c; filberts, 30c; pecans, 23 and 28c; Chile walnuts, mixed, 33 and 38c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 32 and 34c; Leghorns, 28 and 29c; hens, 32 and 34c; small hens, 26 and 27c; roosters, 20 and 22c; young geese, 31 and 33c; ducks, 38 and 40c; turkeys, 52 and 54c.

Cucumbers, hothouse, \$4 per doz; garlic, 50 and 60c per lb; radishes, 40c per doz; green peppers, bulk, \$5 and \$5.50 per large crate; parsley, 50 and 60c per doz; carrots, \$2 and \$2.25 per bushel; turnips, \$2.75 and \$3 per bu; beets, \$2 and \$2.25 per bu.

The leaders in the boys' and girls' club work do not want to keep boys in the country who are better fitted to do some other work than they are to carry on farming operations, but they aim to put the advantages of farm life in the limelight so they won't be overlooked. The main objects the organization strives for is to teach the boys and girls better farming and home making methods, to enable them to make money of their own, to make an interesting game by competitions of farm and home work, and to give its members social good times.

It Does

At poisoned booze
The world can scoff
It makes it easy
Swearing off.

His Record

"Uncle Rippey over there seems to be an exceptionally bright old man," said the spectacled guest. "Eh-yah!" replied the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "He is eighty nine years old but his mind is as clear as a bell. I'll betcha there ain't been an important law passed by the government since anybody around here can remember that Uncle Rippey hasn't declared unconstitutional."

Haul Now—Pay Later

In order to insure delivery of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia, and "U-S" Potash—Order Now.

To make it convenient for you to do this—

We will postpone all payments on shipments of these products made during the months of January and February.

These shipments will be billed April 1st, 1920, with the usual terms of net cash by July 1st, 1920, or 3% discount if paid by April 10th, 1920.

We urge early ordering because we know that when spring comes orders will be sent us in such tremendous quantities it will be difficult to make shipments. Your shipment will be on your farm when you need it if you order NOW—if you delay you take the chance of being delayed.

Another Special Offer

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

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

SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.



---they ALL say so.

Ashley, Mich., Dec. 30, 1919.

Michigan Business Farming,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen:

You may continue our ad in your paper.

Michigan Business Farming is sure a great paper to get results from livestock advertising.

Yours truly,

C. E. DAVIS & SON.

BULL DOG a new and better STUMP PULLER

All steel machine. New design. Stronger, easier, quicker. Pulls any stump which can be pulled with best 7/8 inch steel cable. Frame one solid casting. No joints or bolts. Tubular construction. Steeldrum. Specially hardened teeth. High and low speed pawls. Reverse safety pawl. Cables, blocks and take-up extra strong. High wheels. Handle for easy moving. Guaranteed for three years.

BOTH HAND AND HORSE POWER

Pick the machine that suits your needs. Hand machine develops 30 or 60 tons. Horse machine, 60 or 90 tons. Hand machine weighs 175 lbs. Horse machine, 350 lbs.

Sold on a straight cash basis. No agent's discounts, no special offers. Every dollar of price represents a dollar's worth of value.

