

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"



MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

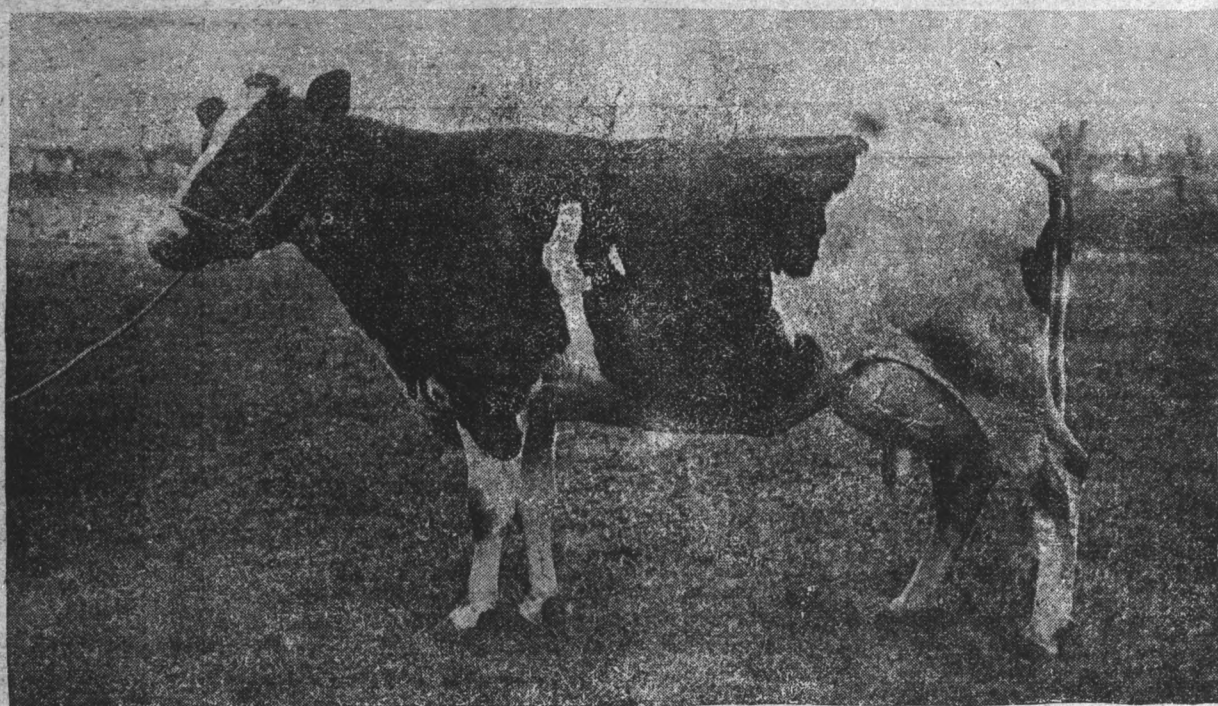
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\$1 FOR ONE YEAR
(3 yrs \$2; 5 yrs \$3)

Live Stock Annual



and

Holstein Cow Brings \$3,250 at East Lansing Sale

High Prices for Michigan Pure-Breds

THE FIRST annual sale of the Michigan Holstein Friesian Ass'n, at East Lansing, Jan. 13th, set new high levels for Michigan pure-breds. College Belle Butter Lass, shown above, consigned to the sale by the Michigan Agricultural College, brought \$3,250, and her breeding and milk and butter record shows she was worth every cent of it. Her yearly record just completed, shows that she produced 1,100 pounds of butter from 2,500 pounds of milk in 365 days. The average of \$824 per head of the 75 cows, bulls and calves that were sold reveals something of the demand that exists for pure-bred stock. Michigan's reputation as a pure-bred live stock state is attracting buyers from other states, and farmers who invest their money in animals of pure strain can be assured of a steady and profitable market for their increase for many years to come.

Breeders' Directory

What Michigan Has Done Toward Eradicating Live Stock Diseases

By H. H. HALLADAY

State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner

THE LAST legislature created the State Department of Animal Industry and abolished what was known as the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission. The duty of this department is to care for the health of approximately 7,500,000 animals which are owned in the state of Michigan. It is estimated that the value of these animals is \$325,900,000, which shows that the responsibility resting upon this Department is no small matter.

The department consists of one commissioner (instead of three, as formerly under the old law) a state veterinarian, assistant state veterinarian, pathologist, two inspectors, one appraiser, and two clerks. The Bureau of Animal Industry are co-operating with the state department of Animal Industry in the eradication of hog cholera and tuberculosis. Under this co-operative plan, the government is furnishing inspectors in the eradication of tuberculosis and hog cholera. The expense of these inspectors is borne by the government. These departments are all working from the office of the state Department of Animal Industry in the Old State Block, Lansing, and, as the records will show, are handling a vast amount of work.

Tuberculosis

During the last year, 26,766 ani-

mals have been tested for tuberculosis, or an increase of approximately fifty-eight per cent over the previous year. Of this number, 1,585 reactors were found and disposed of according to law. Among this lot are several large herds which have never been tested and which showed a large percentage of reactors. A number of herds that showed a moderate percentage of tuberculosis eighteen months ago are now passing clean tests. This is encouraging to breeders, as well as to the officials in charge, showing that we are making progress in the control of this disease.

The state and federal governments have taken up what is known as the accredited herd plan, whereby herds which are known to be free from the disease and which have passed two successful tests are placed on what is known as an accredited list. There are now forty-seven fully accredited herds in this state and 129 which have passed one successful test. The number of herds which are now being handled by the state and federal governments is about three hundred. Many cities are enacting ordinances requiring

the tuberculin test on all cattle which supply milk within their corporate limits. This requires much work from this department in handling reactors and making appraisements. Many private or local tests are being conducted by local veterinarians who are approved for this work by the State Department, and much interest is being shown in this work. A statement has been prepared showing the number of cattle slaughtered, the number passed for food, and the number condemned in the various counties of the state and the amount paid by the state in each county for the year 1919.

During the last year a laboratory has been established and the services of a pathologist procured for handling contagious diseases. Much benefit has been derived from its use, and we expect that it is going to be of material assistance in determining the nature and cause of diseases which are otherwise hard to diagnose.

Hog Cholera

When this co-operative plan began, hog cholera was prevalent in nearly every county in the state of

Michigan, to the extent that thousands of hogs were dying from the disease. We started a co-operative plan with the government for the eradication of hog cholera from the county of Branch in the year 1914 and continued for two years. During that time hog cholera was entirely controlled in that county and it was thought best by the departments to undertake a statewide campaign for the control of this disease. Since that time an organized force has been at work to control the disease among the many herds of the state, and by co-operative effort with the veterinarians, the county agricultural agents, and the farmers, hog cholera has been confined to but 254 outbreaks in the state during the present year, and these were in scattered areas and at no time did the disease become epidemic, thus saving thousands of hogs from the ravages of this disease. The serum treatment is no longer in the experimental stage, but, if properly administered will protect hogs from cholera. We have had splendid assistance from the government in working out this project.

Glanders

The state appears at the present time to be almost entirely free from glanders among our horses. We have had only six cases during the last year and these were isolated and the areas in which they were kept are being watched for any recurrence of the disease.

Rabies

There has been considerable rabies in the state during the past year, which we have tried to keep under control by local quarantines, although in some cases the parties interested and local health officers have not been so prompt as they should be in reporting this disease. At the present time we have the affected localities under quarantine, so that the disease will be controlled without spreading any farther, we hope.

This disease is very far reaching in its effects, usually starting among the dogs, and they, in turn, transmitting it to live stock and in many cases to human beings. During the last year a death occurred in one of our northern counties from being bitten by a rabid dog. We hope that the new dog law which has been placed upon the statute books will have a far reaching effect in the control of this disease, as well as rid the state of many worthless and undesirable dogs. It becomes the duty of this department to assist in the enforcement of this dog law. While we realize that it is no small job, we shall do our best to make the law a success, thereby benefitting the rural communities which desire to raise more sheep and do so without fear of destruction by worthless dogs.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia

This disease is one of the acute, infectious diseases of live stock, appearing in local outbreaks and also among cattle shipped in from the stockyards. There have been ninety-six of these cases reported and investigated during the last year. A number of feeders in this state have had the misfortune of losing cattle and sheep from this disease. The use of serum is advocated. In many cases great good has resulted from its use.

Blackleg

We have had but six outbreaks of blackleg and no very heavy losses. Segregate and vaccinate the healthy animals immediately when the outbreaks are reported.

A great deal has been accomplished in the discovery of bacterins and serums for the control of contagious diseases among live stock. These are quite generally used by local veterinarians and state and government officials. We believe that the time is coming when the research laboratories of this country will be producing more of these products for the control of animal diseases.

The first of this year the Department placed regulation the prevention and spread of contagious diseases among live stock which reads as follows:

(Continued on page 19)

Pure Bred Live Stock in Michigan

The week just passed at East Lansing has proven conclusively that Michigan should and must rank with the leading live stock and dairy states of America.

There is no reason why we should allow other states, less modest, but infinitely better blowers-of-their-own-horns, to claim for their states the position in this industry which Michigan, by every right occupies.

We have active and well-managed breeders' associations in Michigan.

—and yet there are important breeders, who, for the few paltry dollars which it costs to become a member of the association or for other selfish reasons will not lend a hand to a movement which is destined to help their business, whether they will or not.

Lend these associations a hand!

For put this down in your note-book, Michigan will succeed as a Live Stock and Dairy State exactly in ratio to the encouragement you, Mr. Breeder, give to the interests which are working for you.

As for Michigan Business Farming, we believe you will agree that from the first issue we have encouraged these twin industries in every possible way.

It was M. B. F. that first, on its own initiative and its own expense, advertised Michigan's "healthy" herds in the national dairy and breed papers.

It was this weekly that published the first Live Stock and Dairy Annual ever printed in Michigan.

And it has been one of our greatest sources of satisfaction that those who patronized the advertising columns of our Breeders' Directory, invariably wrote us of their good returns and that every Live Stock or Dairy Cattle sale which has been advertised in this weekly has been a profitable and outstanding success.

We Michigan folks, who are interested in this business of making Michigan's herds famous, so that buyers will naturally turn to Michigan when they think of healthy herds at fair prices, must learn to "blow-our-own-horns!"

It takes more than one man to make a band, and right now Michigan needs a big band, with a lot of brass in it too, to be heard above the bedlam of tin horn and tin-pan bands that are parading for some other less worthy states.

Michigan Business Farming and every man on it is Michigan born and raised with no interests in other states to please or profit—and every last man Jack of us is boosting your live stock business every day, knowing that as you succeed and profit so must we—for now, as ever.

—“he profits most who serves best!”



Printed

Publisher of Michigan's Own Farm Weekly!

"When Right is Obtained No One is Wronged"

Slogan Under Which Michigan Beet Growers Will Push Their Claims to Recognition

and a Better Beet Price

WHEN the sugar growers of Utah and Idaho, through the Inter-Mountain Farmers' Ass'n asked the sugar corporations to pay them a better price for their products the corporations refused and attacked the association through the columns of the press which they controlled. The leaders were accused of trying to destroy the sugar industry by fomenting strife among the growers of beets. But the farmers flung back at them, "When right is accomplished no one is wronged," and with that as a slogan they have swept through the states of Utah and Idaho, organizing the sugar beet growers into an association which eventually will control the beet acreage of those states.

But we do not have to look to the far west to apply this truism. Right now the beet growers of Michigan have gone to battle with the manufacturers and under the banners of "right and justice" have started a campaign that will carry them "over the top," and secure to the growers of beets a fair portion of the profits of the industry.

Every farmer in the state of Michigan ought to take a keen interest in this fight between the growers of beets and the manufacturers of sugar. For a fight it is and to the finish. It is not a fight from choice. The beet growers exhausted every honorable and peaceful means to bring the manufacturers to a conference in the hopes that the differences might be threshed out without resort to extreme measures, but the manufacturers declined the invitation leaving the growers no alternative but to organize and fight!

This fight is not solely in the interests of growers of beets. In it is involved something of far greater importance than the mere question of sugar beet prices. There is involved a principle of vital importance to every man who farms. That principle is whether the farmer shall fix the selling price of his products or whether he shall accept the price that is offered him. This principle has been in the balance for many years, and more than once the testing point has been in sight, only to be obliterated by a compromise which left the issue itself as cloudy as before. Now the sugar beet growers of Michigan are on the point of forcing this issue to a clean-cut and final settlement. They say in effect to the manufacturers: "You have always fixed the price at which we should grow sugar beets. You have done this without so much as consulting our wishes or taking into consideration our costs of producing this product. Now, however, we desire to have OUR say about the price of our product. We will TELL you what we WANT for it and you can take it or leave it alone. More than that we will tell you what it COSTS to PRODUCE this product so that you may determine whether the price we ask is unreasonable, and we challenge you to reveal YOUR costs to the public."

Where is there a man or woman of intelli-

gence who will deny that this is a fair proposition? Where is there one who has the effrontery to stand up before the farmers, and say, "Your claims are unjust. It is the manufacturer who should set the price on your product."

Now, let us be fair to the manufacturers, for they are "honorable men." They have invested their money in great plants which provide an outlet for an important crop. They are entitled to some credit for having made possible Michigan's great sugar beet industry, although we would hardly expect them to claim that they invested their money for any other purpose than to make money. There have been

next season. The sugar manufacturers well know that they must have not only the contracts of the "delighted farmers" but those of the "disgusted" farmers as well in order to make their 1920 operations successful. Hence, their propaganda goes on. Story after story has been published in the press of the state telling of the great sums of money that have been paid to farmers for their 1919 crop of beets. Specific instances have been cited of farmers "paying for their land" from their returns on their last year's crop, and numerous other statements have been made public calculating to deceive the public into believing that the farmers have been making extraordinary profits out of sugar beets.

But we fail to recall any news item relating that John Jones, the sugar manufacturer, has just bought his wife a new sedan and his son who is in college a new roadster, out of his extra sugar profits. And don't think that because the press is silent upon John Jones' extra dividends he didn't have any. No, indeed. The less John Jones says about his 1919 sugar

profits, the less he will have to pay to the income tax collector.

The tactics of the sugar manufacturers are mean-spirited, despicable and un-American. They DARE NOT fight the issue on its merits, for they would LOSE and they know it. They THINK they have the farmers fooled when they themselves are the victims of their own cupidity. There is an old saying that "He who cannot reason is an idiot; he who will not reason is a fool; he who dare not reason is a coward, and neither fools, idiots nor cowards have ever contributed anything of value to the progress of humanity." To which class do the manufacturers of sugar belong?

We cannot think the manufacturers are so dense as to believe they can cover up their profits from the farmer, or deceive him into believing that they cannot pay him a better price for sugar beets. That is not the real reason why they refuse to meet with the farmers' representatives. They simply cannot bring themselves to the point of recognizing the farmer as a factor to be considered in writing the beet contract. They realize that if they once acknowledge the principle that the farmer has the moral and legal right to set his own price that from thenceforth on they must accede to that principle, and that the days of exorbitant profits are past.

This is the real issue so far as the manufacturers are concerned. The loyalty of every farmer who grows sugar beets and the sympathy and encouragement of all other farmers will decide the victor.

"That man or woman who does not desire to know what is right, or will not work to find out what is right, and who will not make personal sacrifices to bring to pass what is right, is an undesirable citizen," and has no right to the respect of their fellow men.

"LOYALTY" spells "success" in the sugar beet growers' campaign for recognition by the manufacturers and a fair price for beets. Loyalty to your brother farmers and to the sugar beet industry will win the day. The growers are trying to conserve and build up the industry by making the growing of beets profitable to the farmer. The manufacturer, deluded in the belief that he can forever dictate the terms of the contract and secure beets at less than cost of production, is taking the sure course to ruin the industry and drive farmers to grow other crops.

lean years in the sugar business, but in our charity for the manufacturers, let us not forget that there have likewise been lean years in the beet business. Don't think for a moment that ALL the losses sustained by this industry came out of the pockets of the sugar manufacturers. If the manufacturers lost money with sugar at 5 cents how much did the farmers lose with beets at \$4? Give the manufacturers all the credit that is their due for developing the beet sugar industry in this state, but let us reserve a goodly portion for the unsung and unhonored farmer who has toiled early and late, in sunshine and rain, with the help of his wife and little children, to grow the beets which, after all is said and done, are the actual foundation upon which the industry rests.

But the lean times have gone at least for a little while. There is an unequalled demand for sugar, and the manufacturers stand in a fair way to make up ten times over for all the losses they may have sustained. But how about the grower of beets? Is it not just that he, too, should share in the larger profits and be compensated in like measure for his past losses? And that is all he asks. He is not arbitrary. He does not fix an unreasonable price which would stress the manufacturers to pay. On the contrary he asks for a very moderate minimum price, but insists that the PROFITS derived from sugar over 9 cents a pound shall be divided EQUALLY with him. Is there anything wrong with that?

Of course, it is claimed by the manufacturers in their propaganda which has been going the rounds of the press that the farmers are delighted with their returns on the 1919 crop. But we venture to assert that if the manufacturers had to depend upon these "delighted farmers" for their 1920 contracts their mills would not run ten percent of capacity

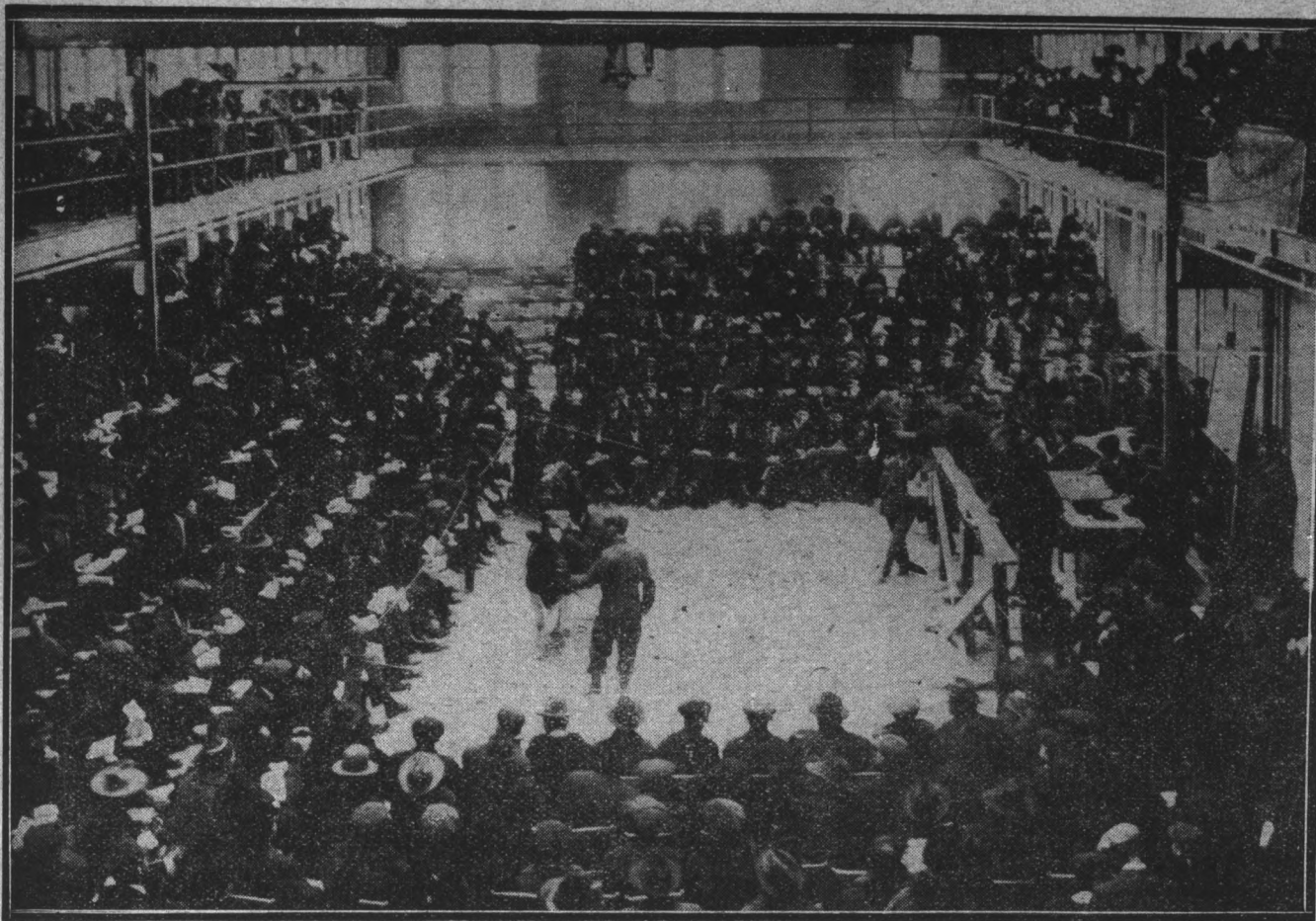
Just a Few of the Good Things We Have in Store for the M. B. F. Folks

1. Edward Frensdorf will discuss cost of state government, and "things." He knows how.
2. What should you Pay the Hired Man to enable him to live comfortably and save for a rainy day. A big problem to the farmer who has the welfare of his hired man at heart.

3. Revelations of the Tariff Commission on the Costs and Profits of Producing Beet Sugar.
4. Co-operative Marketing, the Producer-to-Consumer Way.
5. Senator Scully's income tax measure, and how it would affect the farmer. Other phases of the tax problem.

East Lansing Holstein Sale Nets Over \$60,000

Live Stock Breeders Gather From all Over Michigan to Attend Twenty-Ninth Annual Session



View of Sale Ring at M. A. C., where 75 head of Pure Breds changed hands Jan. 13th, at an average price of \$824 a head.

TWO BIG live stock sales and the organization of the Michigan Wool Growers' Association were features of the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders and Feeders Association, and affiliated bodies, at the Michigan Agricultural College, Jan. 14th to 16th.

The first annual sale under the auspices of the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association was largely attended by both buyers and spectators, it being estimated that over 700 actual farmers were present. Seventy-five head of as high grade animals as were ever brought together at one time in a Michigan auction sale were put under the hammer. Col. Perry, the well-known Columbus auctioneer, cried the sale. He was assisted by Col. Mack, of Missouri. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$60,970, or an average of \$824 a head. This is considered an exceptionally high average, and the prices secured are quite likely to establish a level for succeeding sales of the year.

The highest price offered for any animal was bid by Waters & Butth, of Grand Rapids, who paid \$3,250 for College Belle Butter Lass. This cow was consigned by the College, and her pedigree record shows that she sprang from a long line of high producing animals. Her yearly record, just completed, shows a milk production of 25,000 pounds and butter production of 1,100 pounds. Waters & Butth also bought the highest price calf of the sale, Vale Kalmuck Korndyke, for whom they paid an even thousand dollars.

Fred Knapp, Jr., and Fred Kinzel

of Blissfield, Mich., were successful bidders for Flint Maplecrest Ona Butter Bay, a fine specimen of bull, only a little over two years old. The price paid was \$1,675—the highest bid for any sire.

Bidding was spirited most of the time, but the calves and cows of high record seemed to be in special demand. Buyers were present from all over the country, some of the best animals going to Texas and Minnesota people who have found that Michigan is the home of the country's best and most dependable Holsteins. For some time past Texas buyers have been coming to this state, and several carloads of purebred Holsteins were shipped to Texas during 1919 from Livingston county alone.

A complete record of the sale, containing names of consignors, animals consigned, purchasers and purchase price, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Holstein people drew their share of the crowds at their Wednesday session and had some very fine speakers, principal among which were George A. Prescott, D. D. Aitken, of Flint and Mr. W. A. Chapin, of Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers of Chicago, who gave an instructive address upon the world's supply of dairy feeds, future costs, etc. Mr. Chapin's address is published elsewhere in this issue.

General Program

The first session of the parent association was held Wednesday afternoon just before the evening banquet, with Pres. Colon C. Lillie pre-

siding. H. H. Halladay, Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, gave the address. His splendid review of the work the state has done the past year toward the eradication of disease among live stock, also a report of the animals tested and condemned during 1919, is published elsewhere in this issue.

The main program on Thursday was only partially carried out owing to unavoidable causes. L. Whitney Watkins, who was on the program to give an address on "The Agricultural Outlook" was unable to fill his engagement owing to the death of his father, Hon. L. D. Watkins. O. E. Bradfute, of Xenia, Ohio, a director in the American Farm Bureau Federation, was taken sick enroute to the meeting and was obliged to cancel his engagement. E. C. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Exchange, was scheduled to appear on the morning's program, but did not reach East Lansing until the afternoon. His remarks, a copy of which had previously been spread broadcast over the state, were almost entirely confined to an attack upon the pending legislation to regulate the packers. He pictured the evils that are supposed to attend government regulation of business, but if he had any remedy to curb such monopolies as the packers he did not present it.

Dean Shaw talked on "The Diversified Farm," strongly urging the farmers to depart from the one-crop idea. He showed how the diversified farm, with live stock as an adjunct, was in the long run the most profitable farm.

President's Address

Mr. Colon C. Lillie, president of the Association, gave a very fine address which so pleased the attending members that they voted to adopt portions of it as a part of the agricultural program. The major portion of the address was devoted to the Farm Bureau movement. Mr. Lillie has long been an enthusiastic advocate of a "State and National Chamber of Agriculture," and he conceives the Farm Bureau as a means to that end. His address is published in its entirety on another page.

Several important resolutions were adopted. One of them was an endorsement of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, another that the Michigan Agricultural College be requested to erect a suitable pavilion for the exhibition of Michigan live stock, a third requested the Michigan delegation at Washington to support a statute defining pure wool and preventing shoddy being sold in such manner as to deceive the consumer. A fourth resolution urged the agricultural committee of Congress to do all in its power to secure appropriations to continue the fight against tuberculosis. The work of the Michigan State Live Stock Sanitary Commission was endorsed.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Herbert Powell, Ionia; Vice president, J. Fred Smith, Byron; Secretary, Geo. A. Brown, East Lansing; assistant secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; treasurer, H. H. Halladay, Lansing. Executive committee, Jacob De Geus, Alicia; Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Alexander Minty, Ionia; J. Lessiter, Orion; W. E. Livingston, Parma.

Section Meetings

The majority of the meetings of the various associations comprising the Live Stock Association, were fairly well attended and interest was keen. The success of the others was indifferent. Several of the associations had so small an attendance that the meetings were called off altogether, but when it is considered that several meetings were scheduled for the same hour and that Farmer's Week comes within two weeks following, it is not surprising that the attendance was not greater. However, such associations as carried out their scheduled programs, enjoyed very interesting sessions.

At nearly every session some speaker emphasized the need and advantage of advertising the respective breeds of live stock which the various associations represented. The Holstein-Friesian organization are among the largest and most influential in the country and their present strength is due in a large measure to the persistent advertising that has been carried on not only by the national association, but the state association and individual breeders as well. Hundreds of thousands of farmers have been converted to pure-breds through the advertisements that have appeared in their farm papers.

Another subject to which considerable attention was paid was that of marketing. All realizing that this end of the farmer's business has too long been neglected.



Nine generations of Herefords are represented in the panel above. The mother of this remarkable family is the proud lady standing at the head of the procession. She is Defila, bought by the College in 1909 for \$200. Her eight daughters still remain in the herd, but her only son has been sold.



\$1,000 calf, Vale Kalmuck Korndyke, consigned by Tracy F. Crandell, of Howell, and bought by Waters & Buth of Grand Rapids.

Michigan Wool Growers' Ass'n

The organization of Mich. Wool Growers' Ass'n which was effected at the meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, marks a new era in Michigan's sheep industry. As has been noted before in these columns this industry has been forging to the front very rapidly the past several years. The wide discrepancy between prices paid by dealers in various parts of the state, and their comparatively low level, has revealed the need of a state-wide co-operative marketing organization through which the entire crop of the state's wool could be handled. Many of the county agents have been instrumental in organizing local associations of this nature, and have obtained very satisfactory results, but it is believed that a state organization will assist materially in stabilizing prices throughout the state and bringing to the farmer the highest possible returns. It was stated at the meeting that there are now approximately 2,300,000 head of sheep in the two peninsulas, and this number is rapidly on the increase.

Mr. E. G. Read of Richland, member of the 1919 legislature, and well known and successful farmer, was named president of the new association. Mr. Read was president the last year of the Sheep Breeders' Association and was re-elected at the annual meeting. Donald Williams, of East Lansing is secretary of the new organization. Following are the directors: H. H. Halladay, Lansing; G. A. Tyler, Detroit; A. M. McBride, Lansing; Amos Welch, Ionia; J. DeGeus, Alicia; Harold Burtless, Manchester; A. E. Illenden, Adrian; and J. A. Doelle, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

Other states have tried out the co-operative marketing plan with great success, and Mr. J. B. Walker, of Gambier, Ohio, told the audience a very interesting story of what has been accomplished in that state. He was followed by C. A. Tyler, Detroit banker and sheep enthusiast, who told why "we should have an active Michigan Wool Growers' Association." The two speakers furnished much of the inspiration that later led to the formation of that Association.

Michigan Jersey Cattle Club

The annual meeting of the Mich. Jersey Cattle Club, Wednesday, Jan. 14th, and was carried out to the letter as planned with the exception of the banquet which was called off owing to its conflict with the general banquet the same evening.

The following program was given: "The Detroit Milk Commission and the Jersey Cow" by Prof. A. C. Anderson. It is a waste of words for anyone to try to tell about Prof. Anderson's address for everyone knows he handles any subject well. "It was to the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club,"

says Sec'y Bassett, "that the Jerseys all owe the credit of pushing across the raise in price of the better quality of milk, although it is true that the Commission (some of them) were in favor of it."

"Breeding and Raising the Jersey" by H. F. Probert. Mr. Probert brought out his subject as only one can who has been breeding some of the best Jerseys ever bred anywhere. Half of the Mich. Champion cows in 1918 were bred by him.

"The Jersey Can Not Live on Her Past, What Will You Do for Her Future?" by Dr. George A. Waterman. Dr. Waterman's talk was along the line of advertising. He carried his hearers with him in his enthusiasm. He was elected chairman of the advertising committee.

"The Pure Bred Herd and the Community," by W. F. Taylor. The talk of Mr. Taylor was intensely interesting. He brought out the fact that the Jersey brought the income up where it was possible to send the children to college thus making the community better.

