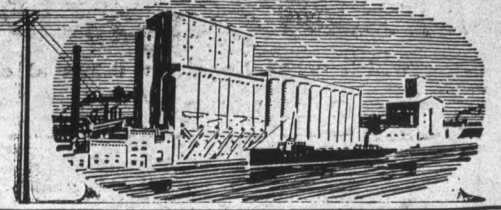


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



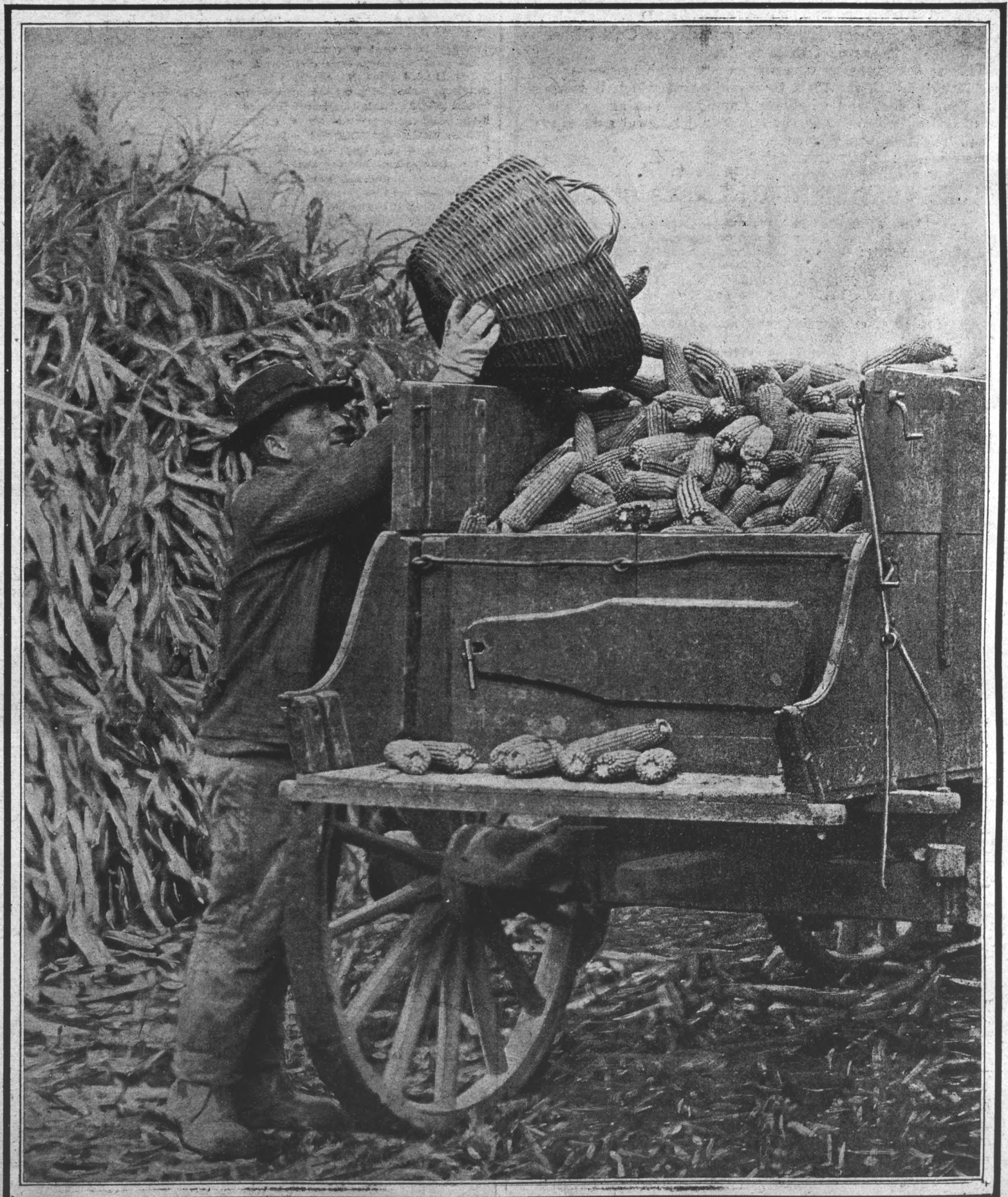
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 10

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



Gathering Michigan's Greatest Crop



# \$250 IN GOLD

For Friends of The Business Farmer to be distributed in the

## THIRD GOLD CONTEST

Which opens November 6th, and closes December 31st, 1920

Send Your Name In Today

So successful have the first two Gold Contests been that we will start a Third immediately and the purse of \$250 in Gold offered is the largest yet distributed to friends of the Business Farmer.

The prizes will be distributed January first, 1921, as follows:

FIRST PRIZE: \$150 IN GOLD

SECOND PRIZE: \$50 IN GOLD

THIRD PRIZE: \$25 IN GOLD

FOURTH PRIZE: \$10 IN GOLD

Also three Consolation prizes of \$5 Gold Pieces to the next three in line.

This makes an array of prize money which anyone will agree is well worth the little time and effort which it takes to let your friends and neighbors know that you are in the contest and offer to send in their new and renewal subscriptions to The Business Farmer.

### WOMAN WON \$100 IN OUR SECOND CONTEST WHICH CLOSED OCT. 30

Apparently Mrs. John Elofson of LeRoy, Mich., is the winner of the \$100 Gold First Prize in the contest which closed October 30th, (just as this issue is going to press.) Mrs. Elofson could give the contest only her spare moments, so what she did in the Second Contest anyone can do in the Third; the only advantage will be that the farmers are not so busy in the fields now as they were in September and October, and the first prize winner in the Third Contest will win \$150 in gold! Other winners in the Second Contest are announced on page 15 of this issue.

Evidently J. E. Yagr, of Caro, found little trouble in getting more subscriptions to THE BUSINESS FARMER, because in the Second Contest he again won second position, a gold prize of \$50, which makes \$75 in all he has won in the two contests. E. J. Kramer, of Fowler, carried off third prize; Victor Werth, Alpena, won fourth prize; Miss Della M. Hart, Rosebush, fifth prize; James Southerby, Otter Lake, sixth prize, and Ray Pope, Jonesville won seventh place.

It was a friendly contest all the way through, with each contestant doing just enough each week to make it exciting. The

warm, busy fall made it hard to show big totals, but the workers were pretty evenly tied until the last two weeks of the contest, when Yager lost first place and Kramer threatened to hold it. A woman's way won out, and at this writing it appears that Mrs. Elofson will be receiving the congratulations of her friends before this paper reaches your hands.

These contests are conducted simply to make a game of the work which our readers have continually done for the BUSINESS FARMER since it was established. We have never yet had to employ professional subscription agents or street-fair fakirs to get subscriptions and we never want to. These contests give our friends an incentive to do the paper a good turn and we find that when a contestant is entered, his or her friends and relatives quickly come in and help them win the prize money. All we want is new friends' names on our mailing list, therefore we offer a full point for a 25c Trial Subscription, because we know after you have introduced THE BUSINESS FARMER into a farm home, its merit alone will keep them subscribing at our regular subscription rates.

### These Simple Rules Cover the Third Contest

1.—The contestant or some member of his or her family must be a subscriber to The Michigan Business Farmer.

2.—No professional canvasser or anyone employed directly or indirectly by this company can be a contestant.

3.—Cash in money order, check or draft must accompany each list.

4.—Subscriptions to count must be paid and post-marked not later than December 31st, 1920.

Prizes will be distributed to those having the largest number of points which will be determined as follows:

Each 25c Trial 6-months new subscription counts One (1).

Each \$1 Renewal 1-year Subscription counts One (1).

Each \$1 NEW 1-year subscription counts Two (2).

Each \$2 Renewal 3-year sub-

scription counts Two (2).

Each \$3 Renewal 5-year Subscription counts Two (2).

This is the easiest contest to win in we have ever conducted because it comes at just the right time of year; there is no reason in the world why any man, woman, boy or girl, who starts into this Third Contest cannot carry off the First Prize of \$150 in gold if they will apply themselves to the work more or less of their time from now until Christmas.

THE BIG THING IS TO SEND IN THE COUPON BELOW TODAY. Then we can send you everything necessary to start you on your way to winning. Let everybody know you are in to win a prize in the Business Farmer contest and you'll be surprised how they will help you!

Third Gold Contest Manager,  
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Enter my name in the Third Gold Contest for \$250, which closes at midnight, December 31st, 1920. It is not to cost me a penny and I am to have as good a chance as anyone to win the prize money.

Send me order blanks, samples, etc. I'll try to win.

Name ..... R.F.D. No. ....

P. O. .... State .....

## How They Set Prices of the Farmers' Grain

THE OTHER day in Chicago, the Rosenbaum Grain Co., issued an order to its broker to sell 1,000 bushels of wheat. A clerk transcribing the order made a mistake and caused it to read 1,000,000. Pandemonium broke loose in the Board of Trade and everyone, following Rosenbaum's example began to sell. The next day farmers who were obliged to take wheat to market found that the price had dropped off several cents a bushel, and though they did not know it, the fault all lay with the fool clerk who made the error. We wonder how much it cost the farmers in the aggregate who had to sell wheat the next day.

But the case cited is one of many showing the wonderful efficiency of Board of Trade methods. Others are described as follows in a recent issue of *Rosenbaum's Review*.

"During the war," says the writer, who knows the Chicago Board of Trade from the inside, "a man who had sold short some 10,000 bushels of wheat was talking with a couple of cronies one day, and offered to bet that he could put the market price of wheat down two cents. They took the bet. The man had been a reporter on a Chicago paper, but had changed his job some time before this happened. He went to a telephone booth, called up a member of a certain firm of brokers and said:

"This is So-and-So of the—," naming the paper with which he had been connected. 'We have an unconfirmed report that the Kaiser has committed suicide,' he went on very seriously. 'Have you received any information about it?'

"'Good lord, no!' the broker exclaimed. 'Gash man, you don't mean it!'

"The practical joker hung up the phone and waited to see what happened. It surprised him as much as it did anybody. The brokerage firm held a consultation and decided to get in on the news. The idea was that the suicide of the Kaiser would mean the end of the war and that prices would go down. They jumped into the market, began selling, and inside of a few minutes wheat dropped 12 cents a bushel. The man who had sprung the joke bought quickly, because he knew it was a fake. He made three cents a bushel on his lot. If he had held it five minutes longer he would have quadrupled his winnings.

"Several years ago, prolonged drought and hot winds over the Corn Belt stirred up a crop of unusual proportions. For several days prices went up, up, up—until it began to get monotonous. Dispatches from all directions stated that unless rain came the damage to the growing crop would be irretrievable.

"But somebody happened to telephone to a friend over in the Field building just at that time, and the friend happened to mention casually that it was raining over there. The man at the 'phone repeated this bit of news to somebody else, and, presto! it was reported in Board of Trade circles that it was raining somewhere.

"Thereupon, bedlam broke loose in the corn pit! Panting brokers fought with each other in a wild stampede to sell corn. Traders in the other rings stopped business in amazement. Prices of corn dropped several cents a bushel before the tempest in the pit subsided. And all this happened simply because somebody had seen a little 'steam shower' from a standpipe on the Field building and called it rain!

"Years ago the market was sent sky-rocketing by a clever fake, apparently perpetrated by a farmer out in Iowa, but later said to have been concocted by a famous figure on the Board of Trade. The Iowa farmer sent in a story about how the wheat crop was being damaged by bugs of a greenish hue which had appeared in great numbers. He added to the impressive effect of his tale by stating that the bugs worked at night. The story got into the papers, and caused an uneasy feeling among traders. This was aggravated when tangible evidence of the new pest began to appear in the shape of paper boxes sent from widely scattered parts of the wheat belt and filled with the mysterious bugs. Several Board of Trade houses received some of these boxes of specimens; and the market, anticipating a damaged and reduced crop, sent wheat prices soaring, while pandemonium reigned.

"Then the man who had concocted the fake, and who had cleaned up a pile of money on it, decided to play it both ways. He went short on the market and proceeded to undo the effects of the green bug story. He had reports wired in to the effect that the mysterious visitors were the least harmful of all known insects. I guess they were too, for they were nothing but old-fashioned 'lightning bugs.' But they had fooled a lot of people out of a lot of money."

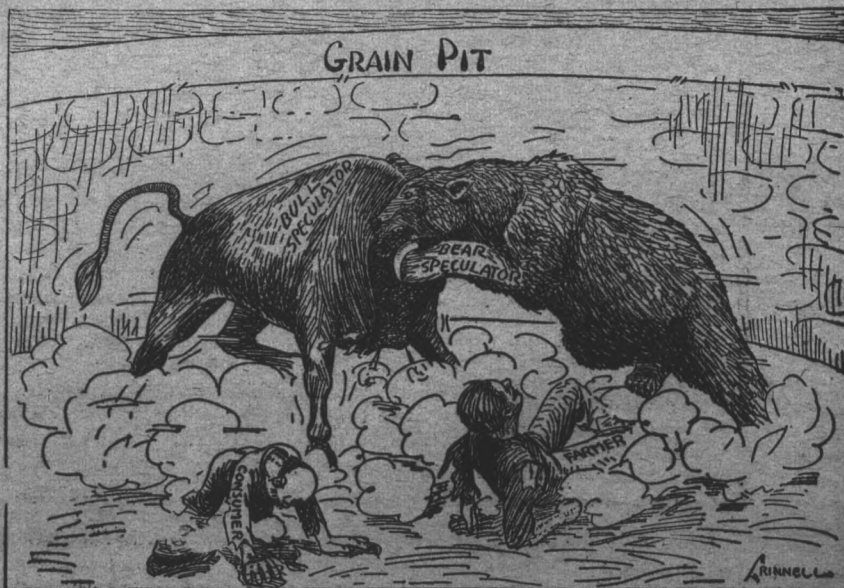
### BUYING POWER OF EUROPE IS LARGE FACTOR IN WORLD CEREAL SITUATION

AN ANALYSIS of the world situation in regard to supply and demand of cereals was made public by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture recently.