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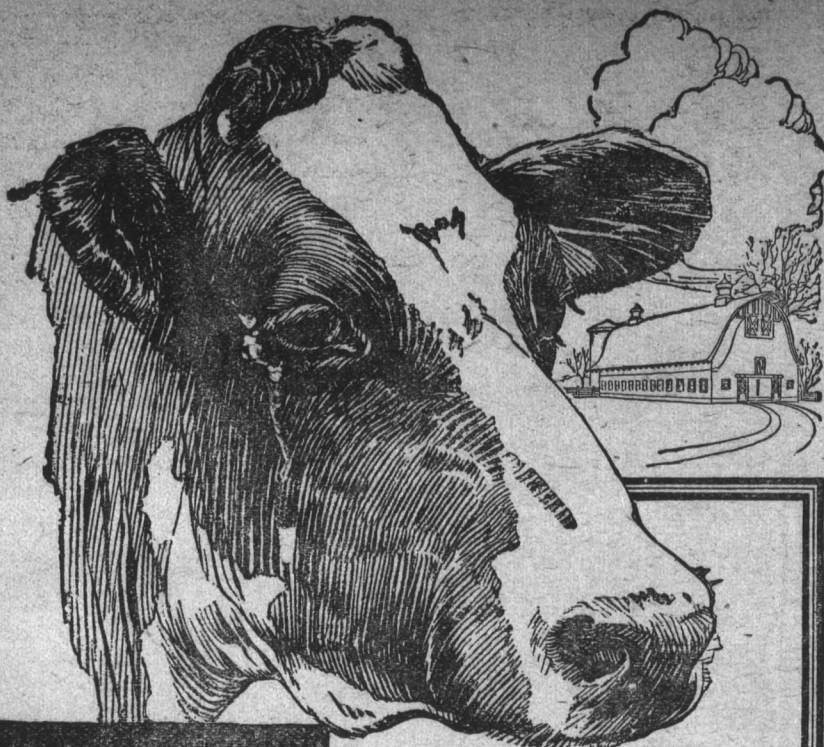
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Would a Bigger Milk Check Be Acceptable?

All you need do is to pay closer attention to cow health. A big milk yield is a genuine health certificate; if the quantity falls off the chances are the cow is suffering from some impairment of her digestive or genital organs—the starting point of nearly all cow ailments.

This Holstein holds the **WORLD'S BUTTER RECORD**, 1504 lbs. butter in a year. Perfect health made her record possible.

KOW-KURE is a cow medicine designed to act directly on these vital organs. There is nothing "just as good" for the treatment or prevention of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. For more than a quarter-century it has been used in the most successful dairies. Feed dealers and druggists sell **KOW-KURE**—in 60c and \$1.20 packages. Send for free treatise.

"THE HOME COW DOCTOR."

It gives full instructions on treating cow diseases—should be in every farm library.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



What the Neighbors Say

(Continued from page 12)

WANTS CAMPBELL GOVERNOR

I am enclosing coupon clipped from M. B. F. and have placed an X after Milo D. Campbell's name as my choice for governor of Michigan.

If M. Campbell allows his name to go before the primaries there is many a reason why the voters of this state should see to it that he is nominated, not alone because he is a farmer, but because he is the right type of man, speaking from every angle, to hold the office of governor of Michigan.

Michigan wants a level-headed, intelligent, broad-minded business man, one with plenty of practical knowledge of governmental needs, how to practice them, etc., and thru the number of years that I have known Mr. Campbell, I have become thoroughly convinced that he is the man to vote for and to work for at this time.

No candidate with a cleaner record could be mentioned, and certainly when we take into consideration everything Mr. Campbell has done, both at home and in Washington, he has already proven himself a good and true friend to his fellow farmers.

Mr. Campbell has raised objections to farm organizations affiliating with the National Labor Federation, not because he objects to organized labor but because he believes—as every farmer should believe and feel—that farmers are business men, manufacturers and producers.

There are so many good points in favor of Milo D. Campbell for the Republican nominee for governor that it would take quite a considerable space in your paper to print, but there is plenty of time to quote more after he decides to become a candidate, which I trust he may.

My advice to all voters is this: make a careful study of Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, before you cast your votes—and I doubt not but that we will have the right man selected after the primary vote is counted.—Charles Evans, Northville, Mich.