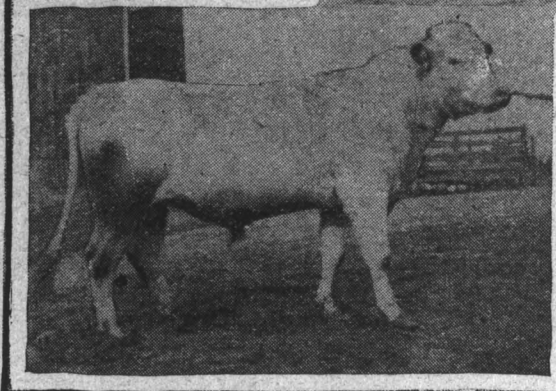
Michigan Shorthorn Ass'n

The principal interest of the Shorthorn people was in the sale scheduled to be held Friday afternoon when forty-four head were offered. This sale was held too late in the week for us to publish the details in this issue. Speakers at the annual session of the Shorthorn Breeders included editor Hallock of the Shorthorn World, and Mr. J. B. Torney, of Chicago, representative of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Officers elected: Pres., Geo. Prescott Jr., Tawas City; vice presi-

Saginaw in March. This is calculated to be one of the biggest sales ever held by the Michigan Aberdeen-Angus people.

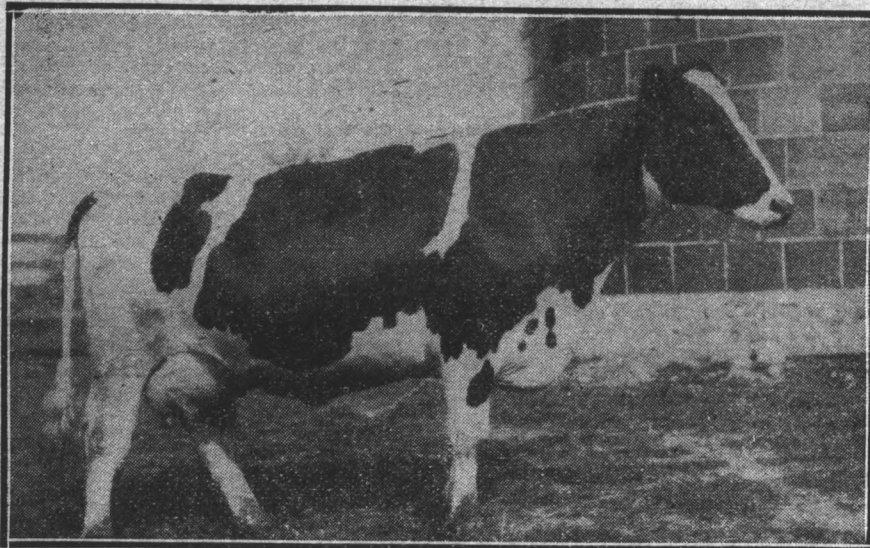
Michigan Hereford Breeders Ass'n

The Hereford meeting at East Lansing, Jan. 14, proved to be the best attended and most interesting annual meeting that the Hereford men of the state have had in years



Above: Sir Topsy Model, of Pleasant View, consigned by Chas. Heeg & Son, of Howell, sold to C. H. Fink, of Chesaning for \$1,000. Below: Flint Maplecrest One Butter Boy, consigned by S. A. Ferlington, Roso, Mich., and bought for \$675.00 by Fred Knapp, Jr., and F. Kinsel, of Blissfield, Mich.

and everything looks bright for the "white face" in the near future. All breeders are reporting a very good



A \$3,000 cow, Topsy Hartog Pet Canary, consigned by Chas. S. Heeg, of Howell and sold to Dudley E. Waters, of Grand Rapids.

dent, L. P. Otto, Charlotte; secretary treasurer, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing.

Aberdeen Angus Ass'n

The absence of Pres. Minty who is in Scotland in the interests of the Aberdeen-Angus folk, detracted some from the interest in the annual session, but it was nevertheless well attended and some good speeches were given by Mr. F. H. Higgins, assistant secretary of the national association, and Mr. T. F. Marsten, secretary of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau of Bay City.

Another speaker was Dr. K. J. Suelke of Cornell University, who will take up the duties as eastern field representative of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association next month and will return to Michigan at that time to inspect the cattle that will go into the sale at

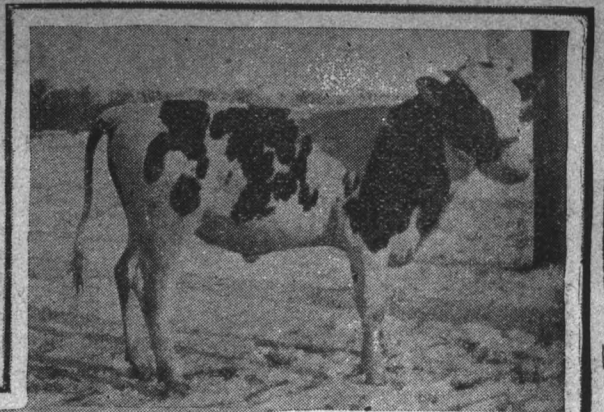
demand and with satisfactory prices.

The excellent program arranged by the officers was exceedingly instructive and helpful, followed by lively discussions. Plans are under way for a very extensive visitation of state herds by auto the coming summer by large numbers of breeders.

Officers elected for 1920: President, Jay Harwood, Ionia; 1st vice president, Tony B. Fox, Pewamo; 2nd vice president, E. E. Cole, Hudson; 3rd vice president, W. B. Wood, Dowagiac; secretary and treasurer, Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe.

Michigan Swine Breeders' Ass'n

Fair crowds attended the annual session of the Michigan Swine Breeders' Ass'n and the meetings of the associations representing the several breeds, with the exception of the Chester Whites, who were obliged to call off their meeting altogether,



because of poor attendance. The old officers will hold over until another year. They are: Pres., H. T. Crandall, Cass City; secretary, J. Carl Jewett, Mason. "Wake up there, you Chester Whites."

Officers of the Swine Breeders' Ass'n, Pres., W. C. Taylor, Milan; secretary and treasurer, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant.

The Duroc Jersey breeders had a good crowd and a fine program. Addresses were made by Mr. N. M. Jordan, editor of the Duroc Jersey Bulletin, Ralph

Carr, Monroe county agricultural agent and T. F. Marsten, of Bay City. The principal topic of discussion was the sale to be held Feb. 7th. A substantial appropriation was authorized to advertise the merits of the Duroc Jersey. The following officers were elected: Pres., O. F. Foster, Pavilion; secretary and treasurer, J. B. Miller, Ithaca. Member executive committee, W. C. Taylor, Milan.

Other cattle association meetings were carried out to the letter with the exception of the Red Polled which held no meeting on account of scant attendance. The officers for the ensuing year are, Pres., N. C. Herbison, Birmingham, Mich.; secretary, E. J. Peabody, Grand Ledge. Be on deck next year, you Red Polled folks!

The Guernseys held their meeting as per schedule, carried out an interesting program and elected officers as follows: Pres., E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire; secretary and treas., E. J. Hemmingway, Sodus.

Officers of Other Associations

Michigan Horse Breeders' Ass'n—Pres., Jacob DeGeus, Alicia; secretary, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing.

Poland China Breeders' Ass'n—Pres., J. R. Hawkins, Hudson; secretary-treasurer, I. K. Maystead, Hillsdale.

Oxford Sheep Breeders' Ass'n—Pres., O. M. York, Millington; secretary, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit.

* * *

Michigan Out After Europe's Best

Alex Minty, manager of the Woodcote Stock Farm at Ionia, has taken a trip to Scotland expressly to secure a herd bull and a bunch of high class females that will make the Woodcote second to none in the United States.

It is hoped that, with the addition of the new blood that is secured, the Woodcote Stock Farm will, within two or three years, be able to hold annual sales of Angus cattle.

Mr. Minty expects to attend the great Perth sale held the first week in February.



Five granddaughters of Delila. These also remain in the M. A. C. herd. The total value of the herd today is around \$8,000, a pretty fair interest on the College's original investment. Do pure-breds pay? Here's the best answer we can give you.

Michigan Wool Men Unite at Opportune Time

World Situation Without Parallel, Causing Sheep Growers to Co-operate in Marketing of Product

By VERNE E. BURNETT

MICHIGAN growers of wool have taken concerted action and have organized what is believed to be a wool growers' association with a real future. This step has been under consideration for some time, and the charter members felt pretty sure of their ground before setting the ball to rolling. It was well that the wool growers took their action at this time for a number of reasons.

Co-operative marketing by farmers, on a big scale which is really only in a healthy infancy compared with what it is going to become, has been brought forcibly and favorably before the public's attention only recently. Michigan, being such a power in the world's wool business, should be able to support a splendid wool growers' marketing association. It should not be so very hard to finance such a program. The bulk of the several thousand Michigan wool growers are pretty sure to have faith in a thing of this sort. Not all, but a great many co-operative farmer marketing organizations have been making splendid profits and savings according to the annual reports of many made this winter. The co-operative enterprises which get in now with a secure footing on the ground floor are believed to be assured of greater success as the movement expands and improves. The time in the history of co-operative marketing, then, is thought to be especially opportune for the action of the wool growers.

The present world wool situation is such that it is well for growers to be banded strongly together for their protection and for the betterment of the wool business. In order to explain this complex situation, it will be necessary to give over the most of the article to the subject.

The months since the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918, have had important effects upon all markets. The transition from a war to peace basis in wool, was a sharp one, and prices dropped off heavily. The government has done much to the wool game in the way of auctions; and nearly all growers are watching the Department of Agriculture laboriously winding up the affairs of the domestic wool section of the War Industries Board.

Out of the four distinct steps and a possible fifth, the Department publicly admits that not one is really completed. The first step is probably the nearest to a solution, inasmuch as this consists of getting sworn reports from the 3,686 country dealers and the 179 distributing center dealers to whom permits were issued. The second step depends on the first and involves the detailed auditing of these accounts. Collection of excess profits is the difficult third step and the fourth is the working out of equitable distribution. The possible fifth step is an audit in the field of dealers' accounts.

Many growers believe that organization just now among the wool interests of the nation will do something toward stimulating the Department of Agriculture into actually getting some results with a fair degree of promptness. Returned soldiers now back in the sheep raising business declare that the red tape of wool officials resembles the case of back army pay and long delayed mail. Thus it goes among some of the slow going offices at the capitol. The only remedy in sight is organized "stimulation," such as the association of wool growers can provide.

A Year of Auctions

At the signing of the armistice there was a very unequal distribution of wool in the world. The American and British governments had absorbed the greater share of the world's wool supply. The United States alone had in its possession about 458,000,000 pounds of wool which had to be distributed back to the trade with the least disturbance possible to the wool market. The officials adopted the auction plan of getting rid of its supply and thus getting out of the wool business al-

State Wool Growers Organize at East Lansing

WOOL PRODUCERS of Michigan got together last week at East Lansing and formed an association which is making the market gamblers sit up and take notice. In connection with the meeting of the Michigan Sheep Breeders, the Michigan Wool Growers' Association was organized at the Michigan Agricultural College, in order to put the marketing of Michigan wool upon a co-operative basis, controlled by the producers themselves.

Michigan, with its 2,300,000 sheep and several thousand wool producers, has great possibilities, especially in Northern Michigan and in the Upper Peninsula, and the new association hopes to develop these possibilities to the limit, turning back all profits to the farmers handling wool.

E. G. Read, of Richland, was elected president of the new association, and Donald Williams, of Lansing, secretary. Competent critics declare that the action taken was at an especially fitting time. The accompanying article, which explains the world wool situation, serves to throw interesting light upon the subject.

together, holding the first sale about a month after the armistice signing. These auctions have been continuing for about a year. They are considered as having been the most unique in the world's wool history, so far as the great variety of goods are concerned.

The manufacturers were the heavy buyers especially at the early auctions, and the prices shot far down. In the spring the prices rose again and the manufacturers have been making enormous profits. The Boston wool dealers and manufacturers are said to be rolling in prosperity unequaled in their history. But what of the wool growers? Some of them have made money, but many have not. Instead of the sheep being fleeced, the isolated and unorganized individual has been fleeced.

The wool growers of the West made a notable fight during the past months in order to get a higher limit established, in order to get production cost "plus." They naturally sought to have higher limits established. They did not want to have the wools held by the United States government to be sold on a level with the prices established by the British government. A bill introduced into the senate by Senator King would have established minimum withdrawal prices at 10 per cent above the parity of British issue prices. This bill died in the Senate committee. According to an organ-

of the Boston wool interests, "it died a natural and proper death." Other bills wanted by the growers met a similar fate—their organization was not strong enough.

But organized wool growers, following their King bill defeat, went to work with renewed energy and scored one point by getting the government to call off its wool auctions during the months when the wool

growers would market their product. This period, during the summer and autumn months saw prices for the high grades at five to ten cents above the government withdrawal limits. Even the inferior merinos exceeded the withdrawal limits by a few cents.

Thus one can get a better idea of what the power of organization can do for wool. But numerous defeats of the wool

growers have shown that further organization is necessary. Dealers and manufacturers are more prosperous than ever and have all sorts of money and influence to throw into the fight to twist the market to suit their will. Much good can be done right here in Michigan, both in big and little matters. There surely is considerable similarity between the Potato Growers' Exchange and the work cut out for the Wool Growers' Association.

Stupendous Task Involved

The business of distributing the government wool stocks has been a

stupendous one and it is not over yet. The federal auctions have already disposed of more than 365,000,000 pounds of wool, or an average rate of one million pounds per day for one year. Neither England nor Australia held sales which could compare with that amount.

Michigan wool growers suffered losses during the past season, which organization might prevent to some extent. In the domestic wool market at Boston last February, when prices were generally down, 1-4 blood combing, mixed lot Michigan and Missouri good wool, was quoted at \$1.10. During the next few months practically all good wools rose in value from thirteen to fifty cents. But the Michigan lot dropped off thirteen cents. Even in November, when the market was higher than ever for good grades, the Michigan lot still showed a loss of ten cents, compared with the figures of February, 1919.

One striking phase of the need for mutual protection among the wool growers is seen in the prophecy of the coming of hard times. Says an expert in the *Commercial Bulletin*.

"There are shrewd business men, who are predicting the worst panic in history during the next six months. Others are of the opinion that there will be at least a year to two years of unprecedented prosperity. Between such widely divergent views of equally well-informed men, the reader may pay his money and take his choice." For ourselves, we guess along with the optimist, that prosperity will last, even at the present inflated values rather more than six months.

"It will be interesting to watch the course of the English government Colonial wool sales. It would seem to have been the better course, could these wools have come forward more through the usual channels but the problem of getting these wools here under the circumstances now obtaining is a most unusual and trying one and doubtless the situation will be worked out eventually for the best good of everyone. The disposal of the remaining wools owned by our own government will be of course merely a matter of detail. It will be close to a year, however, before the war shackles will be completely thrown off by the wool trade of the world, if indeed, even then."

One of the strongest predictions of the New England wool men at present is that a better day is dawning for medium grade wools, following the record run of bulliness for the best grades, especially choice Delaine fleeces.

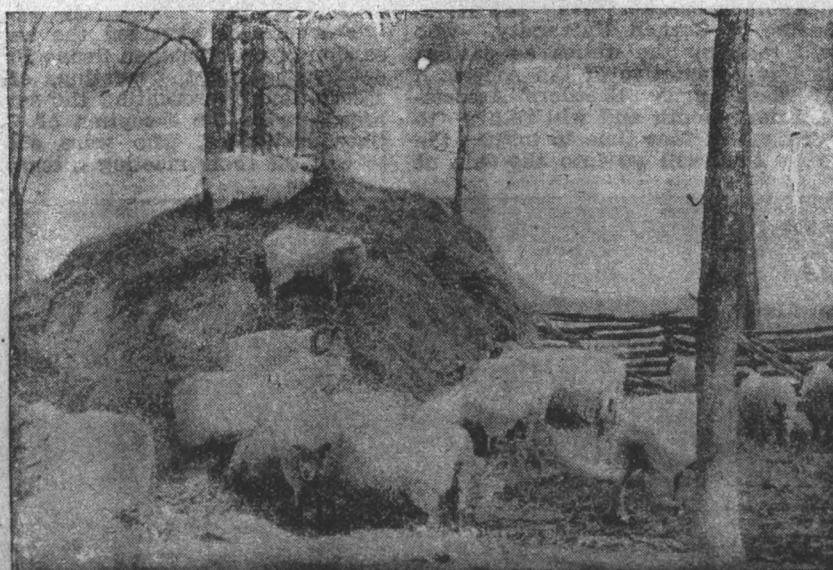
But consider for a moment the excellent work being done right here in Michigan. Various co-operative forces in the state have conducted successful experiments in marketing wool collectively. For example, encouraging reports have been received from Alfred Bentall, of Allegan, and others in Western Michigan, telling of the excellent results of co-op wool dealing in that vicinity, during the last year or so. The Gleaner Clearing House Association is another agency which has successfully handled large quantities of the crop.

Taking for granted that the future marketing success looks assured for a strong wool growers' association, let us turn for a moment to the outlook of the general industry of sheep-raising in this state. As most readers know, northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula are filled with idle lands which would make excellent sheep lands. The undertaking has been pretty big, heretofore, in the case of unorganized individuals. But with a live, big growers' organization on the job it is hoped that the courage and the finances can be obtained to put Michigan up where she belongs in the sheep-raising states.

Taking all things into consideration on the jumbled-up chess board of the world wool situation of the past year or so and the extremely uncertain future, one feels safe in congratulating the Michigan men who have banded together, to take one more step not only for their own protection but also for the stronger organization of agriculture.



E. G. READ, of Richland
President of Mich. Wool Growers' Ass'n



Michigan, already one of the leaders in the sheep raising states of the nation, is striking out for greater prestige through thorough organization. Scenes like the above, where thousands of acres of good sheep land lie idle in many counties.

Beet Growers Organize Scores of Associations

Farmers Set to Work in Earnest to Organize Sugar Beet Territory

WORD comes from Mr. G. B. Ackerman, who was recently appointed by the sugar beet growers' committee to organize local associations, that the work is being rapidly pushed and meeting with great success. Such meetings as have already been held at Durand, St. Johns and Ithaca entirely disprove the statements of the manufacturers that most of the farmers have signed up. Despite the snow-bound roads the meetings have been well attended and not one single beet grower has yet been encountered who does not concede to the justice of the growers' demands or has not signified his desire to join the association and help finance the work.

The St. Johns local organization was formed Monday with fifty charter members, each paying in \$1 to the treasury and signing an agreement to pay annual dues amounting to one cent per ton of beets sold thereafter. The form of agreement is printed in bold type on this page. At Durand the previous Saturday a large gathering of growers was held and all agreed that they would grow no beets except under a contract approved by their committee. At the St. Johns meeting about 1,200 acres of beets were represented by the attending farmers.

Other meetings scheduled for the week are: Owosso, Jan. 21st; Saginaw, Jan. 22nd; Pigeon, Jan. 23rd; Sandusky, Jan. 24th, and additional meetings will be held as the farmers in other localities desire to organize.

Mr. Ackerman is following a unique but very effective method in reaching the farmers of the beet territory. He has enlisted the aid of the rural school teachers, many of whom have agreed to discuss the proposition with their agricultural classes in an effort to arouse the farmer boys to the justice of the growers' demands and secure their backing. Mr. Ackerman has been

Membership Roll of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association

Local Organization

We, the undersigned, being desirous of associating ourselves together in the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, for the purpose of securing fair prices for sugar beets in proportion to the price of sugar, better beet labor, and the benefits of organization and of the interchange of ideas and experience in sugar beet raising, hereby signify our intention and become members of said Association and agree to pay a membership fee of \$1 and one cent per ton as dues thereafter as long as we are members, the amount of which shall be determined by the number of tons of beets each of us shall market. We also agree to abide by the constitutions and by-laws of this Association and will plant sugar beets only upon securing such contract as shall have been approved by our committee. In case any of us wish to withdraw from this Association it is understood and agreed that any of us may do so by mailing a written notice to the secretary and treasurer of this Association, asking to withdraw and paying the amount their due this Association at the time of such notice.

offered invaluable co-operation in his home town of Durand, the entire class of 14 stenographers and typewriters of the Durand High School having volunteered to take care of his correspondence without charge. This assistance will greatly facilitate the organizing of the sugar beet districts and will be heartily appreciated by the growers.

Michigan Business Farming is in this fight to the finish and it urges every reader who grows beets to get into immediate touch with Mr. Ackerman at Durand or Mr. R. P. Peavey, of Caro, who is secretary and treasurer of the state association. There is no time to be lost. If the sugar beet territory can be thoroughly organized during the next sixty days, the manufacturers will be forced to meet with the sugar beet growers representatives and discuss with them the terms of the contract. We cannot see how any farmer, knowing the facts of the relative profits secured by the growers and the man-

ufacturers out of sugar beets and beet sugar, could refuse his support to this association. There is no question but what the majority of the farmers will join, being unwilling to grow beets another year under the terms of the old contract, with sugar prices where they are, but a majority is not enough. There is no reason why the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n should not be 100 per cent strong and be constituted an authority with which the manufacturers will have to reckon in the future. So long as the manufacturers do not offer competitive bids for acreage (every contract that they present is strikingly similar, not only in meaning but in phraseology,) and the farmers must put themselves in a position to defend their business from the organized manufacturers. If the manufacturers find it to their advantage to organize and fix a standard price at which they will BUY beets, why should not the farmer follow suit and have a stand-

ard price at which they will SELL beets. This is the proposition, pure and simple. Will you stand by it? How Every Sugar Beet Grower Can Help

1st. By refusing to sign any contract presented by the manufacturers unless previously approved by the growers' committee.

2nd. By turning a deaf ear to the claims of the manufacturers and their field agents that they are not anxious to sign up acreage this year. That's all camouflage and you know it.

3rd. By urging your neighbors to refuse to sign contracts not approved by the committee.

4th. By joining a local sugar beet growers' association, or if there is no local in your vicinity, by writing the secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. P. Peavey, to send someone to your locality to organize one.

As a means to this end, every sugar beet grower is requested to fill out the following coupon and send it to Mr. Peavey, together with a dollar bill in payment of your first year's dues. This money is needed to help pay the expenses of organizing.

Mr. R. P. Peavey,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Caro, Michigan.

I hereby make application to become a member of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n and enclose, or hand, herewith a membership fee of one dollar, and request that my name be listed with the

.....local organization. (If there is no local organization near you and you desire to have one formed in your community, put a cross mark here (X). I average to raise acres yearly.

Signed

Address

Gleaners to Invade Kalamazoo for National Convention, Jan. 27-31

Members from Thirteen States Will Crowd Celery City for Important Sessions of Biennial Conference

ALL ROADS lead to Kalamazoo for the Gleaner farmers in at least thirteen states, which are expecting to send delegates to the Biennial Convention to begin at the Celery City, Tuesday, Jan. 27, and to continue throughout the week. It is expected to be the biggest event of its kind in the more than twenty-five years of Gleaner history, and Kalamazoo authorities are in an uproar to prepare a royal welcome.

The chief address of the sessions will be delivered by the Hon. Glenn E. Plumb, of Washington, D. C., author of the famous Plumb plan of railway operation. The Gleaners have been credited with standing firmly with the millions of farmers who are unwilling to have the nation's railways go back to the old owners, and they are sure to find high interest in the address to be delivered by Mr. Plumb. The farmers supply more than half of the nation's freight and pay for it, too, so the railway problem is one of the biggest in agriculture. Mr. Plumb has a proposal of putting the roads directly into the hands of the people, with the government, the railway workers and the public co-operating in the running of the system.

Milo Campbell, the generally accepted farmer candidate for Governor of Michigan, will give to the Gleaners what will be his first public address since receiving the unqualified backing of the representatives of the leading farm organizations of the state. He is a member of the Gleaner organization and has taken active part in it, having been the speaker at Gleaner Day at the last Michigan State Fair. Mr. Campbell's Kalamazoo address will be delivered at the opening session, which will start at the Armory at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

"We Will Meet You at Kalamazoo" is the slogan which has been ringing through the Gleaner arbor for months and there will be but

few arbors which will not send representatives. A special round trip rate has been supplied by the United States Railway Administration, and the Gleaner headquarters is arranging free trips as prizes for activities by many members during the winter months.

"Gleaners are like a great giant who has been obliged to lie rather quiet for a year or so," says Grant Slocum, supreme secretary and the founder of the order. "This giant organization has been buffeted by every storm which could batter against it—the great war which took away its young men and made the others work day and night to get the most food possible for the boys, while the women and children also worked in the field and did Red Cross and other relief work besides; the government insurance barred the progress of much of the protection end of the Gleaner work, with more than twenty-thousand Gleaners in the service; then came the deaths in the war and the greater toll of the flu epidemic. In spite of all these troubles, the giant has come up smiling in much better condition than ever before in every way, and it has a future never before believed possible."

Big Times in the Offing

Along with important proposed amendments to the Gleaner constitution and election of officers and so on, matters of the greatest importance are stirring not only the Gleaners but also the farmers throughout the Middle West. The Gleaner farmers the first of this month loosened a big surprise by purchasing the Armour elevator interests in Michigan and by enormously increasing the co-operative marketing work for which they have been famed.

Fred Lewellyn, of the Lewellyn Bean Company, together with his staff of terminal experts, has come over with the Gleaners and a million dollar corporation is being form-

ed. Along with the fifteen or more elevators and stations which are already in line under the Gleaners, more than fifty others are definitely preparing to join the great system. So it is expected that a chain of more than one hundred elevators and stations will be in operation within a year or so. A splendid new elevator and store at Lockwood, Ohio has just been established by the Gleaners, and Indiana and Illinois and other states are expected to come in very soon. In the offing is the prospect of Gleaners owning their own coal mine, canning plant, flour mills, drain tile factories and so on. The whole idea is entirely co-operative and all profits go back to the farmers.

Another matter which is stirring the Gleaner organization is the preparation for a huge membership drive to be staged on perhaps a larger scale than anything of its sort in the past. "The Gleaners are Coming," is the slogan which is being sent out through the arbors to tell of the approach of the spring drive.

Splendid Program Arranged

The mayor of Kalamazoo and the city's Board of Commerce have spent considerable time in preparing for the reception and entertainment of the invading Gleaner delegates. Ladies from Indiana and Michigan are to present drill work, readings and music. The "movie" houses showing "The Story of the Gleaners" will be thrown open without any charges to Gleaner visitors.

The opening session, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the Armory, will be marked by the addressed of distinguished speakers. Wednesday morning will be occupied by the "Story of the Gleaners" at the movies, and Wednesday afternoon an important business session will start with reports of the credentials committee, by supreme officers, committee appointments and short memorial services. A school of in-

struction will occupy the evening of Wednesday, with Miss Lucia Bellamy in charge.

Thursday morning will see a continuation of the business end of the convention and will continue until the work is finished. Officers of the order have excellent tidings to report. The financial assets of the order are well over a million dollars.

Among the amendments to be voted upon by the Gleaners are twenty proposals. One of these would permit the extending of benefit membership to those living in certain districts and engaged in other occupations than farming, under certain restrictions. Another takes up a proposal for reorganizing the Supreme Council, and still another would provide for the establishment of an arbor upon the acceptance for membership of a satisfactory number of candidates.

The committee in charge of program and entertainment consists of the following ladies: Mrs. Palmer Landon, Miss Lucia Bellamy, Mrs. J. L. Huffman, Mrs. L. Joslin, Mrs. Charles Midgley and Mrs. Emma Cole. The Messrs. Huffman, Joslin, Landon and Midgley will be active in the reception work at Kalamazoo.

A topic of the hour which Gleaners will be discussing at the gatherings at Kazoo is expected to be the proposed arrangement for state federations of Gleaners, allowing for big state rallies in each of the states where there is a sufficient number of members.

More than 70,000 Gleaners in Michigan alone, forming the largest group of organized farmers in the state, make the scene of the convention at Kalamazoo seem especially fitting. And undoubtedly Michigan, being the mother state of the order, is showing the biggest interest in this biennial, which promises to be a "bang-up" big event.

Methods of a Sand Land Farmer

How Carl Schmidt Makes Money on Sandiest Land in Michigan

(Concluded from last week)

HERE are 30 employees on the two Schmidt farms, Walhalla and Saradella. Ten are married, and they occupy houses furnished by Mr. Schmidt. The boarders live in the "Saradella hotel," they objecting to the cognomen "boarding house." A few come from the outside—farmers or farmers' sons.

The men "punch the time clock." This is placed in a convenient shelter outside the office, where there is employed an expert bookkeeper. Ten hours constitute a day's work.

The stock from poultry to racing horses, is high bred—the best in the market. Mr. Schmidt can show over 1,500 first prize ribbons secured from state fair, cattle and poultry shows all over the country, besides a cabinet filled with prize cups.

On the two farms are 500 sheep, the 50 cows and calves and the 40 horses already mentioned. There are only a few pigs.

"Pigs are more profitable to raise than any other kind of animal," said Mr. Schmidt. "But I don't like pigs so I do not raise them."

"Some years ago I raised a large number of hogs," said Mr. Schmidt, "and I tried out one of my experiments. I placed before them all the time plenty of food, and in variety. They were not confined to one diet. In consequence they soon lost their hoggish ways, and were dainty in their selection of food. They stopped crowding. If one eating place was occupied, they leisurely went to another place, or waited until some of their companions moved away."

"There comes a time when one must stop feeding hogs. Then they must be marketed. But, as I said, I don't like hogs, so this year I am only raising a dozen for family use." Mr. Schmidt is an advocate of heavy feeding. The cows are fed in proportion to the number of quarts of milk they yield. The cow that yielded 1,493 pounds of milk in July, for example, cost \$30.25 to feed, milk and take care of, while the cow that yielded 717 pounds of milk cost \$18.16. This is scientific feeding.

Milk at Cost of Four Cent a Quart

Everything is in the inventory of Mr. Schmidt's farms. Indeed the inventory is a marvel in the way of minutia. Nothing escapes. Each building carries its own inventory. Machinery is everywhere; electric motors supply power wherever it is needed, from the 40 horsepower motor supplying power to the sawmill to the small ones running fans. The balance sheet showing the cost of running the dairy during July was an instructive exhibit. The 16 cows then being machine milked produced 12,998 pounds of milk. The labor and feed cost \$278.69, and the output was marketed for \$406.06. In a word each cow returned an average profit for the month of \$7.96. From one cause or another there was a deficit in the output of four

By JUDSON GRENNELL

cows. The profit on the best producer for that month was \$31.35.

The average cost for the whole herd for producing a quart of milk was four cents. It is probable that the overhead and other legitimate charges for marketing the output equaled the original cost. The cows are machine milked. The labor cost of taking care of and milking a cow is placed at about \$8 a month for a "dry" cow, say, \$4 a month.

"When we have threshed our grain I shall know the exact cost per bushel of each kind," said Mr. Schmidt. "There will be no guesswork about it. I can tell the exact cost of cultivating each field."

Two tractors are in use on the farm, one a Michigan and one an Ohio make. They can be run with the greatest economy, because the fields are so large—averaging over 40 acres to a field—and the soil so light.