Data gathered by the department seem to indicate a supply of wheat and rye to meet the probable European demand unless the buying power of Central Europe becomes much stronger than it is now. Allowance has been made in all cases for normal home consumption, seed and carry-over. Other cereals will meet European demands even on the pre-war consumption basis.

In estimating the world's needs and supply of breadstuffs, however, all cereals must be considered, since all in a degree are interchangeable both in production and use. Wheat and rye are used principally in the making of bread; rice and millet serve the same place in the diet. Bread eaters include most of the people of Europe and the Western Hemisphere and a portion of the people in the other continents. Oats,

(Continued on page 23)



At the Mercy of the Speculators



# Detroit Milk Price to Remain Unchanged

*Commission Rejects Plea of Distributors that Price be Lowered During November*

**I**N SPITE of the united opposition of the milk distributors who sought a lower retail milk price for the month of November, the Milk Commission ordered that both the buying and selling prices of milk should continue the same for November as October. This means \$3.80 per hundred or about 8 cents a quart to the farmer and 16 cents per quart to the consumer.

Pres. N. P. Hull admirably presented the case for the farmers stating that the milk producers could not stand a further cut in prices. He pleaded with the Commission to give the farmers a living price for their product, citing the fact that too many farm women and children are obliged to work long hours in the field, largely because the farmer cannot afford to compete in the labor market for high priced labor. Sec'y Reed told how during the past few days he had seen many farm women toiling in the fields, cutting and husking corn, pulling sugar beets, etc.

Among a number of ladies present was a welfare worker in the slums of Detroit, who made a plea for lower milk prices. She told how the poor children of Detroit were suffering from malnutrition, because of the inability of their parents to buy them sufficient milk. She said that when urging mothers to buy more milk for their children, the usual response she got was a shrug of the shoulders, and "no can afford." "I don't care how you do it," she said to the commission, "but please, gentlemen, make the price of milk cheaper so the poor of the city can buy it."

This statement aroused the honest indignation of Farmer Lockwood who lives out Washington way. He arose to his feet and in a dramatic fashion disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the farmers for the high cost of milk. "Send your poor of the city out to the farm," he said, "and we'll feed them. There's no need for any child in Detroit to suffer for want of milk when there are thousands of acres just outside this great city that are waiting to be tilled. Let your working people of the city come to the farms and help produce this milk and their children won't be suffering for want of it."

The distributing companies were represented in force. Nearly all submitted figures showing that either their profits had been very small or else they had lost money during the past two or three months. All testified that the consumption of milk had dropped off the past thirty days. All testified that unemployment was one of the reasons, although some admitted that it was the advent of cooler weather. Nearly all were satisfied that a lower price would at least prevent a further decrease in sales, if not result in an increase. The Highland Park creamery reported a loss of \$5,200 during the month of Sept., when milk was \$4.10. The John Schlaff Creamery reported that it had earned only \$116 net on a capitalization of \$500,000 during the three months of July, August and September. Other companies reported losses in proportion.

W. J. Kennedy of the Detroit Creamery Company, who was expected to make a lengthy statement concerning the milk situation, surprised everyone by confining his remarks to a few brief sentences. He said, "We feel that with the price of everything coming down we cannot

## Sound Advice to Dairymen

**E**VERY dairy state is confronted with the problem of restricted markets and lower prices. What to do to keep down the losses and save the industry is a question. The following sound advice was given to the dairymen of the state of Washington by Mr. Homer Detrick, secretary of the United Dairy Ass'n of that state.

"Are you going to try and sell your cows for beef, or are you going to try and winter them through on what home grown feeds you have? The best dairy cows in the state on public auction today would not bring you over an average of \$75.00, while you have paid an average of \$150.00 or more for the better grades.

### The Sensible Thing To Do

"As a rule the time to go into a business or stay in a business if you can possibly weather the storm, is when things are at their worst. I make the following suggestions:

"First. Churn your own butter.

"Second. Drink and use your own milk and buttermilk.

"Third. Kill and cure your own meat.

"Fourth. Eat eggs rather than buy meat from the butcher.

"Fifth. Protect your own interests by consuming and feeding your own products.

"Sixth. Cooperate one with another in your marketing problems, —not only to the extent of what you have to sell, but those most essential products which you must buy.

consistently hold up the price of milk. It is true that there is a surplus of labor in this city and that wages are going down, but we cannot

cut the wages of our employes until the cost of living comes down."

The attitude of the Detroit distributors is this: The distributors

## Live Stock Exchanges Try Again

By H. H. MACK.

**A** BRAND new campaign, for the stabilization of live stock markets has been launched by the National Live Stock Exchange and its various member exchanges, the country over. If this were the first undertaking of this nature ever started by these organizations the outside public would be inclined to expect something might come from it. Is it not a remarkable coincidence that the various farmers' organizations throughout the whole country are striving for exactly the end that the live stock exchanges claim to be working for and still these two tremendous forces, in connection with the production and distribution of meats, continue to work at cross purposes? The livestock exchanges are working to bring about stabilization of markets and the Illinois Agricultural society is paying Prof. H. W. Mumford \$15,000 per year to help about the very same thing. If the members of the two great associations mentioned above could come together on some common ground; if they would, for the time being, banish their prejudices and innate selfishness they could without question, solve this difficult problem in a comparatively short time.

It is hard for the lay mind to understand why conditions outlined above should exist but to those whom have studied the work of livestock exchanges closely for the last ten years, the reason for lack of results in connection with some of their operations is not far to seek; the malady from the livestock exchanges are suffering is organic rather than functional. That these organizations have accomplished very much along some lines must be conceded but that they should ever be able to establish an even and uniform flow of livestock, into the leading markets of the country, is not within the range of human possibilities.

Frequently, in the past, the livestock exchanges of the country have started a campaign of reform along certain lines; the officers of the various bodies, have done their level best

to bring about certain results and everything has moved off smoothly, until some of the associational activities have run counter to the interests of certain wealthy and very influential members of the exchange. A halt was called, immediately and from that time on, nothing more was heard of this branch of the work. The membership of the livestock exchanges, at the different markets or the country, is made up of commission salesmen, pork packers, killers of livestock on a large scale and stock yard officials.

In view of the above facts it should not be hard to understand why it is difficult to accomplish anything in the way of market stabilization, through the agency of these organizations. It is perfectly natural that commission salesmen and yard superintendents should desire to equalize live stock receipts so that gluts would become things of the past; but for a packer buyer of cattle sheep and hogs, to forego the opportunity to save money which buying on a market that is struggling with an over-supply affords is quite another matter. In the opinion of the writer, not only will the big slaughters of livestock decline to favor the adoption of measures that will tend to prevent gluts but they will, in a quiet way, do everything in their power to get an overload into the market at frequent intervals.

The big packers are noted for the splendid effectiveness of their business methods; they evidently proceed upon the assumption that "well bought is half sold" and the methods which are followed by them in their buying operations do not always square with the golden rule. They are, however, just as clever at smoothing things over as they are at buying and they pay press agents high salaries to apply soothing lotions to the raw sores made by the practice of unscrupulous methods. When the packer members of livestock exchanges of this country take an active part in helping to bring about the stabilization of livestock markets, it may be safely inferred that the millennium is near at hand.

know,—in fact some of them have admitted,—that the present system of milk distribution is wasteful and expensive, yet they are not willing to take voluntary steps to correct this system because it would mean the elimination of some. Neither are they willing to accept a less spread than they are now getting between what they pay the farmers and what they receive from the consumer. They are willing, however, that the consumer shall have cheaper milk provided the farmer can be made to bear the entire burden of lower prices. They are willing that the consumer should have cheaper milk, not because they have any particular compassion for the consumer, but because they believe in keeping the consumer good-natured and making him think that they are a bulwark of protection between him and the grasping farmer. By posing as the friends of the consumer, the distributing companies are able to keep on the good side of the newspapers and the other powers that be in the city of Detroit, thus being in a position to thwart any move on the part of the consuming public to reform the milk business.

The claim of the distributors that reducing the price of milk one cent a quart, or the milk bill of a family \$3.65 per year, will encourage people to buy one quart where they would otherwise buy a pint, or two quarts where they would only buy one quart at 16 cents is so ridiculous as to be amusing. We would like to visit the home of a family in Detroit which is so poor that it cannot afford to pay 16 instead of 15 cents a quart for milk. We would like to know how much money such desperately poor people spend for coffee, cigars, liquor, candy and the movies.

Mrs. Edward J. Jeffries, wife of Judge Jeffries, and representing the Detroit Federation of Labor on the Milk Commission, said:

"I am very sure that the Detroit Federation of Labor does not want the women and children of the farm working like men in the fields. If there is one thing that the Detroit Federation of Labor stands for it is the dignity of labor. We believe that women's place is in the home and not in the fields or factory. We want the farmers to have all that their produce is worth so that they may take care of their families in the way they ought to be cared for. The Detroit Federation of Labor knows that it is not the fault of the farmer that the cost of milk is high in Detroit. We know that is the profiteering in the distribution of milk that is to blame. Some of these gentlemen have told us that they are operating their plants at a loss. I am surprised, indeed, that a concern with a quarter of a million dollars capitalization should continue to operate at a loss of thousands of dollars per month where there are so many good bonds upon the market which will yield them from four to seven per cent on their money."

To this remark, Chairman Drake of the Commission rejoined: "You must remember that this Commission has not taken the word of the distributors as to what it costs them to distribute milk. We had expert accountants go over their books and gain of profit was not too great."

"If that be true," returned Mrs. Jeffries, "you would better reform your system of distributing."



# Making the Farm Home Warm and Comfortable

Modern Heating Systems Rob Winter of Its Discomforts and Add to the Contentment of the Farm Folks

**T**HE FARMERS in this section are very much interested in modern improvements such as tractors, water systems, lighting plants and bath and toilets. It would be very interesting to get some information on them through your paper.—S. G., Hanover, Michigan, R. 1.

**"H**OW ARE you going to keep them down on the farm?" This popular song puts a problem which just now is receiving the serious attention of many economists—the shortage of farm labor. This shortage is partly responsible for the general high cost of living, and food prices will continue to be high until the situation is relieved.

The opportunity for increased pay in the city is undoubtedly one of the causes for the boys leaving the soil; but when they find the cost of living in town also is proportionately higher, why don't they go back to the country? One of the reasons is because there are more comforts and conveniences in the city, the economists say. Men don't like to rise with the sun and go to bed when the chickens roost. They don't like long hours of back-breaking, monotonous labor in summer, and being snow bound in a house throughout

the winter, with the cold searing each crack and cranny. As Whittier puts it:

"Within our beds awhile we heard

The wind that 'round the gables roared.

With now and then a ruder shock,

Which made our very beds rock.

We heard the loosened clapboards tost.

The board-nails snapping in the frost; And on us thru the unplastered wall, Felt the light, sifted snowflakes fall."

While the profits derived from a modern farm are not so great compared with those from city enterprises, many of the boys and girls can be brought back to the farm or kept on the farm by making the farm home a comfortable place, in which to live the year around. The pipeless furnace manufacturers are supplying to the farm home one of the prime requisites to comfort that it used to lack—heat. And the things that will keep boys on the farm and bring the erstwhile farmers back are heat, light and power. It is a question which of that wonderful trinity has proved to be the greatest blessing to the farmer and his family.

Electric light has supplanted the oil lamp, eliminating the danger of fire from this source; but electric light has also done more. It has lengthened the farmer's day, making the evenings pleasant for him and his family circle.

Power machinery enables the farmer, despite shortage of men as confronts him today, to



Outside the winter winds may blow, but inside the furnace-heated farm home of Lester A. Newark of Mulliken, all is comfort.

cultivate the soil and perform the chores. There is power for sowing, cultivating, harvesting, transporting, pumping, wood cutting, washing, churning and countless other purposes.

The advance in matters of heating the farm home has kept pace with the strides made in other directions. In pioneer days, the old fireplace in the living room with its big back-log, "beat back the front line." The rest of the house was unheated. Later, stoves came into use, but because of the drudgery connected with them, they were used in only a few rooms. The confinement of the farmer's family to these rooms was responsible for discomfort and poor health.

The pipeless furnace is now changing all this, bringing comfort and convenience to the farm. It heats old or new houses of three to eighteen rooms through one register, by the natural circulation of warm air. The basement is kept cool for storing perishable food products, all the warmth being sent up into the building evenly and economically.

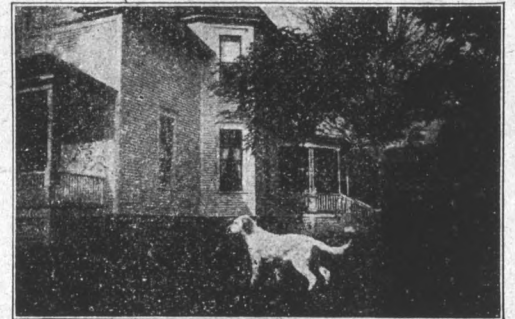
Thousands of pipeless and other makes of furnaces, supplying hot air, steam and hot water have been installed in Michigan farm homes. Yet the number of farm homes in all states which do not know the comforts of furnace heat far

exceed those that do. As farming becomes more profitable and the farmer's family comes more into contact with the comforts of city life it is natural that the installation of modern furnaces will become more widespread.

Modern methods are appreciated by women as much as by men.

Best of all, the modern improvements offers a saving in money, time, labor and health. It is encouraging to think of the number of proven utilities that are going into the rural homes; pleasant to learn of the improvement in living conditions. Heat, light and power are holding thousands of our young men and women on the farms, and in time will restore the occupational balance.

