

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Beet Counties Lining Up for Fair Beet Prices

Ten Local Associations With Over Thousand Membership, Organized During First Week of Sweeping Campaign

THE SUCCESS of the campaign for fair beet prices is

now assured. When C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, wound up last week's campaign with over a thousand of the biggest beet growers of the district enrolled, the last vestige of doubt as to the final outcome disappeared.

The organizers have found nothing but enthusiasm. They have virtually combed the territory for those farmers whom the manufacturers declare are "entirely satisfied" with last year's contract, but they haven't found them. It is true they have found some who have signed up but even these express their dissatisfaction and give as their excuse that "they took what was offered which was better than nothing." At every meeting held so far a local association has been effected, with charter members ranging from fifty to two hundred. The locals are already busily engaged in making a thorough canvass of their respective territories and latest reports are to the effect that the membership lists are rapidly swelling. In addition many applications for membership have been received direct by the secretary, Mr. E. P. Reavey, of Caro.

Mr. Ackerman advises us that he is receiving 'phone calls and telegrams from all parts of the state expressing satisfaction over the campaign and offering assistance. "The only ones who object besides the manufacturers," says Mr. Ackerman, "are the politicians. Why is it that business,—the Farmer's business and politics cannot be done at the same time? The politicians say 'wait,' 'wait,' but we are ready now and are going ahead to success. Many growers are offering to speak at the meetings, but the politicians beg to be excused. If the growers all sit tight we will come through with flying colors."

The following local associations were organized from Jan. 17th to Jan. 24th, inclusive: Durand—Pres., C. E. Ackerman; vice-pres. Frank Mikan; sec-treas., C. S. Reed. St. Johns—Pres., D. S. Herriott; vice pres., H. B. Huey; sec-treas., Newton Barnhart. Lennon—Pres., Wellington Post; vice pres., William Cook; sec-treas., Earl West. Ithaca—Pres. Bert Mellinger; vice pres., Luther Carter; sec-treas., Bert Bangs. Owosso—Pres., Chas. Richardson; sec-treas., W. J. Hersher. Saginaw—Pres., Thos V. Price; vice pres., Wm. B. Hackett; sec-treas., L. S. Foote. Associations are also in process of organization or have just been completed in Swartz Creek, Henderson and Davison and the close of the present week will see many others formed. Genesee county is solid. So is Bay, and another two weeks will see Saginaw, Clinton, Gratiot and Huron thoroughly organized.

The purposes of the organization are declared to be as follows:

First—To protect the interests of the beet grower and to improve his condition.

Second—To promote intelligent, economic regulation of beet production to the end that supply shall be so adjusted

ed to demand that the producer at no time be required to sell his product at less than a fair and reasonable profit.

Third—To collect information as to local, state and national conditions to extend acreage, supply, and condition of crops and all other information of practical interest to the beet-growing industry and to disseminate the results thru the several sub-organizations to every member of every community together with directions as to the course to be pursued in order to secure the best results in view of the facts disclosed.

Fourth—To do all and singular, whatsoever may be conducive to the stability and profitability of the beet-growing industry.

The manufacturers who at first gave no attention to the request of the growers and their preliminary efforts at organization are becoming plainly worried and they are as busy as bees trying to convince the farmers and the public that the majority of the growers made a pile of money last year and are falling all over themselves to contract on the same terms. Nearly every weekly paper in the territory has recently carried stories to this effect. This propaganda is intended to convince the farmers who have not signed up that it is useless to hold out any longer. If the farmers fall for that old gag and permit themselves to be coerced into a contract that gives everything to the manufacturer and precious little to the farmer, their case is hopeless.

Compare the two contracts:

The Manufacturers' Contract: \$10 to Farmer, based on 9 cent sugar; \$11 on 10 cent sugar; \$12 on 11 cent sugar; \$13 on 12 cent sugar; \$14 on 13 cent sugar; \$15 on 14 cent sugar; \$16 on 15 cent sugar.

This Contract gives to the manufacturer nearly 50 per cent MORE than the farmer receives from each increase of one cent per pound of sugar. Is it FAIR?

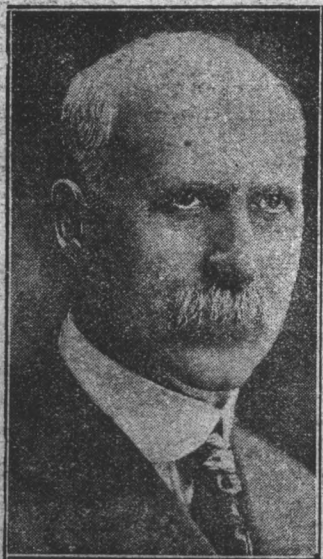
At the present wholesale price of sugar (\$13 per cwt.) a ton of beets (240 lbs. of sugar) is worth \$31.20. Under the manufacturer's contract he pays the farmer \$14 and keeps \$17.20 from which to pay the cost of manufacturing, interest and profits. The Tariff Commission estimates that the total cost of producing a ton of sugar in 1918-19 when beets were purchased for \$10 per ton, was \$132.86, or about 6.6 cents per pound. At that time the wholesale price of sugar was 9 cents, leaving the manufacturers a margin of 2.4 cents per pound of sugar or \$5.76 per ton of beets for INTEREST and PROFITS. Costs have increased little the past year but the price of sugar has gone up 4 cents a pound. With cost of beets then at \$12.50 (the average for 1919 beets) and wholesale price of sugar at 12c (though the average is likely to be higher), the manufacturers should have from their 1919-20 operations at least \$11.28 from every ton of beets bought from the farmers

(Continued on next page)

President Kedzie of M. A. C. Extends Invitation to Farmers

East Lansing, Mich.
January 22, 1920.

To the Readers of the
"Michigan Business Farming,"



Pres. FRANK S. KEDZIE

It may not be necessary but in any event I seize the opportunity to give you a most urgent invitation to be with us during Farmers' Week. Your editor has given you full information regarding the program and you will have noticed that there are a number of men of wide reputation who will be present and speak before our various audiences. Besides this, there is much that I am sure will interest you here on the campus in the line of exhibits so I feel that if you can arrange to be here for a day or two and visit us at that time, you will feel repaid for the effort and we at the College will appreciate your attendance and the interest which you surely will have in the meetings. There is every reason why the Farmers' College should be the center of interest for all the good farmers of Michigan during Farmers' Week.

Very truly yours,

FRANK S. KEDZIE,
President Michigan Agricultural College.

for INTEREST and PROFITS. (The increased cost of beets—\$12.50—increases the cost of manufacture per pound of sugar to 7.3 cents, an increase of 10 per cent, but the advance in the selling price of sugar is 33.13 per cent.)

But the manufacturers are not willing to give the farmers ANY additional benefit of the higher sugar price. Is it fair?

The Beet Growers' Contract

\$12 to Farmer, based on 9 cent sugar; \$13.40 based on 10 cent sugar; \$14.80 based on 11 cent sugar; \$16.20 based on 12 cent sugar; \$17.60 based on 13 cent sugar; \$19 based on 14 cent sugar; \$20.40 based on 15 cent sugar.

This Contract

Would increase the minimum \$2 per ton, and would divide the increase over 9 cent sugar EQUALLY between farmer and manufacturer. Is that FAIR?

An Example

The sugar in a ton of beets is worth \$31.20 today. Under this contract the farmer would receive \$17.60, and the manufacturer \$13.60. The cost of making the sugar exclusive of the cost of beets a year ago was \$5.14 per ton of beets. Give the manufacturers a ten per cent increase in the cost of manufacture, and the total manufacturing cost would be \$5.65, which added to the cost of the beets would be \$23.25, leaving the manufacturers \$7.95 to pay INTEREST and PROFITS.

None of the figures presented here take into account the value of the by-products, pulp and molasses. The Tariff Commission says these by-products equal more than 8 per cent of the total cost of producing the sugar, so that the manufacturers derive an additional revenue from YOUR ton of beets of \$1.86, increasing their maximum profits and interest to \$9.81 for every ton of beets manufactured into sugar. Is it fair?

MANAGER ACKERMAN

DISCUSSES SITUATION

"I WOULD SEEM FROM THE figures submitted in paid advertising articles by the manufacturers that the net profits of the man-

ufacturers would not warrant the administration to allow the price of sugar to go above 12 cents and at the same time be fair to the consumer and enforce the Lever Act, for at the time two years ago when the government ordered the manufacturers to pay the farmers what they asked, \$10 per ton for beets, it was shown by the administration that sugar could be manufactured for 7 1-2 cents a lb. and pay the farmer \$10 for beets and still make a handsome profit. Then the manufacturers became very patriotic and announced in the papers that for patriotic reasons they would concede the point and pay the farmer \$10 for beets on 9-cent sugar. It is wonderful how patriotic some people become under certain conditions. They had said that \$9 was the last word and they would close the factories before more was paid. They however, did not close their factories. It was proposed by the food administration that should sugar go above 9 cents the manufacturers should pay the farmer \$1 extra per ton for each cent advance over 9 cents.

This was accepted by the farmer as being fair because it was proposed by the food administrator and not because it was based on any mathematical conclusion which would divide this extra between farmer and manufacturer fairly and justly. Now if the \$10 proposition was based on the average beet content of sugar and if the 1 cent extra were a fair division of the excess, and did actually represent the cost of producing beets with a fair profit, would the government be justified in allowing the price of sugar to go above 12 cents per pound, and still enforce the provisions of the Lever Act which prohibits excessive profiteering. It is folly to assume that because the farmers figured that they could and would and which they did produce beets at a cost of \$10 per ton and for patriotic reasons that they can do so now. Land is higher. Labor is higher. Machinery is higher and if the \$6 per acre extra which the manufacturers propose to charge for their beet labor be added to the average cost submitted at Saginaw of \$106 and 10% managerial charge to which the farmer is entitled and the value of the phos-

phorus and potash which, according to three of the best scientists is \$37.50 for a 10-ton crop of beets and a 15% advance in all costs over last year the actual cost of producing a crop of beets would be after returning the value of the tops to the ground or \$15, the grand total of \$160.63 which is a very fair estimate of the cost of producing an acre of sugar beets for the year 1920.

The farmers will be to blame for the troubles they will eventually find themselves into, for if they continue to grow beets on the old price regardless of the extra costs the government will have no reason to doubt but what they are getting a profit at the old price and will only be doing their duty if they reduce the sugar price to even below 12 cents per pound. Farmers have always been in the habit of figuring the gross receipts of their farms as profits and that is the reason why the bright, educated young men leave the farms and go where they do not have to compete with the millions that merely farm for an existence. Now, therefore, if sugar stays on the average at last season's price, a farmer will receive around \$13 per ton for his beets, and if he secures an average crop of eight tons his crop will bring him \$104 which will have cost him \$160.63, to figure exactly, or he will stand a very reasonable chance of losing a neat sum of \$56 per acre. Is the farmer warranted in putting up this campaign for more pay for beets? Is not the consumer interested that the farmer get a fair price so that the sugar shortage will not be still shorter and the eventual loss of a very important industry?

If the raw sugar refineries show that it costs 16 to 17 cents to produce cane sugar how can one show it costs as much when the government has the dope that beet sugar can be made at a handsome profit at 7 1-2 cent per lb.? When the farmer is paid what he has been asking, \$10 for his beets which will be way below cost of production, will not the farmers turn to other crops that do not require such high prices and such a vast amount of labor and which do not deplete the soil as much and which do and will offer a better chance for a net return on the investment?

The manufacturers are endeavoring to hold out to the government and to the public and to the farmers that the way to do the trick is to allow them to sell their sugar for the same price as the cane refineries receive and still work under the old unfair contract of 1918, which would no doubt increase the farmers' price for beets, but it would at the same time increase the manufacturers' profits way beyond the meaning of the Lever Law and cause the public to pay an exorbitant price for sugar in proportion to the price received by the farmer for his beets.

Can you increase production of sugar beets and at the same time bring the beet sugar manufacturers under the Lever Law and not give them exorbitant profits on the 1918 contract with a \$6 labor cost added as proposed by the manufacturers in offering the 1920 contract? It must be conceded that the United States is not in a position to establish the price of sugar especially raw sugar when we buy three-fourths of all our sugar in foreign markets. And if raw sugar goes to 25 cents per pound all we can do is to bring the refineries under the Lever Act and compel them to charge only 2 cents more for that article. And if we farmers continue to raise sugar beets at \$10 per ton the most we can expect of the government is for it to also enforce the Lever Act on the beet sugar manufacturers and hold them within a reasonable profit which will mean that the government cannot allow the price of beet sugar to go far above 10 cents per pound for when it is shown that net profits of around \$10,000,000 are made something will be done one way or the other. Either the price of beet sugar must be cut or the farmer must be paid more for his sugar beets, and when the government and the public once really see the magnitude of the sugar shortage which no doubt will exist in the world for the next 10 years they will demand that the cost of producing sugar beets at a profit be paid so that the production will be promoted in the United States and especially in Michigan.—C. B. Ackerman, Mgr., Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n.

Co-operative Congress Would Remove Food Middleman and Speculator

All-American Conference to be Held in Chicago Feb. 12-15, With Labor and Farmer Delegates Participating

THE ALL-AMERICAN Farmer-Labor Co-operative Congress has been called to meet in Chicago February 12-15. From indications it will be one of the most significant and important meetings ever held in the United States. Farmers, labor unions, and co-operative organizations are invited to send delegates and participate in what promises to be an epoch-making event.

The All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission was formed at the Chicago convention November 21 and 22, 1919, called by representatives of the three bodies named in the heading and composed of members of the four leading farm organizations: The Grange, Farmers' Union, Society of Equity and the Gleaners, with representatives from the various railroad brotherhoods, a large number of national and international trades union leaders, and representatives of Co-operative organizations from all parts of the United States.

The two principal results of the conference were, first, the calling of an All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative congress, to convene in the city of Chicago, February 12 to 15, 1920; and, second, the election of a commission of twelve members to be known as the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative commission, and charged with the responsibility of arranging for the congress and outlining a general program of co-operative activity with the following objects:

1. To co-ordinate co-operative effort among the various producing and distributing groups of co-operators to the end that speculation, profiteering and all unnecessary intermediary trading and jobbing in the necessities of life should be eliminated and that there should be established, as nearly as possible direct buying and selling between original producers and ultimate consumers.

2. To educate the workers thru

their organizations and press to the almost completely neglected method of increasing the daily wage by multiplying its purchasing power through co-operative trading methods.

3. Being both borrowers and lenders in matters of finance and outrageously exploited in transaction involving either operation by those who control the life blood of the business world, to undertake to establish among and between the organized farmers and industrial workers a financial system of their own for the permanent use of their own money and credit in co-operatively financing the means of production and distribution of life's necessities.

4. To teach and give the widest publicity to the contrast afforded between a system of industry directed on the one hand, by competition and self interest, and, on the other, by co-operative effort; and to show that, while the results in the first case have but naturally led up to the pres-

ent frightful world conflagration, industrial democracy and mutuality in business are indispensable, if civilization is ever to abolish industrial and military warfare and usher in a new social order.