I watched a tractor disc-harrowing one of the fields. It got over the ground at the rate of five acres a day. The gasoline cost \$1.15 and

On the uncleared but fenced-in portions of his plantations Mr. Schmidt has thus far planted 500,000 Norway and white pine trees. A comparatively few have died. As soon as the labor market becomes normal he will plant another 500,000—perhaps a million or more. The trees are raised from seed dropped in a trench. They cost half a cent apiece to raise, and about two cents to plant. Some of these seedlings have been planted without regard to order; in other places where the ground allowed of it they have been regularly placed. Where fallen trees interfered, the rubbish has been cleared away.

"This whole region would long before this have begun to be reforested naturally, but for two reasons," Mr. Schmidt explained. "The first reason is that the lumbermen were such hogs that they did not leave a single seed tree to propagate its kind. The other reason is that no one made any effort to check forest fires."

"Why jack pines grow so readily after the better pine has been cut down is simple. The other pine tree



Who would expect to see 12-foot corn growing on the jack pine plains?

continued Mr. Schmidt. "As the pine trees begin to grow, and the sand is once more covered with vegetation, along comes the assessor and increases the assessed value of the land. The result is that this kind of enterprise is discouraged, and many a pine barrens owner declines to interest himself in reforestation."

What the State Might Do

"If the state was wise it would tax the timber on timber land only when the timber was ready to be marketed. Growing timber is in the nature of a manufacturing enterprise. One tax on the finished product would be sufficient, as a matter of equity and justice. The state could also exercise more wisdom in its sales of these millions of acres. State owned land might be divided into three classes: First, prime land near markets; next, medium land; that with small capital could be used for ordinary agricultural purposes; and third, poor land such as is to be seen wherever the pine has been stripped off."

"Let the first kind be sold in not to exceed 40 acres lots; the second kind in not to exceed 500 acre areas; the third in any quantity to suit purchasers."

"I look upon it as a duty that the wealthy owe society to put to use this poor land. I have proved that even in a financial sense it will pay; that point is settled for all time; the problem of soil building has been solved. And I am proving that in a patriotic sense it is worth all it costs in time and patience."

"I tried to interest the state in the matter of encouraging tree planting by private owners, but was severely turned down. It interfered with the speculative scheme of people who had influence with the legislature. Michigan at least should insist that a tree should be planted in some proper locality whenever a tree is cut down. It would be still better to plant two trees."

Farmers and High Cost of Living
Speaking of the high cost of liv-



Pure Bred Holsteins—every one a Money-Maker.

the labor \$3—an average of 83 cents an acre.

"Individually I am prejudiced against tractors," remarked Mr. Schmidt, "though they do the work assigned them. To successfully farm there must be plenty of live stock. Take that \$1.15 worth of gasoline; when it is consumed it is gone for good. Feed an animal \$1.15 worth of fodder and there will be 70 per cent of its fertility value returned to the soil that needs it. In a word, the soil needs manure more than the farmer needs the tractor."

We cut from a barnyard-manured cornfield a stalk 11 feet 9 inches long; but on an experimental patch of corn on Walhalla land where different fertilizers had been used, the stalks were still longer. The wheat is well filled and sure to run between 25 and 30 bushels to the acre. The potatoes show every evidence of running over 200 bushels to the acre.

seeds are very sensitive to fire; it takes very little heat to kill them. On the other hand the seeds of the jack pine are so well protected that they survive where others die. Hence when they drop their seeds, these find congenial soil made doubly fertile by the ashes of the fires, and so they quickly germinate and grow.

"I have taught my men to watch for fires. If a smoke is seen anywhere within reasonable distance they get there as quickly as possible and stamp or thrash the fire out. My 500,000 pine trees are getting a good start. There is no reason why every foot of pine barrens not given over to prosperous farming should not be reforested, to the advantage of those who have the enterprise as well as to the state."

"There is, however, one other thing that deters people from engaging in extended reforestation."



Views of Mr. Schmidt's "Wild Life" Domain and some of the Bison and Elk with which it has been stocked.

ing, Mr. Schmidt was sure that the farmer is least responsible of all the agents directly responsible.

"Today only the farmer close to a market is making anything," he insisted. "The big gap between producing and consuming prices is not of the farmer's making. You know I have always been in favor of the municipal ownership of street car transportation. This activity is too close to the life of the community to permit of it being run for profit. Well, is this not true of transportation in general?"

It was suggested that perhaps the government ownership of the means of transportation, and the operation by a combination of executives and employees might be the solution.

"That may or may not be the solution," Mr. Schmidt said, "but anyway the high cost of transportation in one cause of the high cost of living. Certainly our transportation system broke down under private management.

"But a still greater cause of the high cost of living is the lack of warehousing facilities in populous centers. There should be community owned warehouses to which the farmers could send their produce and be sure of proper remuneration under proper classification, less the actual cost of handling, which would be a small item.

"So put it down that this absence of publicly owned warehouses has and will increase the cost of living over and above what it should be.

"Again, the high cost of living could be reduced by enlarging the activities of the parcel post. Weight allowances are now too small. The zones are also too small for such wide market areas as are to be found in the United States. By enlarging the weight maximum and increasing the size of the zones producers and consumers would gradually be brought closer together, to the detriment of no one but the unnecessary middleman. Of course not all middlemen are in this class. But there are enough of them to seriously raise what should be normal prices.

"Then again, consumers are to blame. Many are ignorant, and more are indifferent to that economy which adds to the wealth of individuals as well as to society. The poor want the best, which in itself is not bad for business; but it sadly interferes with social economy if each one declines to take out of the market some of the inferior cuts of meat, for instance, or refuse to burn anything but the most expensive kinds of fuel."

Farmers Ignorant of Cost

Mr. Schmidt considers the aver-

age farmer a poor bookkeeper, a bad financier, and very ignorant of the cost of the things he sends to the market.

"Not one farmer in a thousand knows what it has cost him to grow the grain he is sending to market," said Mr. Schmidt. "He does not know what it is costing him to feed his cattle. He does not know that he cannot sell eggs for less than 80 cents a dozen, in Michigan, if he charges against the cost of the eggs the market price of the grain the poultry eats. He does not know the real reason why hens do not lay in winter, when, under proper conditions, they will be as prolific in winter as in summer.

"He refuses to take advantage of the experiences of others in so manipulating the soil that crop failure is almost impossible; and this refusal arises more from mental indolence, not to say laziness, than from any other one thing. In this neighborhood are small farmers who are making good; also in this vicinity are better located farms in regard to natural soil fertility, who are going back, and who must eventually sell at a loss or abandon what little they have accomplished in the way of improvements.

"A farmer ought to have the very best stock in the market, because it pays best. It costs no more to feed a good blooded animal than it does to feed a scrub. The same care will bring both to maturity; one will sell

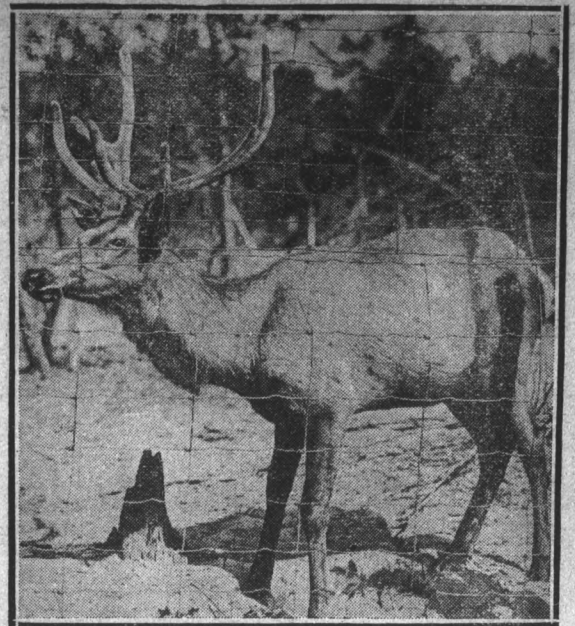
such farms everything is shipped away and nothing is returned to the soil."

A Great Co-operative Enterprise

Mr. Schmidt's farm-in gactivities are operated on the co-operative plan. He supplies the land, the 40 or more buildings in use and the active capital. He gives to the heads of his departments 25 per cent of the profits and another 25 per cent is divided among the rest of the employees. The remaining 50 per cent is his share out of which must come interest on capital investment and such overhead charges as cannot be charged against the business.

This is a new arrangement between Mr. Schmidt and his employees, so there is no data which can be taken as a basis for prophesying the ultimate results. However, as these employees receive the very highest wages given to any similar body of farm hands in Michigan, should there be a deficit instead of a surplus they would have nothing of which to complain and the loss would fall entirely on Mr. Schmidt.

A job nurer on these farms gets no encouragement from his mates



A fine specimen of the Elk on the Schmidt Farm

of the weather. The cattle receive the best of care, for the men are looking after their own interests. In a word, it is a co-operative partnership which safeguards the interests of all.

To add to the close relationship between employer and employees, a dance is held in the farm club house every Saturday night, in which all are on a democratic equality, and all participate in the dancing.

There is also on Serradella Farm a public school, the 16 pupils being all from families the heads of whom are employed by Mr. Schmidt.

The Right to be Happy

"Give me a thought to take away with me," I said jokingly to Mr. Schmidt, after a four days' visit. I had roamed at will over fields covered with a good turf, through buildings for housing the cattle but from which the usual smell accompanying such use was absent, and along forest paths leading to Lake Huron; and I had been taken around the country along the shores of Van Etten Lake and the AuSable river and over the jack pine plains.

"Fiddlesticks," Mr. Schmidt replied. "I'm no dotage philosopher. My joy in living comes from doing things the 'other fellow' is afraid to tackle. One has the right to do that which will bring to him and his fellow men the greatest happiness; and it is inconceivable that happiness can be obtained by injuring others."

The chauffeur tooted his horn, and I jumped into the waiting coupe as the individualist co-operator waved me a genial adieu.



Cedar Lake, Pingree Point in the distance. Abounds with fish and is the resting place of great numbers of ducks.

offhand, the other can only be marketed at a loss.

"It is a pity that so many farms are being run by tenant farmers. It does not speak well for the occupation. But possibly some of this tenant farming comes from the fact that the farmer, when younger, ran two farms, an owner and a tenant. Others rent outright, and if the terms of the lease are loosely drawn the result is pretty sure to be an increase in the number of both tenant farms and tenant farmers. On

for his laziness would cut into their profits. Therefore a "foreman" in the sense of needing someone to watch and keep the men to work is a superfluity which has been eliminated. Each man must keep up his end, or he is practically "fired" by his fellow employees.

As a result the fields are plowed and planted when they should be and also in a workmanlike manner. The hay and grain are harvested promptly, so that there is no needless waste from the unpropitiousness

Production of Fertilizer for 1920 Likely to be Short of Demand

By W. D. HUNTINGTON,
President, National Fertilizer Association.

THERE is at the present time an apparent shortage of fertilizers for the spring of 1920, due largely to the following reasons:

The strike in the phosphate rock mines in Florida for a considerable period of time this summer and early fall, was one of the most serious things that the fertilizer industry has had to contend with. Florida supplies the bulk of phosphate rock used by manufacturers in the East, and the strike resulted in a complete tying up of practically all of the mines, and while the strike today is technically over, none of the mines is as yet producing full tonnage. During the strike the laborers scattered, most of them finding employment in the citrus fruit section, and many have not yet returned.

On account of this shortage in production it has been necessary for manufacturers to buy hard rock, which formerly was only mined for export shipment, and use it in their production of acid phosphate, resulting in a very much higher cost.

The strike in the Spanish pyrites mines, and at the port of Huelva, Spain, has greatly curtailed the shipments of pyrites to this country, and has made it necessary for many manufacturers to go back to brimstone again, with the resultant high cost

for their sulphuric acid. The reduced production has added to the cost of overhead charges per ton, and the cost of labor is considerably higher than it was when the armistice was signed.

These conditions have resulted in making the cost of acid phosphate considerably more than it was last spring.

In connection with the raw materials for complete fertilizers, the manufacturers are considerably worried over the probable shortage in the supply of potash, which certainly will not be anything like sufficient to supply the demand that is already evidenced from the orders that are being placed. The promises of shipments from Alsatian mines, as well as Germany, will not be carried out, due first to a strike in Alsace which lasted about ten weeks, and second, to a lack of fuel for use in concentrating potash salts; third, to inadequate transportation facilities. Manufacturers report that they are receiving again orders for brands containing 6-8-10 per cent potash, but such brands cannot possibly be supplied this year.

The supply of sulphate of ammonia will be very greatly reduced because of the coal strike. This had resulted in an increased demand for nitrate of soda, and of course, as is always the case, the price has advanced considerably. Nitrate of soda is being offered today by the importers at a much higher price than it was purchased for three months ago.

The other ammoniates, such as tankage and cotton seed meal and fish, are extremely scarce, due, I think, more to the fact that a very large percentage of all of these articles is now going into food for cattle, which formerly was only used for fertilizer purposes.

There is no question but what the fertilizer manufacturers are today confronted with far more serious problems than with anything they had during the war, but every possible effort is being made to keep up the production to the highest possible point.

My own personal opinion is that there will be a considerable shortage in production throughout the

eastern part of the United States for the spring 1920 as compared with the spring 1919, and because of the high price of cotton and other farm products, I do not believe there is any question but that the demand will be at least ten per cent greater than it was last year. This is a most unfortunate situation coming at a time when the cost of living is terrific, and can only come down by increased production so that the supply will be equal to, or greater than the demand.

I have only recently returned from abroad, where I spent three months in England and on the continent, and as a result of my investigation I find that there is a world shortage of acid phosphate, and that the situation over there is far more alarming than it is here; for they have practised more intensive cultivation than we have, and are absolutely dependent upon the use of large quantities of fertilizer per acre. I am quite confident that the shortage in Europe, outside of Germany, Austria and the Balkan States, will be at least one million tons of acid phosphate for the year 1920.

Nation's Feed Situation Transformed by War

Cereals Devoured by Interests Making Explosives; Readjustments Needed to Benefit Breeders

By R. W. CHAPIN, Pres. of Chapin & Company

(From his address to Breeders convened at East Lansing last week)

THE FEED situation means to those who are present today—the available supply of dairy feeds, and the probable course of the market.

The American dairyman was somewhat fortunate at the beginning of the war, because there was a very plentiful supply of dairy feeds. Prior to 1914, probably 1-3 of the cottonseed meal production was exported, somewhere around 700,000 to 750,000 tons. About 1-3 to 1-2 of the cottonseed meal production usually went into the manufacture of fertilizers in the south. The rest, amounting to anywhere from 1-6 to 1-3 of the crop, or some 300,000 to 700,000 tons, was estimated as being used to feed domestic animals in the United States. Quite a large proportion of this went to feed beef cattle, especially in the southwest and west.

In 1914, the south was suddenly threatened with no market for either cotton or cottonseed products. They could not look ahead and see that cotton was bound to become one of the most valuable commodities we could raise—and that it would treble in price. Germany and Scandinavia were our chief customers for cottonseed meal. When all ocean commerce with them was suspended, the price of cottonseed meal immediately slumped. It could be bought at a very low figure—even cheaper than cornmeal. Very soon this situation righted itself, and cottonseed meal went up. Just because it was cheap, everybody started using it.

Another situation arose that may never be repeated. The amount of explosive needed in modern warfare is almost beyond belief. For every pound of smokeless powder, it is said two pounds of alcohol are required to make it. All the distilleries in Europe were not able to make alcohol enough at the beginning of the war to take care of 1-10 of their consumption, and they were forced to call on the United States, which had a very large capacity which had never been fully used. The result was that every distillery in the United States had all the orders it could take care of to run continuously for several years. This took an enormous amount of corn, and all the molasses that could be obtained. It is probable that distillers used up in a single year close to 720,000 tons of corn, which, expressed in bushels would be about fifty-six million bushels. Possibly, more than this was used. In any event, there was production close to 20,000 tons per month of that valuable dairy feed known as corn distiller's grains. The result was that we had an abundance of good dairy feeds for several years.

As we got into the war ourselves, we ran short of nitrogen for powder and other purposes, and this hit the fertilizer trade, who could not get enough Chilean nitrate, and were therefore forced to use more cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal was under regulation, and the price was put so low that it was the cheapest fertilizer material available. Regulation is quite apt to rob the cow when she is not given an opportunity to pay up for what she needs on account of a fixed price and no chance to bid.

This turning of so much dairy feed into fertilizer was felt in the shape of higher prices for dairy feeds. They started to go up in 1917, and have gone up nearly \$20 a ton since that time; at least, the high protein feeds. Our Allies were soon able to build up enough distilling capacity to make their own alcohol, and the distilling of corn was practically stopped about a year and a half ago. What alcohol we needed toward the end of the war, we were able to make out of molasses. This put the price of molasses up to a very high figure, around \$40 per ton, but at the same time, we had a short crop, and corn sold at over \$2 per bushel.

It is well to look over our production and supply of dairy feeds, and we can better understand the causes of the present scarcity and reason for some of them being out of line with our old standby—corn. In

former years, corn being our chief animal food, it always had a profound influence on the prices of all other feeds and grains. A chart showing the price of bran for the past ten years until we got into war-time regulation would show that the bran price followed the corn price very closely all this time. Sometimes it was a little below and sometimes a little above. These two feeds are not necessarily interchangeable—certainly, corn has a very much greater feeding value than bran, but the close relationship between prices shows there must have been some reason for it that we do not understand.

Our production of wheat mill feeds—bran and middlings—while it has increased each year with the population, has not increased very considerably, because, in years gone by, we grew a great deal more wheat than

they could get them, they used other bulky feeds, like distillers and brewers grains, and sometimes beet pulp, oat hulls, and other coarse materials.

The increase in the number of dairy cows as shown by the census which now reports about twenty-three million cows, does not tell the whole story. The cows are getting bigger and better—they produce more and they eat more. They are being fed better rations and they need more dairy feeds, such as bran and the protein feeds. The per cow production of bran, however, has gone down. This does not mean the cows are getting any less bran per head, but there is not enough available to feed them all. It is true a large part of our cow population is in the west and in some sections only summer dairying is practiced, and pastures, with a little farm

Protein Feed for Cows

PROTEIN FEEDS PRODUCED PRIOR TO THE WAR		24,000,000 Cows
Cottonseed Meal	1,500,000 tons	Per Cow
Linseed Meal	400,000 tons	130 lbs.
Gluten Feed	600,000 tons	40 lbs.
Wheat Bran	3,000,000 tons	60 lbs.
Middling and Feed Flour	2,000,000 tons	260 lbs.
Cocoonut Meal	60,000 tons	150 lbs.
		6 lbs.
AMOUNT OF PROTEIN FEEDS ACTUALLY USED PER COW PER YEAR, 1919		Protein Per Cow
Cottonseed Meal	.65 lbs.	Per Year
Oil Meal	.25 lbs.	26. lbs.
Gluten Feed	.50 lbs.	8.2 lbs.
Bran	.210 lbs.	12.5 lbs.
Middlings	.75 lbs.	31.5 lbs.
Cocoonut Meal	6 lbs.	11. lbs.
		.12lbs.

our population consumed, and exported the flour so that this gave us plenty of mill feed. For every addition to our population, we need more cows to give them milk and butter, as well as other dairy products. The cow population has increased faster than the feed production. Wheat bran is one of our chief dairy feeds, even more necessary than middlings. Middlings is quite largely diverted to the feeding of swine. Quite a little goes into poultry mashes, and a large amount of it is fed to young stock. It is safe to say we have a production of about three and a half million tons of bran and one and a half million tons of middlings and feed flours.

When we had such a bumper wheat crop year before last, we exported a large part of it, and did not increase our milling so materially. The bran situation during the war was a great source of trouble, and much bitterness. This was due to the fact that it was regulated or controlled. Whenever man tries to regulate prices, he nearly always makes a mess of it, because prices have to regulate themselves. Where prices are regulated by agreement between the producer and consumer, there is less trouble, because adjustments are made from time to time to meet the actual conditions, and give both sides a square deal, but when an arbitrary price is put on any commodity, it is against all the experience of mankind, and no good can come of it. Regulating prices does not increase the quantity one bit nor does it produce any equitable distribution. This country is too big to have bread cards, meat cards, or feed cards, so that every man should get his just quota. The card system was a failure in every country that tried it, and fortunately, we did not try it.

The dairyman needs bran worse than any other animal husbandry man and can afford to pay more for it because the dairy cow does need a bulky ration to prevent impactions where she is fed so many fine feeds like meals. Since the earliest days, farmers have lightened up their meal with bran, this being the most desirable way to do it, although when

grains, is about all the cows get. Dairy cows farther east, where they have pure bred and good grade cows, have to be fed the year around, for both summer and winter dairying.

To return to our supply of feed, our average production of cottonseed for the past ten years was about twelve million bales. This would ordinarily give us two million tons of cottonseed meal and cake. The last crop is below the average, and is variously estimated at between ten and eleven million bales. This would mean a decrease of about two hundred thousand tons of cottonseed cake. This is not all. Texas produces about 40 per cent of the cotton crop. Texas had very bad weather at the time of maturity, and a large part of the seed was damaged. Some of the other southern states also had excessive rains and their crop was badly damaged. The meal from damaged seed will mostly have to go into fertilizer although some of it will be fed from necessity.

Our flaxseed crop has been steadily going downward. Flaxseed is grown in the northwest, chiefly as a first crop, to break up the soil. The largest crop of flaxseed we ever raised was twenty-six million bushels. Our normal requirements at the present time are not less than twenty-one million bushels. This year's crop was estimated by the government to be ten million bushels, and by the linseed crushers, who have been good crop reporters, at somewhere between six and eight million bushels. A twenty-six million bushel crop would produce about 500,000 tons of linseed cake, and a ten million bushel crop only about 200,000 tons. This means that we will have to draw at least ten million bushels of flaxseed chiefly from the Argentine, although some of it can be had in Canada. Flaxseed that comes from the Argentine is naturally crushed at our seaports, and to bring the resulting meal or cake into the middle west is very costly, as freight rates are very high.

In previous years, a large part of our linseed meal and cake was exported; probably 3-5 of it, on a good crop. Within the last few years, linseed meal has come to be

more appreciated at home, and instead of shipping millions of dollars worth of fertilizer material and food to Europe, we are inclined to keep it at home and save the fertility and get the results from the feed.

You can readily figure that with this small production of linseed meal not half of the cows in the country can get a small of it. Moreover, a great deal of it is fed to horses, steers, sheep and young animals.

Our fourth largest protein feed is Corn Gluten Feed—a by-product from the manufacture of starch and corn syrup. It resembles distillers' grains very much in its composition, except that it is made by a different process and does not taste the same or exactly the same when fed. Our production of gluten feed is ordinarily about 600,000 tons a year. It is increasing rapidly, due to the enormous demand for sugars and sweets of all kinds. During the last year, one large starch factory was destroyed by fire—another company had a very bad strike for 40 days, and the production of gluten feed was cut down just when we needed it most, by an amount somewhere between 80,000 and 100,000 tons at least. This may account for the change in the relative price of this feed, whereas last year, gluten feed sold at \$15 under corn, right now, it is \$15 over, but no one can say an article is not worth what it can bring, or that a protein feed may not be worth a good deal more than the grain from which it is made. It would take 300 pounds of corn to supply the protein found in 100 pounds of gluten feed, and we can't feed dairy cows very well on corn and oats. It is better to take out the starch and feed the protein part to the cow for a certain part of her ration.

It was estimated by the Chicago "Price Current" that there is, this year, compared with last, (and by that, they mean the current year from summer to summer,) a shortage of one and one half million tons of protein feeds, which would figure out about as follows: 600,000 tons of brewers' grains, 240,000 tons of distillers' grains, and the remainder in linseed and cottonseed meal, malt sprouts (of which there was annually made approximately 75,000 tons) and cocoonut meal, (which was a war production, and which is no longer made to any extent, at least, not right now.)

With this great shortage in protein feeds, the relatively high price of them can be explained. For the past five or six years, protein feeds did not, as a whole, taking an average of all kinds, cost any more than corn and oats. Right now, corn and oats are relatively cheap, especially on the farm, the average price, taking the country over, would be not to exceed 80c for oats, which is \$50 per ton, or \$1.40 for corn, which is \$50. These are wholesale prices or selling prices. Protein feeds cost all the way from \$70 to \$85 wholesale and more at retail.

One dislikes very much to be thrown into a discussion on political economy, for it is a very dry subject and one on which authorities do not seem to agree, but everyone must admit that prices have come up and money has gone down. The production of money all over the world is only limited by the capacity of the printing presses that make it. There is, at the present time, three and one half times as much money, mostly paper money, in the U. S. as there was four years ago. Money is only a convenience in bartering. We could, if we had to, get along without it, but it would be very clumsy. What the farmer is most concerned about is—are his prices on a line with other prices of the things he most needs? There are always some discrepancies, of course. There are times when a hog sells for less than the market value of the corn that was fed to him. There is no fixed law that 100 pounds of milk should buy 100 pounds of dairy feed, although this has been about the rule that has prevailed during the last ten years.

(Continued next week)

Reports of World's Crops Show Huge Shortage

Figures Give Interesting Comparison Between Production per Acre and Total of

World's Principal Agricultural Countries

WHAT DO you know about the sum and total of the world's crops? Very little, you will have to confess. And yet you must admit that it is just as much to your financial benefit to know the annual supply of food as it is for the manufacturer of automobiles to know the annual supply of machines. After several years of indifferent success in governmental regulation of food prices we are more thoroughly impressed than ever with the fact that supply and demand DO regulate the prices of the products you grow on your farm, to a very large extent. The speculators may speculate, and the bears and bulls may raid the markets, the prices of minor crops may successfully be controlled, and the prices of the major crops for a time held in check, but by the end of the marketing season, the inexorable laws of supply and demand make themselves felt as the final barometers of trade.

Agriculture has groped for centuries in the dark, never knowing from one season's end to another what the season might bring forth. Crops have always been sold in almost total ignorance of the price the consumer would have to pay. "Better a half a loaf than none," has been the motto of the farmer, who has taken his crops to market in fear and trembling lest he might not receive for them what his labor and investment would entitle him to have. He considered himself fortunate if he received that price, and put it down as merely back luck if he were obliged to accept less. But the twentieth century farmer has come to the conclusion that the profits and losses of farming need not be left to the whims of chance. He believes that more losses are sustained from inadequate market price than from inadequate production, and since production cannot be entirely controlled by man, the losses thus sustained must be passed on to the consumer. So it is to the adoption of a national and perhaps later an international plan by which the supply of food products can be approximated from year to year, and the distribution so arranged, and the market price so regulated that the greatest number of farmers may receive a fair profit for their goods at the lowest possible prices to the consumer.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has spent many years in the organizing of a crop reporting service which

could give to the farmers some idea of the estimated production of farm crops. The International Institute of Agriculture has done wonderful work along this line, and the country, of which the annual estimated production of farm crops is not known to this institute is hardly worth reporting. But commendable as has been the work by these two great crop-statistic gathering bureaus, it is still crude and far from comprehensive. Moreover, a serious question exists as to whether the general public should be apprised of the annual production of crops any more than of the annual production of clothing, automobiles, steel rails, etc. There is a question as to whether this is not a matter that is solely the concern of the farmer, who, like other manufacturers must receive a fair profit over cost of production if his business is to thrive. But in the absence of any means provided by the farmer for the purpose of gathering these crop statistics for his confidential benefit, such efforts as have been made by governments along these lines are to be heartily commended.

As a national organization of farmers, the Farm Bureau is calculated to perform this function eventually. The only reason why farmers produce crops in excess of the world's needs, is because they each and individually are ignorant of what crops their fellow farmers are producing. Were there a national organization through which every county in the state of Michigan could be kept advised of the crop plans of every other county, who would say that a great deal of the frequent over-production of this crop and the under-production of that crop could not be largely eliminated. We assert that were every acre in the United States producing the crop best adapted to it that crops would be produced in more even quantities, and the excess or under-supply of the consumers' needs would become so slight as to be scarcely noticeable and would have no material effect upon the market price.

Below are a number of charts showing the estimates of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and of the International Institute of Agriculture, of

the world acreage and production of wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley and potatoes. They are not complete, but enough figures are given to enable the average farmer to make intelligent comparisons between the crops for the three years mentioned, and to determine therefrom what the demand and price may be expected to be on the balance of the 1919 crop. The report shows a shortage of wheat, oats, rye and barley, but a considerable surplus of corn. Things to be taken into consideration in examining the figures are the difficulties now being experienced by the export trade, such as lack of ships, high rate of exchange, Europe's poverty, etc. Our conclusion from a review of these charts is that materially higher prices are in prospect on all these crops with the possible exception of corn. Some independent reporters claim that the government's figures on corn are too high in which case there is better than an even chance that corn prices will be higher before another crop.

Note the much higher production per acre in foreign countries than in the United States. The average yield of wheat in this country for 1919 was, for instance, about 13 bushels to the acre. In Belgium it was 30, Denmark (1918) 40, Germany (1918) 25. The average yield of potatoes in the United States for 1919 was about 90 bus. to the acre. In Canada it was 130, Belgium 250, Germany (1917) 200, Netherlands 275. On nearly all other crops the yield in the United States compares favorably with the yield in other countries.

The present chaos in Russia makes it impossible to gather dependable statistics of that great country's crops, but it is sure that none of the Russian provinces have produced more than sufficient for domestic needs. Russia is, therefore, out of the reckoning for some time to come as an export nation.

The figures in these tables are taken from original reports published by the various governments, from the International Institute of Agriculture, and from other sources that quote government reports.

The years given here are those during which the harvests take place. In the countries marked with an asterisk (*) the harvests extend from the end of one year to the beginning of the next year and for these countries the years are 1918-19, 1917.