*Editor's Note: Upon the request of several subscribers future articles will be published showing the advantages, cost, etc., of modern farm home improvements. To lend interest and value to the discussion of this subject we would like to have our readers who have installed these modern improvements to write us their experience with them.—Editor.*



Home of L. H. Snoble, Ionia, Mich., another business farmer, who keeps the folks contented by furnace heating the big farm home.



Chas. Becker of Saginaw county shows that he is a progressive farmer by reading The Business Farmer and heating his home with a modern furnace.

## Why Wash-Day Has No Terrors for Farm Women of Chatfield, Minn.

When Dad Brings in the Milk to Co-operative Creamery, He also Brings the Clothes to the Co-operative Laundry

By MILON GRINNELL

**A** COMMUNITY laundry! Visions of pictures you have seen that were taken in foreign lands showing groups of native women standing in a river doing the family washing appear before your mind when you see these three words. But this is not the kind of a community laundry that we have in mind. The kind that you will be interested in is co-operative laundries that will remove that awful dread of washday from the farm women's minds.

More than fifty years ago various foreign cities began building community wash houses along the rivers. Each house is equipped with standing troughs and stoves. For a few cents the native women can take their clothes there, and wash them in the running waters and dry them on the banks. Our larger American cities have taken this idea and improved upon it. Some of them have built special indoor wash houses. Ofttimes these have been built in conjunction with municipal bathhouses. These houses are divided into compartments and each housewife has the use of one compartment which is equipped with two tubs and a ringer with hot and cold water. The women take their clothes home in the "wet wash" stage and dry them there. In one or two of the large cities municipal laundries have been established, to which housewives may take their clothes and have them washed by

power equipment. Many of you have undoubtedly read of or seen such laundries but not many, I dare say, have heard of rural co-operative laundries. A few of these have been operating very successfully in rural districts for several years. One of the first was the outgrowth of a co-operative creamery in Chatfield, Minnesota, which is described in a bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

About 12 years ago the butter maker of a co-operative creamery at Chatfield, Minn., rigged up an old

could be organized to whom the building could be rented.

A strong and active farmers' club located near this town, being favorably impressed with this idea, and finding both rural and city dwellers viewing it with approving eyes, called a meeting to discuss the subject of co-operation. It was at this meeting that the co-operative laundry idea took definite form. And in order to have it more thoroughly understood by all it was decided to call the entire community together at a picnic to be held a couple of months

separate corporation entirely. The objects of this arrangement is to prevent friction between the officers of the two corporations and by making it a separate organization, to enlist the support and patronage of the town people, who are not stockholders in the creamery company, but who hold about 30 per cent of the capital stock in the laundry company.

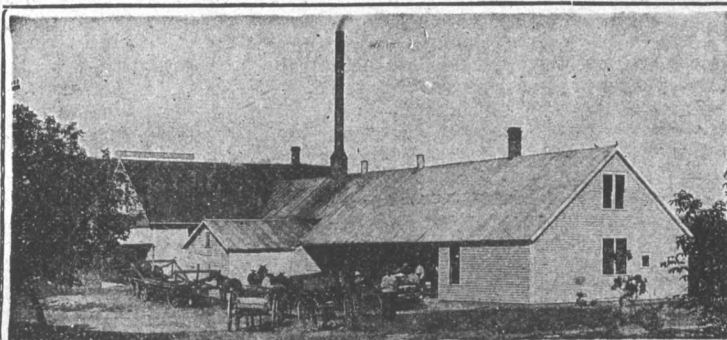
"The creamery company owns the building, which it rents to the laundry company at \$10 per month, a rental equivalent to 6 per cent on the investment, and supplies it with power and heat at the rate of about

\$15 per month," says C. H. Hanson, author of the bulletin.

"The company is organized under the co-operative laws of the state and has been capitalized at \$5,000. Shares sold

for \$5 each, but each of the 224 stockholders has but one vote, regardless of the number of shares he holds. Desiring to make the enterprise as purely co-operative as possible, the company, after paying 6 per cent dividends on all stock, refunds a portion of the remainder of the surplus in the form of a 10 per cent rebate to the patrons in proportion to the amount of business done with the laundry.

"The building which is an addition to the creamery, is a well-built (Continued on page 15)



Co-operative Laundry at Chatfield, Minnesota, where farm washings are done.



General view of interior showing modern power washing machinery.

churn for the washing of his laundry. The secretary of the company saw this invention in operation one day and conceived the idea of operating a rural laundry in conjunction with the creamery. The stockholders, acting on the advice of the board of directors, were annually setting aside a liberal amount of money for improvements and in 1912, after the idea had been carefully considered, they met and decided to use \$2,000 of these deferred funds to build an addition to the creamery in which they intended to establish the laundry, providing that a company

later. At this picnic a vote was taken, the women voting as well as the men, and the count proved to be so overwhelming in favor of the project that the farmers' club promptly called a meeting to promote the enterprise. The appointment of a committee to investigate other laundries, the perfecting of the organization, the securing of the purchasers of stock, incorporation, and the erection and equipment of the plant followed in such rapid succession that within 7 months they began operations.

Although the laundry has the same officers that the creamery has it is a



# Minnesota Farmers Receive, Test and Sell Milk

*Surplus Problem Effectively Solved by Fourteen Farmer-Owned Butter and Cheese Factories*

By H. R. LEONARD

**T**HE TWIN City Milk Producers' Association, which operates in the territory around St. Paul and Minneapolis and throughout Southern Minnesota is an organization which has been used as a model by many other organizations. This milk marketing organization was brought into existence as most similar organizations by the gross mistreatment of the farmers who were selling milk to the cities. Before the association was organized in September, 1916, milk was sold by measure regardless of test and the dealers tests and weights had to go without appeal. One group of farmers was played against another and very often less was paid for milk delivered to city plants than was being paid to cheese factories fifty miles away. In those days the most successful milk distributor was the one who could get the best testing milk for the least money. Now all pay a fair price based on butter and cheese and buy by weight and test. The producers feel

that they at least have something to say in regard to the price at which they will sell their product and the large distributors would not want to go back to the old system where each farmer was paid on a different basis, and always as little as possible.

Much of the organization work was done by county agents in the counties near St. Paul and Minneapolis. These men saw the need of a milk marketing organization and did the necessary preliminary work to start one. The organization was fortunate in securing men of considerable business experience as officers and was a success from the start. This does not mean that there were no troubles to overcome. The city paper proclaimed the new association as the "milk trust" and business men united to fight it as they seemed to think the farmers were trying to work into a new field in which they did not belong. The officers were indicted and were pulled into court every few weeks for two years when the case was finally dismissed.

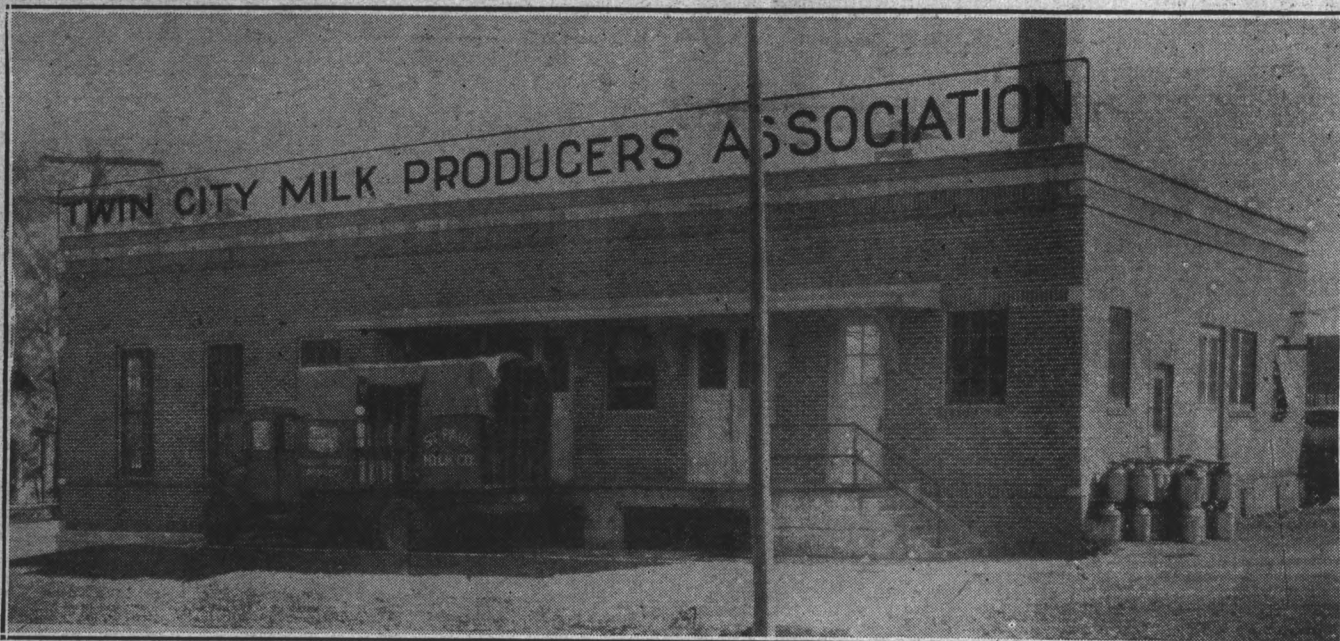
Five hundred farmers were in the court room at one time ready to go bail for their officers and because there were so many the judge made the amount unusually high.

The Association seems to have passed this stage and to have established itself as a practical business organization. Milk distributors grudgingly admit that it is a good thing and the newspapers are now listed as friends of the organization.

The first plan was to have a central office where records of membership would be kept and where perhaps two or three inspectors would make their headquarters. The plan was to collect about two per cent of the amount due each member from the distributors for the service rendered in negotiating contracts and taking care of complaints. It was soon found that this form of organization was little better than none at all as it did not solve any of the big problems. It was found that there was twice as much milk on the market in June as in November. In June some members would have to keep their milk home. Who was to say which men should make the sacrifice? This problem and many others were solved under the present method of operating.

The association now has about three thousand members. It is incor-

**T**HIS IS the fourth of a series of articles on milk marketing in other states. In Minnesota the producers have upwards of a half million dollars invested in central receiving stations, cheese and butter plants. Although they do not actually distribute the milk, they virtually dictate the testing and selling prices. In these respects they are years ahead of Michigan producers. A fifth article upon this subject will appear in an early issue.—Editor.



One of the fourteen plants operated by the Twin City Milk Producers' Ass'n. This plant is located in St. Paul. The milk is hauled in by farmers, weighed, tested and delivered to retail distributors in 10-gallon cans.

porated for \$50,000 divided into \$50 shares, about \$250,000 worth of which are outstanding. The members are divided for purposes of administration into groups known as locals of which there are fifty two. These locals have frequent meetings and so keep in touch with the work of the organization. Each local nominates a director before the annual meeting each year and the choice of the local is always the choice of the membership, thus the organization is run by fifty-two directors chosen from among the members. These directors in turn elect the officers from among their number. These officers are a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary-treasurer and one other. These five men are known as the executive committee and are in active charge of the work. The directors meet every three months and the executive committee every week.

#### Association Handles All Surplus

The surplus problem was solved by the Association taking charge and directing the sale of all milk from the farms of members. Contracts are made with the distributors to supply all the milk or a certain number of pounds each day and when there is a surplus this milk is made into butter or cheese and any loss is pro-rated among the membership. To take care of this the Association has fourteen plants. All but two of these are at country points and these two are located in the Twin Cities. Some of these plants were built by the Association but most of them were built by local co-operative organizations which later became a part of the central body. During the month of June the Association handled over 10,000,000 pounds of milk and of this about 3,000,000 was made into butter and cheese.

Where milk is hauled to one of these plants the milk is tested and weighed at the plant and the cans washed and returned. Some of the plants have automatic can washers and in others this work is done by hand. The milk is run over a cooler and then either trucked or shipped to the city in the distributor's cans. If there is a surplus it is made into cheese at these country plants and the transportation charges saved.

#### Producers Supervise Testing

Much of the milk is produced within thirty miles of the cities and this milk is brought in on large trucks

which gather the milk direct from the farms. Until recently all of this milk was taken direct to the distributor's plants and even now much of it is handled in this way. The contract the producers have with the distributors provides that the producers shall send a tester to the plant of the distributor who shall test the milk of each patron at least once a week. The distributor can work with this man but these tests shall be the ones upon which payment shall be made. This point was gained only after the hardest fight the producers ever had as it seemed hard for some dealers to let the producers supervise weights and tests. Milk shipped from country stations is sold on the weights and tests at the point of shipment. If there is any dispute on weights and tests the contract provides that the matter shall be left to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner but so far he has had an easy time as far as the milk business is concerned as there has never been a case presented to him for settlement.

Visitors are surprised at the appearance of the central office. Here twenty-five stenographers, bookkeepers and other office help are employed. The office is divided into departments all under the supervision of an office manager, who in turn is responsible to the general manager. This office receives a report each day for the amount of milk or cream delivered by each member whether the product is taken to an Association plant or to the distributor direct. One department takes care of this work. Another department handles cheese reports. The yield of the cheese and whey cream is figured each day. Another desk receives the butter reports and still another represents the purchasing department.

#### Sanitation Department

Through a sanitation department the Association is a real benefit to the consuming public. This department is in charge of an inspector who can go to the farms of the Association members and help them to properly care for their milk. Sediment tests are made each month and a circular letter is sent out to each member with the disk showing the amount of dirt in a pint of milk, the degree of acidity, and suggestions for improvement. Where advisable a farm visit is made. It has been necessary in most cases where milking ma-

chines are used as agents often tell purchasers that it is only necessary to wash the machine once or twice a week. The work of this department has decreased the amount of sour milk by 50 per cent resulting in a saving of over \$50,000 per year to members.