Sen. Herbert F. Baker was chairman of the first co-operative conference which was held in Chicago, Nov. 21st and 22d. It was erroneously stated in this publication as well as others that Mr. Baker was the chairman of the conference that was held almost simultaneously to discuss the formation of a new farmer-labor political party. Mr. Baker had nothing to do with this movement.

Resolutions and Committee reports adopted at the National Farmer-Labor conference at Chicago, November 21st and 22d, 1919.

1. The enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the meat packing industry.

2. Government ownership and

democratic operation for service and not for profit of the railroads of the country, and of the ships constructed by the government during the war.

3. That the government retain and develop, through democratic operation, all the natural resources of the country, still in public ownership, coal, iron and copper mines, water power, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, etc.

4. Legislation to compel the financial beneficiaries of the war to pay, as far as possible, for the cost of the war, through imposing the highest rates of taxation levied during the war on incomes, estates, and war profits, until the full money cost of the war has been paid and imposing a tax on the value of land and other natural resources held for speculation.

We go on record as opposing the Oleomargarine Bill H. R. 10032, introduced by Congressman Sabath, of Illinois, at the last session of congress, which would permit manufacturers of oleomargarine, largely the big packers to sell oleomargarine in unfair competition with butter, reduce the income which the government derives therefrom, and compel consumers of the country to pay an exorbitant price for oleomargarine.

We believe that it is necessary to the preservation and extension of democracy in America that women of our country should vote at the earliest possible moment and since the federal suffrage amendment cannot become a law in time for women to vote in the 1920 presidential elections, unless special sessions of state legislatures are held for the purpose of ratification, we urge that the governors of states which have not ratified this amendment call special sessions of their legislatures immediately for the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, and that legislatures which meet in January, 1920, ratify promptly upon assembly.



ANOTHER SHIP-LOAD TO EUROPE MIGHT HELP.

—Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

How to Cut Cost of Threshing in Two by Co-operative Threshing Ass'n

By M. A. ANDERSON

Secretary-Treasurer, the Angell Threshing Ass'n, Williamsburg, Mich.

ON JULY 30th, 31st and Aug. 1st and 2d we circulated a subscription paper among farmers on which we secured seventy-seven names with a total amount subscribed of \$3,485.00. The subscriptions were based on the payment of two previous years' threshing bills to be paid to the treasurer on or before October 1, 1919, for the purchase of a threshing outfit.

On Tuesday evening, August 5, we called a meeting of the subscribers to perfect the organization. We adopted the Articles of Association and by-laws which we have filed with our county clerk. There were fifty-seven subscribers who stayed by and signed the Articles of Association representing a subscription of \$3,080. We elected a board of seven directors to manage the affairs of the association and got busy to purchase the outfit. We had representatives of the different machine companies on the ground in short order, and in the meantime we learned of an old thresherman near Central Lake who had a complete outfit for sale, and on Monday, August 11, the seven directors went to visit this party and was satisfied with the proposition and made a deal with him for the entire outfit consisting of a Port Huron 15 horse traction engine, a Batavia 28x42 grain separator, self feeder and wind stacker, a Bidwell 34 inch bean thresher with self feeder, tank and wagon, complete outfit for \$1,840.

We engaged the crew that were with the machine as they were then

threshing, and after about two days they began to move toward our community, and began threshing on our first job on Saturday, August 16, and on November 14, we finished the last job.

By-Laws

Section 1.—The threshing or such other work as may be done by this association shall be done for members only.

Section 2.—The officers and board of directors of this association shall be charged with the faithful and honest supervision of the affairs and operations of the association and shall at all times endeavor to employ competent help and labor for the successful operation of all machinery used by the association, and that all work done shall be done in a good business-like manner.

Section 3.—The price or rates charged for threshing or other work done by the association shall be based on the actual and adequate expense incurred by operations, such as labor, repairs, necessary upkeep and depreciation of the machinery said price and charges to be determined by the board of directors.

Section 4.—All charges made by the association for all services performed shall be paid to the treasurer of the association or to the person in charge of the operation of the machinery as shall be designated by the board of directors when the job or work being done shall be completed and if not paid within ten days from date of completion of work being done, then one cent per bushel shall be added to said bill for all grain, ten cents per bag for radish seed, ten cents per bushel for clover seed and five cents per hour for silo filling work, for every ten days after the expiration of the first ten days, until the maximum or regular price as charged by the threshers' union shall be reached.

However all accounts must be paid before the first day of January of each year or said member shall forthwith forfeit

all his rights and interest in the property or operations of the association.

This year we have paid from all of our labor expense, repairs, etc., (which are very expensive now) the following rates, three cents per bushel for oats, four cents for wheat, five cents for rye, five cents for buckwheat, six cents for beans, six cents for peas, \$1.25 for clover seed and 85c per bag for radish seed, and we have a little surplus left from operations as you will note from the financial report which I will also submit below.

We had a late start this year and the grain threshing was not the best as they dry weather last season had its effect upon the grain crop here. However, we have threshed for our members the following number of bushels of grains: Wheat, 1,958 bu., rye, 3,519 bu., oats, 4,110 bu., beans, 2,045 bu., clover seed, 179 bu., radish seed, 419 bags, buckwheat, 432 bu., peas, 92 bu., speltz, 98 bu. and also filled ten silos.

I will also state right here that we have also purchased a clover huller and a silo filler and also built a new shed at Angell, Michigan in which to house our machinery.

Our financial report at the close of business December 31, 1919, which was read at the annual meeting held on the first Monday in January of each year at ten o'clock in the forenoon, (this year on January 5th) follows:

Total amount of subscriptions	\$3080.00
Total received on subscriptions Dec. 31	3080.00
Total amount received, threshing and silo filling	1296.19
Total received	\$4376.19
Total paid for machinery and tools	\$2248.50
Total paid for building of shed	400.00
Total	\$2648.50
Bal. on hand from subs.	\$ 431.50
Paid for labor	\$ 981.83
Paid for repairs	156.90
Paid for oil and bbls.	45.31
Paid for printing	12.70
Paid for postage	5.37
Paid for moving feed, bd. and lodging	18.00
Paid for books	5.12
Error in part of bill refunded	2.42
Discount for extra expense	5.90
Total	\$1223.65
Bal. on hand from operations	\$ 63.54
Total bal. on hand including amt. in bank Dec. 31, 1919	\$ 495.04

At the close of business on December 31, 1919 we had an absolutely clean slate, not one cent standing out either on subscriptions or accounts.

We anticipate much better results next year as we have the machines here and can have them in shape to start right out when the proper time comes, but as it is now we haven't got one dissatisfied member.

Up-to-the-Minute News From National Capital of Interest to Farmers

Packer-Control Legislation, Revisions of Federal Loan Act, Legalized Collective Bargaining, Regulation of Branding and Sale of Fertilizers, and Other Important Measures Now Before Congress

THE SECOND session of the 66th Congress will see the enactment of many laws of the utmost importance to agricultural interests. Such matters as the ratification of the peace treaty, the return of the railroads to private owners, the development of a new merchant marine, settlement of capital-labor disputes, loans to European countries, and similar wide sweeping arrangements will of course affect agriculture in common with the other industrial interests of the country, but in addition a large number of bills having a specific bearing on agriculture have been introduced.

Some of the more important of the agricultural bills include packer control legislation, revision of the Federal Farm Loan Act, legalizing collective bargaining by farmers' organizations, regulation of the branding and sale of fertilizers and commercial feedstuffs, regulation of public cold storage facilities, establishing uniform standards of fruits and vegetables, extension of the public highways system, and improvement of rural mail service.

Waterpower Bill Passes

During the past week the Senate devoted most of its time to hearings and debates on the Waterpower bill which was finally enacted, thus ending a ten year fight.

The bill provides for the creation of a federal waterpower commission composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior and War, which would be authorized after investigation, to issue 50 year licenses for development of water power or for the utilization of water for irrigation purposes. Heretofore licenses were issued on a year-to-year basis which tended to discourage large developments. Plants using less than 200 horsepower will not be charged a license fee.

The bill carries with it an appropriation not to exceed \$25,000,000 to develop Great Falls, in the Potomac River above Washington, to supply power and light for government uses at Washington.

Packer Legislation Takes New Turn
Senators Kenyon and Kendrick have seized upon the situation arising out of Attorney General Palmer's agreement with the packers, to give their bill an entirely new twist. The new form of the bill incorporates bodily the entire text of the

specific agreement made with the packers. If enacted into law this would have the effect of taking the matter entirely out of the hands of the Department of Justice. The new bill provides for the creation of a body to be known as the Federal Livestock Commission which would take over the work of the Federal Trade Commission insofar as the latter body's duties pertain to livestock or the packing industry. In addition the Bureau of Markets, now a part of the Department of Agriculture, would be transferred to the livestock commission and used as an instrument to regulate and supervise livestock and meat marketing.

Legalizing Collective Bargaining

The Capper-Hersman bill making legal collective bargaining by groups or organizations of farmers is now before the judiciary committees in both the house and the senate. Be-

cause of strong opposition on the part of interests that fear the strength of the farmer when fully armed to fight through organized co-operative buying and selling, the bill will have its troubles.

Uniform Feed and Fertilizer

A bill of far-reaching importance is one introduced by Congressman Haugen providing for standard classification and regulation of sale and shipment of commercial fertilizers and feedstuffs.

The chief opposition of course will come from manufacturers who claim that such action would cause them to reveal their trade secrets. The fertilizer industry however is known to favor a uniform national law to replace the multitude of widely different state fertilizer control laws. It frequently happens that a manufacturer doing business in several states must mix, tag, list and store

separately the fertilizers intended for each individual state in order to properly conform to varying laws. This entails extra expense in handling, bookkeeping and shipping—all of which is of course charged up to the farmer. A uniform fertilizer law of the right kind would be a decided improvement over the present plan.

Big Increase in R. R. Rates

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Robert W. Woolley declares that the return of the railroads to private control at the time now scheduled, March 1, will result in a substantial increase in the present high cost of living, as it will mean increased freight rates.

Commissioner Woolley says he is informed from reliable sources, that the railroad presidents have decided to ask for a general increase. He figures that the proposed increase in rates, if it goes into effect, will cost consumers of the United States, \$4,375,000,000, and increase the family budget of the United States something like \$215 per year per family.

Statement by Woolley

Commissioner Woolley was instrumental in having the president commandeer the roads at the time he did, December 31, 1917. His statement or the situation is in part as follows:

"The railroad executives are prepared to file application for a general increase in freight rates. I am informed that the measure of the increase will be at least 25 per cent. A few days ago an official of one of the leading New England lines said that the increase in New England would have to be as much as 39 per cent. Based upon 1918 freight receipts, a 25 per cent increase would mean \$875,000,000 additional, which the shippers would have to pay annually. But the shipper passes this along to the consumer."

Would Mark Cloth

Senator Capper is fathering a bill to prevent deceit and profiteering resulting from unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool. The plan is to have the composition of cloth so marked at the mill that not only the tailor but the purchaser in its final form can know just what he is buying.

Wool growers' interests claim that such an action would increase consumption of virgin wool, although it is admitted that "shoddy" or used wool has its place.

"What Happens When You Sell Your Farm"

"I notice in the Nov. 15th issue that you have an article on 'What happens when you sell the farm.' I think that you are wrong in your conclusions. The \$5,000 is not income but working capital for the farmer has improved his farm for 6 years and brought it up to be worth \$15,000. Suppose he took a mortgage of \$10,000; the interest from this and the produce sold would be income and subject to tax if it amounted to more than \$2,000. Please look the proposition over again and let us hear from you upon the subject again."—F. H. Carpenter, Allegan County.

AT THE request of our subscribers we referred the matter to the collector of internal revenue at Detroit, who in reply advised that the statement made in our Nov. 15th issue "is correct."

Improvements on farms cannot be made without the expenditure of money. The money thus spent is considered income which is taxable. Were investments in improving land, buildings and other property exempted from taxation everyone would put their surplus earnings in improvements and thus evade the tax. Improvements are held to be investments of capital and are held to increase the desirability or the capacity of the property thus improved to yield additional revenue. Even though this rule were not in effect and were made for improvements, it

is hardly likely that the government would consider an increase of \$5,000 in the value of a \$10,000 farm in six years' time wholly attributable to improvements. Could the producing power of farm lands be increased at that rate, it would mean that their value would double every twelve years and that a farm worth \$150 per acre in 1900 would be worth \$600 an acre in 1924.

Article 1561 of regulations relating to the income tax reads: "For the purpose of ascertaining the gain of property the basis is (a) its fair market price or value as of March 1, 1913, if acquired prior thereto, or (b) if acquired on or after that date, its cost or approved inventory value. In both cases proper adjustment must be made for any depreciation or depletion sustained. What the fair market price or value of property was on March 1, 1913, is a question of fact to be established by any evidence which will reasonably and adequately make it appear."

Article 545 reads: "Where property is acquired and later sold for a higher price, the gain on the sale is income. If, however, the property was acquired March 1, 1913, only such portion of the gain as accrued subsequently to Feb. 28, 1913, is taxable."

Winter Produce Markets Show Large Gain

Review of Situation Shows Better Prices, Notably for Potatoes, Cabbage and Other Items

By VERNE E. BURNETT

REVIEWING the past several months of the markets of the United States, one can find many surprises, pleasant or disappointing, ranging between unusual extremes. Take live stock shipping, for example. Few were the prophets of last summer who predicted such a low level as live stock has reached. Cattle topped at around \$20 a year ago and now grovels around the \$18 mark. But along with this, practically all prices of leading crops have jumped noticeably over those of a year ago. The produce market undoubtedly made the most prominent gains of any section of the trade in the last few months, and upon these important facts this article will expand.

The produce markets show important gains over last year in a number of ways. First and foremost there are big jumps in prices, which will be explained later. Then, too, the shipments are better. January shipments have been running a great deal higher than those of the same month a year ago. This applies chiefly to potatoes, apples, cabbage and cauliflower and the hot-house stuff. Of course, shipments are lighter than they were in earlier months of the winter and last fall. Last October, by the way, beat the shipments for the same month in 1918 by 10,000 cars, and the month of November, 1919 was 2,000 cars better than the November a year before.

In spite of this general flow of shipments in excess of those a year ago, the prices this season have gone ahead by leaps and bounds in most lines. Potatoes quoted in the jobbers' markets just before Christmas at around \$3.50 rose to \$4.50 a month later and the increases have kept up since. Cabbage has increased fifty per cent in value since the week before the holidays, while onions have advanced almost as rapidly. Sweet potatoes, too, have edged up 25 to 35 cents a bushel.

Potato Gains Lead

Potatoes have sprung the biggest surprise this winter in most of the leading market lines. The demand has been good and the growers have been much better organized and successful in their distribution methods. Mr. Dorr Buell, of the Cadillac Exchange, has informed the writer that the distribution tactics for spuds this year has been considerably different from last year. This winter much of the stock has been diverted to Chicago, whereas last year much more of the crop went east to Pittsburgh and other big eastern markets.