CORN

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED)		PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED)		
	1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS
United States	102,075	104,467	116,730	2,917,450	2,502,665
Canada	239	250	234	10,447	14,214
South America					
*Argentina		8,715	8,969		170,660
*Chile	65	65	49	1,702	1,446
Europe					
France (a)	756	734	347		8,743
Italy	3,383	3,459	3,572	79,000	63,925
Spain	1,195	1,169	1,175	24,553	24,141
Switzerland	6	7	5	287	358
Asia					
British India		6,274	6,544		92,680
Japan	186	144	138		3,747
Philippine Isles		1,034	1,058		11,271
Africa					
*Union of S. Africa	2,950	3,300	3,150	41,289	45,143
*Australia		332	360		8,843

RYE

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED)		PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED)		
	1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS
North America					
United States	7,063	6,391	4,317	88,478	91,041
Canada	565	555	212	8,234	8,504
Europe					
Belgium	496			13,681	
Czechoslovakia	1,834				
Denmark	559	542	436		12,726
France (a)	1,817	1,746	1,834	27,833	29,935
Germany (b)		14,200	13,650		315,301
Italy	272	272	279	4,571	4,724
Netherlands	481	472	463	14,057	13,022
Spain	1,822	1,818	1,800	24,635	30,445
Switzerland	51	72	55	1,575	1,850

WHEAT

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED)		PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED)		
	1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS
North America					
United States	73,243	55,181	45,089	940,987	921,438
Canada	17,283	17,354	14,356	193,689	189,075
South America					
*Argentina	16,976	17,875	16,089	184,268	223,636
*Chile	1,313	1,302	1,272	21,591	23,120
Europe					
Belgium	329			9,895	
Denmark	124	140	131		6,330
France (a)	11,316	10,993	10,857	177,978	225,736
Germany (b)		3,547	3,573		90,330
Italy	10,571	10,798	10,437	169,563	176,368
Netherlands	162	143	122	6,015	5,431
Spain	10,388	10,228	10,340	133,929	135,709
Switzerland	130	203	139	3,524	7,095
United Kingdom		2,793	2,108		96,079
Asia					
British India	23,764	25,487	22,940	280,075	370,421
Japan	1,376	1,390	1,893	29,800	32,923
Africa					
Algeria	2,328	3,186	3,222	25,559	49,774
Tunis	1,190	1,413	1,810	7,000	8,451
*Union of S. Africa	953	925	755	10,150	8,833
*Australia	7,990	9,775	11,533	75,138	114,734
*New Zealand	209	281	218	6,659	6,808

BARLEY

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED)		PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED)		
	1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS
North America					
United States	7,420	9,740	8,933	165,719	256,225
Canada	3,018	8,154	2,392	66,444	77,287
South America					
*Chile	93	94	125	3,977	3,304
Europe					
Belgium	75			3,617	
Czechoslovakia	899				
Denmark	563	548	592		21,465
France (a)	1,340	1,371	1,699	23,626	27,475
Germany (b)		3,640	3,738		103,720
Italy	479	494	469	8,327	9,186
Netherlands	59	60	52	2,685	2,615
Spain	4,100	4,209	4,086	79,432	90,496
Switzerland	13	22	19	625	666
United Kingdom		1,338	1,796		64,036
Asia					
British India		3,333	7,883		155,304
Japan	3,911	2,362	3,888	91,500	82,650
Africa					
Algeria	2,639	2,794	2,839	33,667	60,742
Morocco		2,191	1,934		35,217
Tunis		1,137	1,038	6,110	13,090

OATS

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED)		PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED)		
	1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS
North America					
United States	42,400	44,349	43,553	1,248,310	1,538,124
Canada	14,754	14,790	13,313	399,368	426,312
South America					
*Argentina	2,980	3,200	2,525	44,120	68,635
*Chile	79	79	126	3,250	3,177
Europe					
Belgium	550			26,920	
Denmark	961	937	981		41,571
France (a)	6,815	6,721	7,308	168,303	176,504
Alsace-Lorraine	21				
Germany (b)		8,071	8,625		322,475
Italy	1,129	1,211	1,107	34,722	41,336
Netherlands	368	392	371	20,512	18,617
Norway		343	356	16,810	16,582
Spain	1,538	1,507	1,425	28,814	30,474
Sweden		1,811	1,933		57,880
Switzerland	57	86	70	2,770	5,188
United Kingdom		5,603	4,764		257,433
Asia					
Japan	215	156	130	9,921	12,243
Africa					
Algeria	533	588	682	11,219	22,914
Tunis	127	151	124	3,445	4,271
*Australia		616	844		10,387
*New Zealand	173	156	178	6,926	4,943

POTATOES

Country	AREA (000 OMITTED)		PRODUCTION (000 OMITTED)		
	1919 ACRES	1918 ACRES	1917 ACRES	1919 BUSHELS	1918 BUSHELS
North America					
United States	4,013	4,295	4,384	357,901	411,860
Canada	713	735	657	100,545	104,364
South America					
*Chile	78	81	70	9,768	9,640
Europe					
Belgium	319			76,064	
Czechoslovakia	898				
Denmark	226	186	143		40,605
France (a)		2,884	3,386		228,433
Germany (b)		6,740	6,186		1,082,816
Italy		741	732		44,092
Luxembourg		25	27		4,731
Netherlands		440	430	114,331	130,288
Norway		133	145	34,722	28,954
Spain	786	728	839	102,418	95,562
Sweden		419	397		71,129
Switzerland	136	168	140	27,925	33,700
United Kingdom		1,505	1,365		344,325

(b) Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.
(c) Department of Constantine and Oran only.
(a) Excluding invaded territory.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

CALHOUN COUNTY ANNUAL

FARM BUREAU MEETING

The big court room in the Marshall court house was filled with eager farmers on Saturday, January 10. Every man and woman present was talking organization. All were anxious to hear about the progress of the Farm Bureau campaign. The meeting was the best represented farmers' gathering ever held in Calhoun county. People came from every township ready to do their part in perfecting the organization.

County Agent, Paul C. Jamieson read his annual report, which showed that a great deal of progress had been made in the development of the Farm Bureau organization, and that a successful, constructive program of work has been completed.

Mr. Willard Cribbs, of the State Market Department, explained the methods employed by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange in selling farm produce and in purchasing supplies. He told of the wonderful possibilities of the Farm Bureau in solving our market problems. Dr. W. W. Deihl, the father of the great Illinois Agricultural Association, spoke of the wonderful field open to the Farm Bureau in marketing, in legislation and in education. Secretary, C. A. Bingham, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, related some of his experiences with the old Farm Bureau, and told of the development of the New Farm Bureau which is gaining the support of thousands of farmers throughout the state. Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of County Agents, awakened everybody to the realization of the great need of a strong, active farmers' organization which will work for the farmer's interests in every branch of the agricultural business. Dr. Eben Mumford said that we must organize and make agriculture a desirable and profitable occupation for the young men of our country or our farms will be owned by peasants who are willing to put up with poor conditions and a poor living.

Mr. Paul C. Jamieson, county agent in Calhoun county, enthused the crowd with the idea of getting behind the organization with a fighting spirit to win and to stick together. He said that Calhoun county should get 1,800 members. His call for volunteers to drive the canvassers from farm to farm brought sixty-five men to the front. Some townships are ready for business now with practically no preliminary work necessary. The farmers of Calhoun county are certainly to be congratulated in the way they are taking hold of the Farm Bureau organization work.—Paul C. Jamieson, County Agricultural Agent.

OVER 15 MILLIONS LOANED TO FARMERS IN DECEMBER

During the month of December, '19, an aggregate of \$14,281,625 was loaned to 4,267 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land bank of St. Paul leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$2,344,800, the Federal Land bank of Houston following with \$2,239,505. The other banks closed loans in December as follows: Spokane, \$1,660,200; Louisville, \$1,381,000; Omaha, \$1,087,100; Columbia, \$1,017,900; New Orleans, \$1,015,150; St. Louis, \$908,770; Wichita, \$736,200; Berkeley, \$712,500; Springfield, \$652,900; Baltimore, \$525,600.

On December 31, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,923 farm loan associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land banks through these associations to 111,131 farmer-borrowers as of that date, amounted to \$296,386,496. During December 7,484 applications were received asking for \$28,913,802. During the same period 6,435 loans were approved, amounting to \$21,411,365.

The grand total, as above, of loans made is distributed within the Feder-

al Land bank districts as follows:

St. Paul	\$39,834,900
Spokane	39,270,420
Omaha	37,942,490
Houston	33,647,906
Wichita	25,333,600
St. Louis	23,223,110
Louisville	21,317,700
New Orleans	20,563,530
Columbia	16,030,495
Berkeley	15,713,300
Baltimore	11,959,400
Springfield	11,549,645

Up to December 31, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to \$16,825,073.07. Of this amount all but \$233,904.07, or 1.4 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$115,499.71 represents installments which had only become due during the month.

Standish Condensary Closed

The directors of the International Milk Products Co. have decided to close permanently the Standish branch and have directed their local manager, C. E. Lonsberry, to stop buying milk after Jan. 15. The local plant will be dismantled and moved to Bad Axe where the company already has a large factory. Mr. Lonsberry will be transferred to Bad Axe. It will take four to six weeks to dismantle the local factory after operations cease. Efforts will be made to induce another condensary to locate here.

New County Agent in Antrim

A committee composed of Supervisors Frank Shepherd, of Star, Frank Leshner, of Mancelona, and William Chapman, of Custer township, has engaged the services of L. L. Drake, of Traverse City, as Grand Traverse county farm agent to succeed W. C. Cribbs, resigned. Drake has been in charge of the state asylum farm at Traverse City for several years.

Canadians Invent Flax Machine

A demonstration of a new flax seeding machine, the invention of Messrs. F. W. and F. L. Van Allen, drew an interested crowd of spectators to the John East Iron Works, Seskaton, Canada. The machine, which has been designed for the commercial more than the agricultural end of the flax industry, was operated and explained.

In the opinion of a number of experts who were present at the demonstration, it has successfully overcome the one great drawback of pre-

vious flax deseeding machinery, inasmuch as the fiber passing through the machine is not broken up and comes out with all the heads threshed and the stalks straight. It has been built for the linen trade and when taken into use by the manufacturer will do away entirely with hand threshing, which is the means of deseeding flax at present.

By the use of this machine the labor of six to eight hand threshers is accomplished in the same time.

China Co-operative Association

The Annual Meeting of the China Co-operative Association, which was held at the Gleaner Hall in China township showed that a large volume of business had been done during the past year and that the saving which the organization brought about has led to a steady increase in membership. County Agent Brody was present and suggested a few changes in the by-laws with a view to extending the usefulness of the association. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, Fred Allington; vice-president, Orville Lindsay; secretary-treasurer, Carl Eisen; member of board of directors, Carl Greenberg.

Shelby Market to Expand

Shelby's marketing facilities are to be considerably increased during the coming season by the addition of two large warehouses. Hardin Near is to build one for his seed potato business on the site of the old basket factory warehouse. This will give Mr. Near an L-shaped building about 100x50 feet which is to be of frost-proof construction with capacity of many cars of potatoes. Mr. Near has developed a potato similar to the Petoskey or russet rural which is yielding from 175 to 300 bushels an acre.

The Shelby-New Era Co-operative Association is to build a large warehouse on property purchased from C. E. Butterfield, fronting on Second St. and extending along the railroad siding north. Although this is an infant organization its success in co-operative marketing during the last year requires this outlay to expedite its business.

This association handles nearly every product of the farm. Shipments of peaches, apples, potatoes, stock and other farm products having been made this year in carload lots and sold in connection with a central association located at Cadillac.

Constructive Criticism by a Genesee County Farmer

Lennon, Mich., Jan. 14th, 1920.

To the Editor: Despite the fact that Secretary Bingham of the Michigan State Farm Bureau came within the narrowest margin of taking all the "kick" out of that organization in this state when he announced that the Bureau must keep out of politics, I am glad to see that it still lives. I think the farmers are fully aware that all that is necessary to keep up the intolerable conditions under which the farmer's are living is "to keep out of politics." The farmers of Genesee county in large numbers have joined the Farm Bureau. I joined the organization myself and I am ready to boost for it just as long as I am certain that it is working for the interests of the farmers, first, last and all the time. The fact that farmers have signed up as members of this organization, which as yet seems to have no definite policy or platform, is conclusive proof that the farmers of Michigan have at last firmly resolved that they are going to work with might and main as one man to throw off the yoke which has throttled them so long and which well nigh threatens the very extinction of the American farmer. To any who may be suspicious that the Bureau is the work of a master mind who has conceived a great scheme for the painless extraction of the farmers' teeth, I will say that their fears are entirely unfounded. Judging from the calibre of the men who have joined the Bureau in the counties which have been canvassed there is no danger of the Bureau going wrong. The executive officers of the Bureau will be put to the test and if they have formed any entangling alliances they will be relegated to places where they belong. I would like to see the slogan of the Bureau "Cost of Production Plus a Reasonable Profit for the American Farmer."

The attitude which MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING has taken toward the Farm Bureau is most admirable and you have cleared the atmosphere in a clean cut and forceful manner. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,

PETER B. LENNON.

Peter Lennon is both a good lawyer and a good farmer. He was a member of the last legislature and made a valiant fight in the House to save the warehouse amendment from being harpooned by its enemies. There is never any question where Peter Lennon stands on farm questions. It is the presence of thousands of such farmers as Mr. Lennon in the county farm bureaus that gives us an abiding faith in the final triumph of the movement.—Editor.

REMUNERATIVE PRICE IS

SOUGHT BY PICKLE GROWERS

Pickle producers of Fruitport and adjoining townships have organized the Fruitport Pickle Growers' Association for the purpose of protecting and promoting their business, social and economic interests.

Much enthusiasm is being shown by the members, and the movement is spreading rapidly.

The members expect to derive great benefit from the organization and point to the advantage of similar organizations in other parts of the state.

Where such organizations are being organized we will be glad to render all assistance possible, and any communication directed "Secretary of the Association" will be given prompt attention.

President: A. Berson, Fruitport, R1
Sec'y-Treas. G. L. Colburn, Fruitport, R 1.

Following is an item of cost account based on careful estimates and records kept on last year's crop. The figures plainly show that the present price of \$2.50 per cwt. will not cover cost of production.

Cost of the care and the delivery of the pickles from one acre of ground:

Rent of ground,	\$ 10.
Plowing ground,	5.
Fitting, drag and disc,	7.
Manure spread (16 loads at \$3),	48.
Manure in hills (6 lds at \$3)	18.
One day spreading with team,	6.
One day manuring hills, team	6.
Planting pickles (2 day's labor)	4.
One day cultivating (for season)	6.
Thinning and hoeing (4 days)	16.
36 days picking at \$4,	144.
Delivering pickles, 36 trips at \$1, 36.	

Total cost of production,	\$306.
Average yield, 1st grade, 150 bu.	
at \$1.25,	\$187.5
Average yield, 2nd grade, 50 bu.,	
at \$.40,	20.

Total receipts,	\$207.5
Total cost,	\$306.
Total receipts,	207.5

\$99.50

actual loss by following reasonable wage and a fair price for the manure.

St. Joseph Co-Op. Men Meet

The Three Rivers Co-operative Association held its annual meeting recently and unanimously voted to branch out into other lines of business directly related to the business of the farmer. Plans for this will be completed at a later meeting.

Since the organization was perfected a year ago the association has shipped 2,351 hogs, 762 sheep, 250 calves and 231 cattle—41 carloads valued at over \$100,000.

James P. Rogers, manager of the Bangor Co-operative store, gave an address on the workings of their organization and benefits to the community as well as to the farmer. He emphasized the point that the business which went to mail order houses largely would be diverted to the co-operative store. He stated that the Bangor store is paying members of the association 2 per cent dividends.

Million Dollar Farmers' Organization

A meeting of the stockholders of the Gleaner Clearing House Association will be held early in February at which time the capital stock will be increased to one million dollars. We believe this will give Michigan the largest co-operative enterprise in the United States. A large number of elevators now owned and operated as individual plants have asked to come in with the Gleaner line; and the rapid expansion in other lines has made the increase in capital stock necessary.

Caretakers Pay Fare

The Railroad Administration's ruling cancelling the practice of permitting caretakers to accompany straight carloads of live poultry fowl, which became operative Dec. 30 has stirred up quite a protest among the trade.



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My Name is.....
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Postoffice..... County.....
State.....

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(Make of Automobile or Tractor)
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The Spellbinder

By Octave Thanet

Author of "The Man of the Hour," "The Lion's Share", etc.

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(Continued from last week)

THE MAN who came out of the room was young, slight of figure and limped. Nevertheless there was nothing of dejection in his bearing or his face. He was freckled to a degree, smooth-shaven and his teeth were beautiful. He had fine eyes also, a deep blue, flashing like steel as they moved from one object to another. The eyes were keen, alert, and determined; but being set rather wide apart under his light brows, they gave the face a candid, almost artless, look, and when he smiled the deep dimple in his cheek made it as merry as a child's.

"Good evening, gentlemen," said he cheerfully. No one responded. Robbins made a gurgle in his throat, which the newcomer generously accepted for salutation, promptly approaching the fire at Robbins' elbow.

"Cold weather," said he. Two or three of the company lifted their heads and eyed the speaker. Robbins wondered were they as keenly conscious as he of the young fellow's trimly fitted clothes, what good quality that rough plaided brown stuff was, how dainty was his linen. He looked at the home people's ragged coats, he thought of the poverty that he knew, and the reflection of a sneer was on his own lips, and, somehow, a lump in his throat.

"Too cold weather for folks to travel unless they're wanted bad!" said the gray-haired man on the edge of the company. There was a thrill of some strong feeling in his deep voice.

"It does seem that way," agreed the young man with undiminished vivacity. "I am glad to get to a shelter."

"Here, Johnny," said the young man, "run up to twenty-five and fetch me the bag there, the black one. If we are to drink to our business, I want you all to join. You are all interested, I take it?"

The boy whom he had addressed, the landlord's son, a lad of twelve, had been busy staring at the stranger ever since he entered the room. He ran away, but as he ran could not restrain himself from flinging one or two glances back over his shoulder.

Not seeming to recognize any chill in his reception, the young stranger approached the stove. No one moved to admit him to the inner circle; this, also, he did not seem to observe. "This whole country looks as if you had been having hard times," he continued. His voice had full, rich, magnetic tones, but its unfamiliar intonations jarred on his hearers, they knew them to belong to the east, and they hated the east. "It's pretty sad to ride through miles and miles of farming country and see the burned fence posts that caught fire from the cinders just lying where they fell, and the smoke not coming out of one farm house chimney in six. It looks as if the

farmers out this way had simply given up the fight."

"You've hit it," said the mild-eyed man; "they have. Some of them have moved away and some of them have killed themselves, after they've lost their stock on chattel mortgages and lost their land to the improvement company. There ought to be lots of ghosts on these abandoned farms and in those homes where the fences are down. This country is full of ghosts. We ain't much better than ghosts ourselves."

"It was the three dry years, I suppose."

"That and the mortgage sharks and the Shylocks from the east," old Captain Sparks interrupted in a venomous tone; "what pickings the drought left they got."

"Pretty tough!" said the stranger, declining the combat again. "There's one man I want to meet here; his name is Russell—Doctor Russell."

The mild-eyed man explained that his name was Russell; the other men looked puzzled and suspicious. "What's his little game?" whispered the captain. "It won't go, whatever it is," said the man next him, Robbins heard question and answer distinctly; but the young fellow near him did not wince. "Are you the one that wrote to Fairport, Doctor Russell? I guess you must be."

"Yes, I wrote to Fairport," said Russell.

"Well, I hope you liked the barrel we sent, and the boxes. They were going to send them to another place, but your letter decided us. That's my church, you know, which sent them. And, for that matter it was your letter first turned my father's attention to investing in your part of the country. Oh, tell me, where did that tea go? My mother would send her best London mixture—"

"Was it your mother?" Robbins spoke. With a red face and a flash of his eyes at the sullen group about him, he withdrew his chair, making a clear passage to the stove. "I'd like to thank her then, and her son for her; that tea and that quince jam—whose was the quince jam?"

"I rather think my mother put that in, too."

"Well, it almost cured my wife; it was better than medicine, that and the tea, for, not to mention that we couldn't get any medicine, it put heart into her as medicine couldn't." I wonder was it your mother, or who was it put in that volume of college songs? I got that. You wouldn't think it, but I'm a university man—Harvard—"

The young fellow caught his hand and gripped it hard. "Harvard? So am I—Martin Wallace, '92."

"My name is George Robbins, and I'm a good deal farther back; and, as you can see, I'm down on my luck. But there's no need going into my hard-luck story; it's like a lot of our stories here. You see where we are—hardly shoes to our feet; not because we have been shiftless or idle, or have wronged anybody; yet the cutthroats and thieves in the penitentiary have had better fare

and suffered less with cold and hunger than we have. And it's not that we are fools, either; we're not uneducated. There are at least three other college men in our community; there's Doc Russell—"

"I am," drawled Russell; "much good it's done me; but I won honors at the University of Iowa."

"I didn't win any honors, but I went to the state university—was graduated there before I went to Harvard. But—you aren't Teddy Russell, Teddy Russell of the Glee club and the football eleven?"

"Yes, I am Teddy Russell."

"E. D. Russell, of course; why didn't I guess? You were there two years before me, but I daresay that you won a touchdown with a broken rib on you, and the time all the rest of the Glee club missed the train at Fairport, going to Lone Tree, and you went on with the banjoes and were the whole thing for three-quarters of an hour! Well, I'm glad to meet you, Doctor! Let us have a good song or two together after business."

Russell unconsciously felt for the cravat which was not round his soiled and frayed collar; he buttoned his wreck of a frock coat. "Yes, we will," he began, but his voice stuck in his throat as the captain's rough grasp gripped his arm.

"I guess not," said the captain; "business first, young feller!"

Russell shook off the hand muttering something too low for Robbins' ear; but Robbins sidled nearer to him, so near that he was able to exchange a single glance and to see Russell's lips form the words, "Watch Orr!" They understood each other.

"Weren't you from Ann Arbor yourself, Captain?" said Robbins, grabbing at any straw of peace.

"I've been too poor ever since the war to remember whether I ever had a college education or not," retorted the captain with a sneer. "I belong to the people now! Their cause is my cause. Where do you belong? We've tended your folks when you were sick, and helped you lay by your crops, and driven the mortgage sharks off your stuff. Say, what are you doing now? Are you monkeying around to turn traitor or coward or what's the matter?"

"We're all right, Captain," answered Russell, the western burr on his tongue as soft and leisurely as ever, and no hint of excitement in his manner; "but I see no harm in letting Mr. Wallace answer our questions before we fly off the handle." So saying, before the captain realized his purpose he edged through the crowd to Wallace's side. Robbins followed him; and the eyes of all the others turned to the three menacing and eager.

"All I ask is to answer questions and to make my proposition to you," said Wallace, his fearless young eyes running around the circle. "If you don't like it you can refuse and send me home—to make other arrangements."

"No, we ain't going to send you home," said Orr. It was the first time that he had spoken. Wallace flashed a keen glance at him and spoke his next words directly to him. "But I'm sure you won't want to do it. You see, I'm your last chance and you have to examine it."

They had not expected such an answer. A little vibration ran like a wave over the gaunt, ferociously attentive faces. Wallace's eyes were fixed on Orr's face, which did not change. Orr's hand was in the breast of his ragged waistcoat.

"You people have certainly had

the devil's own time and through no fault that you aren't quitters."

"That's right," said Robbins. Orr's eyes narrowed a little. Wallace continued, not taking his own eyes off the farmer's:

"This country is all right when there's a good year, but the good years come so seldom! What you fellows need, down here is not free silver, but free water. With plenty of water you can raise big crops; and down in the valley there is not the danger; if we dig ditches, of the river running dry; we can get—"

"And who'll pay for irrigation?" a voice demanded. Wallace did not shift his gaze to the speaker; he talked to Orr as if Orr were the only man in the room: "We expect to furnish the money."

"And what will happen till the ditches are dug?"

"There's alfalfa to be raised on all these abandoned fields."

"And what's to become of us?" said Orr. "I can see where you folks can get a holt and come out even; but what's going to become of us? Are we to move off the earth and let you stay here?"

Every one listened for Wallace's answer. Even the boy in the doorway, returning with Wallace's bag stood half scared at the foot of the stairs not daring to go forward.

"Why not stay and take pot luck with us?" said Wallace coolly. "We bought the mortgages cheap, and we'll sell them cheap. We'll sell water rights cheap also. And you will make better colonists than any we could import—cheaper, too. It's for our interests as well as yours to make a deal with you and to make one that will be satisfactory."

Orr's hand dropped to his side, he shuffled to his feet, his eyes turned from Wallace to seek the captain. "I hadn't figured it out you was going to make any such proposition," said the captain.

"Perhaps you thought we intended to chuck you all out in the cold and hog everything. We are neither such pigs nor such fools. You fellows can help us more than anybody else. Here is Johnny. Now let's come to business."

"All you folks here need is hope," said the cheerful young Iowan; "you have plenty of pluck and plenty of sense and oodles of experience; and we stand ready to put in the capital. What do you say; does it go?"

After an hour of talk over the maps, he repeated the question, and the captain himself led the chorus, "It goes. We'll stand by you."

The blizzard had not come, and the moon was shining when George Robbins and Wesley Orr drove home from town. A basket was carefully held on Orr's knees. Robbins was caroling the chorus to "Johnny Harvard" and wishing a health to him and his true love at the top of a hoarse and husky voice. Orr looked solemnly ahead into the little wavering disk of radiance that their lantern cast. Once he shivered violently, but he was not cold. Suddenly he spoke. There was a quiver in his face and his voice, but all he said was, "Say, he was dead right. We was so desperate we was crazy. Hope, that was what we needed, and he give it to us; but how some fellers would have messed that job, getting round to that same proposal we all wanted to hug him for! And—I'm glad he didn't. I'm mighty glad we didn't get a chance to do what we set out to do. He was slick. Say, what is it they call them newspaper boys? Spellbinders? That's him—a first class. A number one, spellbinder."



Live Stock Shippers and all Other Farmers Need National Organization

Address by Colin Lillie Before Breeders' Meeting at East Lansing Takes up Basic Problems of Agriculture

WE MEET today, more than a year since the close of the world war, with an uncertain future for the live stock industry and, in fact, for all agriculture, before us. More uncertain, perhaps, than ever before in history. To be sure the future of all business is uncertain. The whole business world is trying to solve the problem as to its status when the after-the-war normal conditions have been found. Some are talking about getting back to pre-war conditions as though that is the condition desired, or believing that pre-war conditions must of necessity eventually come back, sooner or later.

But, my friends, pre-war business conditions never will come back. The whole American business world including agriculture, at least has gone a step or it may be several steps forward and America never turns back. The idea of never retreating is what brought Germany to her knees much sooner than most of us expected. The boys in khaki refused to obey the French commander in the second battle of the Marne when "fall back" was ordered. "We never retreat" was a new slogan in the world war and it inspired not only our own army but the armies of the Allies as well and, more, it inspired the people back home, the people of France and Great Britain and of Italy, with the result of the forward drive all along the front, which never stopped, never faltered, until proud, arrogant, conceited Germany begged for peace.

Important advancement has come to agriculture by means of the world war. A great, just, business principle has been applied to agriculture and now it is up to the farmer to see that there is no "falling back"—no "retreating"—no return to pre-war conditions, so far at least as agriculture is concerned. Agriculture will intrench and fortify on this advantage ground. Trenches are already being dug and fortified and some are now dug, that will resist all encroachments to force agriculture back to pre-war conditions. The farmer does not want low prices for food products. The farmer does not want low prices for food products, even if prices of everything should go down with food products. The farmer sells more of human necessities than he buys and if he prospers, he must get more for the thing he sells than he has to pay for the things he buys.

The Forward Step in Agriculture

Whoever heard, before the war, of the commercial world, or the consuming public or the government itself advancing the idea, or even admitting it that the farmer is entitled to "cost of production" plus a profit. When the time came that the world needed the farmer as much or more than it did the soldier, then economic justice was advocated. But it was advocated then rather to prevent excessive profits than to establish economic justice. The price of wheat was fixed at \$2.20 per bushel, figuring on a cost and profit basis, not to guarantee the farmer what justice entitled him from loss, as in other business, but to prevent him from making too much profit. The same can be said of the attempt to fix the price of other food products.

However, the farmer rejoices rather than complains of this treatment, because it establishes an economic principle applying to agriculture as well as to other business. I have said before that when the President of the United States appointed that committee representing all classes of citizens to fix a price for wheat based on the principle of cost and profit that the world war would prove the salvation of American agriculture. The great court of public opinion, the consuming public, does not and will not object to paying the farmer a decent profit above cost for the food products which they must necessarily consume. The consumer will not stand for profiteering but he will willingly pay a just profit.

Determining Cost of Agricultural Products

You are well aware that the success of any business eventually depends upon being able to determine

to a very close approximation, at least, the net cost of production. This is no simple matter in agriculture. The business is very complicated and very uncertain. One man may make a splendid profit in fattening a bunch of steers, or lambs, or hogs one year and lose all he makes the next year. One man may grow 300 bushels of potatoes one year at a magnificent profit and with the same effort lose money the next year. One community may make a good profit and another community a few miles away, farm at a loss. One state has favorable conditions one year while another has bad. It can be stated in general as a broad fact that to have a prosperous agriculture, conditions which will enable the farmer to live fittingly and maintain at the same time the productive power of his land, in other words, to do his best in supplying a full ration to the people of the world, now and in time to come, the average farmer, under average conditions, for a period of years must make a profit. It will not do to take exceptional individual yields, like those we read about in the city papers where a man pays for his farm from one crop of potatoes, or one crop of clover seed, or one crop of

sugar beets, etc. Neither would it be fair or just to fix the cost of producing milk from the records of an exceptional cow or herd, even. On the other hand, it would not be fair to the consumer to determine cost on poor crops or on crop failures. Consequently, the cost of production for all agricultural products must be an average cost under average conditions for a series of years.

What agriculture needs and must have as a business organization of the farmers of every county in every state in the union whose duty is, under expert supervision, to determine the cost for each county. But the county cost is not sufficient. The county cost of each county in the state must be averaged to get the average cost for the state. And this is not enough. The cost of each and every state must be averaged as a whole to determine to a close approximation the cost of producing a given agricultural product for a given year for the nation. Then after we have the data for a series of years, a national cost can be determined that will be beyond dispute.

Overproduction

What can be done with a surplus? The skeptic will say that one year of

overproduction will smash the whole business. Not so. Products must be held on farms and in local and terminal elevators and storage and placed on the market only as the consumers will pay a just price. An excess can be held or transferred into other channels and future production limited on this product to meet the needs only of the market. But the farmer must be as just to the consumer as he asks the consumer to be to him. No food product in time of scarcity should be held for excessive profits. It must be sold for a fair and just price. A policy of this sort would do away largely, if not entirely with speculation in food products after they leave the farmer's hands, because prices would vary but little from year to year.

My friends, the county, state and national farm bureaus now organizing, can and will accomplish all this. We have an example of what can be done in a local way in carrying out this principle, in the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. They interested our experiment station in their cause and determined by every painstaking labor and investigation the cost of producing market milk. The Milk Commission came into being

(Continued on page 27)

Practical Tractor Facts

THE 1920 "Ten-Twenty" that is going to outdistance all other tractors not only in the matter of nation-wide popular demand, but also in general satisfaction to the farmer, is the Titan 10-20.

In five years' time a great many thousands of Titan tractors have been manufactured at the great Milwaukee Works, the home of the Titan. Practically every one of these tractors is in use today. They are serving not only the farmers of America, but also thousands in Europe, rebuilding the dormant war-torn acres that are hungry for crops.