Five thousand checks are written each month on two check writing machines. These machines are provided with automatic adding and subtracting devices so that it is almost impossible for the operator to make a mistake. Milk patrons are paid once a month, a cream patron twice a month.

Prices are agreed to once a year and a lengthy contract covering all possible points of dispute is signed by both producers and distributors. The Association has collected all kinds of data on prices for the last 20 years and these are used in arriving at a fair basis for prices. Little attention has been given the cost of production as a factor in determining

price in recent years although that basis was the only one considered at first. The present contract is based upon the average that could be received from the milk if it were made into butter or cheese with an additional sum to cover transportation charges and a small bonus over milk for manufacturing purposes. At present the price is determined as follows: The price for October for instance, is arrived at by taking the average New York extra price for butter for September and multiplying by 5.2. Then taking the September average of Twin, Daisy and Young American cheese on the Plymouth market and multiplying by ten. These two totals are averaged and to this is added the differential which for October was eighty-five cents. This gave a price of \$3.80 per 100 pounds which was for 3.5 per cent milk delivered at the distributor's door. The butter bases represents 3.5 times butter for the fat, 20 per cent for overrun, and New York extra for the skim milk in 100 per cent of whole milk. The differential varies from 40 cents in June to 85 cents in October.

With this basis the Association is able to meet the competition of cheese factories and creameries and still get a better price than can be secured from either. The price is arranged to encourage production during the short months which are October, November and December. During the summer months 50 per cent of the milk produced by members has to be made into butter or cheese and during this time the price must be close to that which can be obtained by manufacturing.

The picture shows a plant located in St. Paul where milk is received from farmers and after being weighed and tested by the Association it is delivered to St. Paul distributors, there being no chance for disputes as to weights and tests.

The Association is seriously considering buying a large city distributing plant. Figures collected by the organization show that profits would be small when distributed over the entire membership, and the reason for taking up this part of the business will only be to protect the market for Ass'n members. There are still distributors who will not buy milk from organized farmers and these men must be "converted" or meet the farmers are competitors.





# Farmers Service Bureau



## PLOWING MUCK

Can you give me advice on how to plow muck land upon which there is a heavy growth of fern-brakes and briars? Will a special plow be necessary? Can you tell me of anything that I can spray the plants with to kill the roots? Will alfalfa grow on well-drained muck land?—G. W. M., Scotts, Michigan.

Plowing muck presents a distinctly different proposition from plowing upland. A specific answer is difficult because there are different kinds of mucks. There are mucks which contain roots and are woody and mucks that are formed largely from grasses and sedges. The tractor has certainly solved many problems of swamp reclamation but where a horse plow must be used the very best type is the fin coulter type. This has been used on some of our large muck farms with success where there are few roots and shrubs. It is nothing more or less than a coulter which is attached to the share and prevents throwing out the plow. The plow has a long mold board. A plow in muck will not scour as readily as it will in mineral soil; the plow should be perfectly clean before beginning plowing. Some implement manufacturers have recently developed various attachments which can be used to help the plow in turning over the soil when the plow is attached to a tractor. For horse plowing the practical implement which is recommended where there are many shrubs and roots is the disc plow. It will be found that in a loose muck the disc plow will work quite efficiently.

You ask what you can spray on plants to kill the roots. Recent work indicates that the application of salt will be effective.

Alfalfa will grow on well drained muck but the information we have is not conclusive as yet. Of course it is assumed that the muck land must be high in lime as alfalfa will not grow on acid muck. We do know that while sweet clover will grow on muck successfully. This year from our white sweet clover plats planted June 7th and harvested September 20th we took off 4 tons of dry hay to the acre. Of course, it must be remembered that this was just small plots.—Prof. Ezra Levin, Dept. of Soils, M. A. C.

## MOVING SILAGE

I am about to move from one farm to another three miles away. I filled my silos on this place about the 20th of September and I wish to move the ensilage from here to a hollow tile silo. Will it keep?—J. C. S., Vanderbilt, Mich.

Unless forced to do so it is not advisable to move silage from one silo to another. It would be safer and just as economical to haul load by load through the winter as feed is needed. However, if it is necessary to transfer the contents of one silo to another we would advise waiting until cooler weather. The silage should keep well if handled rapidly.

In placing the silage in the silo it should be packed tightly and if found to be dry, water should be added. No load should be allowed to stand over night or for a number of hours before being placed in the silo. The process of filling should be continuous, since the silage exposed at the top in both silos will spoil. Should

the transfer be made in cold weather, freezing should not be allowed to occur.—J. F. Cox, Professor Farm Crops, M. A. C.

## FLOWING WELL

We have a flowing well and some have told us that if we shut it off the water is liable to take another course. Is this true?—J. L., Gaytown, Michigan.

I would say that I think it would not be possible to do this since the reason that water flows from a well is simply because its source of supply is a point higher than the outlet of the well. Flowing wells occasionally cease, due to the fact that this source of supply is exhausted or becomes lower during dry weather or if some other well should be tapped into the same supply it would afford a larger and easier way of escape for the water which might cut down or lessen the flow and reduce the pressure from the original well.—O. E. Robey, Extension Specialist in Drainage, M. A. C.

## H. W. DUBISKE & CO.

Will you kindly advise me as to the reliability of the H. W. Dubiske Co., Investment Securities, 111 W. Monroe St.,

Chicago, Ill.—Is the proposition they are now handling a safe investment?—F. M. P., Grand Traverse County, Michigan.

The H. W. Dubiske Company is a large brokerage concern having offices in all the principle cities. It is licensed to sell approved stocks and bonds in Michigan. It claims to handle only stocks of proven worth. If you will advise what securities it is offering for sale in your section, I shall be able to tell you more about the soundness of the investment.—Editor.

## GREAT WESTERN OIL CO.

Would you kindly advise me through the "Farmer's Service Bureau" column of your paper whether or not the Great Western Oil Company of Houston, Texas, is a reliable concern?—G. A. F., Petoskey, Michigan.

The Michigan Securities Commission advises us that this concern is not authorized to sell its stock in this state. In 9,999 cases out of ten thousand I could safely advise you to leave oil stock alone. In the other case poor folks like you and me are not offered a chance to invest. The big fellows grab up the "sure things."—Editor.

## The Collection Box

### LOT CREAM CAN REPLACED

About four weeks ago I expressed a can of cream to the Durand Creamery Co., Durand, Mich., and a few days later received a check for the cream but have never received my can back. I have written to the company twice but have received no reply. I should judge that the can was lost in the expressing it back.—S. N., Olivet, Mich., Sept. 9th.

The company was unable to trace the can in question so they immediately forwarded a new can to our subscriber.

### COMPLAINT AGAINST SUGAR CO.

I see in your paper several subscribers have had outstanding debts collected through you so I am asking a favor of you. Last fall when I grew sugar beets the company could not furnish me any help to take care of the crop, so I had to get help the best way I could, but I had to pay more per acre than the contract called for. I did not figure my time and gasoline in taking the family back and forth five miles. The money I paid out of my own pocket was \$15, so I wrote to the Independent Sugar Company and they wrote to the field boss to settle it. He only offered me \$7. I said "no, if you cannot afford to pay me the full amount I will not take \$7," and since the Mich. Beet Growers' Ass'n started, of which I am an officer, I have written to them but got no reply, so do what you can about this matter. Will thank you in advance.—H. W., Marlette, Michigan.

We took the matter up with the sugar company which replied as follows:

Regarding the claim of Mr. W. Marlette, we wish to advise that he has no claim against us whatever. We paid him \$170.18, \$190.50, and \$104.90 extra bonus which makes a total of \$475.58 for 4.62 acres of beets out of what he claimed was five acres planted.

In regard to his labor, wish to say that labor conditions were very bad in 1919, and as he was a new grower possibly did not understand some of the conditions that labor expects to find when working in sugar beet fields.

The trouble with the average beet grower is that he expects too much from the companies and wants them to do all the work and take care of all the troubles he has with his beet field when he receives the money for his crop himself

and the sugar company gets nothing extra for this expense.

This labor, when placed with a grower is just the same as a hired man to him and he must expect to handle him in the same way, as he is working entirely for the farmer and not for the company, as you will notice by the application which every grower must sign in order to get labor from a sugar company.

We believe that if you had seen Mr. W.'s field and known the conditions as we know them, you would agree with us that Mr. W. has been treated fair in every respect. It is our object to give the grower all the service we possibly can, but some expect more than they are entitled to.

Hoping you will understand this matter as we do, and will advise Mr. W. that he has received all that is coming to him as far as we are concerned, we are.—Independent Sugar Company.

### AMOUNT HAD BEEN HELD TO SUBSCRIBER'S CREDIT

Last November I sent an order for two dresses, \$2.49 and \$2.29, respectively, with postage, to the Bedell Co., New York City. I received the dresses but the one at \$2.29 was too tight in the sleeves so I sent it back with 20c to exchange for one like the other. I have never heard from them although I have written them.—Mrs. J. L. P., Ionia, Mich.

We wrote this company twice before an answer was received. They enclosed Mrs. P.'s money in their letter to her.

### SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

I sent \$17.96 the 10th of last August to the Chicago Mail Order Co. for two coats for my girls. One of the coats fit but the other was too small so I returned it by insured parcel post asking them to return the money, \$8.98, as I thought I could get a better fit at a local store. They sent me a card saying that they had received the coat and to wait 10 days. I waited two weeks and then wrote them but they have never answered.—G. F., Pinconning, Michigan.

Mr. F. received a check from the company covering the amount due him a short time after we wrote the Chicago Mail Order Company explaining the above.

(Continued on page 7)

## SHIPPING PRODUCE

Will you please send me the address of a few different locations of commission parties who are buying potatoes that are responsible parties to send to?—T. C., Caro, Michigan.

When a resident of Indiana my father and I shipped hogs to Allen Cyphers & Downs, commission men of Indianapolis, and I would like to know how you think it would work with potatoes. I had the idea present itself to me and I thought I would ask your opinion on the matter, and if it is a sound and good proposition I would like to know the names of commission firms dealing in potatoes in car lots in Chicago and Detroit.—W. H. S., Fremont, Michigan.

The names and addresses of commission firms in Detroit, Chicago, Grand Rapids and Pittsburg have been mailed to these subscribers, and similar service will be given to others who desire it. We cannot vouch for the responsibility of these concerns except to say that they are the leaders in their line, have an established reputation for honesty and are believed to be all right. However, commission firms are known to do some things not exactly in accord with recognized business ethics when they have contracted for goods at a price higher than the market warrants when they are received. Farmers who ship to commission firms should see that their stuff is properly graded, of good quality, etc. In the case of a rejection of potatoes, shippers may secure an inspection by government men and if in good condition can force acceptance. The farmer who desires to take advantage of the higher prices at consuming centers should accompany his shipment and negotiate the sale in person.—Editor.

## DRIED BEET PULP

Please advise me through the columns of M. B. F. where I can purchase dried beet pulp in 100-pound sacks. Thanking you in advance.—E. E. W., Hart, Mich.

The Larowe Milling Co., of Detroit, contract, we understand, for the entire pulp output of several Michigan factories. Write to them.—Editor.

### COLLECTING FOR PAPER SENT AFTER TIME EXPIRED

I was a subscriber to a Detroit paper that went out of business. My subscription was paid up to three months past the time that this company went out of business. A Milwaukee publisher advised me that he had taken over the business of the Detroit concern and he would send me the paper for as long as I had been paid up to the Detroit publisher. But when my subscription expired he kept right on sending me the paper. After sending it a year he sent me two or three statements. I paid no attention to them because I thought there was a government law that would compel him to stop sending the paper after the subscription had expired. Now he has turned the account over to an adjusting association. Can he collect?—J. K., Pewamo, Michigan.

Courts have decided that a subscriber must refuse to accept the paper from his carrier if he does not wish to pay for the paper. The fact that he accept it is taken as evidence that he desires to have the paper sent.—Associate Editor.

## Handy Hiram

## WHY EVEN OUT IT, HIRAM?

By Grinne





## Don't BLAME your Horse



A horse cannot be expected to pull a load on icy roads or streets if his shoes are dull and smooth.

If you expect him to exert all his pulling power, he must have a foothold. Get

### Red Tip Calks

today and save your horse from danger and yourself from delay and annoyance.

On and off in 20 minutes, RED TIP CALKS put you in the always ready class.

Compared to injuries sustained by your horse from falling, or possible fatal loss, not to mention damage to wagons and harness, RED TIP CALKS are CHEAP INSURANCE.

Send today for booklet.

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS  
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Quality First

**Boston Garter**  
*Velvet Grip*

Quality Always Wins  
In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells Success. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest satisfaction. GEORGE FROST CO., BOSTON, MAKERS OF Velvet Grip Hose Supporters For Women, Misses and Children

**Stormy Days** don't worry the man who works in a

**Fish Brand Reflex Slicker**

He has the best waterproof garment made

Look for the Reflex Edge

**TOWER'S FISH BRAND**

A.J. TOWER CO. ESTABLISHED 1836 BOSTON, MASS.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

## TO PROTECT

Relief from irritating coughs and colds and sore, scratchy throats is only an arm's length away when Piso's is kept on your shelf. Buy Piso's today, then you will have it always handy as a protection. Good for young and old. It contains no opiate.

35c at your druggist's



**PISO'S**  
for Coughs & Colds

### CHICKEN COOPS NOT RETURNED

Last February we shipped two crates of hens to the Detroit Beef Co. we shipped on Wednesday and they kept the hens just one week charging us over six dollars commission. I wrote to them at the time also two or three times since to have them ship back the poultry crates as you cannot hardly find them now to buy. They never even answered the letters; now is there any way they can be made to pay for crates or else ship me some. I will need some soon. They took enough commission out without keeping crates.—M. H. F., Clio, Mich.