The flow of supplies from the Michigan farms in general has been eastward. The great Chicago market center is well supplied usually in most lines by the rich agricultural regions of the Middle West and the Michigan growers as a rule have found more profit by shipping to the industrial sections of the east. But this year exceptions may be noted to the rule. The West is not so well supplied with spuds for table purposes. In Idaho where the spuds used to go cheaply, this year the price is keeping right "up among 'em." In the Northwest a much larger amount of potato flour is being made this year, and the local demand in the Rocky Mountain regions seems to hold up well.

Speaking of better organization, a dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., should be of interest to every Michigan grower. Minnesota produce growers have banded themselves more strongly than ever together and joined up with the national association. The national association of Vegetable Growers of America is reorganizing itself.

The case of the Minnesota growers banding together to protect their marketing interests is typical of a movement over much of the United States. From Rochester, N. Y., comes the news that New York state growers are going to go into the produce marketing business co-operatively on a big scale. This movement accompanied by unusual success in the selling game is one of the most sunny conditions in the past

Review of Produce Shipments and Prices

SHIPMENTS FOR CHIEF STATES

This Season

Potatoes	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	82,409 cars
Potatoes	Nov. 12-Dec. 12, '19	133,124 cars
Apples (bbls.)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	1,120 cars
Apples (box)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	2,271 cars
Cabbage	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '20	1,252 cars

A Year Ago

Potatoes	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	78,557 cars
Potatoes	Nov. 12-Dec. 12, '18	152,298 cars
Apples (bbls.)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	4,024 cars
Apples (box)	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	1,444 cars
Cabbage	Dec. 12-Jan. 12, '19	1,264 cars

ADVANCE OF PRICES (PER CWT., JOBBING)

This Season

Pot.	Jan. 15, \$5; Dec. 15, \$3.50; Nov. 15, \$2.65
Apples (bbl.)	Jan. 15, \$7@9; Dec. 15, \$8@8.50
Apples (box)	Jan. 15, \$3.00; Dec. 15, \$3.00

A Year Ago

Pot.	Jan. 15, \$2; Dec. 15, \$1.90; Nov. 15, \$1.85
Apples (bbl.)	Jan. 15, \$6.50; Dec. 15, \$6.50
Apples (box)	Jan. 15, \$3.00; Dec. 15, \$3.00

the Chicago market eased off, in the middle of January, and a drop of 50 cents per cwt. happened. But the market recovered and the upward movement went merrily on.

In reviewing the potato prices this winter, one finds that the procession to the peak started well on its way last November when prices were around \$2.75 for No. 1 Northern round white stock, f. o. b., sacked in Michigan. By the middle of December the market price reached \$3. Then occurred the biggest surprise to most spud experts. The usual holiday slump failed to occur, and the prices in four weeks rose to \$4.25 and more by the middle of January.

Weakness in Apple Market

The apple prices this winter seem pretty high to the public and buyers don't show eagerness to make transactions at the present figure. Thus a weak tone is noted in most apple markets. Another fact which causes some doubt for apple handlers is the government report which shows cold storage holdings of apples on January 1, 1920 to be 2,714,605 barrels and 8,527,931 boxes compared with 2,581,949 barrels and 5,136,

year in the produce world.

During the final part of January shipments of potatoes have been dropping off in many sections of the country, partly due to weather conditions and car shortage. Occasional breaks have occurred in the spud market and others are entirely possible. For example for one week

726 boxes on January 1, 1919. This represents an increase of 5.1 per cent in the barrel apple holdings and 66 per cent in the boxed apples over a year ago.

The most important holdings are in the Northwest, where several thousand carloads remain to be shipped. Growers and shippers have had much hard luck this winter in the way of frozen stock, and they often had to take what anyone would give them in order to get rid of poor stock. The Northwest is the controlling factor, having produced its greatest crop in history in 1919.

Apples last fall went into storage at prices higher than ever before in history. The consuming trade therefore bought wildly because even higher prices were feared.

Sharp Gain for Cabbage

Price movement has tended upward since mid-October when the general jobbing range in three leading eastern cities was \$22 to \$35 per ton bulk. In November the range advanced rapidly closing the month at \$45 to \$65. In December the range to the middle of the month was \$55 to \$85, and by the middle of January the market had risen to \$95 to \$125, which may be compared with similar range of \$30 to \$50 a year ago. These prices are for the best, hard stock.

Shipments of onions during the past few weeks were about the same as for the corresponding weeks of last season. Movement showed a disposition to increase during early January. Price advanced 25-50c per 100 pounds to consumers.

In conclusion, it can be said that in general the farmers are getting higher prices for produce this season than ever before, but this does not mean they can congratulate themselves much. There is four times as much money in circulation today as there was a few years ago and the "fifty cent dollar" must be taken into account. Costs of production for produce on the farm are being worked out and show that the margin of profit is not so very much and nothing at all on some lines. One of the striking things of the present produce season has been the improvement in the operation of organized growers marketing associations. It is hoped that through this splendid means, the market review a year from now will show better all-around conditions than ever.

Eaton County Farm Boy Tells Why Boys Leave Farm for the City

ONE CAN HARDLY pick up a farm paper or a magazine, but about the first thing that stares us in the face is the great glaring headlines on "How to keep the boy on the farm, or how to keep boys from going to the city." In fact, we have heard it threshed out at almost every Grange meeting or Farmer's Club ever since we can remember that we were boys. Now, I think it is up to us boys to get busy on the "great topic of the day" and start something new, for I have never seen in print or heard discussed "Driving the Boy Off the Farm."

You might ask a farmer boy what he is going to do when he grows up, and nine times out of ten he will say, "I am going to be a farmer like father." In turn, I want to ask some of the men who have left the farm and gone to the city, if you can remember how proud you were when you would go down to the field at noon or night and father would let you drive the team from the field while he walked alone behind.

It is almost every country boy's ambition to own and operate a farm some day. He loves to care for the stock, to break the calves, to harness and to drive around. Now fathers, can't you think what you did to shatter that boy's ambition to be a farmer and drive him off the farm? Perhaps it started when he asked you

for a horse and buggy to go for a ride a little while. You said yes, but it was so long getting from that chilled heart of yours that it was an icicle long before it ever reached the boy. Perhaps you encouraged him to take a commercial course in the high school, afterwards sending him to some college to get him up for a big job in the city, when all the time he was yearning for a short course at the Agricultural College, or even some good practical work at home on the farm.

Early in life father taught me my responsibilities as a farmer; he never interferes except in a business way, and has always been as honest with me as most men are with everybody else except their boys. It is not in him to do as some men I have read about who promised his boy a half holiday on Saturday if he would weed a certain field the preceding week. The field was finished at one o'clock Saturday, and he came to the house tired but in good spirits; but when

By LAWRENCE HAMMOND



Lawrence Hammond, author of accompanying article and his brother.

dinner was finished, father presented him with his own hoe, nicely sharpened, and told him he could hoe the potatoes for the afternoon. Needless to say that the boy will soon be driven off the farm.

A boy starts out with all the care of a drove of 16 or 18 pigs. Dad says, "Go to it, son, and see how well you can do with them." Son gets busy. How he carries corn and mixes feed! By and by those pigs have become the banner

bunch of hogs in the neighborhood. Some bright morning Dad and the boy lead the hogs into the rack; Dad climbs in with the hogs and disappears down the road, leaving the boy behind, his thought going something like this: "Well, there go the hogs and Dad, all the same bunch." The boy has been brimful of ambition and pride in his work; looking forward to the day he could drive down the road with his load. Now his ambition is blasted; his hopes are blighted, and the only way I can des-

cribe it is like pulling all the tail feathers out of a whipped fighting cock. The boy is driven off the farm.

It is perfectly natural for a boy to be close to nature and where is that spot to be found except it be on a farm? And every man whose boyhood was spent on the farm has many times longed to get back to the soil. How its sounds, its doors, its occupations and its associations,—how it comes back to the boy driven from the farm. He longs for the gurgling of the old brook, the old swimming hole,—he can almost feel the warm spring air flowing softly on his face. Ask him and I dare say he will tell you he was driven off the farm.

Now, just a few words to the boys. You had better think twice and stop long enough to count ten. Perhaps in so doing you might see where you have been at fault, and by a good heart-to-heart talk with father, try to remember that father's ways are not your ways. Perhaps under his vest he yearns for your success, and when you do anything worth while nobody on earth is prouder of you than your father. Of course, you may think in every respect he is not up to date, and has not kept up with the procession, and a great many times he is firm and arbitrary, but the chances are he knows more about almost everything than we do.

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

MAPLE SYRUP MEN PLAN CENTRAL CANNING PLANT

Maple syrup makers in the vicinity of Charlotte are interested in the plan for a central blending and canning plant which is to be launched at the annual meeting of the Michigan Maple Syrup Growers' Association, Feb. 2 to 6, in connection with Farmers' Week at M. A. C. Charlotte is in the center of one of the largest maple syrup producing sections in the United States.

By taking maple products out of the sugar market, where they are now forced to compete with the cheaper cane and beet sugar and supplying the demand for flavors, sweetening and high grade syrup, the growers hope to obtain prices sufficiently high to enable them to continue in business. Otherwise they will have to face constant losses, they say, and many already have considered cutting off the existing maple groves.

The new plan is to establish a central plant for the whole state which will perform the same function for the maple syrup men that the creamery does for the dairymen. The crude syrup will be sent in large cans to the blending plant. There it will be weighed and tested, like qualities assembled, and the whole product blended into two grades.

SHORT COURSES OFFERED FOR LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS

As a means of assisting live stock shipping associations toward a better understanding of market classes and grades of live stock, and the methods of handling co-operative shipments at the markets, and in order to improve and bring about greater uniformity in accounting methods, short courses of instruction for association managers, county agents and others have been scheduled for the following markets on the dates indicated: Detroit, February 10 and 11; Chicago, February 17 and 18; Omaha, February 23 and 24; Sioux City, February 25 and 26.

These courses are being arranged under the direction of S. W. Doty, Chicago representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Administration Building, Union Stock Yards, co-operating with the National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers. Also one has been arranged for St. Paul January 28 and 29, under the direction of the Minnesota State Live Stock Shippers' Association. Similar courses, held at St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver during the fall under the joint direction of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and marketing specialists of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and Colorado, attracted considerable interest.

Beet Men Hold Firm

An Owosso dispatch says that as the result of the sugar companies of Michigan refusing to grant farmers an increase in the price of beets, over that of last year that the beet growers' association has voted to "go to the mat" with the manufacturers and to refuse to make contracts for beets for the coming season. They are reported as saying that they must have more money for their beets in order to meet the increased cost of labor.

Emmet Farm Bureau Meets

The annual meeting of the Emmet County Farm Bureau was held in the Elks Temple at Petoskey, Thursday, Jan. 15. Bad weather kept the attendance low but those who attended were there for business and felt well repaid for coming. The county agent's report for 1919 was given and a discussion of work for 1920 taken up.

The following officers were elected: Pres., F. A. Zerbe, vice-pres., S. W. Barkley, Sec., J. F. Quinlan, treasurer, R. H. Comstock, G. L. Hicks, A. H. Washburn, J. C. Schmalzreid, William Connors, Earl Preston, George Carlton, Frank Stock and John Fochtman.

In the afternoon, Dr. Eben Mumford, state leader of county agents, gave an inspiring address dealing

with the need of strong farm bureau organization and the work of the state and national farm bureaus. At the close of the meeting a vote was taken whether Emmet county would join the state farm bureau and put on a membership campaign. The vote was unanimous and application has been made for a spring membership campaign.

50,000 FARMS FOR VETS

From 30,000 to 50,000 former service men desirous of establishing farm homes can obtain 50-acre tracts on existing reclamation projects if congress grants the proposed \$250,000,000 reclamation appropriation, the house ways and means committee was told by representatives of western states.

Governor Davis, of Idaho, said the 32 reclamation projects in the west might be extended so as to reclaim 3,000,000 acres of land. With governor Campbell of Arizona, he approved the proposed \$250,000,000 government credits under which states would issue bonds for the project. Former service men would have a preference right of 60 days to settle on the land.

Richard F. Burgess, of El Paso, told the committee that each former service man would need \$1,500 to \$2,500 to provide a home, stock and implements adding that several western states were aiding the soldiers in this respect.

Poland China Breeders Meet

The Michigan Poland China Breeders' Association convened for its twelfth annual meeting January 14, at East Lansing. An address by Pres. P. P. Pope opened the session and R. J. Baldwin gave a splendid talk on the pure-bred sire campaign in Michigan. Tony B. Fox gave a very interesting talk. A general discussion with several short talks by different breeders followed. Officers elected for ensuing year are: President, John R. Hawkins, Hudson, Mich.; secretary and treasurer, J. K. Moystead, Osseo, Mich. sale committee, William J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids; Wesley Hile, Ionia; W. E. J. Edwards, M. A. C.

Hog Sells for \$35,000

Chief's Best, a spotted Poland China hog, brought \$35,000 in a sale at Noblesville, Ind. The hog belonged to Frank Wise and was purchased by Wyckoff & Simason, representing and Iowa state breeder's association. This is said to be a new record price for one hog. A sow brought \$8,000 at the sale. Forty head brought a total of \$64,380.

A "Lemon" for Grasshoppers

Kansas has handed the grasshopper a lemon, according to G. A. Dean of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Kansas.

Half a million lemons and 8.3 tons of white arsenic were among the chief ingredients of the "grasshopper bait" which, Dean relates, was used last season in 39 Kansas counties, with an area of 40,000 acres in wheat. In those counties, he said, there was no loss by grasshoppers last season. Previously, the loss in single counties had been as high as \$3,000,000 in a season.

This has an important bearing on the national food supply, Dean said, as one-fifth of the nation's winter wheat supply is from Kansas.

W. P. Flint, of the Illinois Natural History Survey, declared that in experiments conducted in Sangamon county, Illinois, he found that grasshoppers ate chopped newspapers treated with water, molasses, paris green and salt, four times as much as they did the standard bran mixture.

Fish Ponds for Farmers

J. S. Sackett, superintendent of the Ohio State Fish Hatchery, at Newton, a few miles east of Cincinnati, has begun a campaign to influence farmers to establish fish ponds on their places. He says that the propagation of fish is feasible and that, with proper management, such ponds will afford a food supply that will justify the expense of their construction.



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

—for all the farmers of Michigan

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Big Business and the Railroads

A GOOD DEAL of the opposition to further government control of the railroads comes from the big business interests of the country. Like the ass who tried to imitate the roar of the lion they have brayed loud and long for the return of the roads and have all but convinced congress that their bray is really the royal voice of the people.