SOME FACTS ON THE SUGAR BEET SITUATION

Your article relating to sugar beets is a good presentation of what the farmer asks for his 1920 beets. This should, I believe, be followed by a very strong article setting forth the facts as to just why and the reasonableness of this price. First, it should be shown that the one dollar per ton advance was not a fair deal and since beets on the average test from 12 to 22 lbs. sugar a contract based on 12 per cent. beets is unfair. We should be presented something like this even if beets did not produce over 12 per cent. sugar and sugar should go to 20 cents per lb., on what beets were raised in Michigan this year, 1,250,000 tons, the manufacturers would run ahead of the farmers' share \$6,750,000; this discrepancy only amounts to 20 cents advance in sugar per ton on 12 per cent. beets but is a very important thing in case sugar stays above 9 cents per lb. Then if beets should average 15 per cent. sugar (on good authority the manufacturers averaged to get 16 per cent. out last year) this would make the companies a neat sum of \$9,750,000 more with sugar at the present price of 13 cents or \$4,250,000 more still if sugar should go to 20 cents or a grand total of \$20,750,000 of which the farmer is entitled to one-half or \$10,375,000.

It should also be shown that the farmers should be urged to stand squarely behind their organization and committee which has been organized and which will be incorporated under the state laws and the directors of which are capable men, big farmers of means, some of whom were educated and graduated as lawyers. The secretary and treasurer being a very careful and conservative man and the position of the president, being held by head of the state Grange and a live wire. The Michigan Beet Growers' Association present a lineup of men that will merit the support of every beet grower in Michigan. It is proposed that (which is now being done) the entire state be organized into locals having their own officers and loca-

tions where most convenient and that every member pay a membership fee of a dollar, and a cent a ton on the beets he raises as dues every year thereafter and that one fourth of this money stay in the hands of the locals to meet their expenses and 3-4 to the state organization to operate on.

It should be shown that no radical measures will be resorted to; that every action will be based upon reason and common sense and for the best interests of the entire beet sugar business in general in which the farmer, manufacturer and the consuming public are all concerned in more ways than one. It should be shown that the farmer spends his money in Michigan and locally and should be entitled to what is coming to him as a general good for business and to promote the production of sugar of which we face a shortage for several years to come. France having lost 145 of her 206 factories during the war, Germany, Austria, and Russia having starved people on their hands will have to plant their land to grain to raise bread, all of which will show that sugar production must be promoted in the U. S. to meet the demand which is on the increase instead of the decrease, consumption having increased to around 100 pounds per capita in the states.

Farmers that have already signed contracts for 1920 should be urged to request that they be held up pending approval of the Association, the care of which has been hampered with on account of the holiday season and some of the manufacturers being out of the states.—C. E. Ackerman, Durand, Mich.

We are glad to add this information to our present knowledge of the world's sugar situation. If you will refer to the Dec. 20th issue of M. B. F., you will note that the merits of the farmers' claims for a fairer share of the consumer's dollar were thoroughly discussed.—Editor.

A PRACTICAL FARMER FOR GOVERNOR—WHY NOT?

The time is drawing near when the people will be called upon to select and elect, from their numbers the man who will be made responsible for the execution of the laws of the state—a very responsible position and the incumbent should be selected with much care.

The great importance of agriculture in the state's prosperity, it being the foundation upon which rests the material welfare of the people—all wealth to be derived, primarily from the soil—it would seem that the farming class of Michigan's citizens have not had their just "innings," heretofore, and the various farmers' organizations within the state are united in asking that the next governor of Michigan be chosen from the large class of practical farmers, which contains in its ranks men, ably qualified to fill acceptably the highest office within the gift of the people.

At the recent annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, held in the Senate chamber, a resolution was adopted in accord with the sentiment above expressed. The honorable records of Michigan's governors who were chosen from the farming class of her citizens, give abundant grounds for the assurance that there is "grand timber" for the duties of governor to be found in Michigan farmers.

The writer would desire to present for the people's consideration, the name of an ex-president of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, being also an ex-member of the State Legislature and, at present, serving the state as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. The man referred to is Hon. L. Whitney Watkins, of Manchester, Washtenaw County. Having been interviewed on the subject, Mr. Watkins expressed himself as emphatically opposed to being a seeker after political office, but stated that if it be shown to be the general desire of the people that he serve them in the capacity of governor, he will give to the duties thereof "the best there is in him."

The spirit of extravagance and unrest, so prominent in these days, calls for a steady hand at the helm.