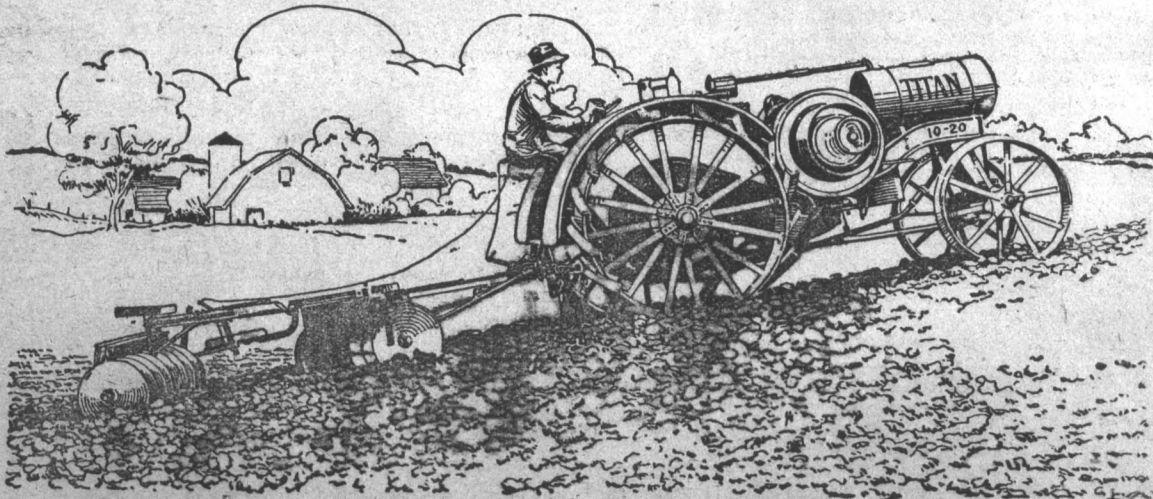
With so great a number of Titan 10-20's in active use—setting so many good examples to farmers in need of right power—it has been necessary to enlarge the manufacturing facilities to meet the rapidly developing demand for this most

Titan 10-20 Features

1. Wide friction-clutch pulley
2. Economy throttle governor
3. Adjustable drawbar
4. Safety fenders
5. Comfort platform
6. Sixteen-tool set
7. Free starting-instruction service

popular of popular tractors. The scene at the tractor plants is one of night-and-day activity, with 5,000 men on the job. It is probable that, by the time this notice appears, producing volume will have been increased sufficiently to enable you to get a Titan 10-20 for early spring delivery if your order is placed at once.

There has been no increase in price. Titan 10-20 is available for you at the 1920 price fixed last July—\$1,000 cash, f. o. b. factory. See your International dealer.



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John Dodge

FROM a blacksmith to a multi-millionaire maker of internationally known motor cars in scarcely more than a dozen years—such in few words is the history of John F. Dodge, Detroit manufacturer, who died last week of pneumonia.

There is at least one great lesson to be learned from the life of John Dodge, and another from his death. The first is that opportunity beckons to the poor and obscure as well as to the rich. The rise of John Dodge from the forge to the head of a great manufacturing concern operating many forges and employing thousands of men is the most eloquent testimony that can be had in rebuttal of the old argument that opportunity no longer exists for the poor man under our "capitalistic system." And John Dodge's success is not the most conspicuous of the successes attained by men who were once poor. Thousands of others as poorly equipped as Mr. Dodge have made fully as great names for themselves in the fields of manufacture, science, invention, medicine, etc. The great will continue to rise from the ranks of the lowly in spite of all seeming obstacles before them.

Another lesson to reflect upon has been the subject of moralizing for centuries past, namely, that riches avail nothing when death comes. John Dodge had spent the better part of his life attaining riches, though it was perhaps as much a desire to create something useful for other people as well as a competence for himself, that he toiled. But he was approaching a period in his life when he desired to enjoy his vast wealth, and last summer he began the erection of a \$2,000,000 residence on the lake shore road between Mount Clemens and Detroit. This was intended to be one of the most palatial homes in the United States, and fascinating stories are told of the rare stones and wood that had been imported to be used in the construction of the house. All summer long, a battery of pile drivers and dredges, a score of teams and a small army of men were busy as bees filling in a large area of Lake St. Clair directly in front of the mansion site. According to rumor this miniature peninsula was to be set with rare shrubs and trees and threaded by canals in which the canoes and yachts of the Dodge guests could find a resting place. Withal, the Dodge mansion and grounds were to be the last word in luxury and beauty. And even as the humblest views with eager expectation the putting together of his lowly cabin, we may suppose that John Dodge looked eagerly forward to the day when he and his family

could possess themselves of their wonderful home. But as it so often happens in the life of man, that they are taken away at the culmination of their happiest ambitions, so was John Dodge called to his last resting place when life seemed most full and secure.

"My parks, my walks, my manors that I had,
Even now forsake me; and, of all my lands
Is nothing left me but my body's length!
Why, what is pomp, rule, reign, but earth and dust?
And, live we how we can, yet, die we must."

The Real Danger

LET US not be like the man, who shrinking away from an imaginary enemy, backed over the edge of a precipice and lost his life.

A warning has been sounded against Bolshevism. Irresponsible zealots whom we have hospitably welcomed into our house have been preaching a doctrine that is as loathsome to the average citizen as the doctrine of divine right. They are like a lot of ants in a forest of animals, annoying but otherwise quite harmless. But their ant-hill has been made to appear a mountain, and every time you pick up a newspaper or attend a lecture on "Bolshevism" or "Americanism," you are made to feel the shadow of the mountain encompassing you.

Every reactionary force in the country has armed itself to fight this shadow. Sundry blows have been struck, and have fallen wide of their mark. To those who fear Bolshevism, its shadow looms ever nearer and more menacingly. Those who have no cause to fear Bolshevism are unmindful of its shadow.

When man throws down the gauntlet to an unseen foe, he commits himself to a losing battle. Have you not seen a man strike at a hidden snake? No sooner does he deliver the blow than he quickly steps backward impelled by the sudden notion that the reptile may be under his very feet. That is the way this country is fighting this imaginary evil of Bolshevism. Every blow that is struck is the signal for a step backward. So we have been striking and backing until we are dangerously near the edge of the precipice.

What causes social revolution anyway? Surely not the preachings of anarchists and Bolsheviks! You cannot convince a great race of people that they are being subjected to wrongs if those wrongs do not actually exist. The most fruitful causes of revolution are oppression, high taxes, extravagance of government, monopolization, low wages and hard working conditions. The existence of any one of these conditions in a government of free people provides fertile ground for social revolution. But the disciples of reaction are so busy fighting the preachers of Bolsheviks that they haven't the time to give any attention to the audience. In this fact lies the greater danger to our Republic.

Your Neighbor and You

THE OLD saying that "there is so much good in the worst of us and so much bad in the best of us that it hardly behooves any of us to speak ill of the rest of us" could probably well be applied to your neighbor and you. You don't always speak well of your neighbor and you are morally certain that he seldom speaks well of you. Yet to all appearances you are the best of friends.

Oh, the hypocrisy that friends practice! A hearty hand-shake when face to face, but unkind remarks when the back is turned. A friendly "how-dy-do" when you meet on the street, but a slur or uncomplimentary comment when you discuss each other in talking with others. Sometimes it doesn't take very much to turn friends against each other. Opposite views on political or religious matters, perhaps a trade, or a controversy over township affairs, and the trick is done. Take a dislike to a person and you can easily make yourself believe that there is nothing good about him. Everything he does will arouse a suspicion in your mind that there is something wrong about it. It is easy to represent things as you wish them to be.

Life is all too barren of love and friendship

as it is, without our putting our friends under the microscope and picking out their flaws. We can take it for granted that we will never find perfection in any of our friends and accept them for what they are with all their human weaknesses. One of the best ways to cover up our own shortcomings and make ourselves loved and respected by our acquaintances is to dwell only upon the good traits of others. Try it and see for yourself.

Necessity is the Mother of Invention

NECESSITY is not only the mother of invention. She is also the mother of organization and co-operation. Necessity gave birth to the potato growers' association; she drew the farmers of North Dakota into a non-partisan league; she conceived the idea of a great national farmers' organization and with much travail is now delivering into the hands of the farmers a child which, if not altogether perfect, gives promise of great things. The foundation of all successful farmer organizations was built upon necessity, and the bonds of necessity have held them together.

Ninety-nine per cent of the success of an organization depends upon the need that exists for such an organization. Necessity overlooks defects in organizations and their leaders and will accompany them almost to the verge of destruction to save the germ and rebuild the structure. On the other hand, the most powerful organizations will collapse if a real, vital need does not exist for their continued existence. An organization is like a man in this respect; it must have something to do; some work to accomplish; some mission to perform to keep it trim and healthy and always in the running. Farmers who would organize should keep this thought ever in mind. Make sure there is need and room for your organization, and nothing can kill it.

The Passing of an Old Enemy

JOHN BARLEYCORN has gone quietly to his grave. The federal prohibition amendment went into effect at midnight, Jan. 16th, and today the United States is theoretically dry.

There was a time when this strange fellow drew millions to his side. He was the aristocrat of the card table, the dining table and the conference table. Men thought they could not conduct a minor business transaction or affairs of state without calling him into counsel and listening to his advice. But for the better part of a decade he has been slipping from grace. Men learned that his congenial presence was but the exterior of a cold heart that knew not the meaning of friendship, charity or love. They discovered that society had been entertaining a guest whose smiles concealed poison fangs which at unsuspecting moments would fasten themselves into those who sought his companionship. So they have put him away, and there is small regret at his passing.

In view of the fact that the majority of our farm organizations have recommended legislation to curb the monopolistic tendencies of the packers, we rise to inquire why a representative of the packing trust was invited to the recent live stock breeders' meeting at our farmers' college to speak against such legislation. Or, if in the name of truth it was advisable to hear the packers' side, why also in the name of truth, was not a speaker invited to present the public's side? Please don't all answer at once.

The cards are all stacked for the next election. Will the farmers sit back as usual and take what is offered them or will they demand a new deal?

Death and taxes are always with us. Since the cost of funerals has gone up, it's a question which we prefer.

"Deliver us," says a subscriber, "from another 'business administration.'"

A GOOD SERMON

We seem to agree on what constitutes industrial justice. How to get it is "another story" that can't all be told in one chapter. You seem pessimistic about getting it at all "until the natures of man are made over," which recalls that old saying of the liquor interests, "God never made men good enough to form a nation of tee-totalers."

The cussedness of human nature is no valid argument against any reform. It is just what makes reforms necessary. Without it we would need no government or laws. The mission of Christianity is to fight human cussedness. When Jesus healed leprosy and cast out devils he promised that after he was gone his disciples should do "greater works than these." To cast out the booze-devil from a nation is surely a greater work than bouncing an ordinary brimstone imp from a single citizen. Had the professed Christians of this country really believed the teachings of the Christ, both slavery and booze would have disappeared many years sooner, with far less trouble and expense. Let us not make the same old blunder again. It is well to be sure we are right before going ahead but in the name of Christ whatever ought to be done can be done.—*Stacy Brown, Lake Odessa, Mich.*

The struggle for the dollar is the struggle for existence which is the first law of nature. What is enough for one man is insufficient for another, and more than a third man needs. Men have different notions of values. Some people are accustomed to a higher plane of living than others. Their wants are not easily met. That is one reason why, as we pointed out in these columns a few weeks ago, there is so great a difference between the financial conditions of families living in the same surroundings and having the same income. Your problem of "industrial justice" is not unsolvable, by any means, and though you may not ever be able to bring about perfect justice where every individual receives the portion to which he seems to be entitled, that is certainly no reason for not making the attempt. Great strides can be taken in this direction, it is sure.—*Editor.*

WANTS STATE LAND

CLEARING ACT

I am addressing this communication to the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, with the one idea of catching the eyes of the next governor of the State of Michigan as I do not doubt but that the fifty-seven prospects to the last man, are constant readers of your valuable medium, even though they may not all be on your subscription list.

As a modest citizen, with real constructive ideas, it matters not to me personally, if our next governor is drafted from the plow, captains of industry, ranks of labor, reformed lounge lizards, or is merely a plain, every-day sort of a human, with no past to live down, if he but possess the vision, force and will, to drive home to an indifferent or hide-bound legislature, its long neglected duty to the entire state's interest—in failing to provide a State Aid Land Clearing Act, merely because it smacks of paternalism—and so necessary to rapidly connect the land hungry with the immense tracts of idle, tax ridden, agricultural stump lands within our border. Yes, I will praise him while yet alive, even though he happen not to be a disciple of Thomas Jefferson.

I have never favored legislation designed to pass the buck to the tax payers (which includes all consumers) in the interests of a chosen few, nor am I guilty of advocating it in this case, for a State Aid Land Clearing Act, properly framed, saddles no burden upon the tax payers. On the other hand, the rapid development of our idle lands by a hundred per cent citizenry into productive fields, enriches the entire state materially and otherwise. The productive soils of northern Michigan, once tamed for the plow, becomes a permanent source of wealth to the state and nation. You will find no abandoned farms with bottomed-up fertile soils in northern Michigan.

As well recognize first as last, that the rapid development of Michigan's vast acreage of idle stump lands of known agricultural value, absolutely depend upon the land hungry, but modestly equipped, if at all, for building from the wild, as those possessing sufficient means, as a rule, are not

interested in subduing the forest wilds or denuded lands. Its improved or partly improved farms for them. It is the same old story of the yesterdays, of every state in the union. The indispensable asset of pioneer builders, rarely inventory less than 90 to 95 % faith and hope.

Financing in a very modest way, the embryo farmer, in his initial clearing operations only, out of a revolving fund permitted under an amended constitution, on long time, low interest, amply secured on the land, and payable in the manner of a drainage tax, entails no expense upon the tax payers, although the benefits derived are statewide while furnishing material encouragements so necessary to the pioneer settlers.

No substitute for a State Law Clearing Act can press so lightly upon the settler, nor prove so inexpensive to the tax payers of the entire state.

If there is one single industry (always in the infant stage of development) that is entitled to the first and last nip at the suckling bottle, but forced always to be content with hay tea until weaned, it is the hardy self-denying types of the Lincoln characters, in small bands on the frontiers of civilization, enduring hardships, while paving the way for others, and we purposely remain stone-blind to their dues. Gee! How penny wise and pound foolish our legislature appears at times.—*John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.*

Your suggestion is directly in line with what we have long advocated. The present governor made a promise that if he were elected he would turn his attention to the uncleared land problem in this state and recommend legislation to aid in its development. But the promise proved to be nothing but a campaign tickler, for the governor has made no effort to carry it out, and has in fact retracted from his position. Being in the business of loaning money to farmers on cut-over lands, at attractive, very attractive, rates of interest, it is not to be supposed that he would go very far out of his way to make the state a competitor. The problem of our cut-over lands is a big one, and should command the earnest attention of the entire state.—*Editor.*



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



ENDORSES M. B. F. EDITORIAL

In your issue of January 10th your article "The State Farm Bureau and Politics" strikes me as being very timely and right to the point. I agree with you most heartily. The great organized strength of the Michigan State Farm Bureau should be used towards helping to get good men in our state offices. If it is not to be used for such worthy purpose, why was it organized? I feel that I can safely say that our County Farm Bureau is going to do its part toward that end.

We are going to have a big meeting here to-morrow and expect to have farmers here from all over this county. Dr. Mumford and several other noted speakers will be on the job.

With best regards, I am yours truly—*John F. Quinlan, Petoskey, Mich.*

I am certainly glad to know that the Emmet County Farm Bureau members will concern themselves with the ways and means of securing better government among which is the naming of worthy representatives. I feel assured that the great majority of farm bureau members will take the same interest.—*Editor.*

OBSOLETE INSTITUTIONS

I have been much interested in the many expressions of needed reforms by yourself and the many readers of your "Open Forum." It has been plainly shown that there is a great need for men to make laws, more democratic laws, to benefit those who create wealth, as well as those who get it to the consumer. Our present system is crude and belongs to the period of ox-carts and corduroy roads, tallow dips and log houses and fire places, when one newspaper supplied a community, and once in four weeks a preacher or religious teacher came to sojourn for a few days. Today we have a daily mail to nearly every door in Michigan as well as every door in this great land. And what does the mail bring us? Nine out of every 10 papers published support the present system of unjust distribution of wealth and our

present unjust system of taxation. We have a half dozen different labor organizations in our state and no doubt they have a work to do, but is there a concentrated effort being made along well defined lines? I have seen three distinct political parties organized say nothing of the Gleaners, Farm Bureau, Knights of Labor, etc., and only to see our liberties slipping away slowly but surely every year, until we have only one state in this country that is governed by its people and that is North Dakota. When every voter in Michigan studies the principles of the Non-partisan League and its mode of getting control of state and national governments, then they will act for and with a purpose.—*P. P. Mine?, Saginaw County.*

The people of North Dakota are trying a grand experiment. Let us see what it amounts to before we follow their footsteps. There is nothing basically wrong with the majority of our laws. We have exactly the same election machinery here in Michigan as in North Dakota. If we do not employ it to good and useful ends, that is not the fault of the law, the politicians, nor those who abuse the law. That is your fault, my fault, our neighbor's fault, and the fault of all ordinary citizens who permit their elections to be engineered by political rings, and who vote for the men whom the ring pick out for us to vote for.—*Editor.*

THE COST OF PARTISANSHIP

Regarding your straw vote for a farmer for governor, please permit me to ask a question, which you are asked to pick flaws with. Why a farmer, a Ford, a Newberry, or a millionaire for governor. Congressman, president, or in fact any important office? Why no men elected by the common people and common men in office? Why always stick to Republicans or Democrats or any other political party?

It appears to me so long as we have political parties, just so long will we have one party fighting the other. Why not do away with them and elect men, or women to fill our offices regardless of party?

What does it cost this country for two political factions, strong factions such as the Republicans and Democrats daily to sit in congress and stall in their time fighting so to speak, almost every issue that is advanced by either party? Take our congress for instance, the number of men and multiply their salary by the number and see what it costs the country daily for them to sit there and chew the rag.

If the common people, and by common people I mean the ones who actually keep this country going were placed in office, and a few of the best men nominated by the people, then what we read in the papers to be only the experience, education and fitness for office, and let the one who received the most votes be declared elected, and any time that such a party accepted a bribe, or misused his office then and there such a party is to step down and out would it not be better than harboring political parties?

Do away with all parties. Do away with all strife and contention. Elect qualified men to fill our offices regardless whether they have any money or not. We don't want money men in office. We want MEN.

Is not the Ford-Newberry contest enough for the common people to unite and select their candidates and elect them to office. Have not the common people this power 100 to 1. Yes possibly 1,000 to 1, and still the one, the money is ruling, and it will rule just so long as we have political parties, or try and have one class dominate another class. What would your office care if your employees were Democrats, Republicans or what not. What you want is employees that make good, who are on the job and who are working for your interest, and this is it exactly in politics. What the country wants is men or women to fill our offices regardless of party and those who will uphold the constitution of the United States, the laws, and a combined effort for good. If this country could unite to win the war, surely we can unite to manage our offices.

He is too small for recognition,

(Continued on page 25)

The Week's Editorial

"Politics Demands Every American's Attention"

CHAIRMAN Hays of the Republican national committee is apparently talking from broader viewpoint than that enjoyed by a mere partisan when he asserts that what we need in this country is not less politics, but more attention to politics because only thus can the best candidates be obtained. Mr. Hays is speaking with especial reference to the coming presidential campaign, and while his words are true, whether taken in a general or in a specific sense, they are doubly forceful as he applies them.

For not since Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan became opponents on the free silver issue, perhaps not since the campaign that put Mr. Lincoln in the White House, has there been a national election of such portent to the country, as the one due in November promises to be. The foundations and policies of our government are to be affected as they have not been affected for many years.

The very question of our integrity as a sovereign nation may be at stake. The outcome of the balloting may decide, too, whether we are to have a genuine postwar reconstruction, or a revolution through socialistic legislation; whether we are to be a republic or sink in the mire of state socialism; whether we are to go back to a regime of stalwart Americanism in Washington or continue under a near despotism; whether the executive is to continue in control of the legislative departments, or whether we are to keep our free institutions.

We are to choose whether sectionalism is to rule the United States or whether the government is to be a government by and for the people of all parts of the country. We are to

determine what are to be the relations between capital and labor on one side and the great general public on the other. Our merchant marine policies, our railroad policies, the great question of national preparedness, the equally great question of national frugality, our future attitude toward the Monroe doctrine, toward Europe, toward Mexico, toward South American, are all in the balance.

It is impossible yet to tell what may be the so-called paramount issue in the impending campaign. Much will depend upon the developments of the next few weeks; but whatever seems to hold center of the stage, the underlying issue is to be Americanism. What bigger issue for our country can there be than this?

It is as necessary for the voters of America to concern themselves with politics throughout the next few months as it was for them to concern themselves with the war throughout the period of the active fight against Germany. The demands of patriotism are quite as peremptory in the one instance as in the other.

The same duty rests in equal measure on the members of both great parties. The adherents of each ought to make certain that the best man obtainable is chosen to make the campaigns for the presidential chair. We can imagine no better political fortune for the country than the selection of first-class candidates by both the Republicans and the Democrats. Such a development would in itself be a most hopeful augury for the future. It would be an indication of a national understanding of the bigness of the crisis through which we are passing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARKET FLASHES

HOOVER HELPS WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.62	2.70	2.65	
No. 2 White	2.60	2.70	2.65	
No. 2 Mixed				

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

News that the Russian trading with the world was to be resumed at once had a weakening effect last week on numerous grain markets, especially the wheat section. Minneapolis reported that spring wheat had declined from 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Furthermore it reported that the news had resulted in almost an unsaleable condition for winter wheat in the west.

But this week Herbert Hoover's statement on the European situation backed by approval of other foreign experts, has bolstered up the wheat price situation, as well as corn and other grains. Hoover states that Russia cannot export wheat as long as the people of that country are starving to death. He says that the cities of Russia and other Slavic districts must have imported food immediately in order to live through the winter without terrible famine. The country districts, according to his statements, have supplies for only a few months.

Along with this the Grain Corporation has been applying its usual bearish tactics. But the week started out with a bullish tone. Supplies in Detroit are very low.

In Chicago, the prediction made not long ago for \$4 wheat looked much nearer realization, when No. 1 northern sold at \$3.53 in the Chicago market. This is the record peak, and it is believed that the demand for fancy grades may easily boost the top to around \$4 before long.

CORN RETAINS STRENGTH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.53	1.54	1.67	
No. 3 Yellow	1.53	1.54	1.67	
No. 4 Yellow	1.48			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.38	1.34	1.53	
No. 3 Yellow	1.38	1.34	1.50	
No. 4 Yellow	1.33	1.33	1.48	

Nearly all factors in the corn markets of the country have been expecting the usual January decline of corn prices, due to heavy receipts and other bearish elements concentrated upon the market at this season of the year. To be sure there has been some slump, but the follow-up of encouraging news on the Russian situation and the arrival of only small stocks at the terminals caused the corn market to retain its strength. The Detroit quotations are only one cent below those of a week ago, and the Chicago market has eased off only a cent or two more. Last year about this time there were heavy losses.

The Russian statement by Hoover caused a big recovery Monday this week. Only a few cars appeared at Chicago for grain shipping purposes, whereas great supplies of rolling stock were anticipated. The blizzards affecting many parts of the nation also held up movements. A delegation has gone from Chicago to Washington in hope of getting relief from the car shortage, although it is expected that little relief can be given by the administration.

Exports of corn have been increasing, but even now they are only half what they were a year ago. Farmers are believed to have quite fair stocks of corn on hand, but, in a number of states, show a disposition to hold for \$1.50 per bushel at the country stations. The rapid fluctuations of the past week make prophecy rather hazardous at this moment although many predict better prices

LAST MINUTE WIRE

DETROIT—Grains, excepting rye, show strength; potatoes higher; beans in fair demand, strong and steady. Seeds stronger and higher. Hay firm.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats show strength. Wheat weak. Provisions bullish. Hog market strong and higher.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

ALTHOUGH the League of Nations has become a reality and most of the nations of the world have signed the peace treaty, the United States has been little affected. Technically our nation is still at war with someone or other. Instead of strengthening the foreign exchange rate of money, the past week has seen further declines. The Italian money is worth less in the United States than at almost any time in history. The cotton trade from America to England is bolstering up the English money a little and helping our export trade to the British Isles. One other country, Russia, saw a strengthening of its money value in America this week, due to the opening of trade relations in that nation.

Business continues to be lively in most parts of America, and it is believed that the campaign for Thrift Week is cutting down the nation's extravagance. Cold weather is putting in its hardest licks now in the business and trade conditions, by making cities snowbound and cutting off rail transportation. Parts of Michigan have suffered this condition last week, and this week one of the deepest snowfalls in years struck many parts of the country. New York state is one of the heavy sufferers.

In the markets, the usual slump which occurs in January did not strike the corn market very hard this time. Cold weather is forecast as the strengthening factor, while a better price for hogs this week is also worth noting. Other grains have staid near what they were a week ago, except wheat, which has dropped somewhat.

OATS' SITUATION HAZY

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.69	.67	.76	
No. 3 White	.69	.66	.76	
No. 4 White	.68	.65	.74	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.89	.87	.98	
No. 3 White	.88	.86		
No. 4 White	.87	.85		

There is a considerable haziness in the outlook upon the oats market. Reports keep coming from New York every day, telling of export buying of oats, but Chicago, Detroit and other Western market men are not so sure that there is much movement of oats abroad. Although oats are scarce in the markets, there has been slight demand the last week or so, and the price has edged off a cent in the past week. It might seem that the general bullishness of the oat market for many weeks has stopped to take a rest for a spell. That the market will make still further progress is

entirely likely, inasmuch as the oat supply is so scant and the need is greater than ever.

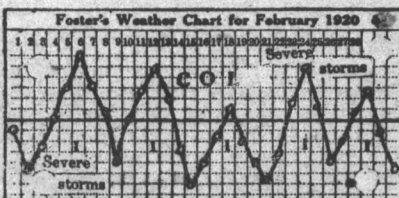
Export of oats is known to have dropped off at least 30,000 bushels in one week, and the total export rate is about a ninth or tenth of that maintained last year at this time. Despite the tired feeling in the oats market just at present, a new high level for highest grade oats was reached in Chicago a few days ago.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye and barley, along with oats, are now well established as international grains. Fluctuations in these markets have depended almost entirely of late upon conditions abroad. Rye has suffered the most of any of these grains during the "January slump," while barley has actually gained somewhat. There has been almost no demand for rye in the Middle West. Detroit quotes rye, cash No. 2, at \$1.74, which is 12 cents below last week's figure. Barley, cash No. 3, \$3 @ \$3.20 per cwt.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, '20. —Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Jan. 28, Feb. 3 and 9 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Jan. 29, Feb. 4 and 10; plains sections 30, Feb. 5 and 11, meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf states and Ohio-Tennessee valleys Jan. 31, Feb. 6 and 12; eastern sections Feb. 1, 7 and 13, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Feb. 2, 8 and 14. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from

near Jan. 27 to near Feb. 14. The week centering Jan. 5, as predicted, not only brought severe storms in America but in Europe also. The week centering on Jan. 18 was also predicted to bring severe weather events.

Most severe storms and most precipitation of February are expected during weeks centering on 6 and 24. The period of about nineteen days described above is expected to bring a decrease of precipitation in the Cotton states, an increase in the northern states and a continuance of moderate precipitation in Canada and on the Pacific slope. While some extremes of weather events are expected, February will average about normal. Live stock will require about an average of feed and care. A cold, hard, stormy winter would be very expensive to live stock feeders. Weather conditions for February seem to favor winter grain but too backward for southern truck.

W. T. Foster

BEANS IN DEMAND AND STEADY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
H. P.	7.35	7.75	8.00	
Red Kidneys		13.75	14.75	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
H. P.	8.75	9.25	10.25	
Prime	7.75	8.50	9.50	
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.00	13.00	

Beans have picked up a little in the past week with a good demand and steady market at present in Detroit and other centers. Detroit pays \$7.35 per cwt. for prompt shipment, and quotes February bid \$7.45.

Interesting figures have been gathered concerning the Michigan bean crop of the past year. It is estimated that the total Michigan bean crop last year was 4,030,000 bushels, a loss of 850,000 bushels compared with 1918. This does not show the great shrinkage in acreage, however, because there were more beans per acre in 1919 than in 1918. It is estimated by some authorities that 13 bushels per acre formed the state's 1919 average, while 1918 got only nine bushels per acre.

Saginaw county farmers are reported to be holding back their beans at present, although nearly half the crop was thought to have been marketed in October and November. J. B. Leach, of the Chesaning Farmers' Elevator Co., says that the farmers expect an increase of around fifty cents per bushel in the next month.

The government report shows that Michigan produced more beans than all the other leading bean states, omitting California, which leads Michigan slightly. The government report also tells of advancing prices of soy beans in Japan, due to droughts in Manchuria in the past season. It also tells of poor quality of the oriental crop. Taking all considerations into account, conditions look pretty bullish for the bean market at present.

POTATOES STILL CLIMB

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	4.80	4.70		
Chicago	4.65	4.50		
Pittsburg	4.80	4.70		
New York	5.00	4.80		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	2.00	1.90		
Chicago	1.95	1.85		
Pittsburg	2.30	2.20		
New York	2.50	2.30		

Potatoes have surprised many by continued advances, in spite of heavy arrivals from the Maine growers and other heavy producing centers. Western growers seem well satisfied with the prices they are getting, as a rule. The Michigan white stock has been pulling down higher and higher prices. Even the famous Aroostook county in Maine has been taking a back seat to Michigan and has been getting prices of ten to fifteen cents below Michigan grades.

The following interesting letter has been received from A. A. Lam-berston, of Cedar Springs, Mich., regarding the spud market:

"In regard to the price at which potatoes went out last spring, I think that if we had normal weather, potatoes would have gone out at \$2; but the weather turned off hot for twenty days—hotter than ever known before. Of course that brought the southern spuds on much earlier. The heat also made buyers afraid of stocking up because of fear of the spuds rotting. The farmers' business is a continual gamble in this respect. I have watched several seasons and believe that this is one in which the government estimate is all off—perhaps one-half out of the way.

"I have yet to see Snow in the Rural New Yorker, make a mistake in estimating any crop; he has paid reporters all over the country; he figures the government report is a good ways off.

HAY MARKETS FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	28.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 32	
New York			35.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34	32.00 @ 33	30.50 @ 31

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 26
New York	34.00 @ 36	31.00 @ 33	
Pittsburg	32.00 @ 33	34.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 32

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.00 @ 28	26.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	32.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	29.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	30.00 @ 31	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	21.50 @ 22
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30	27.00 @ 28
New York	30.00 @ 32	25.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	27.50 @ 28	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

Very firm hay markets are reported generally, especially New York, Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburg are all undersupplied.