At times congress is stubborn as a mule, but in the hands of the financial interests who seek legislation for the return of the roads to private owners, congress is as docile and tractable as a lamb. Without consulting the wish of the rank and file congress has speeded up legislation and now has two bills in conference which will be compromised to meet every requirement of the private owners who are right on the job bossing the job. The country has recently been notified by its representatives in congress that it is now "too late" to reconsider legislation for the return of the roads, and the people are mildly scolded for waiting so long to make their wishes known. The reason why the people have delayed so long in expressing their sentiments is because they have felt up until very recently that they could depend upon their congressmen and senators in Washington to look after their interests without any prompting from back home. It now being apparent that this is not the case, the people are making a last minute but futile effort to impress their wishes on congress.

It would be interesting to examine into the motives of the business interests who demand the return of the roads and a twenty-five per cent increase in freight rates. In the first place, higher freight rates mean nothing in their lives. The consumer pays the freight. But they fear the effect of successful government operation upon other large business enterprises. They are afraid that if the government should prove that it can operate the roads giving maximum service at minimum cost, there might be a popular clamor for government operation of all public utilities and possibly government control of certain commodities which are so indispensable to the welfare and comfort of the people as to be in the nature of public utilities.

If the railroads are returned to the private owners under the pending legislation, the citizen and taxpayer will always have the feeling that the matter was disposed of in total disregard of their wishes and welfare and in response to the demands of a small, selfish group who were actuated by motives altogether foreign to the merits of the proposition.

Brains or Beef

HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of explosives, fire-arms and other contrivances of destruction, is worried over the unrest of the masses. In a two column editorial that has been

published in many newspapers, this disciple of the old school of bourbonism, says:

"Today, our situation respecting our needs for national defense is similar to what it was immediately before the world war, and our danger is even greater. The Huns and Vandals are now within our gates and in our midst. They are armed with a sharper weapon than the sword or steel, for they are armed with the ballot. * * * It does not make a particle of difference whether a man is held up and robbed by a gang of gunmen who have the drop on him or held up and robbed by a gang of voters who have the drop on him. It makes no difference whether robbery is committed under the name of confiscation, indemnity or tribute, in war with a foreign government or committed by a home government through confiscatory taxation which robs the thrifty to aid the thriftless, or robs the rich to give to the poor. It does not make a particle of difference whether the rich be robbed to give to the poor by the formal method of Caius Gracchus or by the simple method of Robin Hood. It makes no difference whether predatory hordes armed with the ballot make themselves the government, and then give to themselves under the name of government ownership, the industrial wealth of the country, or proceed after the hellish hordes of old Attila."

This plea-maker for the rich might have added that it makes no difference whether predatory interests mount cannon to oppress the poor and rob the country of its natural resources, or buy special privilege with their money. But he didn't. In his entire article is not a word that acknowledges the wrongs and the grievances that exist because of the selfishness of capital. The burden of his complaint is that the rich and others invested with property are in danger of being deprived of their wealth by the ballot in the hands of the "ignorant masses." He is not in fact at all worried about the deprivation of the "inalienable rights" of a man who works with his hands and draws so small a wage that he will never be able to possess property.

Proclaiming against the rule by the majority, the writer exclaims, "Should we be governed by brain or beef? That is a pertinent question. Should we be governed by the majority of brain-power of the country or by the mere count of heads, regardless of brains?"

In other words, beef is good enough when there is a war to be fought to protect the property interests of those who have brains, but in matters of self government beef must give way to brains. Ye Gods, what a doctrine. It smells musty as though it had been resurrected from the Dark Ages. It reeks with the blood of countless battles that have been fought by the ignorant oppressed to throw off the yoke of the intelligent oppressor. They would have exiled a man for expounding such audacious theory back in the days of the Revolution. What shall we do with him today?

* * * *

Who Speaks for the Farmers?

WHO REALLY speaks for the farmers of Michigan? There are four farm organizations and two farm papers in Michigan, and all of them profess to represent the farmers. Realizing how easy it is for people to appoint themselves as spokesmen for others Michigan Business Farming has been very careful about advertising its own views as the views of its readers unless morally certain after a canvass of the sentiment of its readers that such was actually the case.

But Michigan Business Farming and the heads of the State Grange, the Gleaners and the State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs, were recently scolded by the other farm paper of the state for advising the Michigan delegation in Congress that the majority of the farmers of Michigan were opposed to the immediate return of the railroads under the two bills now in conference. The inference was given that M. B. F. and the leaders of the farm organizations mentioned were self-constituted "representatives" and that they did not actually express the sentiment of the rank and file of the farmers.

It would be well to remember that the farm paper which raises this question is owned by Cleveland people who have a string of farm papers and who are personally opposed to further government operation of the railroads. This paper does not like to believe that the farmers of Michigan are opposed to its own policies on this important question, and is nat-

urally a bit peeved to have them so express themselves.

So far as Michigan Business Farming is concerned it is perfectly willing to leave it to the judgment of all the farmers of Michigan whether M. B. F. and the farm organizations mentioned or the out-of-the-state owned farm paper comes the nearest to representing the wishes and welfare of those engaged in agriculture in this state. And in passing judgment let us not forget that all these organizations have in annual convention, through the most democratic machinery that is possible to have in an organization, unanimously endorsed the proposition which their leaders later laid before the congress and to which the out-of-the-state-owned farm paper takes exception.

* * * *

Who's Boss on Your Farm?

ARE YOU boss of your farm or is your farm boss of you? Do you drive your work or does your work drive you? Do you find work a pleasure or a drudge? Do you set out in the morning with a mountain of work in front of you, set your jaw, stretch your muscles and tackle it with a grim determination to reduce it to a mole-hill before night, or do you get a "pain in your back," drag yourself around like a sick calf, making this excuse and that excuse to yourself for your dread of the job that lies before you? It's mighty easy, you know, for a man to let his work get the better of him. As long as a man has the upper hand, drives his work every minute of the day, he seldom gets caught with his hay out in the rain. But work is an industrious fellow. There are no "off-days" for him. In sunshine and rain, winter and summer, he's always on the job piling up things for you to do. And if you don't do the job he has laid out for you today, you must do it tomorrow and there'll be tomorrow's job to be done also. There's no fun in working when work is boss. But the man who drives his work, from sun-up till sun-down, gets real joy out of his job, and is prepared for any emergency.

* * * *

Let George Do It

WHEN THE READERS of a publication want someone to pick the chestnuts out of the fire they say, "Let the editor do it." The average newspaper editor is as much in sympathy with the woes and trials of his readers as though he actually lived among them. Their troubles are his troubles and he never hesitates to rise in their defense whenever the opportunity presents itself. But where is there a newspaper editor who has not had the experience of being forsaken in the midst of the battle by the very ones who exhorted him to take up the cudgels. Imagine if you can the feelings of the general who in the thick of the fight suddenly turns to rally his soldiers and finds every last man of them taking to their heels leaving him to face the foe alone, and you will then be able to appreciate the feelings of the newspaper editor who leads you to battle only to be deserted at the crucial moment.

The newspaper that is not subsidized is a powerful force for good. Its voice carries far. It is the constant watchman of the people's liberties, the arbiter of their controversies and the avenger of their wrongs. If it has a mission, and of small value to the world, indeed, is the newspaper that feels it has no mission, that mission is to preach the truth and wage relentless warfare against the suppressors of the truth. It is the duty of the newspaper to ferret out wrongs and make an effort to rectify them even though it must fight the battle alone. But with how much greater vim it enters the battle and how much more effective is its fight when its readers bring up the rear in solid phalanx.

* * * *

A few weeks ago while talking to a merchant in the city I happened to mention "Farmers." "Say!" he says, "Them's the fellows that are makin' money; nothin' much to do only rake in the coin. Pretty soft." Why should the farmer go to the city and work 48 long hours every week for \$1.00 or \$1.50 an hour when he can take life easy on the farm and only work 100 hours a week for \$45 or \$50 a month and board, we want to know. "Nothing to do but rake in the coin." Yes, pretty soft, all right.—M. J. G.

INCONSISTENT

In your issue of Jan. 17, 1920, and in his fifth proposition, Judson Grenell says that women voters should scan carefully bonding propositions so "that the tax burdens laid may be borne by those directly benefitted." Elsewhere in the same article he says that "the immediate and greatest beneficiary of an expensive highway ought to be taxed in proportion to benefits conferred." And now comes the question, who are the ones mostly benefitted by our big highway bonding bill. Surely not the farmer for most of the state highways are being built to please resorters and other tourists. If a farmer happens to get on one of these big through lines he must keep near the ditch or be constantly ordered out of the road by the honks of the rich men's cars.

Then there are the men who supply the wants of the resorters, etc. The resort cities are much more prosperous than they could be were it not for the resorters patronage and this is greatly increased by the good roads. Then there are the big truckers and the big road jobbers. Where a lot of money is being spent for the public you must expect to find big grafters and big grafting and last, but not least, are the automobile makers. How much they have been benefitted can best be estimated by considering that autos cannot be used with much satisfaction on bad roads and then considering the remarkable growth of Detroit, the great center of the automobile industry.

A Detroitier recently told me that Detroit was now the fourth city in the union and that it was the automobile business that caused this big growth and it was expected that in ten years more Detroit would be the second city in the U. S. According to Mr. Grenell's 5th proposal, these are the classes that should pay the heft of the bond taxes.

This is fair not only because of the great benefits they get, but also because of the great harm they do to the roads.

But unfortunately, he does not mean what his says, for in the very next sentence (6th proposition) he proposes to encourage thrift by untaxing wealth, and that would let the whole job lot out of all taxation and what would there be left to tax after letting the rich out. Even with the help of the rich the tax burdens of the poor are almost unbearable. In this (Macosta) county alone is a long list of places (mostly farms) for sale for taxes and the list would be far greater if this wicked proposal of letting the rich escape taxation should go through.

It would be class legislation of the worst sort and unconstitutional. It would intend to enslave the poor and middle classes and there is too much of that already. Why do the Fords, Armours, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Morgans and Standard Oil millionaires and others need help to build up greater fortunes? It is the number of happy homes in a country and not the number of millionaires in it that make it great and it is the sight of these great unearned fortunes that spreads discontent and helps pave the way for violence and a red revolution which will surely come if there is no hope of a more just distribution of the products of labor.

Finally, it would be well for the lady voters to remember that he has said in this same piece that a man will stick to his class prejudices when he is elected to office. We all know that Judson Grenell's prejudices are with the rich and he will certainly double cross the farmers if he gets a chance. Already he is throwing cold water on the plan to run farmers for state offices and why such a man should be put up to write for a farm paper I cannot understand for he is not a farmer and not in sympathy with farmers' ideals and his statements are often misleading.

It will take a lot of farmers chock full of farm ideals to equalize the prejudices already in the legislature in favor of other classes so that we can get a fair deal. Had we as a class been so inclined we might have got together long ago and had lot of class laws passed. Instead we listened to the smooth talk of other class men and elected them to office and



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



they passed a lot of class laws that need repealing or amending. Look for some samples later.—F. G. S., Blanchard, Mich.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Grenell have been scrapping for a long time over "Site-Value" taxation, and in the heat of the controversy sometimes overlook the essential points. I am prepared to say in defense of Mr. Grenell that his prejudices are NOT with the rich as claimed by Mr. Smith. I am prepared to say further that he is a student and a thinker and that his heart is with the "common people." His treatise "What women should know about politics" which is running in installments in our Farm Home Section is positively and without exception the BEST contribution on political economy that I have ever read. It is written so simply and clearly that the reader is immediately impressed with the thoughts presented. Every male voter would find it to his advantage to read the series on this subject. As for Mr. Grenell's views on taxation matters, they are held by millions of other people, laborers, farmers, professional men and organizations representing the various trades, whose very numbers and humble station in life make it ridiculous to charge that they are in "cohoots" with the rich to secure exemption from the payment of their fair portion of taxes. We do not endorse site-value taxation. Neither do we condemn it, but we believe in an unrestricted discussion of the subject by such readers as desire to express themselves, so long as they keep their remarks within the bounds of truthfulness and courtesy to those who dissent from their views.—Editor.

HOW TO GET RID OF THE REDS

I have long been a reader of your valuable paper and, thank you many times for your invaluable assistance to the farmers of the state.

Organized labor all over the country is going on strike after strike. One is hardly settled until another is on. We have seen in the last few months the steel workers and miners' strikes, and now comes the threatened strike of the railroad men.

There is another kind of strike more dangerous than the common strike of organized labor, that is the "Job Action or Sabotry" of the I. W. W. and other extreme radicals, which means to slow down or do as little as you can and get as much for it as you can. These men draw their usual wages while carrying on a more or less effective strike.

Such men have declared war to the end on the present system, and numbers are increasing very fast.

The farmers are carrying on a more effective strike than most people are aware of. When a farmer strikes he usually quits for good.

There are thousands of deserted farms in this country. Which means more mouths to feed and less farmers to grow the food.

In 1775 our forefathers declared war against a powerful nation, because the government of that nation in which they had no representative was trying to make them pay a three penny tax on tea.

Today in this country the farmers are paying a 2 per cent tax on the full valuation of their farms. Which, in many instances is more than the land will sell for.

How many representatives have the farmers and laborers in our state and national governments? Are we the descendants of the men of '76 going to sit still and allow a band of pirates and robbers to rob and plunder the nation that these men gave their lives for.

I agree with Mr. Marsh in that the farmers and laborers have much in common and that they should get together for political action. The men who are in control of our government today will do all in their power to prevent such a consolidation and any man who advocates it will be called a crank and a radical if nothing more. Lincoln said, "you can fool all of the people part of the time, part of the people all of the time, but not all of the people all of the time."

It is time that some of us at least stopped being made a fool of. They sent two million of us to France, many of whom never came back to make the world safe for democracy. What have we gained, thousands of the boys dead or disabled, the nation saddled with debt and now the government is trying to fasten on us the same military system from which we freed Germany.

The Big Interests are making the same mistake today that tyrannical governments have always made. Drunk with wealth and power they are trying to silence the rest of the people by force, which history shows never has been done and never will be. They are doing their best to drive this country into a war the like of which the world has never seen. The trouble in Russia would be but boy play in comparison.

Now my friends it is up to you, the farmers and laborers, of this country to prevent this trouble that is coming to our great nation. The only way to do it is by united political action and that speedily.

We want a government of the people, by the people and for the people, nothing more.

That would give us industrial justice and then we need have no fear of the red radicals.—O. J. B., Hesperia, Mich.

Unfortunately the most active elements in organized labor who seek a political alliance with farmers and are in a position to put it into effect are the very "reds and radicals" whom you criticize. Let organized labor clean house and sweep out into the rubbish pile the preachers of sabotage and syndicalism, and then they may have a fit place for farmers to enter.—Editor.

SELFISHNESS

Your appeal for good government is mighty good for a hungry soul who is waiting for the lack of good government.

I believe that the "chief purpose" of human life should be to learn the art of good government and is not this the "divine purpose" of our creator, God, when he told our first parents to multiply, replenish and subdue the world, to subdue the world means to govern it, not to destroy it by selfishness and iniquity.