Statesmanship is the demand of the times and no "hybrid" is called for and no reflection is intended on those gentlemen who have but exercised a citizen's right by "throwing their cap in to the ring."—J. T. Daniels, Ex-President of the State Ass'n. of Farmers' Clubs.

BE AN EXPERT

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

Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the **SWEENEY SYSTEM** of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

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

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

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

FOR BEST NET RESULTS

SHIP TO
CULOTTA & JULL
Enough Said Detroit, Mich.

MOLASSES Richest Feed Lowest Cost
Write for Special Price
CHICAGO MOLASSES COMPANY, 1131 East 77th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Making Cows Pay More

It is an easy matter to do this by proper feeding. Farmers are learning of the value of

"MORMILK" DAIRY FEED

and every day this healthful—more milk producing feed is fed to more cows. The cost is credited to investment. Cows show more contentment, are healthier. The milk is richer and of greater quantity. A dealer near you sells "Mormilk," but if you do not know who he is, then write for full details. Worth your time to do this. Interstate Feed Association, Toledo, Ohio.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

Contagious Abortion

Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee. Aborne Laboratory Section F Lancaster, Wis.



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FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

CAN'T FLOOD NEIGHBORS

Dear Sirs—I'd like to find out whether or not a neighbor has the right to ditch his land so that my land will be flooded. He has been working on this ditch for two weeks or more. I'd like to find out what I could do, or has he the right to do so without notifying me?—A Reader, Montmorency Co.

An upper proprietor has no right to ditch his land down to his neighbors and cast the water upon him in any greater quantity and in any different manner than would come in a state of nature. One who gathers the water from his own premises by ditches or furrows and casts them upon his neighbor's land is liable for all of the damage caused thereby. The lower owner may have an injunction to restrain a threatened injury.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HOW TO DRAW UP NOTES

Dear Sirs:—Will you please tell me either thru M. B. F. or by letter how to draw up a note for ten years, principal and interest to be paid back in ten equal yearly payments? For example: A loans B \$100 for ten years to be paid back with interest at 5 per cent in ten equal payments or \$12.75 each year. After the members of a co-operative association have agreed by a unanimous vote at a regularly called meeting to do a certain thing, can the board of directors do otherwise? Suppose that the motion and vote were purposely left out of the minutes of said meeting could the members ask that it be replaced on the records and their motion complied with? Thanking you for these favors.—N. V., Antrim County.

Either make ten notes payable each year after date, with interest payable annually at 5 per cent or use the following form:

\$100. Homeville, Oct. 13, 1919.

For value received I promise to pay John Jones, on order, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, payable ten dollars annually after date, until the full sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is paid, together with interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually, upon all sums remaining unpaid, all payable at the First National Bank of Homeville, Michigan.

JOHN BROWN.

Your letter does not state what the directors "unanimously" agreed to do. There are some things they might bind the corporation by unanimous agreement. However, the management of a corporation is in the hands of a board of directors who have practically the entire control. One of our books on corporations has the following to say about stockholders in a corporation: "The functions of stockholders are exceedingly limited. The theory of a corporation is that the stockholders shall have all of their profits, but shall turn over the complete management of the enterprise to their representatives and agents called directors. Accordingly there is little for the stockholder to do beyond electing directors, making by-laws, increasing or decreasing the capital stock, authorizing amendments to the charter and dissolving the corporation."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Hot Water Treatment of Wheat Seed

Treated grain can be sown as soon as dry enough to run freely through the drill. Owing to the swollen condition of the kernels the drill should be open inside enough to sow the proper amount of seed to the acre. Several demonstrators found it convenient to use the oat side of the drill. The seed may be treated any length of time before seeding. Testing the seed for germination affords a chance to increase the rate of seeding if germination is low.

If a central treating station, with more elaborate apparatus is desired, the following equipment, such as was used in Indiana last year is suggested.