The hay trade car situation is desperate and further expressions from dealers indicate they do not feel that the full available supply of vox cars for hay loadings is taken advantage of. "We cannot urge shippers too strongly to get in the market now," said Albert Miller & Co., of Chicago, "as conditions are ideal. Advances of loadings and actual receipts continue exceptionally light and are expected to continue so for some time yet."

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

This week Detroit's opening produce market did not develop much interest and the price list remains with scarcely any change. In dairy products the trade was active and tone firm. Receipts of both butter and fresh eggs are increasing and demand is enough to take care of it all. While receipts of eggs have been steadily increasing, there is a chance now that the snow storm will check the movement and bring another period of scarcity. Consumers are taking hens freely, but there is not much doing in any other line of poultry, and the supply of chickens is more than enough. Dressed calves are firm and active. Dressed hogs are in small demand. The market is quiet for fruits and vegetables.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Spy, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Baldwin, \$3 @ \$3.25; Greening, \$3.50 @ \$3.75 per bu.

Popcorn—Chelled, 11 @ 12c per lb.; cauliflower, \$2.25 @ \$2.50 per case; honey, white comb, 32 @ 35c per lb.; celery, Kalamazoo, 40 @ 75c per doz.; onions, Indiana, \$6 @ \$6.50 per 100-lb. sack; sweet potatoes, Jersey, crates, \$3 @ \$3.50; cabbage, home grown, \$100 @ \$124 per ton; tomatoes, six-basket carrier, repacked, \$7.50 @ \$8.

Dressed Hogs—Best, 19 @ 21c; heavy, 17 @ 18c per lb.; calves, (dressed), fancy, 28 @ 29c; choice, 25 @ 26c per lb.

Lettuce—Iceberg, \$2 @ \$3 per crate; hothouse, 26 @ 27c per lb.; Florida hampers, \$2 @ \$2.25.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 45 @ 50c; chickens, 30 @ 32c; ducks, 38 @ 40c; geese, 28 @ 30c per lb. Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 28 @ 30c; Leghorns, 26 @ 28c; hens, 82 @ 34c; small hens, 27 @ 29c; roosters, 19 @ 20c; young geese, 28 @ 32c; ducks 38 @ 40c; turkeys, 44 @ 45c per lb.

LIVE STOCK STRONGER

One of the encouraging features of the week is the better tone for hogs on the Chicago markets. The leading markets are strong for all kinds of live stock, with price jumps of from fifteen to twenty cents at some points. Quotations follow:

DETROIT—Cattle market steady; best heavy steers, \$12 @ \$13; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50 @ \$11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50 @ \$10; handy light butchers, \$8.50 @ \$9; light butchers, \$7.50 @ \$8; best cows, \$9.50 @ \$10; butcher cows, \$8 @ \$8.50; cutters, \$6.50 @ \$7; canners, \$5.50 @ \$5.75; best heavy bulls, \$10; bologna bulls, \$8 @ \$8.50; stock bulls, \$7.50 @ \$8; milkers and springers, \$65 @ \$150. Veal calves: Market steady at last week's opening; best, \$22 @ \$23; others, \$9 @ \$19. Sheep and lambs: market strong! 25c to 50c higher than last week's close; best lambs, \$19.75 @ \$20; fair lambs, \$17.50 @ \$18; light to common lambs, \$14 @ \$16; fair to good sheep, \$10.50 @ \$11; culls and commons, \$5 @ \$7.50. Hogs: Market

active; mixed hogs, \$15.45; pigs and light yorkers, \$15.50.

CHICAGO—Hogs: 15 @ 25c higher; closing weak; bulk, \$15.10 @ \$15.30; top, \$15.35; heavy, \$14.85 @ \$15.25; medium, \$15.10 @ \$15.35; light, \$15.15 @ \$15.35; light light, \$14.50 @ \$15.20; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$14.15 @ \$14.65; packing sows, rough, \$13.65 @ \$14.15; pigs, \$13.50 @ \$14.50. Cattle: Firm; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$17.50 @ \$19; medium and good, \$11.50 @ \$17.50; common, \$9.50 @ \$11.50; light weight, good and choice, \$13.75 @ \$18; common and medium, \$9 @ \$13.75; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.75 @ \$14.25; cows, \$6.65 @ \$13; canners and cutters, \$6.50 @ \$6.75; veal calves, \$17 @ \$18.50; feeder steers, \$8 @ \$12.50; stocker steers, \$7.50 @ \$11. Sheep: Strong; lambs, 84 lbs down, \$17.25 @ \$19.25; culls and common, \$14 @ \$16.75; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$9.25 @ \$12; culls and common, \$5.50 @ \$8.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle steady; prime steers \$16 @ \$17; shipping steers \$15 @ \$15.50; butchers, \$9 @ \$15; yearlings, \$14 @ \$15.50; heifers, \$6.50 @ \$11.50; cows, \$4.50 @ \$10.50; bulls, \$6.50 @ \$10.50; stockers and feeders, \$6 @ \$10.25; fresh cows and springers, \$65 @ \$175. Calves: 50c higher; \$6 @ \$24. Hogs: 25c @ 50c lower; heavy, \$15.50 @ \$15.55; mixed and yorkers, \$15.75 light do and pigs, \$15.75 @ \$16; roughs, \$13.50 @ \$13.75; stags, \$10 @ \$11.50. Sheep and lambs: Steady to 50c lower; lambs, \$11 @ \$21; yearlings, \$10 @ \$13; wethers, 13 @ \$14; ewes, \$4 @ \$12; mixed sheep, \$12 @ \$13.

WOOL MARKET FIRM

Boston reports very firm wool market conditions with following quotations on Michigan and New York Fleeces:

Fine unwashed, 67 @ 68; Delaine unwashed, 87 @ 90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80 @ 82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68 @ 69; 1-4 blood unwashed, 64 @ 67; 1-2, 3-8, 1-4 clothing, 55 @ 57; common and braid, 41 @ 42.

ERADICATION OF LIVE STOCK

DISEASES IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 2)

"It is hereby ordered by the State Department of Animal Industry, located at Lansing, Michigan, that all cattle which are offered at any public fair in Michigan for exhibition purposes within such state shall have been tested for tuberculosis by an accredited veterinarian not to exceed sixty days prior to said fair.

"It is further ordered that all hogs offered for exhibition purposes at any public fair in Michigan shall be accompanied by a certificate of health signed by a graduate veterinarian licensed to practice under the laws of the state in which he resides, showing that said hogs have been immunized against hog cholera at least twenty-one days previous to offering for exhibition following the use of the simultaneous inoculation, or within a period of thirty days immediately following the use of the serum alone method. Provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply to unweaned pigs under six weeks of age from sows which have been immunized by serum and virus inoculation at least sixty days before parturition.

"Said certificates must be held in readiness by the owners of the live stock at all times for inspection by an authorized agent from the State Department of Animal Industry."

We believe that the money appropriated for the use of this Department for the control of diseases of live stock is money which is well spent. We are making every effort

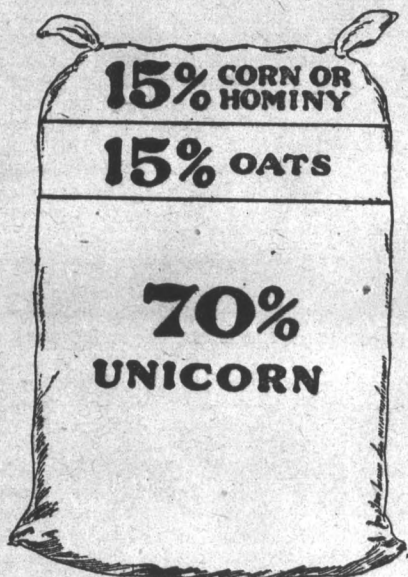
to economize in the use of our funds and believe that a dollar of public money should be used the same as though it were our own. Therefore, we desire to thank the breeders of live stock in this state for the splendid co-operation which they have rendered during the past year. We trust that the services which we have rendered have been of value and that our efforts have not been in vain.—H. H. Halliday, Commissioner of Animal Industry.

A paper that's a sort of keeping track of things.—Frank M. Corns, Saginaw County.

You, or rather our M. B. F. is doing more for the farmers than any other paper. Let's stick together to the last. We will win in the long race, so don't forget to keep M. B. F. coming right along. Yours for success.—G. F. K. Elsie.

"I am enclosing my straw vote for Baker. I have taken your paper since it was published and I not only take it but I read it and I think it is worth every cent I pay for it, for I am like the boarder with the butter. The landlady complained to her boarders that butter was very dear, that she paid 50 cents per pound for it. One of the boarders reached over and took about half there was on the dish; spread it thickly on his bread and then remarked, 'It is worth every cent you paid for it, Madam, for it is splendid butter.' That is what I think of your paper; it is a splendid paper.—A Subscriber, Chippewa County.

How Breeders Feed Unicorn to Make Records



NOTE

For those breeders who do not raise corn and oats, we recommend our Centaur Feed, made of corn, oats, oilmeal and bran.

BREEDERS use Unicorn as a high protein feed. It has just the right combination of grain and oil seed proteins for balancing with farm grains. Unicorn tests more than 21% digestible protein.

The percentage of protein is important, but no more so than the combination and quality of the feeds used.

Unicorn is the feed for record-making.

The following records recently completed were made on a mixture of about 70% Unicorn, 15% hominy (or corn), and 15% oats.

Semi-Official Year Records Made With Unicorn

	Breed	Age	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat
*Walcowis Ollie Mooie	Holstein	Jr. 2	21,569.70	808.50
*Nancy Whitehall	Ayrshire	Jr. 4	18,707.00	754.00
Star Watson Mooie 3rd	Holstein	Full-aged	25,994.50	736.56
Fryslan Waldorf	Holstein	Jr. 4	24,648.60	894.39
(World's milk record in class when made)				
Doede Binnema Flora	Holstein	11 yrs.	28,857.00	1005.66
(World's milk and fat record for cow of her age)				
*World's fat record in class when made.				

Unicorn is made to fit your cows by people who know feeds and cows.

Feeding cows "right" is difficult. Unicorn helps you get a maximum yield. Unicorn is *not* high priced when fed with your own grain.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



THRIFT

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

"TO EARN a little and to spend a little less," was the creed advanced by Robert Louis Stevenson and this is practically the same creed which the nation has asked every individual to adopt as his or her own, in the program it is advancing in this "Thrift Week."

It is a well known fact that this question of financing lies largely with the women of the land, as almost any woman can spend more than a man can earn, if she so will, or a determined woman can compel a spendthrift husband to meet her demands for a "budget" and can so plan the family expenditures that there will be a definite amount laid aside for legitimate investments.

Investigation after investigation has been made by prominent men and women regarding the H. C. of L. and each and every one has agreed in the final analysis, that the only remedy lies in greater production. Just as there must be greater production in order to remedy the present problem of costs, so there must be greater saving if we are to keep our country first of all, for production has lagged for two years and in order to catch up it will take a vast amount of capital and it is up to the individual to assist in supplying that capital through sane investments in bonds which will assist our country in catching up.

It is a most remarkable condition which exists—with prices higher than they have ever been in the history of our lives—still there is not a bread line or a soup kitchen from coast to coast of our fair land. This is a marvelous record for any country—now the thing to do is to keep it so by keeping men employed and they cannot be kept employed unless the country keeps prosperous and a thrifty country is a prosperous country. And so to help instill the gospel of thrift in our minds the government has given us these commandments which it would be well for us to keep in mind, not only this week which has been set aside as Thrift Week, but every week throughout the year.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL FINANCES

- 1.—Work and earn—to help increase the world's goods and decrease cost of living.
- 2.—Make a Budget—Ascertain how you should dispose of your income.
- 3.—Keep a record of expenditures to see how close you come out to your estimates.
- 4.—Have a bank account—To keep money in a safe place and help you save.
- 5.—Carry life insurance to protect your loved ones in case of your death.
- 6.—Make a will to insure your resources going quickly to your loved ones in case of your death.
- 7.—Own your own home to secure the greatest satisfaction in your own home.
- 8.—Pay your bills promptly—To meet the moral obligations you have to your creditors.
- 9.—Invest in government securities—To help your country and make a wise investment.
- 10.—Share with others—To fulfill your religious duty of stewardship.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SHOULD BE THE FIRST OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT"

THE SUBJECT of consolidated schools is bound to bob up again and again until, through legislation, it is settled in every community in this state, therefore we feel that we are justified in again taking space to call this matter to your attention.

Teacher's salaries have not advanced as have other compensations, and right now that subject is receiv-

ing consideration at the hands of our public officials, and with their decision rests the question of whether we shall have competent teachers or not. If the salaries are not forthcoming, teachers will more and more desert this profession and girls graduating from high school will cease to fit themselves for the occupation of teachers. And what bearing has this on the subject of consolidated schools, you ask? Just this:

If several schools unite; conveyances are provided for the children and hot lunches, the cost of hiring the teachers will be spread over a larger area—the cost will not be burdensome, but the position can be made financially attractive enough so that the best teachers can be secured.

Legislation affecting this problem will necessarily dovetail very closely with that affecting good roads, for without one the other is impossible, so the subject is one which should have the thoughtful consideration of every woman of voting age.

Much interest is being shown in the coming conference to be held at Cedar Falls, Iowa, February 17-19 on this subject. At this conference



Here is the successful consolidated school at Otter Lake, Mich.

the best educators in the entire country will be present and work out in detail plans for the consolidation of schools where the community will warrant it. In order that our readers may keep abreast of the times, we advise you to write to Mr. J. L. McBrien, Director of Rural School Extension, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., and request a report of this conference. It will be available soon after the conference. So far Iowa has shown more interest in the subject than any other state.

THE TIDES OF THRIFT

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE

When you look, in envious wonder,
At some plunger after plunder,
Now on top and now in under

In the whirlpool's drift,
Just remember there's a fraction
More of solid satisfaction
In the safer, surer action
Of the tides of thrift.

When you've had an extra earning
And you feel a sudden yearning
For the smoke of greenbacks burning
Steady! Not so swift!
Why not start a little pile, and
After while you'll smile and smile,
and
Find you own a little island
In the tides of thrift.

When fate sends a shrinking dollar
And you want to make a holler,
And you're bound to show your
choler

At the stingy gift,
Leave it with the lowly banker,
For there'll come a day you'll hanker
For the safety of an anchor
In the tides of thrift.

Oh, yes, dollars drive one dotty
And some financiers are naughty
And the bank cashier looks haughty,
As his eye-brows lift,
But some days the wolf comes prowling
And you meet him without scowling,
As you gently choke his growling
In the tides of thrift.

DISHES TO TEMPT THE APPETITE

Just at this season of the year we begin to tire of the same old routine of foods and wish we had "something different" to eat. After all, there isn't much different in the way of foods—it's mostly new and unusual ways of preparing what we have, for while it is true that we do not have the green vegetables in winter, still we have canned fruits and a generous variety from which to plan our menus. Perhaps you will find something new either for your regular meals in the following recipes or for company dishes when you wish to dress up the table—or for that Sunday night lunch.

Celery Stuffed With Cheese

Scrape and wash one head of celery. Take some cream or Canadian cheese, mix it with a little milk and work until creamy. Stuff the cheese in the celery with this and serve as a salad, being sure it is very cold when served.

Baked Corn

One can corn, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful of salt, pepper to taste, 1 teaspoon of melted butter, 1 pint of sweet milk. Mix the ingredients together, adding the well beaten eggs last. Turn in buttered pan and make in a slow oven until firm.

Cheese and Rice

One cup cooked rice, 2 eggs beat-

en separately, salt and pepper, 1-2 cup of milk, 2-3 cup of cheese, cut fine and grated. Put all together except egg whites and fold these in last. Bake twenty minutes or more, set in pan of hot water.

Date Sticks

Yolks of three eggs, well beaten, add 1 cup of granulated sugar, a pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 3 tablespoonfuls of boiling water and beat well. Then add 1 cup of flour, 2 rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 cup broken nut meats, 1 cup chopped dates. Mix well and add whites of the eggs. Bake in a slow oven having lined the cake pan with oiled paper. Cut in oblong pieces and roll in powdered sugar.

Pear Salad

Take halved pears (either fresh or canned) and fill the cavity left by the core with dates (whole or halved) sprinkle with chopped nut meats. Whipped cream may be used as a salad dressing on top.

Potatoes O'Brien

Boil in salted water 1-2 dozen medium sized potatoes until nearly tender, drain and chop in cubes 1-2 small can pimento shredded, moistened with good rich milk or thin cream, use paprika to taste, lump of butter, size of an egg. Turn into baking dish and cover top with 1-2 cup grated cheese.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

Editor Woman's Department, M. B. F.

Dear Miss Ladd: I saw in one of the last issues of M. B. F. that you were interested in assisting farm women in every way possible and that in this particular case you gave instructions in the art of basket weaving from corn husks. I, too, would like to make some money. I can crochet, embroider and do plain sewing from corn husks. I, too, would be sale for such things in the cities.

—Mrs. L. W.

My dear Madam: Yours is the second inquiry I have received within the past two weeks on this same subject. I have made a very thorough survey of the field in this city, and, although there are fancy work shops galore, I find this to be the case. Crocheted yokes, etc., had a great vogue two seasons ago and were so generally worn and much made that they were sort of worn themselves out so far as style is concerned, and this year there has been absolutely no sale for them. There is, however, sale for luncheon sets, etc., but no shop accepts them unless you join their shop, paying for displaying the articles and then take your chance on their being sold. Unless you can do a great deal, and are in a position to know just what the demand is, it would cost more than it is worth to try and market crocheted goods this way, as in almost any city of size there is what is known as a "Woman's Exchange" where articles are sold under this plan. Just before the holidays is, of course, the best time to sell articles that are handmade.

As for the plain sewing, that is greatly in demand, but the question of supplying you with work when you are far from the source of demand is a puzzling one. Were you in the city, you could put a liner ad in the evening paper and secure enough to keep you busy all your spare time, but there are very few who would send their work out of town, take a chance of your doing it as they desired it without a personal interview and in the case of children's clothes or plain sewing of that kind, which is the kind most in demand, there is the big item of fitting.

I do not like to discourage you—on the other hand, I am afraid that I would be entirely wrong to encourage you to build your hopes very high, on this sort of work.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE LIGHT weight wool and silk skirts which have just come in for the summer season are pleated—not the large pleats we formerly knew, but tight little pleats almost accordin size. And the skirts are so built that they are larger at the top than the bottom.

A dainty dress caught my eye as I was window shopping the other evening. It was blue taffeta, with a much ruffled skirt. And the top of each ruffle was headed with a bias fold—sort of a pipin of an Alice Blue linen. There was a yoke also of this same linen. It sounds funny to think of trimming silk with linen, but with the present high prices of linens and cottons, they are really as precious as the time honored silks.

Then again we saw a white silk shirt made of that Pan-ta-si silk just like they wore last year except that this one had a bright colored belt with tab ends of a rose pink. A friend who was with me and who is clever with the needle immediately conceived the idea of dressing up her old skirt by securing a length of Alice Blue and making a belt and tab ends similar, except that she

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns

No. 2999.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 1-8 yards of 44-inch material. Dress measures about 2 yards at the foot.

No. 2998.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 will require 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2991.—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 3-8 yards of 36-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 2 1-4 yards.



No. 2979.—A New Coat for the Little Miss. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material.

Nos. 2973-2975.—A Pretty Costume. Waist 2973 Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 2975 Cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 6 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures 17-8 yard at the foot, with plaits extended. TWO separate patterns.

No. 2988.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes. Size 10 will require 3 1-4 yards of 44 inch material.

No. 2994.—Ladies' Combination Garment. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium requires 3 3-8 yards of 36-inch material, with 3-8 yard for the ruffle.

No. 2666.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 will require 3 1-2 yards of 44-inch material.

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

M

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

will weight the ends with pretty pearl buttons.

It's a long jump of the imagination from silk dresses to cotton sheets—but I must tell you that if you haven't a goodly supply of these very necessary articles on hand, better stock up during the January sales, as the clerk who measured off a supply for me the other day told me that I shouldn't object to paying \$1 per yard for such good wide sheeting now, and he advised me to get double the supply I ordered, for said he, "When we get our new supply in we can't sell it for one penny less than \$1.25, and it looks now as if our supply would be limited." People work such short hours you know, that production is cut down and we have to pay for it." I opened my purse, counted my little roll of bills, resolved to forego the hot chocolate and cake I like to treat myself to when I am down town shopping, and bought an extra length.

CHAT ON CHICKENS

I HATE to see people wasting their money, getting no results, and at the same time making their chickens sick by loading them up too heavily with expensive grain and other rich food, and for this reason I may be excused for harping so continuously on the need of roughage or green stuff.

Some time ago I stated that it would be a good deal better to mix one third sawdust with the grain ration for chickens, hogs, horses or cattle than to feed no hay or green-stuff at all. This is a new idea and has been ridiculed by some, but nevertheless it is a good point for you to consider.

If you cannot get green stuff in the winter, take clean, dry sawdust, finely cut hay or straw, or anything of similar nature. Put this in a pan in the oven and brown it well. It will do no harm if somewhat burned or charred.

Then mix this in the mash with the ground grain in an amount one-third of the total ration and you will find that the chickens will do better, thrive better and produce better than if fed the grain alone, and at a lot less expense.

The charred sawdust really forms a mixture of charcoal and vegetable fibre, which dilutes and makes more bulky the rich grain ration and provides the digestive organs and intestines with sufficient bulk to promote healthy action.

WATERPROOF APRONS

For many purposes a waterproof apron is desirable. Leather is expensive and so scarce now that its use should be confined to purposes for which substitutes are unsuitable. A material classed as a leather substitute is well adapted to this use. It has a cotton fabric base and is pyroxylin surface coated. It is more durable than ordinary rubberized goods; therefore, well worth its somewhat higher first cost. On the other hand, it is cheaper than leather.

BEAT HIM TO IT

The stranger on a walking-tour came across an "old, old man a-sitting on a gate" and began to ask questions:

"You are a farmer, I suppose?"
"No, not now. I used to be, but I gave it up."

"Well, you don't seem to be very busy. You have plenty of time on your hands, haven't you?"

"Lots of it."
"Ever do any work?"

"Once I did."

"What do you do now, if I may ask?"

"Don't do nothing. Hain't done nothing for nearly ten years."

"So, why, you're in luck! If I did nothing for half 'at length of time I should be in the poorhouse."

The old man's face beamed with a glad surprise, and then, as one who knows his rare good fortune and values it at its just worth, he cried, delightedly: "That's just where I be!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

AN ECONOMIST

"Pa, what is an economist?"
"An economist, my boy, is a man who tells what you should have done with your money after you have done something else with it."

CALUMET GRIDDLE CAKES — golden yellow, coated with toasty brown, light and tender. No other griddle cakes can be so delicious — for the one reason that no other baking powder is so good.

CALUMET Baking Powder

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

It is absolutely dependable. It is always the same—always superior—always sure.

Its uniformity of quality — its powerful, unfailing strength, guarantee greatest baking success and savings.

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost.

You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less.

You save materials it is used with.

Produced in the biggest, most modern and sanitary baking powder factory in existence.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

Try it! Then you'll quit looking for something better — because you will know from results — from comparison — that CALUMET has no equal in quality or in economy.

One can will convince you.
Order today!

CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

BEST BY TEST

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

A Source of Strength

Science reveals that cod-liver oil is a fruitful source of vitamins and that its use helps a child grow normally.

Scott's Emulsion

made of the richest and purest Norwegian cod-liver oil, never fails in its mission to nourish and strengthen.

Let the children have a plenitude of Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-44

Try Ki-moids for Indigestion

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts children's coats, draperies,—everything! A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card

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Any time that any one wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.



DEAR CHILDREN: Many requests are still being received with reference to prizes, and I want to again tell you that any prizes offered for Christmas can still be won on the same terms. One little girl has written to ask how many subscribers it will take to win a walking doll. She wants a big prize, but it can be won—people have won automobiles you know who devoted all their time and worked hard to get enough—and I want to tell this little reader of the Children's Hour that if she will secure forty new subscribers she can have one of these dolls. Perhaps she can get some of her relatives to help her and together they can win it.

I still have on hand two of the flashlights I ordered for Christmas which were not won, and as it only takes two subscribers to win one, I hope that two of our boys will get busy and win these.

This week, true to my promise, we will begin our continued story which will run for five weeks and which I am sure you will find very interesting and instructive. Affectionately yours, Laddie.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Helen Conklin. I like her real well. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters and I also like the Doo Dads. They are such funny people. I have two brothers and two sisters. My brothers' names are Alger and Russell. 16 and 6 years old; my sisters' names are Alice and Leah. For pets I have one old cat named Betty. I would like to have some of the members of the Children's Hour write to me. I hope I will see my letter in print.—Clara M. Gurden, Linden, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 9 years old and in the 4th grade at school. I live on an 120-acre farm. I have two brothers, Maurice and Thomas. For pets I have two rabbits and two cats; one cat got its leg in a trap. Maurice and my father found her in the trap. We live across the way from school. Our teacher is Mrs. Helen Ditto. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Laurence Dillman, Elm Hall, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade. I made two grades this year. My teacher's name is Miss Esther Delaney and I like her fine. I have two brothers and one sister. They are: Ralph, aged 12; Helen, 9 and Robert, 6. We all go to school. Father takes the M. B. F. and likes it real well. I enjoy reading the children's letters and stories.—Effie Holcomb, Swartz Creek, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have never written to you before. I am a boy 13 years old. In March I will be 14. I live on a 40-acre farm. My sister takes the M. B. F. Everybody likes it down this way. I am in the 6th grade at school. I have 11-2 miles to go to school. My letter is getting long so I will close.—Wm. E. Salo, Kaleva, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—As I never have written to you before, I thought I would try my luck in winning a prize. I am 11 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I live on an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much and so do I. As I am writing a story I will not make my letter very long.—Marie Byrne, Burt, Mich.

Little May.

Little May stood for a long time watching her sister, until Alice looked up with a smile, and said, "what makes you look so sad, Little May?" "Oh, because I want so much to be big! How did you get so big, Alice?" "It is much nicer to be little, said Alice, laughing." "Oh, no! it is not," said May, shaking her golden curls. "It is dreadful to be little, for when you are little you can do nothing. I say to papa, 'If you please, papa, will you take me with you on your sailboat today?' and papa says, 'No. The wind is too strong. You cannot go, for you are too little.' And I say to mamma, 'If you please, mamma, may I go with you to walk?' And mamma says, 'No. You cannot go. I am going for a long walk, it would tire you. You are too little.' And I say to grandma, 'May I go for a drive with you, if you please, grandma?' And she says, 'I am going to take a long drive, you cannot go. You are too little.' And if I should say to you, 'Alice, if you please, may I paint on your picture?' you would say, 'No! you are too little.' And I do not know how to grow big, for naps are of no use. 'But I will not say No,' said her sister. 'You shall come and sit on my knee, and paint the cushion that pussy is lying on in my picture; and if you take your naps, and eat your porridge, like a good girl, you will wake up some morning and find that you are as big as I am.' This comforted little May very much and she sat on her kind sister's lap and painted a lovely blue cushion, and forgot all her grief at being such a little girl.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

By Ethel Allen Murphy

THE Garden Lady, Nancy, Jane, and Tommy Thoughtful had run up on the back porch to get away from a sudden thunder shower that drove them in from the garden. They sat looking out on the fresh greenness that began to sparkle with rubies and diamonds under the beams of late sunlight that broke through the clouds.

"I heard a very pretty story last summer in the Golden Girl's Garden," said the Garden Lady, "and this rain reminds me of it."

"Oh please tell us!" cried June and the United States School Garden Army soldiers who clustered about the Garden Lady.

"One late afternoon, just after a rainstorm, I was walking down the grass path in the Golden Girl's Garden. I didn't mind getting my shoes wet, for they are shoes that nothing hurts, and I do love the garden after a rain. The sun had come out after a good, long, not-too-hard rain, and every flower and leaf was hung with little rainbows. The grape arbor was full for the nice, soaking rain, and I remember thinking how fine it was that the rain had come, because if the thirsty grapes had not gotten a good drink just then, I am afraid there wouldn't have been any nice, quivering grape jelly, with its delicious flavor and lovely purple lights. And, of course, everyone knows that there is nothing nicer than grape jelly on a bread and butter sandwich in the winter.

"But how would the drought have hurt the grapes so there would not have been any jelly?" asked Tommy Thoughtful, who, being a boy, didn't know as much as Nancy and Jane about jelly making.

"Why," answered the Garden Lady, "jelly is made from fruit juice that has acid and pectin in it. It is the pectin in the fruit juice, which when it is cooked with sugar and acid gives, after cooking, just the right consistency to jelly." And the Garden Lady smiled mischievously as she used the big word, "consistency," and added, "It is a great disappointment when the jelly doesn't jell."

"You see, Tommy, when there is a drought it keeps the plant from storing up the pectin in its fruits. And no pectin, no jelly! But I started to tell you about the story I heard."

"I found myself looking down at a golden squash bloom, which had a very, very bright raindrop just hanging in its edge."

"Suddenly I heard the deep, mellow voice of my old friend, the Gallant Scarecrow. The Golden Girl calls him the Garden's Guardian Knight. It seemed to me that he had leaned over his pansy bed to call me softly."

"The SPEAKING HOUR has come. Listen, Garden Lady!" he said."

(To be continued)

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle



Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. We have a Shetland pony; his name is Sultan. I have two brothers and no sisters. We have a dog named Polly and a little cat, Baby Elephant. There is a big hill across the road. I like to slide down hill. I am 9 years old. I go to school and am in the 4th grade. Our teacher is Miss Morrison. My father is a veterinarian. We live in the little town of Winn. I hope I will see my letter in print soon.—Dorothy Augusta Fox, Winn, Mich.