There should be no conflict between true government and true religion. All true government like true religion comes from within the human heart, not from extreme radical parties. It seems to me that our body politics must have a change of heart to save the life of Uncle Sam, and the same may be said of all other political governments on earth.

You cannot govern others to a greater degree than you can govern yourself, and you cannot govern a people by a higher system of government than they are able to appreciate. All good government comes only from within each individual, never from external sources. Therefore, I say that individual self government is divine government and constitutes the kingdom of heaven. Be thankful for the grand opportunity here presented to prepare ourselves for the kingdom of righteousness by self government. The spiritual light of a new day has come. Human life in this world at present is ungoverned. Absence of government is anarchy, chaos, confusion, disorder. A national government is no better than that of the individual who compose it, therefore, seek ye first the kingdom of self government and all else will be added thereto.

Principles of a reconstructed government are, first, a change of heart, which means a change of mental attitude in our fixed habits of thinking and thought habits are the chief directors of human life and energy, therefore, to change your mental attitude is to change the direction of your life. Simple enough. Second, trust your conscience. Conscience is the voice of God, the more you trust it, the more it will serve and guide you. Third, learn to love your enemies as yourself. Try to realize that in the marriage of good and evil all things are divine. All evil is but ungoverned good. Like fire and water, it is evil only when ungoverned and good when governed. Chas McKay says: "There is but one victory worth the struggle; there is but one world to conquer; the victory over self; the world within."

The science of good government leads to the science of immortality plainly defined as follows:

"To re-create and reconstruct the body as fast as it wears out, is death swallowed up in victory; is immortality realized." Wishing you abundant success and prosperity—A. G., Quimby Mich.

You are right. A nation is nothing more than a big family, whose rules of conduct are prescribed and administered by a central authority called the "government." The government will be exactly what the members of the family make it. A nation of selfish people cannot, it is quite manifest, write an unselfish and just code of laws. The importance of individual fitness to govern becomes immediately apparent.—Editor.

FARMERS DUE FOR AN INNING

Mr. Milo Campbell, of Coldwater, will have my hearty support for nomination for governor. Have known of him for some years as I am a Granger also a Gleaner. I have met him two or three times at state conventions. Believe he would make a first-class executive of whom we would all be proud and would be a splendid representative of the farming class. The farmers of Michigan are showing the state that they are advancing very fast from what they were known as the "Old Moss Back" and are showing those who used this name in derision and contempt that they are as good business men as they. Surely they are entitled to this now for they need a governor who is in sympathy with their interests.—Henry Moiles, Macosta County.

If all the farmers have the same spirit as you, and stay by the men who are entitled to their support they will sweep everything in the next election.—Editor.

Campbell Not Member of Illinois Manufacturers Association

The writer has enjoyed reading your paper very much and emphatically approves your stand about the financing of the State Fair Bureau. It is absolutely necessary, in bold to have the confidence of the people of the state, to divorce the organization from "Big Business," so called altho the financing of the bureau may have been harmless and well-meant. I note that Mr. Milo Campbell has been "nominated" by the farm organizations for governor at a meeting in Detroit. The writer was told while in Chicago attending a Public Ownership Conference, that Mr. Campbell had recently joined the "Illinois Manufacturers' Ass'n," and while I did not believe it, I think it should be once cleared up if Mr. Campbell is to be our choice for governor. I do not know Mr. Campbell personally at all but know he has done much good.

However, I do not believe that a man who is a member of the I. M. Ass'n would appeal to the farmer electorate, do you? I have no other choice myself for governor but want to get this straight.—E. L. Woodhams "Mentha Plantatia," Kalamazoo County.

Your letter was referred to Mr. Campbell who replied as follows:

I am not in any manner associated or connected with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Some months ago I received a long distance telephone message, asking me to attend "Our Country First" conference at Chicago, as a representative of the farming interest. I did so, associated with more than a thousand manufacturers and associations of the country. The meeting was called through the initiative of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, as I afterward learned. I was placed upon a committee of resolutions and prepared all of the resolutions, including the preface that referred to farming. I made a fight upon the floor for the adoption of the collective bargaining resolution for farmers, and won out. I have received more compliments from farmers and farm organizations over the country for this effort than for almost any other, in the last few years. I am sending you a copy of the resolutions and have marked the paragraphs that I prepared and succeeded in getting adopted. I think the place to fight is where the enemy is located—in the cities and among business men is where I find located more or less the opposition, or misunderstanding of the farmer—it is in such bodies and face to face, that I have been fighting the battle for the farmers of this country. I am sure that Mr. Woodhams will approve of this course when he knows the facts.—Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.

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J. N. ROKELY, 185 Feldman, Mich.

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS

JUST WHEN we began to think that this country of ours was fast becoming a mecca for the derelicts of all the old countries of the world, and the Bolsheviks began to think that they could indeed run things here, the long arm of the law reached out and gathered them in—and as the muscles of the law's arm tightened, they were drawn into the circle which ended in New York where they were put on board ship after ship and sent back home.

While we women are making a study of how to vote, it is interesting to note the topics of the day and see where in proper legislation could remedy present evils. Surely the question of immigration laws is one of them.

In a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. in New Jersey, Major General Wood advances the following suggestion, which it would seem would be a speedy and lasting solution of this vexing problem of un-Americanism which has been felt more keenly since the great world war than ever before.

"Smash the red flag; bar the nation's gates to undesirable immigrants and Americanize the desirable ones; teach Americanism in our schools and see that the teachers are properly paid and cared for; tolerate but one flag, and one language. There is a great deal of uneasiness right now in our country. This is no time for experiments; this is no time for new theories; this is no time for loose thinking. The watchword of this country today should be 'steady' and the slogan should be 'law and order,' the rights of property, the courts, the constituted authorities, all of these things."

General Wood declared that the red element can be readily disposed of thru deporting those who are aliens and turning the citizen portion over to the court. "We must look very closely into the quality of our immigration and look into it before it comes aboard ship and comes over here. We are very proud that America has been called for generations, 'the refuge of the oppressed.' Let us be very careful to see that America does not become the dumping ground of the degenerate."

"What is the use of bringing these people in here who are unfit to be citizens, who are moral degenerates or descendants of criminals?"

"We have had a good deal of labor trouble in some sections of the country lately. We find 95 percent of American labor to be clean, square and sound. But we find the vicious element from the other 5 percent and while we are getting rid of a bad lot, don't let us take in any more unless we know who they are."

And another thing which we as law makers must take into consideration is the men whom we elect as our immigration officers. Unless they are Americans—through and through, what good to make laws concerning this vital point. We who are born in this country would prefer that this officer be American born, for while we have all respect for the foreign born who comes to our shores and takes out his papers, still we have a feeling that he cannot have the same viewpoint as a dyed-in-the-wool American.

We hold the ballot. We can demand that men be nominated whom we wish to elect and can demand that laws be enacted which will make of this what it's title stands for "The Land of the Free" as well as the land of the oppressed.

FIRST AIDS

WHEN A child gets a bad fall, peel and grate a raw potato and lay on and the swelling will be reduced in a short time.

The white of an egg applied to a burn or scald is most soothing and will cause the wound to heal quickly. If the burn is severe and you are near a druggist, get an ounce of carbon oil.

If your clothing has caught fire; don't run, especially down stairs or out of doors. Roll on carpet or wrap in a woolen rug or blanket. Keep the head down so as not to inhale the flames. Dirt, sand or flour is the best extinguisher or smother with woolen rag, blanket, tablecloth or carpet.

Painting—Lay patient flat and loosen tight clothing around neck, chest and waist. Allow free access of air. Bathe face and hands with cold water. When conscious give tea or black coffee.

By MABEL CLARE LADD



Mr. Judson Grenell

WE BELIEVE that our readers will be interested in meeting Mr. Grenell, who has been conducting this series of very comprehensive articles on Women in Politics, and so we take pleasure in presenting him to you this week.

Club women of the state as well as liberal minded men everywhere concede that Mr. Grenell's treatment of the subject "How to use the Ballot" is absolutely the best that has been written. We will depart from our regular series from his Brochure this week and print his latest terse challenge to us women:

IS THE INDEPENDENT WOMAN VOTER GOING TO BE A FACTION?

(By Judson Grenell)

Strenuous efforts are now being made by both the Republican and Democratic parties to capture the votes of the newly enfranchised women of America. There are something like 13,000,000 of these votes of which at least 700,000 are in Michigan—enough to capture every office in the gift of the people, if they were united.

Mrs. Carrie Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, is counseling women voters to be independent of party affiliations. She says it is the only method by which the ideals of government for

which women stand can be realized. If they tie themselves to parties, they will lose the most of what they have gained by being franchised.

This is excellent advice. A woman voter tied to a party, and especially a party so thoroughly organized as is the Republican or Democratic party, will lose most of her influence and at least half of her vote.

Political ambitions make cowards of politicians. It interferes with initiative. It stifles freedom of expression. It changes an otherwise competent public servant into the puppet of those who control special privileges.

Too many men inherit political beliefs and party affiliations, and if women voters are to become the victims of the same policy, it would be better had they never voted—better for themselves, better for the state, better for the entire country.

The women of America have a great political future before them; if they will vote intelligently and independently and wisely on the social, industrial and economic problems facing the nation.

But they will never do this if they tie themselves to the old parties.

Potatoes on the Half Shell

Cut baked potatoes in halves lengthwise. Remove centers carefully. Mash season to taste with salt, pepper and butter. Moisten with hot milk. Pile potatoes back lightly in the shell. Put in oven to reheat and brown slightly.

Parsnip Fritters

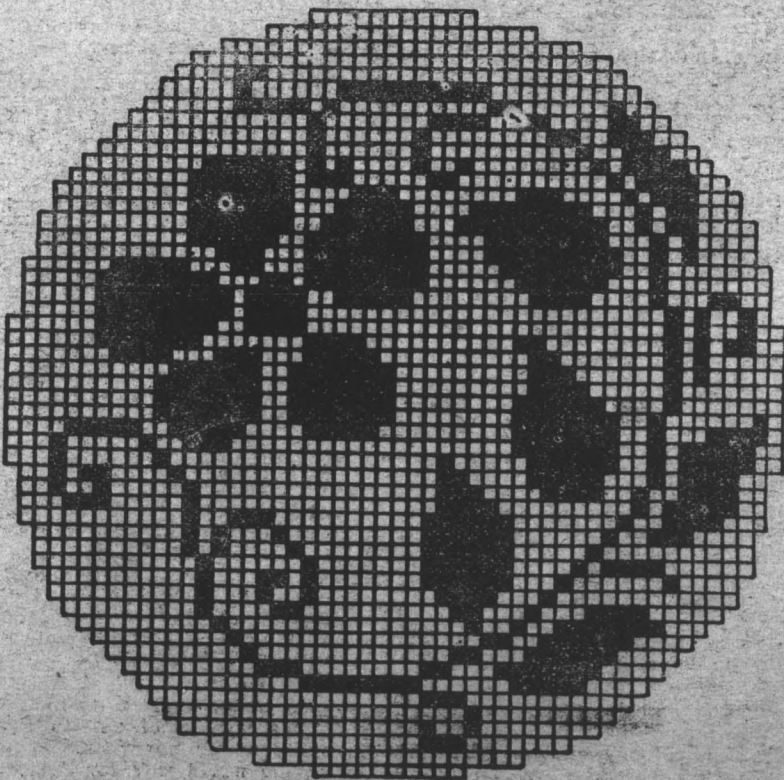
Wash parsnips. Cut in pieces two inches long. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Drain, plunge into cold water to remove skins easily. Mash, season with salt, pepper and butter, shape in small, flat, round cakes, roll in flour, fry in butter or drippings.

Host—"Yes, I get rid of a lot of these cigars during the year—giving 'em to my friends, y'know."

Connoisseur—"H'm. Get rid of a lot of friends, too, don't you?"

"You used to hate work."

"I hate it yet," replied Plodding Pete. "But I'm goin' to keep at it. If you get in the habit o' loafin' now, some member of the I. W. W. is liable to step up any minute an' call you 'brother.'"—Washington Star.



ROUND PILLOW

These pillows are very attractive when made with a central crocheted insert. The one shown—the wild rose pattern has been very popular. The cushion is made of silk or satin in your favorite color. These cushions fit the back and seem to just fit that hollow corner in chair or davenport. Crochet cotton No. 30 is used.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I want to urge more of you children who can draw or are studying drawing in school, to enter the contest for prizes, for it will help you and when others see what you have done, they too, will want to compete for prizes. The other day a great big man came into my office. And you can't guess what he wanted, so I will tell you. As a young boy he had entered a drawing contest conducted by the Gleaner and had won a prize. Although he was grown to manhood, the influence of his boyhood achievement lingered in his memory and he was anxious to go through the files at the office and see once more the old drawing. So we looked it up for him, and found that that paper used to group four drawings each month and print them, and I will do the same if there are enough good ones received with the names of the winners underneath each drawing. Now let's see if we can't have enough to form a group in our paper once each month.

Draw your picture only in black and white as the colors won't reproduce and use black ink if possible—but if you haven't it, use a good lead pencil and we will have our artist trace the drawing so it can be photographed and printed. Remember this is open to girls as well as boys. —Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written so I cannot be expected to fit my thinking cap on very tight. I am

a boy of 13 years; weight 114 pounds, and am 4 feet and 10 inches tall. I have two brothers and four sisters. We live in an extensive farming country and take interest in your paper. For pets I have a pair of rabbits and a fox hound. I take a great interest in the boys' and girls' letters and would like boys of my age to write to me. I am interested in stamp albums and would like to hear from some boy that is too. Well, goodbye and good luck and I surely hope to see my letter in print.—Louis Gardner, Frederic, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I am a girl 9 years old. I am in the 4th grade. We are driven to and from school in a school bus. For pets we have a canary bird, named Bridget, one cat, Jet, and a dog, Shep. I have two brothers and one sister, Russell, Howard and Beth. We live on a 40-acre farm. I would like to see my letter in print.—Ruth Cunningham, Winters, Mich.



OUR PUZZLE CORNER

The Hunter and the Squirrel

A hunter sees a squirrel on the trunk of a tree, and tries to shoot it. As fast as he moves around, the squirrel moves also, and always keeps the tree between himself and the hunter. The hunter walked around the tree. Did he go around the squirrel?

THE LONG WINTER TRAIL

Ho, there's ice on the streams,
there's zest in the air,
There's an undrilled blanket of
snow everywhere:
There's frost on each twig and
each roadside weed
Is burdened with rubies and dia-
monds for seed,
And through the long stretches of
deep forest lanes
A tense white crystalline silence
reigns.
So come with me now over hill
over vale!
Come away with me now on the
long winter trail!

Ho, the storm-clouds are tumbling
thick in the sky,
Plunging their pellets of sleet as
they fly!
The snow-creaths are slithering
swift in the road,
The hoary old wind from the North
is abroad!

Out of the arctic waste, barren and
vast,
Rushing with fury—a terrible blast
Come along with me now—push in-
to the gale!
Come along with me now on the
long winter's trail!