1. A supply of live steam.
2. Two large vats, about 5 feet long, 40 inches wide, and 4 feet deep, one for hot water at 120 degrees F., and the other at 129 degrees F.
3. Steam pipe coils or merely sections of perforated pipes to be placed on the bottom of the vats for heating and maintaining the water at the desired temperature.
4. A drum, wooden or iron framed, about 4 1-2 feet long by 2 feet in diameter, lined on the inside of or galvanized iron or zinc sheeting,

FACTS ABOUT JOINT DEED

All real estate we have is jointly deeded to husband and wife also all money in the bank is put in jointly. We also have about \$2,500 or \$3,000 worth of personal property. What I would like to know is in case of husband's death could his relatives get any of the property or not? There are no children, our banker tells us that the wife can hold personal property to the amount of \$3,000. Answer through the columns of your paper. Yours truly—A Subscriber.

All real estate held in the name of husband and wife will go to the survivor upon the death of either without probate or other proceedings. The money in the bank in account payable to either and to the survivor will go to the survivor without further proceedings than to establish the fact of the death of one. If the personal property is owned jointly one half will belong to the survivor and the balance belongs to the estate of the deceased. The personal property, if it does not exceed \$3,000 will be assigned to the widow. This law may be changed at any session of the legislature to increase or decrease the amount. It is better that a man should make a will bequeathing the personal to his wife so that whatever the law she would get it. The personal may be transferred to a third person by bill of sale and that person transfer back by bill of sale to them as "husband and wife and to the survivor" and in that case no probate would be needed.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PAY TAXES, THOUGH "BROKE"

I paid my taxes Saturday before I found I had been assessed in another school district from which I've always been assessed. This change gives me at least \$15 additional school tax as they raised more money than usual this year. The supervisor died this fall and the new man who fills this vacancy says he just copied the assessment roll. Now I was wondering what could be done about it as I can ill afford to pay more than is justly mine to pay. Sincerely yours, —W. J. M., Otsego County.

If you were lawfully transferred from one school district to another and the assessment was lawfully made by the proper officers you will have to pay the additional tax as the law does not recognize one's ability to pay in levying taxes. It is not an unusual thing for every one to find that their taxes are much higher this year.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PRICE SET FOR SUGAR

Sirs—Would you please tell me if the government has a price set for sugar at 11 cents per pound, and if our grocers have a right to sell for more than 11 cents?—R. E. N.

I am under the impression that the government has indicated what would be considered a fair price to the refiner. I do not call to mind whether the wholesaler and retailer have had a price fixed to them or not. I believe the grocer has a right to ask more than 11c.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



Bring In or Ship In—A Square Deal Either Way!

We like trappers to bring in their furs to us, to see the great Taylor establishment, and to watch how we handle their furs at every step. But most furs coming to Taylor are in the form of shipments. The trapper who ships knows he will get the same square deal as the trapper who brings his furs in. Raccoon, skunk, opossum, mink and all furs bring you the highest prices on the market when you ship to Taylor! Mark your bundle to Taylor today!

Taylor
INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE
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The Taylor shipper gets fair treatment and satisfactory returns every time! More than a million trappers have found that out in the last 49 years. This is why Taylor does more business direct with trappers than any other fur house in America. "You can't go wrong when you ship to Taylor."

Highest Grading

Taylor graders are experts who have had a life-long experience at the business; they know every fur from every locality. They know how to get the most value out of a pelt; and their instructions are to grade every pelt as high as possible. This grading is absolutely dependable; Taylor insures your getting largest returns for your furs!

Prompt Returns

Every day is pay day at Taylor's. You don't want to wait for your money. By efficient handling of furs, we are able to mail you back your check the same day your bundle is opened. Six St. Louis banks vouch for our reliability. Ask any old timer about Taylor. To turn furs into most cash quickly, ship to Taylor.

Ship to TAYLOR Today!

321
F. C. Taylor Fur Co. Fur Exchange Building St. Louis, Mo.
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---poultry breeders!