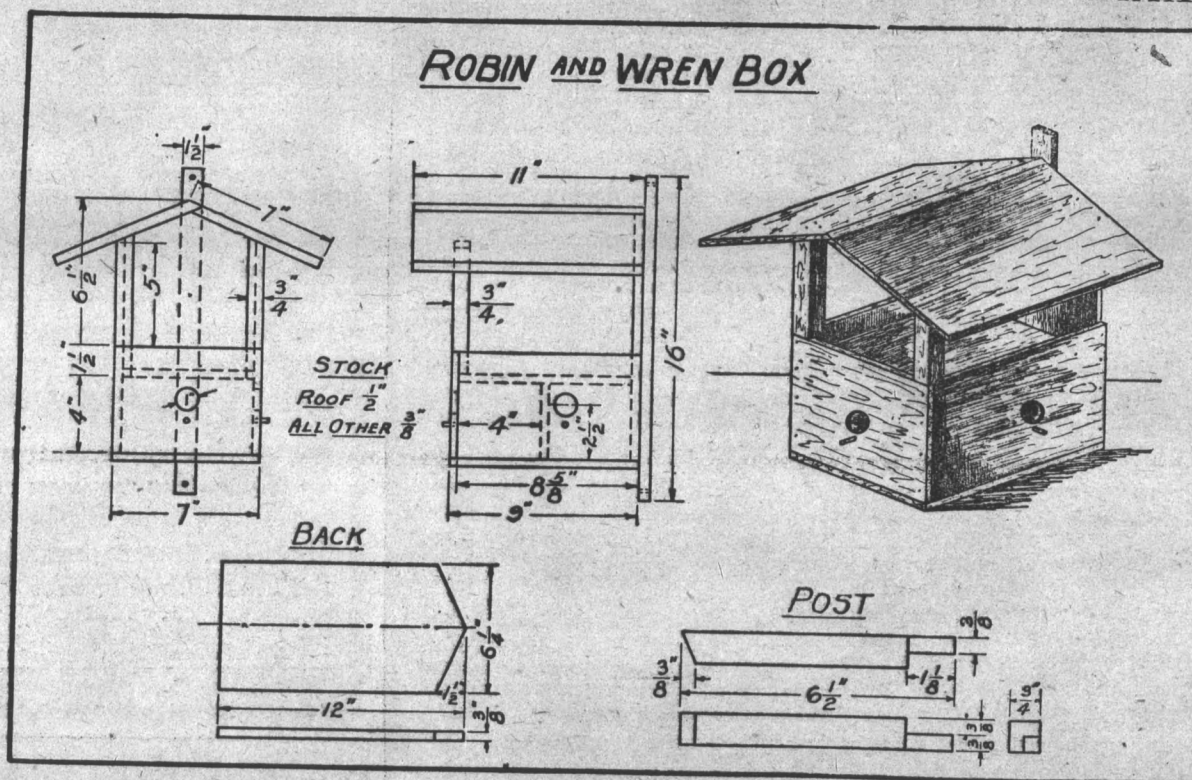
Dear Laddie:—I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters for some time, and now I will try and write a letter. I am eleven years old; have brown hair and brown eyes. I have two miles to go to school, and I am in the sixth grade. I live on a farm of one hundred and twelve acres. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the Doo Dads. I have two cats for pets. My cats names are Tom and Tabby, and my rabbit's name is Bunnie. Well, as my letter is getting quite long, I will close. Myrtle Bessey, Butterfield, Mich.

Mary's Little Man

Mary had a little man, Insure his life? Oh, no! "Many better ways," said John, "That I can use my dough." After John "cashed in his checks," Mary paid the expense, And found she had—just listen now, Five kids and—thirty cents. Merrill's Bulletin.

TOYS AND USEFUL ARTICLES THAT A BOY CAN MAKE

ROBIN AND WREN BOX



TWO YEARS ago a little wren bungalow was put out under the eaves of a garage. Not long after the bungalow was fastened in place a family of wrens discovered it and began building their nest. About the time the nest was finished along came Mr. Robin and planted his large nest right on top of the bungalow roof.

This prompted the designing of the combination house shown in the drawing, which was put up in place of the bungalow and inhabited by two families.

It is said that wrens will hatch twice in one season if conditions are favorable, and that they start build-

ing the second nest after the young are about ready to leave the first. For this reason the bottom was partitioned off making two compartments so Mr. Wren could stay at home, busy himself building the second nest, while Mrs. Wren was sitting on the first.

Material can be obtained from a pine shoe box. A shoe box is suggested because the material is about the thickness desired and the lumber dressed so very little planing is necessary.

Get out the back according to the details on the back drawing. Cut to the line and not on it, then carefully plane to the line, splitting it.

Make the side pieces 3-8 inches by 5 1-2 inches by 8 5-8 inches, and on one side only locate and bore the one inch hole. If you have not a bit this size it may be cut with a knife. Do not make the hole larger than the dimension given as the hole for a wren should not be larger than a silver quarter.

The front is 3-8 inches by 5 1-2 inches by 7 inches and has the same sized hole bored in the center. The center can be located by the intersection of diagonals drawn from corner to corner.

Assemble the parts already made with 1 inch No. 13 brads, the construction can be learned from the is-

metric drawing. Next fit and brad the floor in place.

The partition is 3-8 inches by 4 inches by 6 1-4 inches, and can be fastened to the floor and sides by brads. Next make the floor 3-8 inches by 7 inches by 9 inches, it should be fastened in place by screws or hinges and a hook, so it can be removed at the end of each season and the old nest cleaned out. The robins will use the old nest often, making some repairs.

The box ends are usually made of

3-4 inch stock and this can be used for the posts, which are next braded in place to support the roof. If 1-2 inch stock is not at hand 3-8 inch may be used for the roof and support which should be well fastened to the back.

Perches are not necessary, but if added for appearance, do not make longer than 3-4 inches as sparrows will light on them and bother Jenny Wren. The box may be covered with bark, twigs or painted gray, white or brown.

Record of Consignments and Sales at M.A.C.

Consigned by	Animal	Purchaser	Purchase Price
John C. Butch, Grand Rapids	Theresa Kornel's Queen	Peter Race, Chesaning	\$ 600.00
Tracy F. Crandall, Howell	Vale Segs Kornel's	Hunter Bros., Northfield Minnesota	800.00
Tracy F. Crandall, Howell	Vale Kalsuck Kornel's	Bath & Waters, Grand Rapids	1,000.00
Tracy F. Crandall, Howell	Joanna DeKol Burke	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	600.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co., Howell	Female; W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minnesota		650.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co., Howell	Aggie Hengerveld Pontiac	E. M. Bayne, Romeo	875.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co., Howell	Female; W. F. Schilling, Northfield, Minnesota		800.00
Mark B. Curdy & Co., Howell	Fayne Asate Hengerveld Pontiac	W. W. Mountain, Flint	1,000.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos	Winnifred Mutual Kornel's	Lewis Hoar, Carleton	350.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos	Martha Vindeetta DeKol	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	800.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos	Winnifred Mutual Friend	Waters & Butch, Grand Rapids	1,250.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos	Winnifred Mutual Friend 5th	Gage & Dickey, Dallas, Texas	735.00
M. H. Daniels & Son, Okemos	Cantrilla Houwtje Pietje	A. E. Jenkins, Lansing	1,525.00
Andrew T. Durr, Lake Odessa	Butter Girl Alcartra Pontiac DeKol	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	875.00
Andrew T. Durr, Lake Odessa	Snowflake Pontiac Alcartra DeKol	Floyd Fuller, Jedd	350.00
Andrew T. Durr, Lake Odessa	Pride Alcartra Pontiac DeKol	Date Holstein Farms, Baroda	2,000.00
Andrew T. Durr, Lake Odessa	Lillian King Segs Pontiac DeKol	Gage & Dickey	620.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell	Retta Moonie Perfection Model	L. D. Cobb, Blaine	500.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell	Topsy Hartog Pet Canary	D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids	3,000.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell	Sir Topsy Model of Pleasant View	C. H. Frink, Chesaning	1,000.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell	Female; D. E. Waters, Grand Rapids		450.00
Charles S. Heeg, Howell	Rhea Hartog Elzever 2d	Gage & Dickey, Dallas, Texas	650.00
L. L. Henney & C. Leppard, Lake Odessa	Goldie Alcartra Hengerveld	J. C. Butch, Gd. Rapids	200.00
L. L. Henney & C. Leppard, Lake Odessa	Rosa Bobbeur Kornel's Segs	E. G. Stevenson, Det.	300.00
L. L. Henney & C. Leppard, Lake Odessa	Lily Alcartra Kornel's	J. G. Gluster, Abbottsford	300.00
L. L. Henney & C. Leppard, Lake Odessa	Rosa Bonheur Kornel's	Gage & Dickey	775.00
L. L. Henney & C. Leppard, Lake Odessa	Goldie Mechtild Hengerveld	Dr. Lewis Crabb	430.00
Carl Hitchcock, Charlotte	Bessie Roney DeKol	M. D. Booth, Comstock Park	505.00
Carl Hitchcock, Charlotte	Cocsa Bay DeKol	H. G. Aldrich, Fowlerville	730.00
Carl Hitchcock, Charlotte	Canary Pontiac Grant	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	300.00
F. S. Jenkins & Son, Lansing	Vera Veeman Kornel's	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	890.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa	Lake Side Longfield Duchess	Dr. Crabb	500.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa	Canary DeKol Wayne	Gage & Dickey	825.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa	Lakeside Longfield DeKol	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	590.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa	Longfield Kornel's Veeman Duchess	L. L. Crabb, Ft. Worth, Tex.	750.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa	Weedie Mercedes Mechtild	E. G. Stevenson, Detroit	2,175.00
L. W. Ruels & G. Weed, Lake Odessa	Canary Johanna Nig	Storts & Benkhols, Lansing	1,300.00
Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa	Weedie DeKol Beauty	Gage & Dickey	605.00
Wm. R. McDonough, Howell	Flint Hengerveld Crescent	Musolf Bros., South Lyons	1,075.00
Wm. R. McDonough, Howell	Houwtje Hartog Wayne	Gage & Dickey	635.00
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell	Alfaldale Pontiac	Musolf Bros., South Lyons	625.00
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell	Chuny Maplecrest Colantha Nibbe	E. M. Starkweather, Northville	220.00
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell	Chuny Colantha Cantrilla	Gage & Dickey	910.00
M. A. C., East Lansing	College Bell Butter Lass	Water & Butch, Grand Rapids	3,250.00
M. A. C., East Lansing	Pauline Houwtje Colantha	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	600.00
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Musolf & Satterlin, Howell	Valley Pietertje Pride	E. M. Bayne, Romeo	1,000.00
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Musolf Bros., S. Lyons	Lillie Burke Segs Pietje	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	800.00
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H. E. Rising, Woodland	Millie Segs Josie Pontiac	M. D. Butch, Grand Rapids	510.00
Oscar Rumsey, Hudson	Lady Concordia Kornel's DeKol	Dr. Crabb	400.00
Oscar Rumsey, Hudson	Female; C. O. Moser, Dallas, Texas		225.00
Oscar R. Rumsey, Hudson	Gerster Concordia Pontiac	Gage & Dickey	525.00
Angus Rutman, Fowlerville	Lillie Canary	R. H. Riggs, Wayland	975.00
T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek	Wolverine Alice Coin	W. F. Shilling, Northfield, Minn.	375.00
T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek	Wolverine Daisy Pontiac	C. O. Moser, Dallas	225.00
T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek	Wolverine Minnie Kornel's	C. W. Stevenson, Smith Creek	400.00
T. W. Sprague, Battle Creek	Wolverine Alice Pietertje	R. H. Riggs, Wayland	530.00
John H. Tobin, Allegan	Imperial Juno Bell Segs	W. S. Thunders, Ceresco	900.00
John H. Tobin, Allegan	Imperial Daisy Segs Wadnah	J. E. Kinkland, Temperance	775.00
Jay R. Tooley, Howell	Banostine DeKol Calamity	W. G. Davidson, Philadelphia	820.00
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M. W. Willard & Son, Gd. Rapids	Urbity Segs Hengerveld	Gage & Dickey	750.00
C. W. Wilson, Mason	Canton Alexis Segs Pontiac	A. E. Black, East Lansing	925.00
L. A. Yerington, Ross	Flint Maplecrest Ona Butter Boy	Fred Knapp Jr. & F. Kisel, Blinfield	1,675.00
D. D. Aitken, Flint	Flint Sadie Vale Girl	W. W. Mountain, Flint	2,750.00
D. D. Aitken, Flint	Marjory DeKol Fayne	W. W. Mountain, Flint	1,500.00

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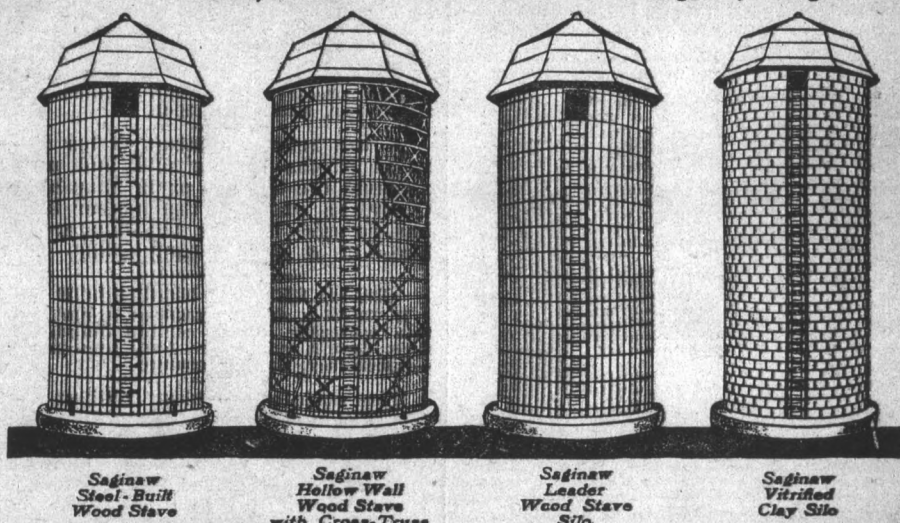
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TAX QUERY

I have a 15-acre fruit farm with \$1,500 debts on it. Last year (1918) my farm was valued at \$1,200. I had \$15.18 school tax and a total of \$28.93 tax. This year (1919) my farm is valued at \$1,300. My school tax \$34.06 and a total of \$60.27, on account of a new school being built. My son-in-law has 60 acres with \$3,500 debts on it. His valuation in 1918 was \$3,100, with \$45.00 school tax, and this year (1919) his valuation was raised to \$34.00, with over \$106.00 school tax and a total tax \$173.00. The advice I would like to get is this: Have they a right to raise the taxes on mortgaged farm to the same level as a man free from debts.—E. A. K., Eau Claire, Mich.

Your tax is undoubtedly legal and according to law. It is the same experience we all have. The great crisis we have been going through has required more money and the taxpayers are the ones who have it to pay. There is no deduction from your assessment to be made by reason of any mortgage encumbrance. That was a law at one time but it was repealed some time ago.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ILLEGAL SALE

A sells a farm to B on which is a pile of lumber which is verbally reserved. B sells the farm to C's wife, telling C in his wife's presence, that the lumber belongs to A. C sells part of the lumber and forbids A's removing the rest. Has A any redress? If so, how proceed?—A Subscriber, Millington, Mich.

A has redress against C for the value of the lumber sold and may replevin the balance or he may hold C for the whole of the lumber if C has refused to give the lumber to him.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE

If there is nothing paid on a real estate mortgage for a certain length of time, does it outlaw the same as a note?—Subscriber, Sanilac county.

The statute provides: "When a recorded mortgage on lands or property has been paid and satisfied, or when fifteen years have elapsed since the debt secured by such mortgage became due and payable, or since the last payment made thereon, and no suit or proceedings have been instituted thereon to collect the same, the owner of the land or property may present a petition to the circuit court, etc.," and have an order entered discharging the same.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Our Farmer's Co-operative Elevator failed. I was among those who bought non-assessable stock. The directors threaten to assess our stock 100-per cent. to make up the loss. They claim there is a state law by which they can do this. Is it true that there is such a law? They have hired an attorney and have notified the stockholders for a hearing in about a month. Should we not hire an attorney? I for one will not pay unless I have to.—A Subscriber, Mt. Morris, Mich.

There may be certain things that stockholders in a corporation are liable for. It depends upon what claim they make against the stock-

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holders. It is certainly advisable to have the advice of a good attorney to determine your rights and liabilities.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TREASURER NEED NOT BE A FREEHOLDER

What is the law in regard to a treasurer of the school board? Is it necessary for him to be a freeholder? Can he issue orders on the funds of the school district without the consent of the board?—O. A. W., Pinconning.

The treasurer need not be a freeholder. Any qualified voter may be elected treasurer. The treasurer is not authorized to issue any orders on the funds. It is his business to pay the orders issued by the director countersigned by the moderator. Any violation would subject him to liability on his bond.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WIND UPSETS BUILDINGS AND CONTRACT

A bargained to buy a farm of B. Oct. 5, 1919, by paying \$200 down to hold the bargain. A is to complete the deal Apr. 1, 1920. As A has the farm rented for money rent to that time. B pays all taxes, insurance, etc., to that time. Now the recent wind storm blew down the mill; blew the roof from some buildings and did other damage. Can B be compelled to repair the damage? Nothing was said at time of bargain for sale of the farm regarding up-keep.—Subscriber, Oakland County.

I am of the opinion that "B" is under no legal obligations to make any repairs to the property after the contract of sale. If there was a cyclone insurance I think that "A" would be entitled to have it used for making the repairs.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LEGAL FENCING

Does a farmer have to fence against sheep and hogs the same as other stock usually kept on a farm? Was a change made in the line fence law by the last legislation?—Subscriber, Lapeer County.

Sec. 2206, of C. L. of 1915, provides: "All fences four and one-half feet high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire, or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and SUFFICIENT fences." I am of the opinion that it is necessary to fence against hogs and sheep but no different fence than above or for other animals need be constructed. I do not find any changes from the above made by the last legislature.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PURCHASER OF TAX TITLE

A party home-steaded a farm for 23 years and has kept up the taxes until 1917, but has not paid any since, and I guess said party is not going to. Now may I pay those taxes, go and live on farm—no buildings are on it—and put up a house and barn on it? If said party ever does want to sell will she have to settle with me and pay for my improvements? How long will it be before I can get a tax title or a state title, if I keep up the taxes, and to whom should I apply? How long will it be before the farm goes back to the state if the taxes are never paid?—Subscriber, Remus.

Taxes for 1917 would be payable in 1918 and would be sold probably about May 1921. Taxes returned in 1917 would be probably sold about May, 1920. A certain time after they are bid in notice must be served on the former owner if they can be found and posted if they cannot be found. After the lapse of a certain number of months the purchaser obtains a title from his deed. If you paid the taxes you would acquire no title except by virtue of the adverse possession for the number of years required by law. The mere paying of taxes would give you no legal right to the land. If you put buildings thereon without any right you could get nothing for them if the owner reclaimed the land.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

A VERBAL LEASE

A rents farm from B for one year with privilege of more and has sown quite a lot of fall crops, 18 acres. All this was done with the understanding that A was to have the place the coming year and now A is obliged to move off, the place being sold. It was a verbal agreement.—R. H. M., Perrinton, Mich.

A verbal lease of farm for more than one year is void as to the excess unless you have entered upon the second year. If, in reliance upon your arrangement, you went to cost and expense, I am of the opinion that you may recover your damage by reason of his selling. The courts will not permit the statute of frauds to be used to perpetrate a fraud.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

A FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION

In November I bought a cow, claimed by owner to be registered and due to calf in June. Dealer was to send papers in a few days but has not done so yet. December 24 cow calved. This is putting me to a great disadvantage and I am wondering just what redress I could get, especially as she does not prove to be registered.—A Subscriber, Lake Ann.

The statement made that the cow would "calf" in June and was registered, made for the purpose of inducing you to buy and you relied upon the statements, make them warranties. You can recover the damage done you by reason of the breach of warranty in both cases.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SENSE AND NONSENSE



COULDN'T HELP IT

Monkey—I don't see anything to laugh at!
Hyena—If you were a laughing hyena you would.

The Widow's Spite

The Parson—"Mrs. Smithers seems very cross with me—didn't you notice she almost cut me?"
The Friend—"I'm not surprised!"
The Parson—"But why?"
The Friend—"Don't you remember when you were preaching her husband's funeral sermon you said he had gone to a better home?"

Another Miss-Alliance

Annie—"So Jack is engaged, is he?"
And is Mabel the bride-to-be?"
Fanny—"No, she is the tried-to-be!"

Passing the Buck

Overworked Husband—"You've been keeping me waiting around here like an old fool for an hour."
Wife—"Well, my dear, I may have kept you waiting, but I had nothing to do with how you waited."



THEY'RE LOTS OF 'EM

Frog—Aw, everything makes me sick.
Snail—Croaking as usual, eh?

Comparative Luxury

"My dear, as you have been fairly prosperous this year, I think you might give me a few dozen eggs as a Christmas present."
"Can't afford it, darling. You will have to content yourself this year with just a diamond necklace."

Foot-work

Millie—"How did Mr. Bonds get his eldest daughter off his hands?"
Clarence—"By putting the man she married on his feet."

Ingenuity

Guest—"Walter, this steak is like leather and the knife is dull."
Walter—"You might strop the knife on the steak."

A Dentist's Epitaph

View this grave with gravity,
He's filling his last cavity.



NOTHING IN IT

Bug—Shucks—This "enug-as-a-bug-in-a-rug" business is all wrong!

UNCLE RUBE SPINACH SAYS:

OUR NEXT GUV'NER

I HEAR quite a considerable talk now days about having a farmer man for our next gov'ner an' I'm inclined to think mebbe it's gettin' time we had a change of some kind—most any change might be for the better y'know—but whether a farmer would be the right thing or not I d'know, do you?

Farmers, y'know, gener'ly speakin' are a kinda hard headed sort—not easily hoodwinked, so to speak, sort o' slow 'bout runnin' up expenses—you know how they be, seem to want to run things cheap as possible an' I d'no as we want that—y'see we've got kind'a used to extravagance now an' any sudden change fer the better—the savin' of a lot of money to our taxpayers might not be good fer us, mebbe—'til we got a little used to it anyway.

Now if we wuz to have a farmer man for the head of our state government, why Milo D. Campbell would be all right with me, or Herb Baker—any of these good men would do with Milo D. as sort of first choice I reckon. 'course, now that we have our state boxin' commission, with men drawin' good fat salaries, to look after our important prize fights, an' such, an' sev'ral other equally important commissions, that we've been deprived of all our lives an' had to skinch along without, why there ain't such an awful lot of things for a gov'nor to do—just a few more commissions to be created y'know—to take care of some of the political ringers for which there ain't no regular jobs—course y'know a quite a number of 'em has been taken care of durin' the last few years—mebbe you've noticed it by the way your taxes have jumped—but there is need of a few more commissions an' I'll name a few with the understandin' that I stand ready to take charge of any one of 'em at a salary, say, about \$3,500 a year, I think I could manage to squeeze along on that seein' as how in most of these new commissions a feller can look after 'em an' keep right along with his reg-lar work—well I'd kinda like to see a commission appointed to look after the welfare of hairless frogs, and one fer homeless dogs and cats, a commission to learn why young women wear their dresses so low at the top, and so high at the bottom and so darn tight too. An' then a commission to learn why there are so many ol' maids an' grass widders unappropriated, when there are so many men running around without homes—oh, y'know it don't make so much difference what the commission is for—the main idea is to find jobs for the political wire-pullers—payin' positions for the faithful, as the feller says.

Now, from what I know about this Campbell feller, he wouldn't be the sort of man to go in for this kind of thing—I've always heard that he was a purty dum bright guy—a level headed man, a good feller, a friend to the laborin' man and the farmers, considerably interested in farm-in' himself, a man with lots of backbone an' a fighter for what he believes to be the right thing—that he has won many battles for the rights of farmers in Michigan, believes they should have a fair profit for their labor an' a fair price for their products—fact is, it is quite gener'ly conceded that Milo D. Campbell would make an A No. 1 Guv'ner an' that he could easily be elected—but I'm jest a little mite afraid we would not get any more of them commissions, that the tax rate would be lowered, that a lot of swivel chair fellers scattered in offices around the state, pullin' down good fat salaries for doin' nuthin' but shootin' hot air, might have to go to work an' that would be hard on the poor fellers after three or four years of milk an' honey, don't you think?

But jest the same an' nothwithstanding although I might not get a job or any commission, 'cause there wouldn't be any, I believe the time has come when the farmers should be represented—not only in the governor's office, but in the legislature as well, many laws are needed now for the protection of the farm-

ers' interests, something must be done to balance the relation between the producers of our foodstuffs and other raw material, and the consumers of it, an' the proper way to do the job is to get the proper men to represent us in our law makin' body.

Believin' then, that Milo D. Campbell is a good man for the job, I am castin' my vote for him an' I stand ready to support any good man or men who will represent the farmers' interests, an' see that they get the been patiently waiting for many weary years.

Everybody who pays taxes has prob'ly noticed that they are excessively high, too dam high, I say,—well if you're tired of this sort of thing jest look around you an' see what has caused such a large increase in the amount of money you pay to the state.

When you have discovered the cause jest to work an' help elect some man or men for our state offices who don't happen to have such extravagant notions—that had rather lower than raise state taxes an' you will find quite a change—well, a word to the wise is sufficient. Cordially—UNCLE RUBE.

THE COST OF PARTISANSHIP

(Continued from page 17)

and still he may possess just the qualifications needed. The writer believes that a common man for governor one who has had to work his way through life would better represent the voice of the majority of people than any rich man, and this can apply for all offices, but how to go at it to nominate common people for the offices I do not know, and I wish for you to tell me if you can.

It takes money to run a convention; who puts up this money for these conventions? As far as I know from what I have read it comes from moneyed people. Is not this wrong? Should not the country pay for the expense of our conventions, and should not every person be given a show for office if they are so inclined? Can a common man get recognition? I believe not. Take some common person that you have never heard of and place him name along with the rest of the men you have mentioned for governor and he will not get a look in. why, because he is not known, and how is he to become known? Must he be a big business man, a successful lawyer, a rich man, a man known to the public, yes under the system we have at present he must be known. Who pays the papers for lauding men at the head of our government? Would these papers take up some unknown and laud him, especially if he has never held an office and is unknown? No. But it is the known man who receives the advertising. How are we to become known? By changing our system and allowing all men, rich and poor, the opportunity of filling office and let the papers say as much for the poor man as they do for the rich man, and what they say let it be sworn to, for we read so much to-day that we do not know what to believe. You cannot tell me that it is always the most successful man in making money, who are the wisest men. Circumstances alter cases.

I will close by saying that it is high time that the common people united regardless of any party and elected MEN and WOMEN to fill all our offices from the smallest to the highest, and such offices to be filled from the ranks of the common people.—J. W. Aldrich, Falmouth, Mich.

You express our opinions to a nicety. Political parties usually succeed in clouding the issues instead of clarifying them as they claim. But not all people think alike on this matter. I had a very heated argument one day during the last session of the legislature with a member of the Senate, who insisted that political parties were absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of good government. "The more complex you make your election machinery," he said, "the safer is the democracy." When we see the kind of men who are frequently selected to office because they are good republicans or good democrats we feel like exclaiming, "Oh, partisanship, what crimes are committed in thy name." Why a farmer for Governor? Because the happy, Utopian day, when all men will gauge issues and political candidates strictly on their merits, has not yet arrived, and until it does arrive, farmers must take the same steps as all others employ to support men for office who are known to be in sympathy with their vocation. Sen. Baker introduced a bill in the last session limiting advertising for candidates to a campaign booklet to be published by the state, but it was defeated. This would have put the poor man on a parity with the rich man. Editor.



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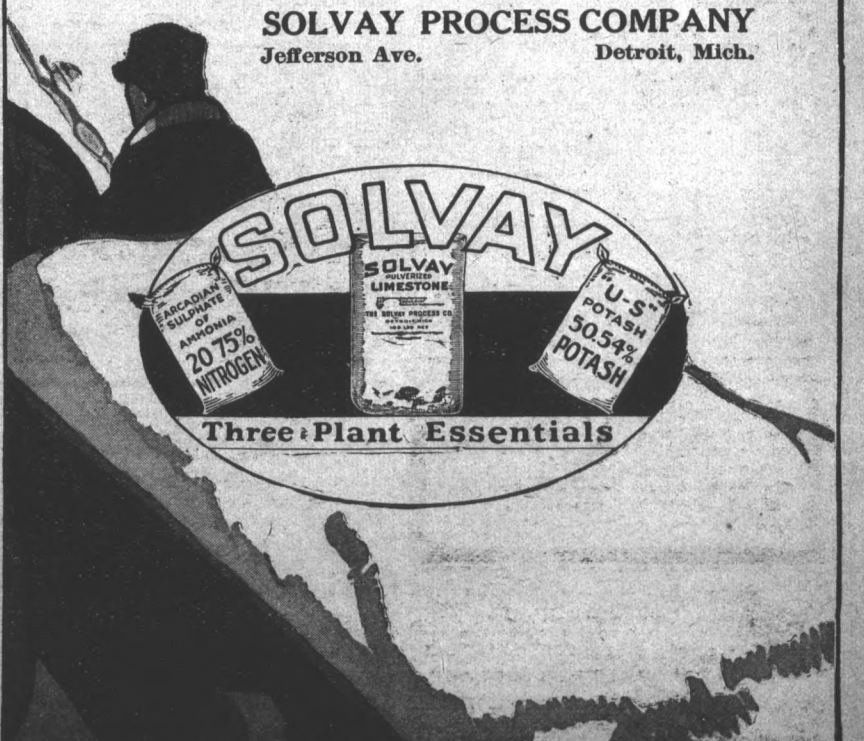
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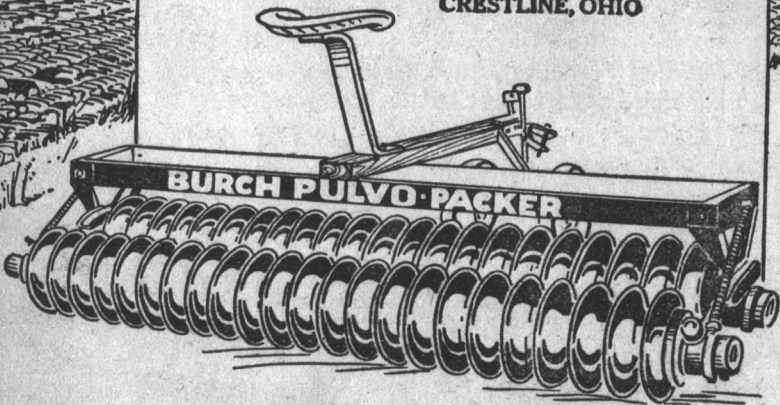
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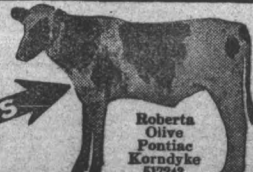
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COUNTY CROP REPORTS

KENT (W.)—The Farm Bureau movement has begun. Sentiment concerning this organization seems to be somewhat divided among the farmers. Many of them prefer to wait and see what the results will be before signing up for three years. If it does what is claimed it will solve many problems. The main work now is doing chores. There has been an unusual run of sleighing for the season. The weather has been favorable for feeding cattle. Fall grains are well covered with snow. Prices offered at Grand Rapids: Wheat, \$2.33 to \$2.35; corn, \$1.50 to \$1.60; oats, 88c; rye, \$1.55; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$27 to \$28; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.25 to \$6.50 per cwt.; red kidney, \$10 to \$10.50 per cwt.; potatoes, \$2 to \$2.10 per bu.; onions, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; cabbage, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; poultry, springers, 22 to 24c; turkeys, 34 to 36c; butter, 50c up; milk at condensary, \$3.65 for 4 per cent; eggs, 70 to 72; live stock, sheep, 14 to 18c; lambs, 20 to 22c; hogs, 17 to 19c; beef steers, 16 to 18c; dressed beef cows, 12 to 16c; veal calves, 16 to 23c; wool, 55c; apples, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

ALLEGAN—Farmers in this section are not doing very much at present but their chores. Cold with scarcely enough snow for sleighing. Not much produce moving. About 40 representatives in Allegan, Wednesday, Jan. 7 and perfected the Allegan County Farm Bureau. Meetings were held in the various townships a week previous at which time directors were elected to represent the local organizations at this meeting. Other organizations represented were the Saugatuck Fruit Exchange, the South Haven Fruit Exchange, the Gleaners, the Grangers, and the Wool Growers' Association. F. The following prices were paid at Allegan: Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.45; oats, 85c; rye, \$1.65; beans, \$6; hay, \$25 to \$28; wheat-straw, \$9; potatoes, \$1.60; onions, \$2.50; hens, 17 to 20; butter, 58c; eggs, 60c; beef steers, \$7 to \$9; beef cows, \$6 to \$8; veal calves, \$15; sheep, \$8 to \$10; lambs, \$10.50; hogs, \$13.50.