Oh, there's beauty to me in the
soft, rounded lines
Of the snow-moulded hills and the
fleece-crowned pines;
There's music to me in the squeak
of the snow,
And the gurgle of streams as they
hurry below
Their blankets of ice. And there's
joy in the fight,
In matching my strength with the
storm-monarch's might.
There's health in the open—hearty
and hale!
Ho! Come with me now on the long
winter's trail!
—The Cave Scout in the January
Boy's Life.

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

Part II.

WHEN I heard millions of
silvery voices chanting to a
music that was like the tink-
ling of little guitars or ukeleles—
Between the rain and the rainbow.
A magic secret lies—
When the sun and the rain are meet-
ing
Across the cloud skies.

Here in the heart of the Garden
A magic wonder wakes
Hark to the voice of the raindrops
Before the rainbow breaks!
Then out of the raindrop floated
an airy form. I can hardly tell you
anything about it, yet it seemed to
my inside eyes to be a very beauti-
ful dream-figure, with deep blue eyes
and soft floating hair that changed
every minute with gleaming lights
and rippling shadows, and its dress
was soft and floated like mist full
of rainbow colors. The figure seem-
ed to rise until it swayed gently just
in front of me, looking deep into my
eyes. Then it began to speak in a
sweet, silvery voice like the voice
of a little brook in the quiet woods.
"This is the speaking hour, Gar-
den Lady, as my friend, the Scare-
crow said, and I will tell you some
of the many adventures of the Rain-
drops.
"Indeed, so many adventures
have I had that I can not remember
when they began, but part of them

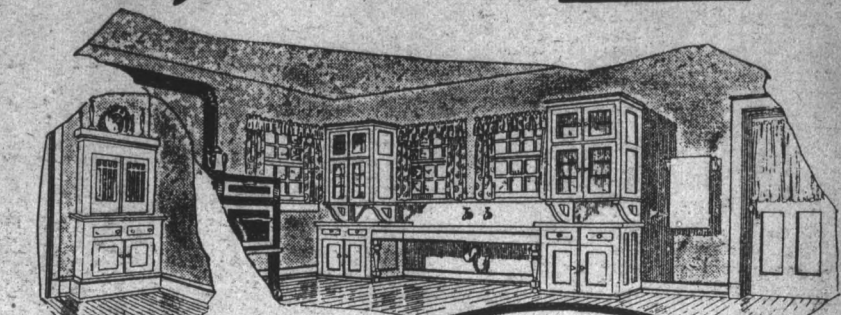
come back to me now, as I look into
your eyes, Garden Lady, and what I
remember I will tell you if you will
lend me words. You see a raindrop
can not speak in words.

"Out of a mist and darkness, I
worked to find myself in a blue, blue
cradle that was swinging to and fro
over what looked like another cradle
as blue as itself, only prettier.
"I let myself slip from the blue
cradle into the other one, and found
myself in a little hollow place among
rocks, about which fringed green
things and bright nodding bluebells
grew. It was from a bluebell cradle
that I had slipped into the other blue
cradle in the hollow. There I found
many more like myself, all shining
and floating about. But darkness
dropped down on us, and out of the
darkness came a great sputtering
and splashing and hundreds of little
fairy creatures dressed in silver leap-
ed in among us, spreading out fringed
skirts as they danced and skipped
about. We all laughed and took
hold of hands just as the raindrops
did that fell in the shower a few min-
utes ago.

"Then suddenly we were all join-
ed in one, yet separate, too, in a way!
and we went floating, flowing, out
and down—down, crying out, singing
and laughing as we ran. We were
frightened a little, because we didn't
know where we were going. And
where do you think we were going
Garden Lady?" —By Ethel Allen
Murphy.

(To be continued)

Make those Home Interior Improvements NOW



THIS is the season when we most ap-
preciate the home comforts we have—and it
is likewise the season when we can best add those
home comforts we lack. Interior remodeling and
refinishing and the making of built-in furniture
(which lasts as long as the house) can be accom-
plished best at this time, when outdoor construction
is interrupted by bad weather.

If you have remodeling to do and interior home
comforts to add, do it now—and when you go to
your home lumber dealer for the material, ask for

Southern Pine

"The Wood of Service"

SOUTHERN PINE is not only the most workable and
economical highgrade wood for general building
purposes, but it has a varied and beautiful natural
grain, and, properly treated, it takes and holds per-
fectly paints, stains and enamels.

Ask your home dealer to quote you prices on short-
length Southern Pine material that is perfectly adapted to many uses
in interior finish and trim, yet costs less than the standard long lengths.
And ask us for the handsome and valuable book, "The Interior
of Your Home," which will be sent FREE promptly on request, and
which tells all about how to treat Southern Pine with paints and stains.



Southern Pine Association

INTERSTATE BANK BLDG.

Dept. 5011 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Michigan Business Farming.
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:
You may continue our ad in your paper.
Michigan Business Farming is sure a great paper
to get results from livestock advertising.
Yours truly,
C. E. DAVIS & SON.

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That's what we had in mind
when we started this business. The
reason you have given us your con-
fidence is because this business is
founded upon the principals of

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We wish to acknowledge our ap-
preciation of your patronage and
express our thanks to all our ship-
pers. We will always, same as
heretofore, continue to pay the top
price for all furs shipped to us. Re-
member there are no charges what-
soever. The prices are net to you.
Always having in mind our cus-
tomers interest

Robert A. Pfeiffer

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Chevrolet 490 cars and Fordson Tractor. Your auto-
mobile has a powerful engine—it will outlast the car
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if not satisfied. Ask for circular and special price.
WARD MFG. CO., 2066 N St., Lincoln, Neb.



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT HARD TO GET

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

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

Wheat has not changed in price to speak of, during the past week, although it has shown a general condition of shortage. Millers simply cannot obtain enough of the product to operate as they desire. Their customers are demanding deliveries, but without the grain there can be no flour. Three of the greatest milling companies in the nation are closing down a total of ten mills, because of this shortage.

WEATHER RULES CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., JAN. 27, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow			1.70	
No. 3 Yellow	1.54	1.54		
No. 4 Yellow	1.52			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow			1.40	
No. 3 Yellow	1.25	1.22	1.37	
No. 4 Yellow	1.20	1.18	1.35	

Long ago the shortage of cars and power had its effect upon the corn movements and markets. This month is featured more than ever by the scarcity of rail equipment and coal. One of the outstanding results of that condition during the past week was the embargo which hit grains with a bang. The bulls grew alarmed for a day or so, but then the news arrived that the embargo soon will be off. Moreover, the weather man stepped into power in the corn market at the close of last week and the opening of this. The weather is bad over the areas supposed to ship corn, and movement is getting less and less in numerous centers.

Bears are going over in flocks to the bull side at the opening of the corn markets this week. Bullish news includes the reports that they are not such great stocks of corn left in the hands of farmers as supposed.

Although corn is not active at this time, it shows great reserve strength and the price is a few cents above that of a week ago. Continued cold weather and car shortage difficulties are forecast for some time to come, indicating a prospect of firm prices.

OATS WAY UP

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 27, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.90	.89	1.01	
No. 3 White	.89	.88	.99	
No. 4 White	.88	.86	.97	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.58	.56	.67	
No. 3 White	.57	.54	.65	
No. 4 White	.56	.53	.62	

Oats have been doing the fancy aerobatic stunts at the market arenas in the past week. In the New York markets, oats are now quoted at more than a dollar a bushel. Prices would go up higher still were there any to be had to give life to bidding, says a Detroit market expert. A dispatch from Minneapolis says that elevator men are unloading some of their corn and wheat, but none of their oats, which they are holding for a still higher figure than offered at present. No. 2 white in Detroit has gone up to 90 cents per bushel with bullish predictions shoving it higher. The shortage of the crop is being realized more fully every day.

RYE AND BARLEY

Compared with last week's figures, rye and barley have scarcely budged in price levels, rye dropping one cent and barley remaining the same. Rye has been easy, due to foreign export news, but the prices seem inclined to drop no farther. Detroit quotes rye quiet and steady with cash No. 2 at 1.73; barley, cash No. 3, \$3@3.20 per cwt.



DETROIT—Corn and oats firm; rye weak owing to let up in shipping demand. Hay firm. Beans easy. Cattle dull. Hogs strong. CHICAGO—Corn weak and lower due to increased movement. Wheat, oats and rye inactive. Cattle and sheep strong.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

BUSINESS in many ways was never better than at present, but along with this are many obstacles which cause hesitancy in investment. A great financial expert last week told several hundred manufacturers and financiers in Detroit that they should prepare against the panic likely to come in 1921. Here are the chief obstacles which business and trade are bucking just now: Feverish attacks against the "high cost of living," conducted by society women or politicians, usually not well grounded on the fundamentals of business; car shortage; famine of motor power; poor transportation; rumors of great strikes; social unrest; bad foreign exchange conditions; presidential campaigning and uncertainty as to America's future relations with Europe.

Along with these conditions we find the steady rising of prices. Heavy buying and orders are being placed on all sides. Considerable building is going on, and there is enormous demand for raw materials, the supply of which is entirely too small. Production is low and consumption great.

The Seventh Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, reports great prosperity generally for the Middle West, including most of the agricultural districts. Big industrial cities, located in the agricultural districts, have created huge demands for foodstuffs of all kinds. It is believed, however, that good times must find a turning point before long.

Grains in general have been boosted by bad weather and small offerings. Oats made notable advances, and corn gained a few cents. Wheat stayed at about the same prices as a week ago, and beans dropped a little.

BEANS DROP A LITTLE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
H. P.	7.25	7.75	8.00	
Red Kidneys		15.00	14.75	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
H. P.	8.00	8.75	6.75	
Prime	7.00	7.75	9.00	
Red Kidneys	12.00	12.50	13.25	

Beans, after a pretty steady condition for a week or so, eased off ten cents in the Detroit markets at the close last week with the figure at \$7.25. There has not been much activity in the bean market, however.

The following interesting news item appears in the Huron County Tribune:

"That beans are still one of the best paying crops for Huron county farmers, notwithstanding the fact that they are not quoted as high on the market as they were when the peak was reached three years ago, when the war was in progress and an extraordinary demand was created, is attested by the large number of farmers, who were interviewed on the subject this week, and who unhesitatingly endorse this as one of the staple money crops for Huron county farmers."

SPUDS HIGHER AND SCARCE

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 20, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	4.90	4.80		
Chicago	4.90	4.80		
Pittsburg	4.85	4.70		
New York	4.80	4.60		

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		

Demand for potatoes is keeping up well at most markets and prices are inclined upward. It is hard to get the quantity and quality desired. Stormy weather has played havoc for some retailers and shippers, inasmuch as towns have been snowbound and all shipping has been delayed.

The potato situation in Michigan is somewhat unsettled. The prevailing high prices induce many growers to offer their stock, but others are in different and prefer to hold, expecting even higher prices in the spring.

The shortage of cars is curtailing movement because dealers do not wish to stock up at present prices with no certainty of a car supply. Dealers appear anxious to sell, but are being forced to reject orders on account of car shortage.

Wide range of price prevails at different loading stations, some growers receiving as high as \$3.50-\$3.65 per

100 pounds, although bulk of sales are made from \$3.25-\$3.35 and some as low as \$3. Dealers located in districts served by two or more railroads and consequently able to obtain cars, are willing to pay more to growers than dealers depending on only one line. The indifferent attitude of growers, the car shortage, and the cold weather of early winter are the principal reasons for the comparatively light movement from Michigan, compared with some other potato-producing states, although Michigan usually moves a large percentage of its crop during the months of April and May.

HAY SCARCE AND HIGH

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	\$1.50 @ \$2.30.50 @ \$1.29.50 @ \$0			
Chicago	\$3.00 @ \$4.32.00 @ \$3.31.00 @ \$2			
New York			\$3.00 @ \$3	
Pittsburg	\$3.50 @ \$4.32.50 @ \$3.31.00 @ \$2			

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover		
Detroit	\$2.50 @ \$3.28.50 @ \$2.29.50 @ \$0			
Chicago	\$2.00 @ \$3.31.00 @ \$2.30.00 @ \$5			
New York	\$5.00 @ \$2.00 @ \$4.33.00 @ \$5			
Pittsburg	\$3.00 @ \$3.35.50 @ \$3.31.00 @ \$7			

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	\$2.00 @ \$2.25.50 @ \$2.24.50 @ \$5			
Chicago	\$2.00 @ \$2.30.00 @ \$2.25.00 @ \$6			
New York	\$4.00 @ \$3.33.00 @ \$4.29.00 @ \$1			
Pittsburg	\$3.00 @ \$3.28.50 @ \$2.27.50 @ \$8			

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover		
Detroit	\$2.50 @ \$2.21.50 @ \$2.20.50 @ \$1			
Chicago	\$2.00 @ \$2.25.00 @ \$2.21.00 @ \$2			
New York	\$2.00 @ \$3.28.00 @ \$3.25.00 @ \$6			
Pittsburg	\$2.50 @ \$2.27.50 @ \$2.26.50 @ \$7			

There is a greater demand for hay than there is supply. The cold weather and car shortage are largely responsible for this condition, it is believed. Very firm markets prevail for hay in most parts of the country. In Detroit prices went up around a dollar a ton in the past week.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Butter is easy and a little lower. Offerings are increasing and consumers are not active buyers. Receipts of eggs are increasing, but there is a corresponding increase in demand and the market holds steady. Storage eggs are active. The poultry market is firm in all its lines. Receipts are not large and there is a brisk demand, especially for chickens and hens. Apples are dull and easy. There is not much doing in any line of fruit.

Butter—Fresh creamery firsts, 61-1-2@62c per lb.; fresh creamery in 1-lb. 61@63 1-2c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market steady; heavy cattle dull; best heavy steers, \$12@13.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9.50@10; handy light butchers, \$8.50@9; light butchers, \$7.25@8.25; best cows, \$9.50@10.25; butcher cows, \$8@8.50; citters, \$6.50@7; canners, \$5.75@6; best heavy bulls, \$9.50@10.50; bologna bulls, \$8.50@9.50; stock bulls, \$7.50@8.25; milkers and springers, \$6.50@14.00. Veal calves: Market strong; best, \$22.50@23; others, \$10@19. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; quality very common; best lambs, \$21; fair lambs, \$18@19; light to common lambs, \$14@16.50; fair to good sheep, \$10.50@11; culls and common, \$5@7.50. Hogs: Market strong; all grades, \$16.25.

CHICAGO—Hogs: Generally 25c higher; bulk, \$15.60@15.85; top, \$16; heavy, \$15.40@15.75; medium, \$15.60@15.85; light, \$15.65@15.90; light light, \$15@15.75 heavy packing sows smooth, \$14.75@15.25; do rough, \$14.25@14.75; pigs, \$13.75@14.75. Cattle: Strong; beef steers: medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$16.65@18.50; medium and good, \$11.75@16.65; common, \$9.50@11.75; light weight, good and choice, \$13.35@17.25; common and medium, \$9@13.35; butcher cattle: heifers, \$6.85@14; cows, \$6.85@12.75; canners and cutters, \$5.65@6.85. Veal calves, \$17.50@19.25; feeder steers, \$8@12.35; stocker steers, \$7.50@11. Sheep: 10,000; strong; lambs, 84 lbs. down, \$19@21; culls and common, \$15.50@18.50; ewes: medium, good and choice, \$10.50@13; culls and common \$6.50@10.