Start your advertising NOW, whether you have anything to sell right now or not, get your advertising in these pages

WHERE YOU KNOW IT WILL PAY

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

for special rates or better still send copy, we will put it in type and quote you for 18, 26, or 52 times.



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(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 18, 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!

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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. 18, Shorthorns, Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

MAPLE PLANE HOLSTEINS

Five Bull Calves, one from 30 lb. 5 yr. old cow, one from 28 lb. cow; one from 27 lb. cow; one from a 20 lb. two yr. old heifer and one from an 18 lb. three yr. old whose three nearest dams average 29 lbs. The Sire of these calves is a better than 30 lb. bull.

GUY WAKEFIELD, Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

Prices \$300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
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MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy yearly-milking-good-but-ter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest bred long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it. Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

HATCH HERD

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YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

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

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 Lundie 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 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

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 Pot. Prices very reasonable.

AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YPSILAND KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDEN'S 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.

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 NISLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Sired by PLINT 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 38 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 De Kol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.

BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

LONG DISTANCE

HOLSTEIN CALVES OF EITHER SEX

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

A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES ONE BORN SEPT.

8. One born Nov. 2 whose dam at age of 7 years and 30 days after calving has a record of 20.53 butter, 469.9 milk in 7 days, at 3 milkings a day.

VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED

bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.

TRACY F. GRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

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. 125390, his dam having a record of 22 lbs. in 7 days and 81.27 lbs. in 30 days at 2 yrs. old.

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WHEN IN NEED OF A RIGHT GOOD

registered Holstein Bull old enough for service come and see or write. Herd free from abortion.

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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 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. I also have a grandson of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE from a great 23 lb. dam ready for service.

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FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE

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

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.

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E. N. BallCows and Sheep
Felix WittHorses and Swine

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write you: 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.

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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.

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FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
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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.

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REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD. We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.

STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

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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.

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

HEREFORDS JUST PURCHASED 3 NEW HERDS. — NOW have 150 head. We offer you anything delectable 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 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWE 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.

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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

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

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

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A few Sow Pigs of Spring farrow. Also Banded Rock Cockerels.

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

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

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POLAND CHINAS 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.

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LARGE TYPE P. C. A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
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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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FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars, April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

LTPC A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES.

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BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS FOR MARCH AND APRIL Thirty farrow. Fall pigs, none better, call or write
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PEACH HILL FARM
Choice Duroc fall boars for sale. Write, or better still, come and see them. Visitors welcome.
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DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY AND BREEDING, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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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.

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DUROCS BOTH SEX FOR SALE. LAST OF Mar. and first of April farrow, 1919. Weighing around 175 to 200 lbs., priced from \$50.00 to \$60.00 with pedigree.
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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 C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT,

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DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE winning stock ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT- ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
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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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HYDE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS, 15 SPRING boars for sale. Good ones, sired by Prize winners. Priced right if taken soon. Call or write
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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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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.
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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.
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HAMPSHIRE BRED SOWS AND BOARS both sex. Best of breeding. Call or write
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WHY NOT RAISE HAMPSHIRE?

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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Route No. 4

St. Johns, Michigan.

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.
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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.

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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.
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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. C. Michigan Boy, was the largest hog of all breeds shown. Pigs of this big type, prize winning stock, registered free and shipped C. O. D.
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High grade pure bred UTILITY birds at reasonable prices, we ship on approval. Write us your wants. We offer the following breeds:
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Cockerels and Pullets.
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S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels and Pullets.
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We are booking orders for 1920 delivery of Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks. We can offer several hundred Belgian Hares and Flemish Giants all ages at bargain prices.
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Cockerels and yearling hens, Orpington, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish, Minorcas, Campines. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

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Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
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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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S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS from good laying hens. Price \$3.50.
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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 ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE ONES at \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Also Duroc boar ready for service at \$40.00.
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WHITE ROCKS. BEST EXHIBITION LAYING blood in the country. Hens and Cockerels, \$3 to \$5 RICHARD B. GRETTON, Mason, Mich.