We took this matter up with the Detroit Beef Co., who replied as follows:

"We received the two coops from Mrs. F. on February 26th and on Feb. 28th we delivered to the express company one coop to be returned, the other coop being so badly damaged that the express company refused to accept it. We are not surprised that Mrs. F. never received the coop we returned. The writer ventures to say that not more than one half the coops started on their return journey ever reach their destination, at least that has been our experience during the last four years.

"Possibly you do not understand the present method of returning empty coops. The express company holds the coops at their terminal here until they have enough for a certain district to fill a freight car. This car is then shipped to some central point in that district and the coops are distributed to their destination from there.

"I have seen at the Union Station in Detroit a pile of coops 400 feet long and 12 feet high waiting to be shipped back to their owners. No care is taken of these, the rain and weather wash off the return tags, and it is impossible to make proper deliveries. Some of these coops remain there two or three months.

"The writer made a trip to Lansing some years ago to lay the matter before the State Railway Commission. They made some efforts to remedy the matter but as it was necessary to place before them each specific case it was impossible to get action in any general way.

"Our customers generally blame us for the conditions but the trouble is with the express companies. Our business depends on our customers getting their coops back promptly for if they do not get the coop we do not get the chickens.—Detroit Beef Co.

We happen to know that their statement with reference to piling up of coops at the express office is true, as we have personally seen them. Various efforts have been made by commission men and by farmers themselves to correct this condition but without success. Some day when we have nothing else to do we will tackle this "white elephant" ourselves.—Editor.

### JEWETT, BIGELOW & BROOKS EXPLAIN

Mr. E. H. Jewett, president of the above company, takes exception to statements made about the stock of this concern in our Oct. 23rd issue. In a letter to THE BUSINESS FARMER, he explains that his company owns sixteen different mines in the high-grade coal fields of Kentucky and West Virginia. These mines produce a varying grade of coal, he says. The product of one mine may be unsuited for one purpose, but entirely suited for another. "For instance," Mr. Jewett says, "our Elkhorn property is a wonderful by-product and gas coal, our Hazard properties are most excellent domestic and malleable coals, our Guyan property is a very fine steam coal, our Varilla and Harlon properties are fine gas coals, etc." Mr. Jewett admits that coal prices are due for a decline, but states that the cost of mining his properties is low enough to stand a drastic cut in prices and still yield handsome dividends, and that the lowest expectations of profits will not be less than 25c per ton which will mean a goodly revenue on the invested capital.

THE BUSINESS FARMER does not wish to do this or any other concern an injustice, and we are glad to present the above facts to our readers. In these days when all kinds of wild-cat schemes are being floated to separate people from their money, and abnormal conditions are likely to upset the best laid plans and calculations, we deem it a duty to urge our readers to go slowly in investing their savings in stock propositions. We have no doubt as to the honesty of the Jewett, Bigelow & Brooks Co.—in fact, all evidence shows that it is a going concern with a satisfactory reputation, but before investing in the stock of this or any other concern in these abnormal times, every reader should make a thorough investigation and take into consideration all the factors that may make for failure as well as success.—Editor.



## Grinding Feed or Meal Shelling Corn Cleaning Grain Sawing Wood—

THESE fall and winter jobs are waiting for International Kerosene Engines everywhere. And the feed grinder, stone burr meal and flour mill, fanning mill, and buzz saw represent only a few of the many farm tasks handled successfully by International engines.

Save labor, save time, save money, make a profit for yourself during odd days by grinding feed, meal or flour for your neighbors—with International kerosene power.

Your nearby International dealer sells International engines—1½, 3, 6 and 10 h. p. Bear this in mind the next time you are in town.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA  
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## Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

### Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

**Aids Digestion:** Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

**University Tested** Professor W. B. Combs while Asst. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.57% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

**Can't Spoil:** Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

—Distributed by—

**2c a Gallon** Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. \$7.50; 10 gal. \$12.50; 15 gal. \$16.50; 25 gal. \$22.00; 55 gal. \$49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

**30-Day Guaranteed Trial.** You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.

Schwartz Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

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# MARKET FLASHES



## MARKET AND TRADE REVIEW

At the time of going to press with this page the country is anxiously awaiting election results, as it will doubtless be several days before complete information will be available, business activities that have been waiting for the issue of the election will continue to wait. The dominant note, in connection with all lines of trade at the present moment is uncertainty. Lack of assurance as to how for price-cutting will go before stabilization of values takes place. Uncertainty concerning the outcome the election referred to above and a vague suspicion that perhaps, after all, the decision at the polls may have comparatively little to do with bringing about a business revival. There are indications that business is anxiously awaiting the decision of the farmer as to whether he will sell or hold his products; in this connection a conviction is gaining ground that the purchasing power of the American farmer during the coming year, will be less than one-half of the estimate made earlier in the season.

Recent announcements, in connection with our exports and imports for the month of September, show a complete reversal of the form shown earlier in the season when the average of our monthly import account was far in excess of our export showing, indeed, so serious had this matter become that even many of our trade experts were of the opinion that the time might soon come when the balance of trade would be permanently against us. In the month of September, while our exports only increased \$28,000,000 over the showing of the preceding month, the falling-off of imports equalled \$140,000,000. No data in regard to October is yet available but it is quite generally understood that the comparative ratio of exports to imports has continued along the same general lines as in September. One thing cannot be overlooked while discussing the volume of business done in domestic circles or with foreign countries, namely, the deflation of values; our recent export showing would seem much more impressive and the shrinkage in our imports would not have looked nearly so large had they been computed in terms of the inflated dollar.

The persistency of the American farmer and cotton planter in demanding some provision for the extension of credit to agricultural interests, has at last resulted in the formation of two important financial corporations for the special purpose of fostering foreign and domestic trade; one of the corporations will have a capital of \$100,000,000 and will operate under the direct supervision of the committee of commerce and marine of the American Bankers' Ass'n. The smaller organization will be undertaken by southern bankers and will have a capitalization of \$12,000,000 which represents a levy of \$1 per bale upon the cotton crop of the south; this corporation will be organized under the Edge Act for the express purpose of alleviating the cotton situation.

Retailers in many departments of trade are announcing price revisions, which, while they are worth taking advantage of, do not place the articles listed on a pre-war footing by any means; the public, however, seems inclined to take them seriously when they announce that to go back to pre-war values would cause the failure of many reputable firms. Expressions of dissatisfaction are heard in all parts of the country because of a disposition on the part of the retail meat trade, to maintain prices notwithstanding the fact that carcass cost has been reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Many business failures are reported in connection with the eastern meat trade and many grain dealers have

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY	
DETROIT—Wheat higher. Corn and oats steady. Cattle firm. Calves, sheep and hogs active and higher.	
CHICAGO—Wheat higher. Corn easy. Oats steady. Live stock active and higher.	
(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)	

gone to the wall the country over. The proprietors of department stores throughout the country report a favorable opening of what promises to be a thriving Christmas business.

Advices from eastern textile circles report a sluggish demand for both cotton and woolen cloth and a disposition on the part of employers to cut wages and reduce the weekly output by decreasing the hours of labor. The cotton goods situation is extremely unsatisfactory, both from a manufacturing and a mercantile standpoint; some improvement is reported in connection with the demand for raw cotton and future options are selling at higher prices than on this day last week.

Readjustment in the selling prices for structural steel is proceeding at a rapid pace and many large users and handlers are completely at sea as to how they shall proceed. Pig iron is declining rapidly as a result of a sharp break in the selling price of coke, recently announced. In less than one month coke has declined \$7 per ton and the end is evidently not quite yet. Pig iron prices have declined from \$2 to \$10 per ton. The lumber market is reported to be absolutely dull, with buyers showing very little interest in the replenishment of stocks. That the conditions described above will long persist does not seem likely, as many plans are known to be now in the making that will, when fully matured, call for large purchases of all kinds of building material. As this page goes to press information comes, fresh from the wires, that several American railway systems have already placed orders for rolling stock and trackage equipment exceeding in cost \$100,000,000; these equipments considered in connection with plans for expansion under consideration by all of the great trans-continental lines, make it certain, humanly speaking, that American railway interests will spend during the next five-year period, more than a billion dollars in betterments.

## WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.21	2.21 1/2	2.34 1/2
No. 2 White	2.19		
No. 2 Mixed	2.19		2.32 1/2
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit			

Wheat market operators, in common with the brokers in very many other departments of commerce, are completely at sea as to how to proceed. Never before, in the history of this country, has the future of the wheat gamble presented so many different phases to the average pit trader and "bucket-shopper". Never before has there been a concerted

movement on the part of growers to hold wheat for higher prices that had one-half the show of success that the present undertaking seems to have and short sellers are afraid of the game. Compared with the quotations printed on this page last week wheat has advanced 8 cents per bushel, being an average of a trifle over one cent per day for the period involved. Market dope, which is being sent out from leading trading points, all makes the claim that so far the effect of the proposed hoardable in current receipts. Primary receipts are said to be as large as ever and Kansas reports a liberal movement of wheat to market. Short interests are handing out bear propaganda by the bucketful but few of them seem to be willing to back up their views by definite action. Canadian wheat is going abroad in large quantities, moving across the United States to the seaboard, a practice which will probably continue to the end of the exporting season. Our growers should not forget that every bushel of wheat from Canadian fields, which is exported, adds one more bushel to our surplus when the show-down finally comes. In a recent issue the *Chicago Tribune* published the following:

"There are intimations from the seaboard that a considerable quantity of wheat has been bought by exporters in anticipation of a large foreign demand and a big advance in prices. If their position is right, prices might move up. If not, and they sell out, a decline might easily result. The sentimental effect of farmers holding movement is bullish, especially at Chicago stocks are around 700,000 bushels which is too small for a big market."

## CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.00	.92	1.11 1/2
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.
Detroit	1.48		

Corn has gained about 5 cents per bu. since our last week's issue and the general outlook for this cereal seems to be somewhat improved; it is a fact, however, that the corn market has not followed the rally in wheat and extremely narrow fluctuations are looked for in this cereal during the next 60 days. The Chicago corn market has been depressed, of late, by reported offers to sell corn to Atlantic seaboard points at 10 cents per bushel under the best that Chicago can do, said to have been made by growers in Texas and Oklahoma. Corn is firm in the Detroit market with demand and supply fairly well balanced.

## Bean Prices

"I keep saying that bean prices have reached the bottom, I am sure to strike it some of these days. I can see nothing which will warrant belief in lower prices for beans, and I can see considerable which indicates higher prices. I can also see manipulation of the bean market by a Michigan concern. I certainly am not looking for a bean fight, but if I am correctly informed by reliable men, Supply and Demand is not altogether operating in the bean market in Michigan."—J. Ralph Pickell, in *Rosenbaum Review*.

## OAT

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.58	.56 1/2	.68
No. 3 White	.56 1/2	.54 1/2	
No. 4 White	.53 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White
Detroit	.74	.73	.72

No recent change in quotations for cash oats has been noted. Quotations in the speculative market have dipped toward lower levels, occasionally, during the past week but have promptly reacted to former levels.

## RYE

The rye market has been a featureless affair for some weeks past, following closely the fluctuations of the wheat market and showing absolutely no signs of independent action. Cash No. 2 rye is quoted 2 cents higher than last week at \$1.75 per bushel.

## BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 2, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	4.40		
Red Kidneys	8.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys
Detroit	6.90		11.50

The bean market is marking time, meanwhile many farmers, who have their crop ready for market, are accepting present low prices and helping to increase the volume of the visible supply.

## POTATOES

SPUDS PER WT., NOV. 2, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.00
Chicago	2.15	2.00
New York		
Pittsburg		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.50	

Very little change has been noted in connection with the potato markets of the country during the past week; the weather continues favorable to heavy crop movement and very unfavorable to the storage of the crop for winter use. Nearly all of the leading markets report the receipt of large quantities of green and scabby stock which must be sold at a discount of 25 cents per cwt. Locally, there has been no change in selling prices. Reports from Michigan digging operations indicate a much smaller yield than was formerly predicted.

## HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, NOV. 2, 1920			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	25.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 29	24.00 @ 26
New York	35.00 @ 38		32.00 @ 36
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	27.50 @ 28		
HAY PRICES PER TON, NOV. 2, 1920			
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 27
Chicago	27.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 27	
New York	32.00 @ 36	29.00 @ 33	
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	29.00 @ 30	

The hay trade is rapidly working to a better footing in nearly all American markets except Boston where the trade is struggling with an over-supply. In all markets, east and west, except the one noted above, supplies of hay are small and offerings firmly held. The railroads are, for the time being, discriminating sharply against furnishing cars for the shipment of hay and a slight improvement in the buying movement would precipitate an active demand. Ever since the big slump in grains and mill-feeds, the conviction has been very widespread that hay prices must come down sooner or later; experts, in comparative value between hay and grain, insist that for many years hay has not been selling on a par with grain values and the inference is that this commodity may not go, relatively, as low this



year as some other feeds. The increase in freight rates is also sure to modify hay values for the coming season.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The cattle trade of the country has developed some peculiar conditions during the past week, the trade in Chicago late last week being dull and draggy for killing kinds but strong and active for stockers and feeders. Several of the leading outside markets have been rather poorly supplied with cattle of late and the result has been a hardening of values at these points. The mid-week trade in Chicago was weakest, decreasing receipts toward the week-end being the occasion for a reaction that carried values back up to last week's close in the butcher cattle departments. Eastern demand for dressed beef, especially for the commoner grades, was reported to be extremely dull with selling prices tending lower.

Chicago had a splendid trade in stockers and feeders last week and outside markets reported similar conditions. A list of feeder buyers, published in a Chicago market paper, shows the names of buyers from nearly all of the corn-growing states. In connection with a live stock market experience extending over nearly forty years, the writer does not remember conditions more favorable to extensive live stock feeding than those which the coming year presents.