MASON—Cold with occasional snow storms. Some hogs and cattle being sold. Some potatoes are still being held. Weather is too severe to permit any great rush to market. The warehouse and elevator at Scottville, formerly owned by Lewellyn and Armour & Co., has been purchased by the Gleaner Clearing House Association. The Mason County Marketing Association will have possession of the warehouse until next June. The two farmer organizations will probably co-operate in the future. At a meeting of the West Amber Community Club, Jan. 9, a solid vote was registered against the Kahn bill, which provides for universal military training. The secretary was instructed to write a letter of protest to our congressman. About 25 adults were present.—B. M., Ludington, Mich.

INGHAM—Very good winter weather, with little snow. Not much doing. Plenty of measles and chicken pox among the little folks to keep them thinking. A few hogs going to market; little stock moving; stock doing well. Fire recently destroyed two farm homes here. Some are looking for farms to buy, coming in from Ohio, Indiana and other parts. Quite a number of farms for sale here and good ones too.—C. I. M. The following prices were paid at Mason: Wheat, \$2.20 to \$2.30; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.74; barley \$2.50; hay, \$20; wheat-oat, \$2; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$2.25; hens, 19c; ducks, 12c; butterfat, 63c; eggs, 66c; sheep, 7c; lambs, 12c; hogs, 14c; beef steers, 8c; veal calves, 15c.

WEXFORD (W.)—Hurrah for the real, sure enough snow. It's here and plenty of it. Winter started in rough so we hope for a good spring. Some wood cutting, but not very much produce is moving.—S. H. S. The following prices were paid at Cadillac: Wheat, \$2.20 to \$2.25; corn, \$1.40; 56 lbs. shelled; oats, 85c; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$30; beans, \$2.65; \$6.50; red kidney, \$9; potatoes, \$2.65; hens, 17 to 20; springers, 16 to 19; ducks 20 to 23; geese, 17 to 20; turkeys, 28 to 30; butterfat, 67c; eggs, 55c; hogs, 16 to 18; veal calves, 18 to 22.

HILLSDALE (E.)—Cold with some snow. Farmers are harvesting ice and getting their year's supply of wood. Not much stock fed this winter on account of scarcity of feed.—A. J. B. The following prices were paid at Hillsdale: Wheat, \$2.18 to \$2.23; corn, 70c; oats, 70c; rye, \$1.70; wheat-oat, 11 to 12c; hens, 19c; springers, 19c; ducks, 20c; turkeys, 35c; butter, 50c; eggs, 70c; sheep, \$3 to \$7; lambs, 15 to 17-1-2; hogs, 11 to 14-1-2; beef steers, 7-1-2 to 9c.

MONROE (W.)—Farmers are busy doing chores this cold weather. The ground is frozen quite deep. We have had very little snow so far this winter. There is some grain, mostly corn, being sold at present. Some hay for sale, but not moving yet. Roads are in fine shape for travelling. Prices offered at Peetersburg are as follows: Wheat, red, \$2.40; white \$2.37; corn, ear, \$2; oats, 84c; rye, \$1.65; barley, per cwt., \$3.—W. H. L.

ST. JOSEPH—Farmers are chopping wood and putting up ice, and some are butchering. Weather is fine; snug and cold, but real winter so far. Had quite a snow storm recently which made sleighing. Farmers are selling quite a bit of wood now, also wheat, rye, hogs, calves, chickens, (28c alive for chickens by shipping through co-ops.)—W. W.



GENESEE—Farmers are not doing much besides their chores and working up wood. Roads are drifted full of snow in several places, but a fairly good road for sleighs has been cut thru the most of the roads. We are having zero weather again and also more snow. Some fields are mostly all bare while others are covered with a good covering of snow. Wheat and rye have suffered considerably this winter. Wheat will probably be short crop next year although several farmers are figuring on putting in some spring wheat. Auction sales are still quite plentiful.—C. W. S. The following prices were paid at Flint: Wheat: Spring, \$2.60; red, \$2.48; white, \$2.43; corn, \$1.40; oats, 91c; rye, \$1.73; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$24 to \$27; No. 1 light mixed, \$21 to \$24; beans: pea, \$6.75; red kidney, \$11; potatoes, \$2 to \$2.25; onions, \$6.50; cabbage, \$5 bbl.; cucumbers, \$2.50 doz.; hens, 24; springers, 24; ducks, 32; geese 28; turkeys, 40; butter: dairy 65c; creamery, 70c; eggs, 75c; sheep, \$7 to \$8; lambs, \$10 to \$11; hogs, \$14.50 to \$15; beef steers, \$8 to \$9; beef cows \$6.50 to \$7; veal calves, 17 to \$18; apples, \$2.75 to \$3.

BAY—Beans are still moving on the market altho the price remains about the same. Farmers of this part are taking it quite easy about the beet contracts; none seem to be in any hurry and in other words if there is not a change the acreage will be cut a great deal. As I have heard many say they will grow some other crop as we all know that the sugar beet takes a good deal of strength from the soil, so we are not anxious to run our land out and receive nothing for it. Of course a few contracts have been taken but in all is small. The farmers here on hearing of Milo Campbell being the choice for governor are strongly in favor of Campbell at the next primaries and he is the man they should support and stand by.—A. A. G. The following prices were paid at Bay City: Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.45; oats, 86c; rye, \$1.64; barley, \$3; hay, No. 1 light mixed, \$25; beans, \$6.75; potatoes, \$2; hens, 20.

LAPEER—Farmers as a rule are cutting wood and doing chores and trying to keep warm. It has been very cold for the last two weeks, with hardly enough snow for sleighing and too much in some places for wheels. Not much of any live stock going to market; some hog moving with the price very good.—C. A. B. The following prices were paid at Imlay City: Wheat, \$2.35 to \$2.40; oats, 80c; rye, \$1.50 to \$1.65; hay, \$22 to \$25; rye-straw, 7c; potatoes, \$1.50; onions \$2; hens, 22; springers, 22 to 24; ducks, 25; geese, 27; butter, 58c; butterfat, 60c; eggs, 60c; beef steers, 8 to 10; beef cows, 4-1-2 to 6; veal calves, 17; sheep, 3 to 5; lambs, 13 to 15; hogs, 13-1-2.

CALHOUN—Farmers are cutting wood and logs. Hay and straw selling some. Now there is a call for potatoes at present. The farmers have been holding them for a better price. Some logs are going to the mill since the snow came.—C. E. B. The following prices were paid in Battle Creek: Wheat, \$2.48 to \$2.50; corn, \$1.40; oats, 75c; rye, \$1.70; hay, No. 1 timothy, 28c; No. 1 light mixed, 25c; wheat-oat, 11c; potatoes, \$2.30; hens, 23c; springers, 25c; butter, 60c; eggs, 75c; lambs, 10 to 15; hogs, 14c; beef steers, 8 to 10; beef cows, 5 to 7; veal calves, 10 to 16.

JACKSON (N. E.)—Very little pleasant weather past two weeks; cold and stormy nearly every day with high winds. Farmers are doing chores. Ice has been all harvested and baling hay is in order when the weather permits. Some wood being cut and some was shipped out by rail. Very little being sold. Notice of the annual meeting of the Co-operative Live Stock Shippin Association has been sent to the stock holders.—A. F. W. The following prices were paid: Beans, \$6.50 butter, 50c; butterfat, 69c; hogs, \$13.50.

VAN BUREN—Trimming grapes is the important thing in this section. Last week the different associations had their annual meetings; all report a successful year. The co-operative spirit seems to be growing among the fruit growers for they decided to handle most of their supplies through the association. The Farm Bureau is advertised to meet this week. We find some throwing wrenches in the machinery already. Sleighing is good all but for the drifts. Feed raising and butter dropping.—V. G.

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LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS' NEED ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 15)

representing producer, distributor and consumer, and fixed a price for milk based on the cost of production and distribution and the consumer, realizing the justice of the proposition, murmurs little. What the Michigan Milk Producers Association has done for market milk in the Detroit market, the state and National Farm Bureau can do for agriculture in the whole nation.

Applying This to Livestock Industry

The breeder of pure bred livestock is interested in the price of wheat or potatoes, etc., as much as he is in livestock. One branch of agriculture cannot prosper for long unless other branches prosper. All must go up or down together. With little or no profit in beef or pork there would be much less demand for pure bred sires because there would be no money to purchase them with. If there is little profit in wool or mutton, or in milk and butter and cheese the market for pure bred animals is seriously affected. So it is a question of united effort for the benefit of all.

Unless the farmers are united in a strong business organization, prices of food products will be forced down, down, perhaps to pre-war conditions, while the price of other products will remain high. Every time the Attorney General makes a drive at the "high cost of living" just one class of products are attacked—food products. The products the farmer produces and sells. Nothing is done to reduce the price of shoes, of clothing, steel or implements, or labor. The farmer's products are assailed because he has no organization like the National Council of Organized Labor.

Why did the market on live hogs drop eleven or twelve cents, per pound? Did labor come down or hardware drop in price? Was the cost of production less or the demand even less? Was it not because farm products presented a weak front in the battle line and they knew it?

Michigan breeders of improved livestock, the future of your business and the future of all agriculture is just what you choose to make it. The world wants beef, good beef, and they are willing and able to pay a profitable price for it if you will conduct your business in a business-like way. The world wants pork, good pork and lots of it and they must be educated to pay a price that will warrant the farmer in producing it. The world needs mutton and wool.

The world needs dairy products. We never knew until recently how necessary dairy products are for the proper development of mankind. Dr. McCullum's researches in nutrition teach us that with a diet containing dairy products, man is more resistant to disease, he has more vitality. Milk contains vitamins that are almost life giving in their influence. Our War Department gave as a reason for purchasing butter for the army instead of oleo that it was found that wounds healed more readily where the patient had received butter in his ration. The world war has proven that children deprived of milk cannot develop normally. Knowing these things, why should we not use some of our money—lots of it—if necessary, to educate the people of the cities to the great importance of dairy products in their diet. The man who produces beef, pork or wheat, or fruit, for a living can afford to contribute to such a fund because he is sure to be benefited indirectly. Teach the wage earning men and women of our cities the real importance of dairy products. Cause them to see and feel that their children if well supplied with milk and butter and cheese.

To me, the future of the livestock industry and, in fact, the future of the whole business of agriculture looks bright indeed. The importance of agriculture has been brought to the attention of the world so prominently by the world war. The necessity of giving the farmer a square deal has been made obvious to the public and the lessons learned by our farmers has so filled him with hope and lifted him above sordid drudgery that he will, like our army on foreign soil, never retreat and these things that I have predicted will surely come to pass.

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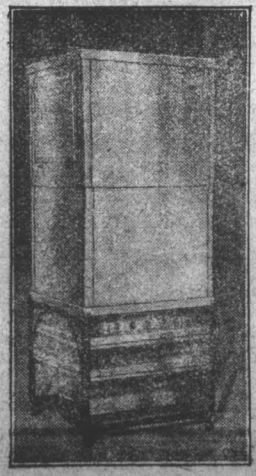


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Certain Rules That Must be Followed if the Beef Grower is to Make Profits

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Closely associated with the growing, feeding and successful handling of the calves, and which also determine largely the profit or loss from the business, are the selection of the breeding herd and the feed, care, and management given it.

This article is intended to give in a general way the practices which successful breeders and feeders of beef cattle have found most profitable and which experiments have proved to be most reliable.

Selecting the Cow Herd

If a good cow, bred to a good, purebred bull, will produce a good calf, a better cow bred to a better bull will produce a better calf. With that idea clearly in mind, cows to be used in a breeding herd may be selected with a considerable degree of confidence. While the selection may not need to be made from native or high grade cows, yet the type of cow most desired is the useful kind.

It is advisable frequently for the beginner with little experience in handling or caring for beef cattle to select the most useful type from the cows available. As a rule it pays to start with as good foundation cows as possible, although the experience of the individual as well as capital and available equipment, are points which should naturally help decide. While there may be differences of opinion as to the type of cows to select, whether the selection is made from a bunch of natives or of high grades each cow should be a useful animal.

In either case the cow that proves to be the most useful, consequently the most profitable, is of the large, roomy, vigorous type, possessing a strong constitution as indicated by a wide, deep conformation with a good chest or heart capacity, strong, clean-cut muzzle, bright eye, and alert but gentle disposition.

Cows of good quality that do well themselves on limited feed rations, as indicated by their uniform fleshings, loose, pliable skin, glossy coat of hair, and are not coarse or rough in any respect, should be selected. Cows of that kind, when bred to the right kind of bull, usually reproduce regularly calves that will develop into good steers. Such cows also usually give sufficient milk to nourish their calves properly. It should be the desire, therefore, of the owner to select, for the breeding herd, cows that when bred to good, purebred

bulls will gradually and consistently improve the average of the calves in the herd.

Cows that have proved to be non-breeders should be eliminated. They should preferably be sent to the butcher to prevent their being resold for breeding purposes. "Shy breeders" also should be disposed of in order that no cow may board at the expense of the others.

Herd Management

Profitable beef production commercially depends upon the grade-cow herd and the use of a good purebred bull, managed so that each generation of cows selected is an improvement upon the preceding one. In order that this may be true the best heifer calves should be retained each year to take the place of barren or shy-breeding cows. All other calves produced may be sold either as weanling calves at 6 to 8 months old, as stockers or feeders at 1 or 2 years, or finished as baby beef at from 16 to 20 months, or as fat steers at an older age.

Small farms in a high state of cultivation and where large quantities of feed are produced may be stocked with breeding cows to a

feed with them and get more weight per head.

If in either case a certain method for disposing of calves is adopted, more than likely it will become necessary to vary from that method occasionally on account of changes in conditions. Unfavorable years for growing feed may make it necessary to sell the calves at weaning time. Also, on farms where it is intended to carry the calves over as stockers, pastures and winter feed crops may be cut short by drought or other unforeseen condition, making it necessary to dispose of the calf crop earlier than usual.

Three Systems in Vogue

The systems of handling beef-breeding herds which are more extensively practiced than any others are "beef," "baby beef," and "dual purpose." In the first two systems calves run with their dams until weaned, none of the cows being milked. They differ in that cows intended for producing calves for baby beef generally receive better care because their calves are to be fattened shortly after weaning, which makes it necessary to push them as rapidly as possible and to give them a good start.

The straight-beef system is primarily adapted to regions where pasture is plentiful and cheap. This system is more generally practiced in the United States than either of the other two.

The baby beef system is a highly specialized line and is peculiarly adapted to regions where a plentiful supply of fattening feeds is grown, together with sufficient pasture for the summer maintenance of the breeding herd and nursing calves. At present the corn belt is the most logical region where this system fits

in best, but it is practiced in a limited way in other sections.

The dual-purpose system is practiced extensively in many semi-dairy districts. In this system all the cows are milked and the calves are raised on skimmed milk and supplemental feeds. Often the dual-purpose idea resolves itself into trying to make dairy animals out of a strictly beef breed. From the standpoint of beef production the dual-purpose system is commendable if adhered to rigidly; otherwise there is little to recommend it. Dual-purpose calves as a rule do not possess the beef-type characteristics of strictly beef-bred calves, but when they are "grown out" and fattened properly they make very acceptable beef.

(The above article is taken from Farmer's Bulletin No. 1075. The second installment will be published in an early issue.)

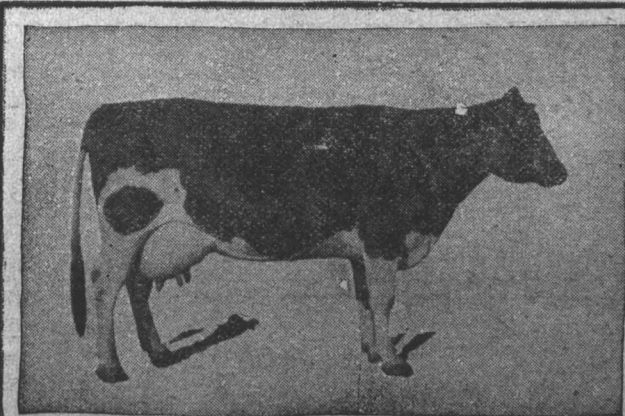
Essentials in Growing Beef

SOME of the most essential items in growing beef on the farm are:

- First. Plenty of pasture and feed.
- Second. The right kind of cows—those that will produce good calves regularly.
- Third. A good, purebred registered bull—one that will sire good calves persistently.
- Fourth. A large calf crop. This means that all cows shall drop calves, and that the calves shall be properly cared for at birth.
- Fifth. Proper care of the breeding herd and the calves.
- Sixth. Selection of good heifer calves to replace old or inferior cows.
- Seventh. Prevention of disease among the breeding herd and the younger stock.
- Eighth. Shelter sufficient to protect the cattle from both severe cold and extremely hot weather.
- Ninth. A practical knowledge of fattening cattle for market.
- Tenth. Marketing to advantage.

maximum carrying capacity and the calves disposed of at weaning time or fattened as baby beef to advantage. In that way practically no cattle other than the breeding herd are maintained, whereas if the calves are carried over as stockers and feeders to older ages more feed and pasture would be required. This practice is often found to be very profitable. If, on the other hand, a limited quantity of feed is produced on a farm of this kind, it would be more profitable to sell the calves at weaning time to men who make a specialty of feeding that kind of cattle for the market.

Breeders who operate large holdings where extensive pastures are available and feed enough is grown to carry the calves through the winter as stockers often find it more profitable to carry them to an older age so as to market the grass and



Winifred, Mutual Friend and Cantrella Houwtje Pietje, consigned to the East Lansing sale by M. H. Danl. & Son, of Okemos. The former was bought by Waters & Ruth, of Grand Rapids for \$1,250 and the latter by A. E. Jenkins, of Lansing, for \$1,525.



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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



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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.

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Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85.103 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.

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Pedigrees and prices on application.

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

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

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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.

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Sired by FLINT HENGERVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
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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.

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Feb. 21, Duroc. Lincolnton, Paft and Robt. Reynolds, Swanton, Ohio.
Feb. 26, Poland Chinas. William Cox, Williamston, Mich.
Mar. 26, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.

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One 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. The other a son of the above sire out of a 20 lb. Jr. 2 year old granddaughter of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Where can you get better breeding?

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Prices \$300 and up

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\$60, \$160 and \$250, ages, 3 mos., 8 mos., and 3 years. They are closely related to Johanna McKinley Segis and combine the blood of King Pieter and King Segis in the closest degree. They have a fine line of tested dams carrying 25 per cent of the same breeding as Segis Fayne Johanna (7 day Champion of the World) for pedigrees address

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Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also yearling sows. Bred to such boars as Clansman's Image 2nd, King's Giant, and Smooth Wonder. They are three real boars. Free livery to visitors.
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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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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY BRED SOWS FOR SALE BOARS ALL GONE
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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 he 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.
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LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. BOAR L pigs spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Write for pedigrees and prices. Inspection invited.
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Choice Duroc fall boars for sale. Write, or better still, come and see them. Visitors welcome.
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\$25 EITHER SEX

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CORNALFA

DUROC FARM

Home of Fannie's Joe Orion, the coming boar of the breed, by Joe Orion 2nd; dam by the \$20,000 Fannie's Orion.

If in need of choice bred gilts, get on our mailing list for private sale folder. Address

CORNALFA DUROC FARM
Morenci, Mich.

PUBLIC SALE

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1920
30 HIGH CLASS

DUROC BRED SOWS

Arrange to attend

J. C. BARNEY Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

MICHIGANA FARM

DUROCS

We have a number of tried sows, and fall and spring gilts bred for March and April farrow. Spring gilts will weigh 275 to 300 lbs. Prices range from \$65 up to \$100 and above.

These are extra fine sows.
Satisfaction is guaranteed.

MICHIGANA FARM, LTD.

O. F. Foster, Mgr. Pavilion, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS of quality. Three good boars farrowed in Mar and April, 1919, weighing 300 to 350 lbs. each. Modern type with big bone. Write for pedigrees and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

FOR SALE BRED SOWS. DUE TO FAR-row in March and April. Bred to MASTERPIECE'S ORION KING.
O. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

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

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

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

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. \$50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE

This add will save you from \$10 to \$20 on the purchase price of every bred sow or gilt of the most prominent blood line, bred to good boars for Mar. and Apr. litters. A few fall pigs left of either sex. These are all good and well grown. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

BRED GILTS ALL SOLD ONE SPRING BOAR LEFT FALL PIGS FOR SALE
W. A. EASTWOOD, Cheaning, Mich.

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

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS NOW READY TO SHIP. FALL PIGS from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich R4

O. I. C.

OIG 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. Hard chelerae immunized by double treatment. Only a few service boars left.
F. C. BURGESS, R3, Mason, Mich

BIG TYPE OIG—A FEW BOARS, WT., 250; also bred gilts for March and April farrow. Ship C. O. D.
R. C. R. I. Red Cockerels, \$2.50.
ELM FRONT STOCK FARM
Will Thorman, Dryden, Mich.

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

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

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

Mud-way-aush-ka farm

offers O. I. C. bred gilts and two serviceable boar pigs. Also bred to lay Barred Rock hens and pullets. Embden Geese and White Runner Ducks.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

REG O I C SPECIALS FOR JAN. ONLY.

Choice spring gilts bred for April farrow \$70. Tried sows bred for March farrow, \$110. Spring boars \$40. Thrifty pigs, either sex, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GIBSON & SHIVELY, Constantine, Mich.

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

SHEEP

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

OXFORD DOWNS

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

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

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

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

PET STOCK

FOR SALE Shetland Pony, born May 25, 1919. Also bred mare, 2 years old.
MARK B. CURDY, R 6, Howell, Mich.

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

HORSES

FOR SALE

Carload of

GRADE DRAFT COLTS

CHAS. A. BRAY

Okemos, Mich.

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock

or poultry in

M. B. F.'s

Breeders Directory.

HOMESTEAD FARMS, - - - WILLIAMSTON, MICH.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PROLIFIC BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS

FEB. 26, 1920

20—HEAD—20

BRED GILTS

4 SERVICE BOARS

Write for Catalog.

WM. COX, Prop'r.

Mail your bids to Felix Witt, field man for M. B. F., addressing them in care of Mr. Cox.

DUROC AUCTION

90 pure bred, registered Duroc-Jersey bred sows, boar pigs and gilts will be sold under the direction of the

MICHIGAN DUROC-JERSEY SWINE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION
AT M. A. C., EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1920, 1:00 O'CLOCK

Everything sold is backed by a guarantee by the State Ass'n. This offering will be a useful lot of sows and pigs that will go on any farm and make a profit to the purchaser.

For Catalog or further information, address Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

Col. Andy Adams
of Litchfield, Michigan and
assistants will conduct the sale.Sale Committee
Eugene Inwood Romeo
Henry Phillips Milan
Newton Barnhart St. Johns

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

EWALT'S SIR HECTOR
(A. K. C. No. 244,685)

Collie Puppy Sale

For ten days only I will sell thoroughbred Collie puppies for \$10 and \$15, 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.

Dr. EWALT'S COLLIE FARMS,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.Do You Raise Pure Bred
Live Stock or Poultry?

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

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

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

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

THIS IS NOT AN ORDER

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

POULTRY
DAY OLD CHICKS
NEW SPRING CATALOG

The Day Old Chick business is on. We advise you to write for Catalog now, and then to order as early as you can.

The most complete descriptive Catalog we have yet published; its instruction will help you.

Thirteen Heavy Breeds.

Three Special Egg Breeds.

You will be particularly interested in the extra heavy laying breeds: White Leghorns inspected and certified as heavy producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College.

Cockerels and Pullets. Several breeds; see Catalog.

We solicit your interest in the Homestead Farms plan of Pure Bred Poultry raising.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION

Desk B, Kalamazoo, Michigan

COCKERELS—PULLETS

PURE BRED UTILITY STOCK

COCKERELS.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, S. L. WYANDOTTES

WHITE ORPINGTONS

BARRED ROCKS, BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS

S. O. BLACK MINORCAS

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, ANCONAS

PULLETS

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BARRED ROCKS AND

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

We ship on approval, write us your wants.

VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM

Frazer Miller, Prop. Bloomingdale, Mich.

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

COCKERELS, DRAKES, ANCONAS, BUFF

barred, Columbian, Silver Pencilled and White

Plymouth Rocks; Rouen drakes, price, \$3 each.

SHERIDAN POULTRY YDS., Rt. 5, Sheridan, Mich.

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Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg.

Elmira, N. Y.

B. P. ROCK, W. P. ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Buff Orpington Cockerels, spring hatch, large, high grade, pure bred, from good layers.

\$4 and \$5 each. D. D. GILLET, Bates, Mich.

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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.

E. E. HIMESBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS.

Have 10 more Cockerels for sale. Tom Barton 274 egg strain. A. Altenbern, Allegan, Mich.

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COCKERELS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB

R. I. Reds. Bred for color and eggs. \$3.50 and \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHICKS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds. Barred Plymouth Rocks. Pre-

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INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED FROM

great layers.

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CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND

Pullets bred from Detroit and Boston winners.

Good laying strain. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed.

TOLLES BROS., R. 10, St. Johns, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels from Trapnested State

Contest winning strain, direct. Sired by pedigree male, 260 egg record. Also a few choice

Partridge Rock Cockerels, prices \$3, \$4 and \$5.

N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Mich.

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.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. HEAVY LAY-

ing strain. \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GEO. W. HART, Stanton, Mich.

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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WYANDOTTE

30 Years a Breeder of Silver Laced and White

Wyandottes. Fine lot of young stock at \$3, \$4 and \$5 ea. Clarence Browning, Rt. 2, Portland, Mich.

A FINE LOT OF FISHELL STRAIN WHITE

Wyandotte Cockerels. \$3 to \$5 each.

CECIL HURLEY, Crosswell, Mich.

ANCONAS

ANCONA COCKERELS FOR SALE

JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

MARTIN'S STRAIN, WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Baby chicks. Hatching eggs. Write for prices. Order early. Also progressive and superb

overbearing strawberry plants, \$2 per hundred.

C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

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.

O. K. CHICKEN HATCHERY

THOROUGHbred DAY OLD CHICKS

Single comb, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns.

White, Buff and Barred Rocks.

S. C. R. I. Reds. Anconas, White Wyandottes.

25 chicks, \$6.25; 50 chicks, \$11; 100 chicks,

\$20.00.

A. C. MORNINGSTAR, Prop.

Box 263, Phone 115. Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS—CHICKS

SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE BY MAIL.

S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled An-

conas; the great egg machines. Strong, sturdy

chicks, guaranteed to satisfy. Order now for

March and April delivery. Eleventh season. Cat-

alog free.

HOLLAND HATCHERY, Rt. 7, Holland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

R C BR. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Pekin

duck, \$1.50 for S. Chinese goose 40c each.

MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

CREAM WANTED

We want more Direct Shippers of Cream.

We guarantee correct weights and Tests.

We insure the return of your empty can, or a new one.

We guarantee the legitimate top market price at all times.

Write for shipping instructions and full information.

DETROIT CREAMERY CO.

Cass and Grand River Aves.

DETROIT, MICH.

We are absolutely responsible. Ask your banker.

---poultry breeders!

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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
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CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Dever Kansas City
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Big Crops—Yes— But are they Big Enough?

EVERY FARMER knows that fertilizers produce big crops; but fertilizers do not always have a chance to show what they can do. Selected seed, good soil properly managed, the intelligent use of lime, good cultivation at the right time, proper rotations and a judicious choice of fertilizers are important, but sometimes these fail of the greatest possible return because the fertilizer was not carefully applied. *There should be no weak link in the chain.*



Oats need well-balanced, complete fertilizer, rich in phosphoric acid, to produce heavy grain and stout straw. This big crop was grown in Bristol County, Mass., with A. A. C. Fertilizer.

Make your Fertilizer do its Utmost

Our fertilizer is highly concentrated. It is many times richer than manure.

When planting by hand, the fertilizer should be thoroughly mixed with the soil before the seed is dropped.

If applied by machine select one that mixes the fertilizer with the soil thoroughly. Some planters have a special attachment for mixing the fertilizer with the soil. Be sure that yours is properly attached.

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.



This field in Aroostook County, Maine, produced 330 bushels per acre. Potatoes require plenty of readily available plant food. 1800 pounds of A. A. C. Fertilizer per acre was used to grow this big crop.

Consult our AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BUREAU

This Bureau has carried on field tests for many years with many kinds of fertilizers and fertilizer materials, lime and other soil amendments in many states on different soils, under different climatic conditions. It has demonstrated to many farmers the best fertilizers for their purpose and the best ways of using them as well as the best methods of managing the soil. Each farmer has his own soil problems. Perhaps our Bureau may help you solve yours. It is under the personal charge of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

This service is free to you.

"How to Make Money with Fertilizers"

Is a 56 page book (46 illustrations) containing information every farmer needs in relation to the proper use of fertilizers; it shows where the profit is to be found, and how to get it. It is different from other fertilizer books and is not a catalogue. Any one of our offices named below will send it free to you if you will say how many acres you expect to plant this year. Study the fertilizer question now, while the soil is cold. When it warms up it will be too late. Send that postal today. Pages 43 to 48 alone are worth the price of many postal cards. If we have no agent in your town, we want one. Write us for nearest agent's name or ask for an agency for yourself.

Many of our brands have been on the market for forty to sixty years.

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