Clip This Coupon

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

William E. Borah	☐	Hiram Johnson	☐	Miles Poindexter	☐
Champ Clark	☐	Frank Lowden	☐	Wm. H. Taft	☐
Henry Ford	☐	Wm. G. McAdoo	☐	Woodrow Wilson	☐
Warren G. Harding	☐	A. Mitchell Palmer	☐	Leonard Wood	☐
Herbert F. Hoover	☐	John J. Pershing	☐		

Do you favor extension of government operation of railroads for two more years (yes or no)

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

County Crop Reports

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood, doing team work, opening up the roads and doing various chores on the farm. The weather has been very cold for the last several days and we have had quite a little snow. The snow covers the ground quite high in the roads. Several men and teams have been working on the main roads and will get them in good shape in a day or so. Wheat and rye are not taking any harm now. The farmers around Swartz Creek had a meeting a couple days ago and have formed a co-operative association, and expect to buy the elevator at Swartz Creek. Prices at Flint are: Wheat, spring, \$2.60; red, \$2.50; white, \$2.48; corn, \$1.40; oats, 91; rye, \$1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$24; and \$28; No. 1 light mixed, \$22 and \$25; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.75; red kidney, \$11; potatoes, \$2.25 and \$2.50; onions, \$7; cabbage, \$5 per bbl; cucumbers, \$2.50 per bu.; poultry: hens, 24; springers, 24; ducks, 32; geese, 28; turkeys, 40; butter, creamery, 68 and 70; dairy, 60 and 63; eggs, 75; live stock, sheep, \$7 and \$8; lambs, \$10 and \$11; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$8 and \$9; beef cows, \$6.50 and \$7.50; veal calves, \$17 and \$18; fruits, apples, \$2.50 and \$3.50.—C. S., Fenton, Mich.

MONROE (N. E.)—We are having fairly nice winter weather with some storms. Wheat has a nice covering of snow. Farmers are doing chores and some are making up wood. The last piece of standing timber of any size left here has been sold and will be cut off soon. Everything is quiet around here now. Farmers are not selling much; mostly sold out; not many auction sales. Markets are picking up some and we expect them to hold firm with few exceptions. Farmers are quite unanimously agreed on trying to elect a governor and legislature that will give them an equal chance with other industries.—G. L. S. The following prices were paid at Newport:—Wheat, \$2@2.35; corn, \$1.85; oats, 82; onions, 7; cabbage, 6; hens, 24; springers, 27; ducks, 29; geese, 24; butter, 60; eggs, 70; sheep, 8; lambs, 12; hogs, 13; beef steers, 10@12; beef cows, 6@7; veal calves, 18.

TUSCOLA—Farmers are laying low this weather, just keeping fires going and doing chores. No ice is being cut yet. It is about 20 inches thick now. Weather very cold with quite a lot of snow. We are not selling much but a few hogs and some corn, holding beans for a higher price. Most of us have our taxes paid, so we can stay one year more. Two more farmers have quit and gone to town, can't make both ends meet so they say. More are going in the spring, if taxes keep on going up there won't be any farmers left. The farms will be run by city guys who don't know a plow from a buck saw. The prices offered at Caro are as follows: Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.78; oats, 81; rye, \$1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$26.00; No. 1 light mixed, \$25; beans (C. H. P.) \$6.25 per cwt.; potatoes, \$1.80; poultry, hens, 25; springers, 26; geese, 26; ducks, 26; geese, 18; butter, 56; eggs, 50; beef steers, \$5; beef cows, \$5.—K. B. C., Caro, Mich.

SANILAC (Central)—Are having real winter weather, at present, rather cold, with quite a bit of snow in some places and then none on others. There is still some hay being baled and it is selling around \$20 a ton to the farmer. Not much stock moving at this time. Most of the farmers are busy doing chores and getting up some wood. Not much sickness in the farming districts as yet. Stock seems to be healthy.—A. B. The following prices were paid at Sandusky:—Wheat, red, \$2.25; white, \$2.22; oats, 83; rye, \$1.62; barley, \$3; peas, \$2.25; clover seed, \$28 bu.; hay No. 1 light mixed, \$20; buckwheat, \$2.25 cwt.; seed Alsike, \$5.28; timothy seed, \$4.50; beans, \$6.75; butterfat, 60; eggs, 64.

MONTMORENCY—Weather cold with much snow. Farmers who have hay are selling at \$30 per ton. No market close for dressed pork; a fair amount of cattle being wintered and most all in good shape. Fields have been bare most all winter. Most farmers are working in the woods as wages are extremely high here this year.—P. H. The following prices were paid at Atlanta:—Wheat, \$2.40; corn, \$2; oats, \$1.10; hay, No. 1 timothy \$31; No. 1 light mixed, \$30; wheat-oat, 17; potatoes, \$2; onions, \$2.50; hens, 25; turkeys, 45; butter, 50; butterfat, 70; eggs, 70; lambs, 15; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows 6; wool, 60; apples, \$2.

GRAND TRAVERSE—No mail went the latter part of last week so missed sending report. We are having nice weather at present. Farmers are mostly doing chores and putting up wood. Another old resident died here Jan. 10th. Mrs. Edgar Pray. She had lived here 53 years. Not much being sold at present as roads are bad.—C. L. B. The following prices were paid at Williamsburg:—Wheat, \$2.25; corn, \$1.50; oat, 85; rye, \$1.50; hay, \$3.32; potatoes, \$37.5; butter, 50; butterfat, 69; eggs, 55.

JACKSON—The butchers in Jackson are paying 18 and 19 cents for dressed beef but they are still charging 35 and 40 cents for it, the same as last summer when pork brought 24 cents alive before the investigation. Down with investigations! They do no good to anyone only the packers.—B. T. The following prices were paid recently:—Wheat, \$2.30; oats, 83; rye, \$1.65; hay, \$27; rye-straw, \$11; wheat-straw, \$11; oat-straw, \$11; potatoes, \$2; hens, 85; butter, 64; butterfat, 70; eggs, 75; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 8; veal calves, 18; sheeu, 9; lambs, 18; hogs, 12 1-2.

MANISTEE—The farmers are busy doing chores, cutting wood and breaking out roads for it snows the most of the time. Potatoes keep moving a few at a time as the price keeps raising. Some are buying hay but the most of the farmers are feeding straw and the stock shows it. This county will have a lot of thin stock next spring. Lots of horses dying in these parts from different causes. If I were to have a guess it would be too much rye, straw and not enough grain. Another auction sale this week.—C. H. S. The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.40; oats, 90; rye, \$1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, 35; No. 1 light mixed, 32; straw-rye, 10; wheat-oat, 62; beans, pea, \$6.25; red kidney, kidney, \$10.50; potatoes, \$3; hens, 22; butter, 55; butterfat, 65; eggs, 56; hogs, 12; beef steers, 7; beef cows, 5.

MIDLAND—The people are hauling wood and cutting same. The weather is rather cold this week with some snow and wind. The ground is frozen with about two inches of snow in some places. It is also drifted in places. A few beans and corn going to market. Coal is very scarce. Many of the farmers are selling or have rented their farms and have moved to town.—J. H. M. The following prices were paid at Midland:—Wheat, spring, \$3; fall, \$2.36; corn, shelled, \$1.40; ear, 60 dry; oats, 83; rye, \$1.64; hay, baled, per ton \$22.26; straw-rye, \$11@13; beans, \$6.75; potatoes, \$1.75; onions, \$1.75; hens, 17; springers, 20; butter, 60; butterfat, 70; eggs, 60; sheep, live, 8; lambs, live, 10; dressed, 20; hogs, live, 12; dressed, 16@17; veal calves, live, 12; dressed, 20.

MONTCALM—Farmers are hauling ice and farm produce. Soil is getting bare as the high winds have blown the snow in heaps. Farmers are holding potatoes at present because the market is flooded.—G. B. W. The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, \$2.50; corn, 68; oats, 90; rye, \$1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$30; No. 1 light mixed, \$28; straw-rye, \$10; wheat-oat, \$12; beans, pea, \$6.50; red kidney, \$10; potatoes, \$3.50; onion, \$1.50; cabbage, 8; hens, 19; springers, 21; ducks, 22; geese, 24; turkeys, 25; butter, 60; butterfat, 68; eggs, 60; hogs, 19; veal calves, 15.

COOK (Ill.)—A light snow has covered the ground since the last of November. The motor trucks that haul the milk to the Chicago market have been traveling back and forth daily and have not been laid up as in former years. We have had some heavy cold zero weather for a long time. All the ice houses were filled before Christmas with 14-16-18 in. thick ice. Rural school teachers scarce; salaries range from \$80 to \$125 a month. Many empty and scarce feed lots are to be found all over northern Illinois. No hogs are being raised or kept for next year because hogs are cheap and corn is high.—D. F. T. The following prices were paid at Arlington Heights, Ill.:—Wheat, No. 1, \$2.75; corn, \$1.41; oats, 82; rye, \$1.60; hay, \$29; rye, \$15; wheat-oat, \$13 @14; potatoes, \$3.20 100 lbs.; hens, 26; hogs, 12 1-2; veal calves, 18@22.

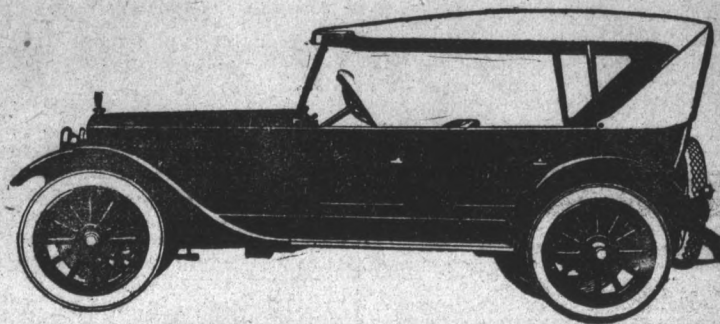
ARENAC (East)—Weather cold and stormy with the mercury down to 22 below. Roads drifted badly. On Jan. 22, E. Spencer, one of our prosperous farmers, had the misfortune to lose his barn by fire. Fire is thought to have been caused by gases while hulling clover. The barn was a new one and full of hay. All stock and tools were saved. No insurance and loss will reach \$2,000. Farm products are just about holding, excepting hay which is very high and scarce. Live stock being sold at low prices. Auction sales are plenty and bringing good prices.—M. B. R. The following prices were paid at Twining:—oats, 80; beans, \$6.50; hens, 20; springers, 20; ducks, 22; geese, 22; turkeys, 25; butterfat, 58; eggs, 63; hogs, 12 1-2.

GRAND TRAVERSE—It is very quiet among the farmers and fruit growers here. Some are cutting wood. A few logs are being hauled to market but the weather has been very bad for business in the country. Farmer are buying quite heavily through the co-operative association. Fertilizer, spray dope, hay feed of all kinds and flour are the principal commodities purchased and quite a saving is realized on almost everything. People quite healthy so far this winter; no flu here.—A. C. The following prices were paid at Traverse City:—Wheat, No. 1, \$2.25; corn, \$1.45; oats, 85; rye, 88; hay, \$35; straw-rye, 17; wheat-oat, 18; beans, \$3.75; red kidney, 11; potatoes, \$2.10; veal calves, 18; apples, \$2.

MIDLAND—The following prices were offered on Jan. 23rd by the Orr Bean & Grain Co., at Midland:—Wheat, fall, \$2.50 shelled, \$3; corn, shelled, \$1.45; oats, 84; rye, \$1.64; buckwheat, cwt., \$2.85; beans, \$6.75; barley, cwt., \$3; peas, cwt., \$4.—O. B. & C. Co., by C.

SHIAWASSEE—The storms of the past week accompanied by high winds have blocked the roads to such an extent that farmers have to turn out and break the track to allow the rural carriers and milkmen to make their regular trips. It is unusually cold here, the thermometer for the past four days showing from six to ten degrees below zero, with prevailing high northwest winds. Loose hay is in lively demand at \$20 at the barn, at stack.—D. H. M. The following prices were paid at Corunna:—Corn, \$1.52; oats, 82; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$21; No. 1 light mixed, \$20; straw-rye, \$10; potatoes, \$2.25; butter, 60; eggs, 70.

THE CAR OF ECONOMY



GRANT SIX

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AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
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BEER SUPPLIES	GUNS	MANURE SP'D'G	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY STK.	SILLO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSET	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	FLOWERS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH.
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CARRIAGE	HAY BAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
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(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

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Rough, colds, bowel troubles, sorehead, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. w. **GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F38 OMAHA, IOWA**

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED

to learn printing business on our plant, nice congenial place to work, home board and room, in this town, one hour from Detroit. Chances to learn this profitable trade, good wages for beginners. Must be over 16, bright, willing and some school. Give full particulars about yourself in first letter. Address: **MR. SLOUM, Rural Publishing Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.**



64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Choice pure-bred, northern raised. Fowls, eggs, incubators at low prices. **America's greatest poultry farm.** 2763 year. Valuable new 108 page book and catalog free. **R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 825 Mankato, Minn.**

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

SEVEN PER CENT HIGHEST LEGAL INTEREST RATE

What is the usual rate of interest on first or second farm mortgages now? I understand it is 7 percent or 8 percent. Am I correct? Can a wife hold a mortgage on property owned jointly by her and her husband? To whom would this mortgage go at her death?—Subscriber, Grand Ledge, Mich.

The usual rates on farm mortgages is different in different parts of the state. However, seven per cent is the highest rate allowed by law for either first or second mortgage. A wife may hold a mortgage upon property owned jointly by herself and husband. In case of her death, it would descend as other personal property, if not disposed of by will. If she has but one child after payment of debts and administration expenses it would be divided one half to her husband and one half to the child. If she leaves more than one child one third would go to the husband and the rest be divided equally among her children.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

MARKET FOR WOOD

Do you know of any reliable wood-fuel company in Detroit or Flint? I have several car loads of wood for sale. It is maple, beech, birch and ash and I don't care to sell it to local dealers for their prices.—**A. M. B. Farmer, W. E. R., Curran, Mich.**

The United Fuel and Supply Co., of Detroit, is considered a reliable concern and it quotes prices as follows:

"While we handle wood, we cannot quote a definite price on the same inasmuch as the market on wood changes almost daily. At the present time we are in the market for beech and maple, seasoned body wood cut in either 16 in. or 4 ft. lengths. We could pay you 12 per cord f. o. b. Detroit of 128 cubic feet for 16 in. wood and 10 per cord of 4 ft. wood, f. o. b. Detroit. We sell also pine or hemlock slabs in four foot lengths but are not in the market for any at the present time.—**United Fuel & Supply Co., Detroit Mich.**

CUTTING DOWN SHADE TREES

I have a row of large trees standing just outside my fence in the road and they are a great damage to my land for about 30 feet inside the fence. I intend to cut them down this winter but some say I have no right to cut them so am writing for your advice.—**H. M. W., Annville, Mich.**

Sec. 4467, C. L., 1915, provides that all shade trees that are now not less than 23 feet nor more than 25 feet from the center of the highway shall remain if they are 60 feet apart and shall not be injured or destroyed, without consent of the highway commissioner. However,

the law also provides that they may be removed with the consent of the commissioner and the owner of the land. If you desired to remove any that were separated more than 60 feet apart it would be better to obtain the consent of the commissioner; and to not injure them if he refuses to give his consent.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

CENSUS REPORT

Is there any way I can make my census report direct to headquarters as I do not care to give it to the enumerator for this district as he is a man who cannot be trusted to keep the information confidential?