### Sheep and Lamb Trade

Chicago had a splendid sheep and lamb trade last week, the former being in imperative demand at prices, in some cases, fully \$1 per cwt. higher than at the recent low point. A few western fed ewes sold for \$7.25, mature wethers at \$8.60 and yearling wethers at \$11.50 per cwt. Native lambs scored a big advance, the best selling from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. higher than on the close of the week before; the top for native lambs was \$13.50 per cwt. The supply of western lambs was small and the quality rather common. Feeding lambs were in active demand at prices that looked fully 75 cents per cwt. higher than those paid on the close of the week before; best feeding lambs sold in Chicago last week for \$13 per cwt.

### Live Hogs and Provisions

The average price paid for hogs in Chicago last week, \$12.60, was the lowest average since February 1917; this average was \$4.10 lower than the high price for the current season and \$9.60 lower than the high price paid last July. Some improvement is noted in connection with the current trade in cured pork products and the northern demand for fresh pork. Southern trade has not been nearly up to expectations this year owing probably to the low price of cotton. Export clearances of lard and cured meats have been very large of late and provision stocks, which a few months ago were considered burdensome, are being rapidly reduced in anticipation of the winter packing season, which is now near at hand.

While wholesale prices for pork products have been materially reduced since the recent slump in live hog values, retailers are holding their prices decidedly out of line with wholesale cost.

The Institute of American Meat Packers recently gave out the following: "Selling prices of carcass beef throughout the country show an average decline of approximately 13 per cent at the end of October as compared with the first week in September. Fresh pork declined heavily. In the domestic trade from Oct. 2 to Oct. 26, the wholesale prices of light pork loins, whence come pork chops, declined about 21 per cent. Between October 2 and October 26, pork shoulders declined about ten per cent, and smoked hams and standard bacon fell slightly less than 10 per cent."

### Local Market Conditions

Detroit has been getting light runs of cattle of late and prices are ranging from 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. higher than on the recent low time;

the average quality of the offerings, in the cattle department, is extremely common, very few animals making their appearance that are good enough to sell above \$11 per cwt. Under light receipts veal calves have been tending higher of late, the top on Monday last being \$17.

The sheep and lamb trade in the Detroit stock yards, has shared the prosperity that has featured other markets, best lambs selling for \$13.25 on Monday of the current week. Hogs were dull, locally, all last week, but on Thursday the climax came when absolutely no local buyers showed up in the hog yards. Fifteen loads were sent east on orders on the day referred to and the remainder had to be held over Sunday at tremendous expense to shippers. On Monday of the current week hogs were in active demand in the Detroit market, the best mixed bunches selling for \$13.50 per cwt.

### DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

Detroit got an over-load of live poultry late last week and a considerable quantity went over Sunday, unsold; this stale stock is being worked off as rapidly as possible and at prices full strong with those paid last week but the result is that trade will continue to be dull until this leave-over is worked off. Dressed calves are active and higher under small receipts, both of live calves at the stock yards and of dressed stock to down-town handlers. Dressed hogs have been going slow but with the advent of cooler weather

better trade is looked for. Lemons and oranges are in light supply and selling prices are hardening; all other seasonable fruit is in liberal supply and reasonable in price. Vegetables are in abundant supply and prices are easy.

### Wholesale Prices

Butter	
Fresh Creamery, print	53-54c
Fresh Creamery, tub	51-53c
Eggs	
Strictly Fresh	62-68c
Storage Eggs	50-52c
Provisions	
Family Pork, per bbl.	40-42c
Clear Back, per bbl.	33-39c
Briskets	20-22c
Hams	34-37c
Picnic Hams	26c
Shoulders	23c
Bacon	34-40c
Lard	22 1-2-24c

Dressed Hogs	
Under 150 pounds	21c
Over 150 pounds	19-20c

Dressed Calves	
Fancy Country Dressed	20-21c
Common to Choice	16-17c

Live Poultry	
Spring Chickens, large	30c
Leghorns	24c
Large hens	30c
Small hens	22c
Roosters	21c
Ducks	30-32c
Geese	25-26c
Turkeys	35-37c

Feed	
By the ton in 100-pound sacks	
Bran	\$40
Standard middlings	\$43
Fine middlings	\$53
Coarse corn meal	\$46
Cracked Corn	\$47
Chop	\$41

Detroit Live Stock Prices.	
Receipts and Prices at Detroit Live Stock Market on Monday, Nov. 1.	

RECEIPTS	
Cattle	1,306
Calves	430
Sheep and lambs	2,861
Hogs	2,917

Best heavy steers	\$11.00-11.50
Best handy weight butcher steers	
Mixed steers and heifers	8.00-9.50
Handy light butchers	7.75-8.50
Light butchers	5.50-7.75
Best cows	7.25-8.25
Butcher cows	6.00-7.00
Cutters	3.75-4.00
Canners	3.00-3.50
Choice bulls	7.00-7.25
Bologna bulls	6.00-6.75
Stock bulls	4.50-5.75
Feeders	3.00-3.50
Stockers	6.50-7.75
Milkers and springers	65.00-110.00

CALF PRICES	
Best grades	\$16.00-16.50

### WOOL MARKET

In a recent issue, the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* published the following: "The market has been very dull during the past week and the tendency of prices is lower. The settlement of the English coal strike is considered a helpful factor in the market situation." Prices are more or less nominal.

### THE KELLY AUCTION OFFERING

On Wednesday, November 10, on a farm 3 1-2 miles south of Ypsilanti, will be held a dispersal sale of one of the finest herds of Shorthorn cattle ever offered in lower Michigan and a splendid flock of pure-bred sheep; all the prospective buyer needs to know about this high-class offering is that these animals have been bred, pure and clean, on the farm from which they will be sold, for more than 30 years. The enterprise was established by Ben. D. Kelly, who was born and lived on the farm or in the vicinity, for 76 years. The sale is made to effect a settlement of the estate which he left.

The flock of pure-bred Shropshires was established in 1873, and a start with the Shorthorns was made in 1887 by the purchase of a few of the best bred animals that the country afforded in that early day; a painstaking system of development has been faithfully pursued ever since. The herd has been strengthened and modernized from time to time by the purchase of bulls, of pure Scotch breeding and the addition of fashionably-bred females, purchased from some of the best breeders in the United States and Canada. The familiar Shorthorn names: Mysie, Rose of Sharon, Cruickshank and many others familiar to the ears of Shorthorn breeders appear in the list of pedigrees and the well-known livestock auctioneer, Andy Adams, will be right in his native element when he scans the genealogical records of the animals that he is called upon to sell. There are thirty head of cattle in the offering, 26 females and four bulls, including the three-year-old herd bull, Banker 717768, sired by Imported Hillhead Chief, dam Imported Claret 23. Several of the two-year-old heifers are still open and the bred females are safe in calf to Banker. Several cows will be sold with beautiful calves by their sides and the offering of yearling and weanling heifers are par excellence, both in breeding and individual perfection.

Ben D. Kelly, the founder of the Kelly dynasty in Shorthorns, and the senior member of the recent firm of B. D. Kelly & Son, raised two sons, L. C. and W. B. Kelly, both of whom have stood faithfully by their father and mother in the development of one of the finest farm homes in Michigan and in the splendid breeding enterprise which has helped to make it worth while. In the joint capacity of administrators of their father's estate, the sons are making this auction sale to facilitate the division of the personal property which their father left among his heirs. The farm, consisting of 245 acres of fertile land, watered by a beautiful living stream, has been purchased by the younger brother, W. B. Kelly, who will continue the breeding enterprise so firmly established by the father. The Kelly brothers who, like their father, are well and favorably known by Michigan breeders will stand by the purchasers at this sale. All of the animals in the offering are in fine breeding condition and every one is a guaranteed producer.

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### TROUBLE—REAL AN' OTHER-WISE

HOW OFFEN we hear that ol' time worn remark, "The world is full of trouble," an' folks talk jest's if life wasn't hardly wuth the livin'—talkin' if there wa-ant any such thing as joy nor happiness to be had any place an' don't cha know we kinda git to thinkin' they're 'bout right—sometimes we do, especially where we see somethin' sad or somebody havin' lots o' trouble. It seems sometimes like's if this world was made jest to be sad in—mebbe to make us want a better world in the life that's to come when we're shuffled off'n this vale of tears an' git what's coming to us in the life hereafter.

Settin' in a restaurant 'tother day with my two little boys, I kinda got to thinkin'—sort of a meditation—a man, young he was, crossin' the street an' he was bent nearly double—crippled up somethin' awful, an' I went out an' spoke to him an' finally I sez, "you seem to be havin' your share of trouble all right an' he sez "ah, I've got lots to be thankful for," why, he sez, "for three years I could walk a step—wuz right in bed all the time with rumatiz but now I can do lots of work an' lots of folks are so much worse off'n I am that I think I'm purty lucky my self," he sez.

Well, with my little boys, I went up the street an' I saw a man with one leg off close up to his body; two blind men playin' hand organs for a livin'; a woman with her face all drawn an' twisted out o' shape from terrible burns; a little boy draggin' himself along with crutches 'count of infantile paralysis or somethin'; an' ol' maid doomed to live single most all her born days; a man who had jest buried his fifth wife; a politician who had lost his job an' a profiteer with a lot of high-priced sugar on his hands an' I said to myself the world sure is full of trouble—trouble everywhere! An' I kept thinkin' about it after I got home—what a lot of sad things I'd seen an' the thought of it made me sad too.

But all at once another thought came to me—it jest happened to occur to me that I had prob'ly seen three or four thousand people on that trip—mostly a happy lookin' healthy crowd an' that the afflicted ones wuz conspic'us only 'cause there wuz so few of 'em—I had noticed 'em jest cause they occurred once in a while

like men travelin' on a sandy desert as it were—they don't notice the sand 'cause there's so much of it—it's the water holes or a little bunch of green stuff that they notice an' so it is in this life—there's so much gladness, so much health an' happiness 'at we don't think anything about it—it's common as not to be noticeable an' it's only when we see the sad side of life that we think any thing 'tall about it, an' then we size the whole thing up an' judge the ol' world by just the few cases of real trouble that we've happened to notice.

'Course lots of folks make trouble out of a little thing, imagine the hull dum world is again 'em if they happen to stub their toe an' fall down or somethin'—they're lookin' for trouble an' they find mostly what they're lookin' for—we all do—but there's so little real trouble compared with all the happiness that it ain't hardly worth mentionin' at all. I remember of readin' once of a noted man—I think it said he was a infidel, whatever that it, an' he said "if there is a God an' he is so good, why didn't he make health contagious' stead of disease?" Now mebbe he thought that wuz a smart question an' mebbe it wuz, but migosh! when we think about it, it don't seem so smart 'cause health is contagious, laughter an' mirth is awful contagious an' most of us has got it; love an' kindness also is contagious, it spreads over the whole world almost—fact is we know there is more sunshine than clouds, more joy than grief; more health than sickness an' more honest men than thieves.

An' say! Let me tell you here an' now that I ain't a goin' to listen to any more of this darn wailin' an' sobin'—it don't git me anything an' it don't git anything for you—I'm jest a goin' to believe this is a purty good ol' world after all an' the very things I intend to do is to leave it. When we've got health an' somethin' to eat an' friends an' things like that, we ain't got no cause to be bellerin' around about this bein a "vale of tears an' a land of sorrow fer it ain't no such thing unless we want to make it so—jest let us wear a smile if we don't wear much of anything else—a smile will cover up more'n a frown any way, so let's cut out the grouch an' commence right now to live an' help make the ol' world a glad place in which to dwell. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.



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# What the Neighbors Say



## A CURE FOR ISMS

TO OUR folks, Christ said: "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." He prayed that we all might be one. Isms are dividers, an invention of the devil to thwart that prayer.

Partyisms divide the body politic where we should all stand as one for justice and righteousness on the earth. Isms divide the church, sporting the harmony that should exist in the work. He has given us to do, that of building his kingdom of righteousness and peace on the earth. He says "My word shall not return to me void but it shall accomplish that whereunto I have sent it."

Restore the word of God to the schools that all may know the Lord from the least to the greatest. Build again the family altars that have been thrown down. Christians, overcome evil with good. Use the weapons of our warfare which God gives, knowing that they are mighty through him for the pulling down of strongholds.

He knows the refuge of lies and can and will uncover the hiding places. Isms cannot fool the Lord or bribe him. He knows them that are his. The foundations stand. An octogenarian whose grandfather served in the Revolutionary war as did four of his brothers, the only sons of a widow who was a victim of the Cherry Valley massacre. I love my country and stand for it in righteousness. —Mrs. L. V. Nelson, Ellsworth, Michigan.

True words, every one of them. You have a lineage to be proud of. Tell us more about your ancestry of Revolutionary days. I think M. B. F. readers would find it interesting.—Editor.

## COLD STORAGE FOR MEAT PRODUCTS

FIND ENCLOSED P. O. order for two dollars which I believe pays for three subscriptions; in our case would be past present and future. I tried taking orders for your paper but all the wide-awake farmers are already taking it. If you know anything about Luce county you will not need to be told that anything as good as M. B. F. spreads over it like wildfire. We think it just fine and wouldn't think of going without it.

Here is an idea I have been milling over for some time. Up here we do not raise any more than we use of meat animals, but we ship them out in the fall and then the meat cars ship them back all the year. If the Luce County Farm Bureau would co-operate and build a small cold storage and smoke house and let each sell his stock and whatever he handed to the plant and buy what meat he wanted as he wanted it the rest could be sold to camps by the quarter or 100 pound lots cheaper than they can buy from the meat cars as there is two freight charges saved besides all the profits made, while it is gone.