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

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ANCONA COCKERELS FOR SALE \$2 EACH
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WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND WHITE CHINESE GEES—MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

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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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BABY CHICKS: Pure bred White Leghorns. Brown Leghorns, \$17 per 100. Anconas, \$18 live arrival guaranteed. Order now. Eggs of all breeds. Free catalog. TRIANGLE, Clinton, Mo.

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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

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

KIDS OF MICH. YOU ARE THE FUTURE farmers of the state. I am one of the best sheep breeders in the state. Let's 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 200" 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 HERES, CHOICE STOCK, 3 AND 6 months old, also S. C. Anconas Cockerels. Write for prices, Sheridan Rabbitry, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

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

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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: White Leghorns inspected and certified as heavy producers 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 FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk B, Kalamazoo, Mich.



Scotch Collie Puppies

For ten days only I will sell thoroughbred Collie puppies for fifteen dollars, either males or spayed females; natural heel drivers, bred from trained stock. Send check in first letter; all puppies guaranteed. Order today or you will be too late. Two thoroughbred trained dogs, first check of \$25.00 gets one.

Dr. EWALT'S COLLIE FARMS,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

The Michigan Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n

will hold their

ANNUAL SALE

On January 16, 1920, at 1 P. M.
at the M. A. C. in East Lansing.

48 HEAD

30 FEMALES - - - - 18 BULLS

Send for Catalog

ANDY ADAMS, Auctioneer W. W. KNAPP, Sale Mgr.

160 Hens 1500 Eggs

LAST winter eggs sold as high as \$1.00 a dozen. I predict that this winter eggs will go even higher. This is my judgment as America's foremost poultry expert. Poultry raisers are going to reap tremendous profits. You, too, can make sure of a big egg yield by giving your hens a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic. This product has already been tried, tested and proven by 400,000 chicken raisers. It has stood the test of years and is acknowledged the best and most successful egg producer on the market today. Every day that you don't use it means that you are losing money. Start with a few cents' worth of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic. Act now!



Got 117 Eggs Instead of 3

That's the experience of one enthusiastic poultry raiser who wrote me. Read the wonderful testimonials printed below and remember they are just a few out of thousands.

160 Hens—1500 Eggs

I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 White Leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs.—MRS. H. M. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

Banker Endorses "More Eggs"

Some time ago I got from you "More Eggs" and it now means MORE EGGS. I am now fully convinced of its utility. I have 14 pullets and 14 hens one year old and the first 10 days of December they laid 11 dozen eggs.—Yours very truly, E. F. FORLAND, President, The Citizens Bank of Ashland, Ore.



8988 Eggs from 125 Hens

Since using the "More Eggs" I have got more eggs than any time I have been in the poultry business, about thirty years. Since the 15th of March to November 16th I have marketed 740 dozen and only have 125 hens.—MRS. W. S. DEARL, Exline, Iowa.

1368 Eggs After 1 Package

Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs". From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs.—A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

FREE

This \$1 Package

I have convinced over 400,000 poultry raisers of the value of my "More Eggs" tonic. If I haven't as yet convinced you, it's merely because you haven't given me the chance. I want to convince you; in fact, am more than anxious that you may know, not from the experience of others alone, but from your own experience, of its great advantage in increasing the egg yield of your hens.

Will you give me the chance to prove to you its great merit? My free offer is made in the sincere hope and with the sole purpose of getting you to give me this very opportunity. I know what your verdict will be when you once try "MORE EGGS"—but my great difficulty is to get you to ACT—to get you to decide NOW that you will give "MORE EGGS" an honest and fair trial. Won't you do this—won't you do it when, in your own interest, I offer you a package FREE, just to show you what I can do for you in making your hens lay more eggs? Why doubt? Why delay? Others are getting more eggs than they ever dreamed of getting; you can do the same, and eggs today, you know, represent real dollars.