There should be no reason for hesitancy in giving this information to the enumerator, as all such reports will be regarded as strictly confidential. The enumerators are under obligation to observe the strictest secrecy, and are subject to heavy fine if they do not do so. None of this information will be communicated to any tax assessor. It would be impossible to have individual returns made to this office on account of the complications which would arise in the office work of handling so many separate reports.—**W. M. Stewart, Assistant Director, Bureau of Census.**

RATIONS FOR DAIRY COWS

Will you please balance a ration for my dairy cows? I have Timothy hay, corn stalks and silage, oats and peas mixed.—**A. W.**

I am substituting the following ration: Feed per cow per day: 35 lbs. ensilage, 5 lbs. timothy hay, 10 lbs. corn stalks or all the cows will eat up clean.

Feed one pound of the following grain mixture to every 3.5 lbs. of milk produced: 800 lbs. oats and peas mixed, ground, 100 lbs. corn meal, 200 lbs. cotton seed meal or oil meal.

Not knowing the proportional amount of peas in the oats and pea mixture it is difficult to figure a ration very close. However, I have assumed that 50% of the oat and pea mixture was peas. It is impossible to balance the ration without adding some highly protein feed. This I have done by adding 200 lbs. of cotton seed meal to the mixture.—**F. T. Riddell, Assistant in Dairying, M. A. C.**

MARKET FOR MUSKRATS

I am enclosing \$2 for renewal. I heartily commend your attitude on the question of free speech. I wonder if you could furnish me with the names of two firms who handle (buy) muskrat carcasses as a food product.—Subscriber, Hastings, Mich.

We are advised that Wm. L. Benjamin, of 471 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, buys muskrat for food purposes.—**Editor.**



SENSE AND NONSENSE



Clever Miss

"Mr. Grabcohn spent thousands of dollars on his daughter's education. She attended some of the most expensive schools in America and Europe. She was taught to sing, to paint, to play various instruments, and to speak three or four languages?"

"Fine."

"But let me tell you how shamelessly she repaid her father's tender care. She came back home and married his chauffeur."

"Splendid! A girl possessing her wealth and with her accomplishments might have married a broken-down duke."

Why He Was Content to Go

An uncanny prediction is reported by an Iowa paper. "Shortly before the end came," runs the obituary, "he folded his hands and said that everything was going higher, and quietly and peacefully he fell asleep."

As a Warning to the Living

A man died owing a Missouri editor six years' unpaid subscription to the paper. The editor did not send any flowers. He attended the funeral and placed a plam-leaf fan and a block of ice on the casket.

Applied Hydraulics

Mixie—"A friend of mine fell asleep in the bathtub with the water running."

Trixie—"Did the tub overflow?"

Mixie—"Nope, luckily he sleeps with his mouth open."

There was a Reason

"I know a man that has been married thirty years and he spends all his evenings at home."

"That's what I call love."

"Oh, no, it's paralysis."

The Easier Replaced

Mrs. A—"I am going to get a divorce."

Mrs. B—"Can't you get along with your husband?"

Mrs. A—"Yes, but the cook can't."

Applied Anatomy

"The human anatomy is a wonderful bit of mechanism," observed the Sage.

"Yes," agreed the Fool. "aPt a man on the back and you'll make his head swell."

Charity Begins at Home

Charity Collector—"Have you any particular use for your old clothes?" Citizen—"Sure. I'm wearing them."

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

100-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, \$6,200 WITH 3 horses and 5 head of stock, binder, manure spreader, harrows, gas engine, saw outfit, full list tools. Short distance RR town, stores, churches, high school, etc. 45 acres black loamy fields, balance wire-fenced pasture for 30 head, estimated 100 cords wood; fruit, 9-room house, barn, corn crib, tool, poultry houses. Owner to retire for quick sale makes price \$6,200, for everything, easy terms. Details page 82 Strout's Catalog. Farm Bargain 23 states; copy free. **E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BELT LANDS. Old grass covered, cut over clay soils, from heavy, light to medium. Easily cleared. Where clover seed reproduces thirty to fifty fold. Settlers (English speaking) are rapidly becoming prosperous growing clover seed, beef, mutton and marketing dairy products. **NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION.** 10,000 acres in any size tracts from 80 acres up, \$10 to \$15 an acre. 10 per cent down, interest 6 per cent. Settler has option to meet a small stipulated yearly cash payment, or merely apply the product of one peck of clover seed yearly for every forty purebred—**UNTIL THE LAND IS PAID FOR.** Entire forty or eighty often paid for out of the product of one bushel of clover seed. Will advance to settlers for 5 years, interest 6 per cent on live stock, the first payment made upon land purchased. Will show land after April 1st. **JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.**

160-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 125 ACRE clear, the rest in pasture. Good location, one mile from town on gravel road. Good buildings, flowing well, good fence, fine clay loam, 3-4 mile from school. **L. F. LENTNER, R2, Turner, Mich.**

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

I HAVE 880 ACRES OF LAND IN MISSAU- kee county for sale. Good stock ranch or mixed farming. **THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.**

FOR SALE—160 ACRE GRAIN AND STOCK farm, \$15,000. 110 acres plowland, rest pasture and woods. 8 room, good house, large barn and other outbuildings, cement block double wall silo, 12x36. Clay loam, well fenced, high state of cultivation. Owner sick. Far particulars write, **LEONOLD WALDOW, Dowagiac, Mich.**

FOR SALE—FARM OF 70 ACRES FOUR miles from Flushing. Frame house and barn, new granary. Good well. For price and terms write owner, **MRS. K. E. MOORE, St. Johns, Mich.**

200 ACRE FARM AT A BARGAIN IF TAK- en soon. 12 room house, large barn, cement silo, rock well, windmill. Good fence; one hundred acres improved, balance pasture. Clay loam, seven miles from Cass City, one mile from railroad, four miles from Greenleaf, **ROBERT FUESTER, Cass City, Mich.**

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MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—THREE UNIT HINMAN MILK- ing machine, extra pail, for 20 cows, pulleys, shaft, rods, tubing, all fittings in "A1" condition. Most of milking herd sold. Address, **HOWARD EVANS, Eau Claire, Mich.**

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POSITION WANTED—MARCH 1ST, FARM manager, 30 years old, married, small family. Agricultural education with general farming and pure bred dairy cattle. Experienced both short and long time A. R. O. work. References. Address Box C, care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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Review of World Feed Situation

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

(From his address to Breeders convened at East Lansing January 14)

Continued from last week

I REMEMBER, in 1919, I sold a Holstein breeder in Ohio, dairy feed at \$1.50 per hundred, and he wrote me that he was selling his milk for \$1.50 a hundred and that for every bag of feed he bought of us, he got \$6 worth of milk, which left him \$4.50 to pay for his roughage, expenses and profit. One hundred per cent of dairy feed will not always make 400 per cent of milk. It depends on the kind of feed used, how good the roughage is, and also, the cow has something to say about it. A good grain ration, however, will make four times its weight in milk and the average ration will make three and one half times its weight in milk, i. e., average Holstein milk, which is apparently the kind that everybody wants.

The price of milk is always lower in remote districts than it is around large cities. It is rarely that condensaries, butter and cheese factories can pay as much for milk as the city consumer. I believe the wholesale price of milk in the Detroit market today is around \$4 and I also believe that you can take this \$4 and buy more than 100 pounds of a mixed dairy ration all ready to use. By "mixed dairy ration," I mean a mixture of protein feeds and farm grains say about 70 per cent of dairy feed at \$82 and 30 per cent corn and oats at \$50. The cost of the resulting mixture would be about \$72 per ton, or \$3.60 per hundred. I believe if you will look back about five or six years and see what you were paying for this kind of a mixture, and the price you are getting for your milk, that your milk prices are not out of line with the price of the feed. Now, if you grow this corn and oats, there is certainly a profit in growing it, and selling it to your dairy at \$50 a ton, but if you don't grow it, some other farmer is making this profit.

You are also selling your farm roughage to the dairy at pretty fair prices. Ensilage has no market value, but you do know what it costs to produce it, and you know also, if you didn't grow ensilage, an acre of land would produce a certain percentage of profit in growing something else, and you are entitled to just as much profit off that acre of land growing one thing as another. The same is true of hay, which, while it has a market price, doesn't mean that all the farm hay could ever be sold. It has to be used where it is grown, or it has no particular value.

I am not trying to get into a discussion of how much profit there is in making milk. Some times there is some and some times there is none. It all depends on whether a man has good cows and is a good manager, or has poor cows and is a poor manager, and some times there are other things which unfortunately keep him from making a living profit but I do believe the farmer is getting a pretty square deal in selling his milk at the present time, for unfortunately some of the feed is low priced, like corn and oats.

We have a pretty fair corn crop this year, but I don't think it is a bumper crop. We must not forget that when the government says we have grown 2,900,000,000 bushels of corn, that about 700,000,000 of this is not corn grain, but will go into the silos in the shape of ensilage, and ensilage is, of course, a roughage or hay substitute.

It looks like we are growing less corn and more ensilage every year, which is a good thing. We were so short of corn last year that it was hardly obtainable, and we had to eat up nearly all our oats and barley last summer to get along.

You are, of course, always interested in what prices are going to do. It is a large order for any one to make a prediction. A feed manufacturer has to be right on the question of prices most of the time, or the sheriff and the poorhouse would be waiting for him. There is nothing in the world handled so cheaply or on so small margin of profit as grain and feed. Once in a lifetime, like the last war period, prices keep on going up most of the time and it was very difficult for the sane man

who dealt in these commodities to lose money, but year in and year out, there are just as many downs as there are ups, and there is no business I know of in which you can work for eleven months, and lose everything you have made in the twelfth month, other than that of feed manufacturing. The daily fluctuations in feeds are 2 per cent and 3 per cent and this is more than the average profit that is made in handling them.

We are not of the opinion that any commodities are going down for a long time to come. They will go down some time, but it is not desirable that they should go down now, because if prices go down, we will have to cut everybody's wages, and there will be a great deal of distress, while the readjustment is being made. If this happens gradually, it will not be so serious. Royal Meeker, of the United States Bureau of Census, says that prices will not go down, and as he is a statistician and a student, his judgment is worthy of some respect. Some of our government officials, mostly lawyers, have predicted right along that prices would go down, and as they are not practical men, there is no reason to pay any attention to their guessing, as that is all it is. It is quite possible that prices may even go higher before the winter is over. In the first place, bran is almost sure to go higher, as we have a short wheat crop, especially in the northwest. Good wheat is selling at over \$3.40 a bushel or over \$110 a ton in Minneapolis. Bran is selling at nearly \$10 a ton under the price of cornmeal. In the past, bran has usually sold at anywhere between 60 and 80 per cent of the price of wheat.

There will not be any more cottonseed meal produced. Our western linseed is about all crushed up, and for the rest of the winter, we will have to draw our linseed meal from the east. Freight rates are going to advance some more, of course, because, while everything else is doubled since the war, freight rates have only come up 50 per cent, and it is to be expected that they will also double. Taxes keep on increasing, and they generally fall on the necessities of life chiefly, so it is a very safe estimate that prices will be higher before they are lower.

The best time to buy dairy feed is usually in the early summer. Nine years out of ten, a man makes good interest by doing it.

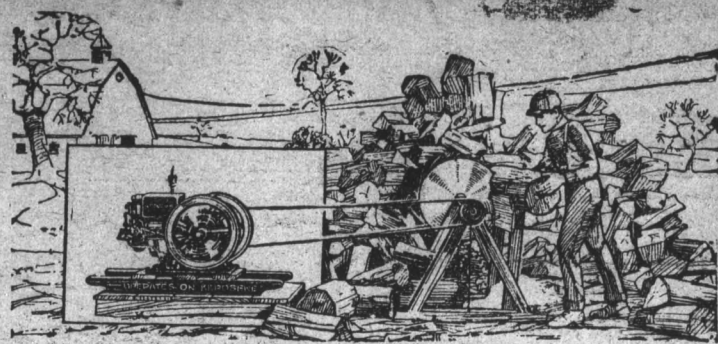
(At the close of the Holstein meeting, Mr. Chapin offered substantial help to the association in the form of a check for \$500.00. The money goes to promote the proposed organization of the Holstein industry of Michigan, as outlined by President D. D. Aitken.)

LICE ON HOGS ARE COSTLY

LICE ON hogs are extremely expensive. The fact was proved in experiments recently concluded by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It was shown that lousy hogs not only consume more food and make less meat, but that they are uneasy or restless, a condition that doubtless lessens the pork-producing abilities of the animals. When not eating, the lice-ridden swine spent most of their time rubbing themselves or running around. If strangers came near they were noticeably excited. This did not hold true of the hogs free from lice.

But the lice-ridden hogs can not make up for the blood sucked by their parasites. For instance, at the beginning of one experiment, 15 hogs with lice weighed a total of 1,167 pounds, and 15 hogs without lice weighed 1,025 pounds. At the end of the experiment the lousy hogs weighed 2,872 pounds and the clean hogs weighed 3,150 pounds, although the total feed consumed by the clean hogs weighed only 203 pounds more than that eaten by the animals with lice.

The Department of Agriculture will be glad to supply farmers with publications that tell how to free their hogs of lice.



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Six
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farm engine value.

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power made a secure place for itself on the good farmer's farm. Made itself the indispensable worker at a dozen or a score of small jobs we need not name here. You know them too well. They are a part of the routine of your life.

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Feb. 21, Duroc. Linehan, Plaff and Robt. Reynolds, Swanton, Ohio.
Feb. 26, Poland Chinas. William Cox, Williamston, Mich.
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He has more Grand Champion Blood in his veins than any other boar in Michigan. I have 15 choice Gilts bred to him for March and April farrow.

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WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y, 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

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Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 200" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.

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FOR SALE Shetland Pony, born May 25, 1919. Also bred mare, 2 years old.

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The most complete descriptive Catalog we have yet published; its instruction will help you. Thirteen Heavy Breeds. Three Special Egg Breeds.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. BRED FROM great layers.

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FEB. 26, 1920

20—HEAD—20

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

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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.

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