I see by the calendar put out by the state of Oregon that they have small cold storage plants in all their large towns. It seems to me that we work right into the hands of the railroads and profiteers. No wonder they all get rich and the farmers don't. Well here's to your continued success with M. B. F. We sure would miss you. You are doing a great work.—Mrs. F. E. R., Newberry, Mich.

I know of no reason why your plan should not be carried out with good results to all concerned—except possibly the railroads and the profiteers. Why not suggest it to your farm bureau?—Editor.

## IOWA FARM VALUES

I SHALL HAVE to trouble you to again change my paper from Dow City, Iowa, to Dunlap, Iowa, as we can't exist without M. B. F. The last issue we received had Gov. Capper's letter in regard to the inflation of Iowa land in it. And I heartily agree with Mr. Capper in regard to it increasing the tenantry. It has certainly done that and also it has put a lot of good farms into the moneyed classes' hands and in my opinion that was what it was done

mostly for as farm land was the only thing they did not control.

The farmer would do well to sell at these present prices, but he should hold his own paper, and then when the purchaser refused to pay five or six hundred dollars per acre on land that can't possibly produce that much per acre the farmer himself would get his land back and not the money lender as is now the case and occurring here every day. Iowa's main crop is corn and hay, mostly corn, and anyone knows a man could not pay out any such prices as five, six and even seven hundred per acre and those that have purchased are renters that have saved up a few thousand and when the raise came thought it was time they got a home before it went higher. And now many are losing what they have as they can't pay off with the crops, and the money lenders are reaping the harvest with glee. I will close wishing M. B. F. all the good luck this old world affords.—E. P. P., Dunlap, Iowa.

We have followed the speculative advances in Iowa farm land values, and knew that the bubble would burst sooner or later. We're mighty glad to hear from you on this subject. Keep us M. B. F. folks posted on what's going on in Iowa, will you? Thanks.—Editor.

## LAST YEAR'S BEET "LESSON"

I BELIEVE through your paper many farmers are at odds today over the beet question. Many wanted to grow beets but was told that others would not neighbor with them, etc. I noticed that you made the statement that if the factories run they would run on a much smaller tonnage. The plant located here will have as large if not the largest run in years. This has been an ideal year so far for beets and the farmer that did put in beets will have the money to pay his debts and then some this year.

I have land and my sympathy is with the farmer but I believe they asked something that will never be granted. The factories made some money last year but what about the six years they lost money at this place? I believe last year's lesson will make it hard to get farmers to join the organization this year.—H. H. L., Physician and Surgeon, Crosswell, Michigan.

You may "have land," but your letter shows that your sympathies are not with the farmer. No man who secures his principal income from some other business than farming can fully know the trials, the troubles, and the problems of farmers. You wrote your letter before the avalanche took place in sugar prices. It is predicted that wholesale sugar will go to eight cents per pound before the first of the year. That would mean \$10 beets. The sugar content is high. That means extra profits for the manufacturers in which the farmer will not share. You seem to know something about the "losses" of the Crosswell plant. Repeating your question, we ask, "What about them?" We'll wager you a ten-year subscription to the Business Farmer that through either the Farm Bureau or the Beet Growers' Ass'n the growers will have a conference with the manufacturers, and one-half the profit out of the beets within the next two years.—Editor.

## GRAZING IN NORTHERN MICH.

I SEE IN your paper a good many complaints from farmers that own land a mile or so from where they live and wish to pasture it but have trouble with their neighbors from the cattle running in on the crops planted along the road. Now if we could get a law passed to compel everybody to fence the roads it would stop all the trouble.

Up here in the northern part of the state it would be a good thing if all land that was not enclosed with at least a three-wire fence be declared open for free pasture. There are thousands of acres in every township in this part of the state that is lying idle which if it was pastured would stop a good many fires and would soon grow to timber again. I wish you would ask every subscriber to send in a postal card to you stating their views on this. —C. E. R., Thompsonville, Michigan.

Quite an idea. Never thought of it before. Enough grass goes to waste every year on the cut-over and state lands to feed a hundred thousand head of live stock. We know of no reason why it should not be available for use in the manner you suggest.—Editor.

## HOW THE FARMER SPOILS THE POTATO MARKET

THE GREATEST curse to the potato market is the farmer who makes no preparations for storing his potatoes on his own place. He hauls his potatoes to the warehouse and gets permission to store them until such time as he wishes to sell. There is nothing to prevent the dealer from shipping these potatoes whenever he wishes to do so as long as he is willing to put up the market price when the farmer calls for it.

The storage potatoes are always the first ones to come in as most farmers who store potatoes draw them just as they dig them from the field, thus when the warehouse owner sees a good market in the cities, he can ship out the stored potatoes and get a good price for them. By the time the storage potatoes are used up a few other farmers get tired of waiting for the price to come up at his home market and a certain amount of potatoes are brought in and sold at the low figure which the warehouse owner offers them. By the time this bunch has been shipped out and have made the dealers a good profit another bunch of farmers get tired and out loose at the same figure and thus it keeps on until finally the fellows that stored their potatoes in the fall begin to see that potatoes are coming in freely and they fear they will go still lower and they also get nervous and settle up with the warehouse owner at the same low figure or less than he could have taken when he first hauled them.

What have they done? They have cut their own throat and everybody else's. If it were not for the fellows who store their potatoes or get in a hurry to sell at the digging season to save carrying them in and out of the cellar every one could have the right price for their potatoes. No man should raise potatoes unless he has a place to store them on his own farm. Every potato should be dug and put in the cellar unless the price is right. If this were practiced by everyone there would be no need of long time credits, the price would always be right.

Why should the farmers howl about the cutthroats when he leads himself to the block and hands them the axe and says "go to it."

If you have no cellar get one, no matter what you have to sacrifice to get it, it will pay for itself in two years at the least.—A Potato Farmer.

Righto. The farmer is often his own worst enemy. He uses little if any judgment in the marketing of his crops. He either sells all on the opening market or holds all until a few weeks of another crop. This fact accounts largely for fluctuations in supply and price. We have yet a long way to go before we will learn how to market our crops to the best advantage. But we're on our way.—Editor.

## MORE ABOUT THE LONDON LAND COMPANY

IN GOING through our valuable farm paper some time ago I noticed where J. K. M., of Essexville asked of you information concerning the reliability of the London Land Co. I am a farmer and resident of the mentioned county and will gladly give the above mentioned party any honest information he so desires, as a brother reader would, concerning this company and also information as to quality of land here. Will state herein that most all good land in this county is settled as the paper stated, but still a few good pieces of mixed timber lands in our locality yet could be had at prices about as our editor stated from \$20 to \$30 per acre, and very good grade of land.

Regarding the reliability of London Bros., I would say that it is doubtful, but as to the grade or quality of their land I can say here that it consists of the poorest of soil. The land they are placing on the market was at one time Norway timber lands and as the agricultural experts have always said, such land never will make farm lands. Each spring and summer this soil gets its burning over, therefore destroying every form of vegetable life. The



land, owned by this concern, formerly belonged to the timber companies who, after lumbering, allowed it to fall back to the state and it was bought up by this concern and many other speculators or land sharks, as they rightfully should be classed, for the price of from \$1 to \$3 per acre and selling to the settler, or city man who is perhaps lame on selecting soil for \$15 to \$25 per acre.

We have many acres of such land in this county and also many failures caused by the crooked work of agents of such companies and I say right here that the time will soon be here when, with the assistance of such journals as the M. B. F. and its readers, co-operating together, that the land sharks will be obliged to walk. I residing here in this county can see them work, failures, years of savings, of honest hard-working men, taking their meagre earnings, using such in developing, building, fencing, and then leaving all to vandals. This can be seen in hundreds of places in this north country.

The so-called abandoned farms, of which the number is increasing as we all know, is not due as some would believe, by the calling to the city by the offer of big money, but discouragement of the farmers themselves due in the first place by buying just such lands, from these concerns and if there is any way of blocking their game we all are going to do it. I am, and have been taking many farm papers, but of all of them none does such keen and complete work as the M. B. F. in locating just such men as London Bros., unreliable mail order companies and trouble in general.

I will say right here it is a mighty hard proposition for a prospective settler to steer clear of land agents. We have many companies some reliable that are now operating in N. E. Michigan. The Northeastern Development Co., of Bay City, I believe means to be square, but I found through personal experience that one of its members was one of the wisest agents that I ever encountered when it came to cunning crooked work, but I did not bite. But I will herein vouch that John G. Krauth of Millersburg to be one of the most reliable land firms to deal with. I see in M. B. F. that he is advertising through its columns and can say that anyone buying from him need not worry over the grade of lands that he buys. One point that I would always follow, never buy undeveloped lands in this part of the state until such land has been seen in summer time. Some settlers are to blame for their own condition, buying and paying a payment without seeing what they buy, and even then, those that are unexperienced in judging soil, should have some one that knows soil as lots of this soil here is deceptive. They then would avoid some of this trouble, but the London land, with a good man for judging would pronounce it a complete failure. We want settlers here, but it would be a crime for me I believe to recommend any of this land.—F. A. W., Alcona County.

I am sure our readers who ever thought of locating in northern Michigan will appreciate the information you have given concerning the character of the lands. Another reader, Mr. J. S., of Glennie, says he will be glad to show anyone interested about his county and help them to differentiate between the good and poor land. We want to thank both these readers for their willingness to be of service to us and our readers.—Editor

#### CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

I HAVE joined nearly every farm organization that I could and yet I feel there is a great need for another organization to meet the farmer half way. Organized to buy the same as we are organized to sell, in car lots. This would be the consumers' organization in the city of Detroit which was organized likewise. Could you give me any information regarding same? Don't you think that crop reports should be given by local agricultural agents instead of someone guessing and make an overproduction when the average farmer thinks there is not an overproduction. As the farmers of the state have now a larger organization than we ever knew we would begin to feel that they would wish to have a more direct saying of their own affairs. I have kept itemized account of the cost of production of

potatoes. Several farmers of the county of Charlevoix have to discuss the subject and 10 farmers' figures were used and averaged up on cost of ploughing, dragging, yields and so on. Would be pleased to give you all the results of meeting if you wish me to do so. I have farmed all my life and live in Charlevoix county.—H. J. K., Boyne City, Mich.

The Consumers' League is no more. It was not strictly co-operative in principle and was wrecked by its promoters. Its affairs are now in the hands of the bankruptcy courts. But you are right. There is one more link to be forged in the co-operative chain, and that lies with the city consumer. The era of unemployment and lower wages which we have just entered should serve as a stimulus for organizing such co-operative buying associations. There is much to be desired in an improved crop reporting service. This ought not to be left to the government. It should be handled by the farm organizations. By all means, let us have your production cost figures.—Editor.

#### SOCIALISM VS. REPUBLICANISM

I'VE GOT a word to say, just for a second. Maybe I'm butting in but I can't help it. It is, in regard to Mr. Atwood saying that he voted against putting the state in the warehouse business. He says this is a start toward Socialism and contrary to the Republican form of government. I would like to ask him if he ever looked into Webster or any of the encyclopedias? I think if he ever did, he wouldn't talk about something that he knows so little about. We know that "Socialism" is contrary to the Republican form of government or the Democratic form of government. They have no government of the people, it is a government of a few dominating the many. I would advise Mr. Atwood to look up Webster or any of the encyclopedias probably he wouldn't be so fast to ridicule something we know so little about.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Michigan.

#### CROOKED POLICE OFFICERS

JUST a word regarding the service the so-called State Police are giving us. While the writer was in Lansing a year ago this summer I heard an ex-police state that he and two others that were on duty at night made over \$700 apiece by letting autos loaded with booze cross the state line. Now if this is what the taxpayers are paying their money for I think they might as well hunt another job. You may publish this if you see fit. As I was always against that piece of political machinery and I have no reason to doubt but what that fellow told what was straight but I couldn't prove anything against him as I didn't see any money change hands. I like M. B. F. first rate.—W. R. B., Manton, Mich.

We should not infer from the instance you cite that all members of the constabulary are grafters. I think the general standing of the state police force is high, although there are instances on record such as you cite. But this is true of all public agencies. There are scoundrels in public positions just as in private positions. But there are, in our judgment, many other reasons why the constabulary should be no longer tolerated, and that is no reflection upon the personnel of the force, but upon the value of the constabulary as a permanent institution.—Editor.

#### MOONSHINERS

WILL you advise me by private letter how I could notify the government where moonshine is made and sold without making my name publicly known at least in this town. I would not mind having to sign my own name to my letter to the government but further than that I would not want to be brought in as any witness. Now this town is full of moonshine distillers and sellers and our officers are just as deep in the mud as the others are in the mire. One has to be very careful not to say one word about the stuff.—Mrs. E. M., Cheboygan, Michigan.

My dear madam, don't you know that one reason why the laws are violated and officers become corrupt is because the citizen has not the moral stamina to oppose it? Thousands of good, upright citizens will wink at law violation rather than accept the rather distasteful publicity that comes with exposing it. You can make a charge against suspected moonshining and bootlegging, but if you are not willing to go into court to prove your case, in nine chances out of ten, nothing will come of it. Oh, well, I don't know as I blame you. Write to Fred L. Woodward, Dairy and Food Commission, Lansing, telling him what you know about the illicit manufacture and sale of booze in your locality. If the evidence warrants an investigation will be made, and you will be protected.—Editor.



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## Another Rural Loss

UNDER THE present state law which fixes the boundaries of legislative districts and the apportionment of representation in the legislature loss of rural population means loss of representation, and loss of representation means swinging the balance of the law-making power to the cities of the state. According to the present apportionment the county of Wayne has thirteen representatives in the legislature, out of a total of one hundred. This ratio is based upon the 1910 population figures. Detroit's great growth to a population equal to about one-third of the state's total, would now, however, entitle her to thirty-two representatives. The constitution fixes the maximum membership of the house at one hundred, so it is patent that either the constitution must be amended to increase the house membership, or that the state must give up nineteen representative positions to Wayne, or that there must be a radical change in the method of apportionment. The situation ushers in a problem with which the next session of the legislature will have to cope.