How to Get the Free Package

Fill in and mail to me the coupon below. Enclose only \$1.00; the price of one package. I will send you two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS"; one package FREE! Keep the extra package; or, better still, sell it to a poultry friend, so you can get your money back and have your own package for nothing.

**\$1 Package
FREE**

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert
4201 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I enclose \$1.00. You agree to refund \$1.00 if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

Send Coupon!

Just fill in and mail coupon with only one dollar. I will immediately send you two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS," the extra package being FREE! Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Eggs are steadily advancing in price and will reach the \$1.00 per dozen mark long before the middle of winter. Reap the BIG profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Don't let your neighbor get the advantage of you—you, too, can have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest, if you'll only act NOW! Every day's delay means extra egg profits lost. Send the coupon today! Right now!

E. J. Reefer
Backed By a Million Dollars!

Poultry Expert
4201 Reefer Building
Kansas City, Missouri



"A Godsend"

says one user of "More Eggs."

I received your "More Eggs" Tonic and found it was a great Godsend. I was only getting 11 eggs a day, and now I am getting 50 per day.
MYRTLE JOE, Boston, Ky.

400,000

Poultry Raisers Praise "More Eggs"

The few letters printed below voice the sentiment of over 400,000 poultry raisers in all parts of America who have bought, tried and tested my "MORE EGGS" tonic. Their experience is a true sign of what you may expect and can do in increasing your egg yield through the use of "MORE EGGS," the most wonderful egg producer known.

"More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some and had 1½ dozen left.
MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting 5 or 6 eggs a day. April 1st I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal.
EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

\$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December; then just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200 worth of eggs from 44 hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it.
A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 67.

1368 Eggs After One Package

Last fall I bought a package of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs.—A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

1707 Eggs in 21 Days

I read the report of the woman poultry raiser in Waverly, Mo., only ten miles from Dover, getting 1500 eggs from 160 hens in 21 days. I have that record beaten a country block. I have only 135 hens and in 21 days I got 1707 eggs. Beat that if you can. I am feeding "More Eggs" to my hens.
MRS. WILLARD SMITH, Dover, Mo.

858 Eggs in 21 Days—Used Two Boxes of "More Eggs"

I have fed about two packages of your egg tonic to 60 hens and have gotten 858 eggs from Jan. 21 to Feb. 11, and I think that is wonderful.
MRS. ERNEST RUBISON, Republic, Mo.

Gets 35 Eggs Instead of 5

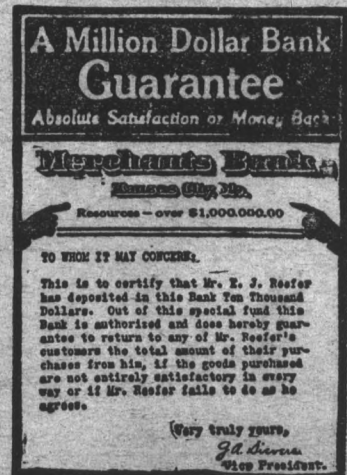
I have used Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic only two weeks and can see a great improvement in my hens. I get from 30 to 35 eggs a day now. Before I started using "More Eggs" Tonic I got 4 or 5 eggs a day.
MRS. W. T. JOHNSON, Box 94, Pelican, La.

Didn't Get an Egg Until Using "More Eggs"

Enclosed find check for \$5.00 to pay for "More Eggs" Tonic. We have 200 hens and have not got an egg for two months until we began to feed your tonic. Please send me your agent's terms. It will sell very well.
JOS. E. McKEE, Norton, Kans.

Results Guaranteed!

Here is the facsimile of the guarantee of a million dollar bank that "More Eggs" will produce results. The Million dollar bank guarantees to refund your money if you are not satisfied. You run no risk.



You, too—

can get more eggs from your hens. Surely, if Reefer's "More Eggs" can bring such wonderful results for 400,000 chicken raisers, all over the country, it can do the same for you. Read the letters—double, yes triple egg production! Don't hesitate. Read my free offer. You take no risk. Results guaranteed. Send the coupon today—at once.