The last thing we ought to do is to increase the numerical strength of the legislature. While not as large in numbers as the legislatures of some of the other states it is nevertheless too wieldy for really efficient business. Instead of amplifying it, we ought if anything to be cutting it down, but in cutting down we should be careful not to deprive any section of the state with its just share of representation. Then the question arises, "what constitutes fair representation?" Should population continue to be used as the basis of determining representation, or should the county be used as the unit, or should occupation be taken into consideration? If the first plan is followed, one county,—Wayne,—will have one-third as many representatives as the other eighty-four counties combined. Under the second plan every county would have a representative regardless of size or population, with possibly one or two additional representatives for counties having an extra large population. Detroit would strenuously object to that, of course. Under the third plan which has often been suggested as the proper method of representation in Congress, the various occupations of the state would be entitled to one or more representatives depending upon the number of people engaged in them. This plan would give to Wayne county a large representation, but instead of the farmers sending a majority of their representatives from the ranks of lawyers, merchants, bankers, etc., as they do at present, they would send farmers and would thereby have a much larger voice in legislation than they do at present.

Detroit's expansion has been a matter of growing concern to the rest of the state who can foresee a time when under the present method of apportionment that great city

would have absolute control of the machinery of state government. We who live outside of Detroit do not want that time to ever come. And Detroit, if she is wise, ought to reject such an opportunity. The county of Wayne has been fairly treated in all matters of legislation in the past, and has no reason to fear that she will not be fairly treated in the future. At present the character of the legislature is such that it is well nigh impossible for any special interest to secure vicious legislation. But disturb this to any great extent and you will have special interests in domination. If the state of Michigan gives Wayne county one-third of the representatives in the legislature, Wayne county will become the head of state government although the seat may remain at Lansing.

## The Hopper Problem

BEE MEN are complaining that the poison which was sowed promiscuously over the farms and cut-over lands of northern Michigan to combat the grasshopper has destroyed entire swarms of bees. Other objections to this method of checking the hopper are heard from bird admirers who claim that thousands of the pretty songsters died as a result of eating the poisoned bait, while individual farmers reported the loss of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep from the same cause. Some other means must be employed to destroy the hopper evil. It is neither safe nor sane to cover the fields and the highways with a deadly poison upon which birds, animals and even children may accidentally feed. There must be other combative measures which can be used with as good success, and the Agricultural College should institute at once if it has not already done so, an exhaustive study of hopper habits, both here and abroad, and the best and safest methods of destroying the pest. When a plan of procedure has been settled upon the state legislature should be asked to adopt legislation forcing every land owner in the afflicted territory to use this method when the pest puts in an appearance. We'll wager that a few successive campaigns of extermination waged intensively and extensively over northern Michigan would virtually wipe the grasshopper out of existence for many years to come. It is a matter that may well have the best thought of our agricultural authorities during the ensuing winter months.

## Fixing Prices

A FARM PAPER editor says this talk about merchants and manufacturers being able to fix their own selling prices is all nonsense. He points to the long and growing list of commercial failures to prove his contention. He asks the question, "if these men had the power to fix the selling prices of their goods would they have failed?" Yes and no. If he means power without limit and prices beyond reason, they should not have failed. But if he refers to power and to prices in the commonly accepted meaning of those terms, they might have enjoyed such power and still failed.

Discussing the readjustment process and its effect upon business in general with a hardware dealer I expressed my sympathy for the merchant caught with a lot of high-priced goods on his shelves. "Yes," returned my friend, "some of them will be caught, but it will be their own fault. They should have prepared for a return to normal prices." What did he mean? Simply that these men should have added a slight additional profit on their sales to have protected them from loss when the inevitable decline in prices should come.

There is no secret about how the manufacturer or the merchant arrives at a selling price based on cost plus a profit. The manufacturer introduces an elaborate cost-finding system in his plant. Every single item of cost from the soap that is used in the wash-room to the raw material is charged against the finished article. He takes no chances. When the article he manufactures is placed upon the market in certain quantities he knows that every one which is sold will return him a definite, fixed profit. The merchant has before him his invoice showing the cost of his goods. To this he adds the cost of selling and a fair profit.

By careful buying the merchant may be able to sell at slightly lower prices than his competitor, but his profits will be the same. Two merchants in the same city may have widely different selling prices and still enjoy relatively the same amount of trade, for the consuming public is too busy and indifferent to spend its time comparing competitive prices. With in certain limits manufacturers and merchants may fix their selling prices at almost any figure they please and the public will continue to buy their goods.

Men do not fail in business because, as our farm paper friend explains they have no power to fix the selling prices of their goods. Business failures are due principally to poor business judgment, poor salesmanship, poor location and resulting lack of trade. Some manufacturers fail because they expend their producing power faster than they create a market for their goods. Others fail because they do not expand fast enough and far-seeing competitors take their trade away from them.

It must be apparent to anyone who gives the matter a little thought that the prime causes of commercial failures are not the causes which keep the farmer's nose to the grindstone and deprives him of his profits year in and year out. Of course, there are misfits in the farming game just as there are in other lines of business. Wasteful and unscientific methods of farming cause many failures, but what explanation will our farm editor friend make of the farmer who employs the same rigid rules of business that are followed by successful merchants and manufacturers, and yet at the end of his season is forced to accept a price that is less than his cost of production, in the fixing of which he had no voice?

## Can the Milk Commission Survive?

THE MILK distributors of Detroit are not feeling very good over the decision of the milk commission that the buying and selling price of milk shall be the same for the month of November as for October. They had appeared in a body before the Commission at its monthly session last Friday and petitioned for a retail selling price of 15 cents per quart, all of the decrease to come out of the farmer. The petition was refused.

The temper of the distributors following the commission's findings indicates that the real test of the commission's strength is yet to come. Both farmers and distributors are bound by a "gentleman's agreement" to abide by the findings of the Commission until the first of the year. Either party may then retire from the arrangement if he so desires. The following two months will be critical ones. It is estimated that there are a hundred thousand men out of employment in Detroit. Every effort is being made by the city authorities and the city newspapers to drive down the cost of food. Milk has been made the principal object of attack. These agencies are using with good effect the argument that there is a surplus of condensed milk on the market and that producers of raw milk should reduce their prices to meet those of the condensed product. They overlook altogether the facts of production costs. They refuse to understand that it is easier and safer to effect economies in the distributing system than to deprive the producers of legitimate prices. With the people of Detroit in this frame of mind, the milk producers may as well make up their minds first as last that they will have a stubborn fight on their hands to maintain the present level of prices.

When milk was scarce the distributors were all too glad to submit their differences with the producers to a court of arbitration if it would insure them a steady supply of milk. But now when milk is plentiful and thousands of farmers outside the Detroit area are looking for a market for milk which formerly went to the condensary, the distributors are not keen for the commission plan, feeling that they can go outside the area and purchase milk which they can sell at a lower price and will yield them a larger profits. It is rumored that several of the biggest distributors will refuse to subscribe another year to the Commission plan. If this be true the milk producers of the Detroit area



well reconcile themselves to an indefinite period of low milk prices and a restricted market.

There is only one way for farmers to secure a satisfactory price at all times on their products. This is by owning the machinery of distribution and fixing the selling prices of their commodities. In nearly all important dairy states except Michigan the milk producers have millions of dollars invested in distributing plants, receiving stations, cheese and butter factories. They are thus able to protect themselves from fluctuating prices, losses due to surplus and the other evils of the raw milk industry. After four years of existence has the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n anything to show in the form of tangible assets that it has ever been in existence, and will be able to protect its members when the crucial moment comes?

#### The Motive

"WHY," asks a subscriber, "have you kept still so long on the League of Nations issue and then talk it so strong a few weeks before the election?" Then he answers his own question by saying, "you did it to influence votes for Cox." Friend, your reasoning is faulty. If we elected the president by direct vote of the people you might have some grounds for your statement. A few thousand votes gained for Cox might have helped him in the final totals. But you forget that if the Republicans of Michigan have one more vote than the nearest contending party the presidential candidate of the Republican party would receive the entire electoral vote of the state. Give us credit, friend, for having enough good common sense to know that if we could have converted every Republican farmer in Michigan to the League of Nations issue and as a result he would have voted for Cox, the Democratic candidate would still have fallen far short of carrying the state.

Why we have remained silent so long on the League of Nations God only knows. Why the majority of the American people have rejected this great peace covenant God only knows. Did we fear the tongues of the partisan-bound? Did we shrink from our duty lest we be charged with Wilsonism and Democratism? Did we stand shamelessly by while designing politicians conspired for the sake of politics to tear the peace covenant to pieces, because we could not bear to stand the false insinuation that we were sponsoring the Democratic administration as support of the League issue might imply? Possibly these are the reasons why thousands of American citizens either remained aloof from a discussion of the issue or permitted their partisan prejudices to corrupt their reason and their conscience in open opposition to the covenant. We admit that we were remiss in our duty to God and man in not presenting the true facts about this covenant many months ago. With partisan newspapers publishing their partisan views upon the subject, it was the duty of all non-partisan, independent newspapers like the Business Farmer, to discuss the issue upon its merits. And to have done that meant to support the issue. The only motive which moved the Business Farmer to make an eleventh hour appeal for the League of Nations was the acute consciousness that thousands of people, influenced by partisan leaders and partisan newspapers, would go to the polls and cast a partisan ballot, without taking into due consideration the merits of this great issue that was before them. If there is anything about such a motive to criticize, then we have no conception of right or wrong.

#### The Farmer's Strike

ACCORDING to reports from the grain trade centers the farmers' strike is on and bids fair to become nation-wide in its proportions. This is a very unusual strike, in that the majority of strikers are striking of their own free will, without invitation, threat or coercion. Some farmers are striking for \$3 wheat; some are striking as a protest against manipulation and grain gambling, but whatever the goal the strike is on and is showing its effect in slackened grain receipts and higher prices.

The public does not like strikes. Labor unions that have encouraged or ordered striking have been damned from one end of the country to the other. And the farmer has been doing some of the damning himself. A strike is justifiable only when all other means to attain a legitimate end have been exhausted. The labor unions have made some mistakes and aroused opposition from many who were their best friends because they have at times been arbitrary in their demands and arbitrary in their methods of enforcing them. Let us hope that the farmers will make no such mistakes. The farmer is a pretty solid sort of a citizen, and commands the high respect of the other classes. Some of them coddle him along by

### THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL

#### India's Wheat Crop Fails

A BIG change has taken place in the world's wheat situation and it passed unnoticed by the trade. India has probably been eliminated as a wheat exporting country for the crop season, due to drouth which is said to have cut the crop of the Punjab district in half. Now the Punjab happens to be the greatest wheat growing section in India, raising around 35 per cent of the 375,000,000 bushels harvested this year. This figure allowed for theoretical exports of 40,000,000 bushels, according to official reports. Permission was recently given to export 15,000,000 bushels of which 112,000 bushels have cleared, but the permit specified that it might be withdrawn at any time. Now drouth in India is a very serious affair, and is always followed by famine. What country would permit wheat to be exported in volume when it is certain that for every bushel cleared another bushel and perhaps two would have to be brought in from Australia? Cables already indicate that the Indian Government is about to institute famine relief work. Read Kipling, and see what this amounts to. The failure of the Monsoon was noted in these columns some time ago, and that is all that was necessary to know that India would have a short crop. Broomhall's recent statement indicated that the world had an exportable surplus of wheat around 40,000,000 above requirements. Since that statement was made the 40,000,000 bushels has vanished in thin air because India has been eliminated as an exporter. Propaganda continues to be circulated to depress wheat prices in this country by reports of the brilliant prospects in Australia. The latest estimates on the crop are 144,000,000 bushels, which would leave 100,000,000 bushels for export. In 1917 Australia raised 152,000,000 bushels. October 1st in Australia compares with April 1st in the United States, and we have seen excellent crop prospects go glimmering many times within 6 to 90 days of harvest. I don't believe the latest reports from Australia. Consider my own much more reliable. Argentina has been getting rains of late and crop reports from there have improved considerably. It is only 45 days before wheat will commence to be cut there in the more advanced sections. However, there seems to be little prospect of more than an average yield. —Rosenbaum Review.

SOON AFTER the price reductions were announced by the Ford Motor Company, B. C. Forbes, the magazine writer, interviewed Thomas A. Edison, one of Ford's closest friends. This is the way Mr. Forbes relates the incident:

"Henry Ford, with all his eccentricities, is a genius—and geniuses are sometimes blessed with other expletives—but he has also qualified in the other direction."

I asked Edison how to account for the success of Henry Ford, and he replied, "He is a funny fellow. I had a problem to solve recently, when Ford was here, which could be solved in three ways. I told Henry about it. I knew that he was not a chemist nor a mathematician, but Henry figured it out in his own way and I decided that it was really the best way to solve it. And I guess Henry Ford has arrived at the best way to solve the price question."

frequently reminding him of the fact that he is the "bulwark of the nation," that he cannot afford to strike, that he must be a nice little boy and accept with good grace everything that comes his way. And that's exactly what the farmer has done all his life. But, alas, he has now joined the strikers, and we presume the same nasty things that have been said about striking union labor will be repeated about striking farmers.

If the farmers' strike is for an arbitrary fixed price of \$3 for wheat it is open to objection. If it is a strike against the gambling, the manipulation and profiteering that has been going on for years in the grain pit at the farmers' expense it is entirely justifiable and should have the support of all honest-minded citizens. If we understand the spirit of the American farmer a right his strike is a protest against the cut-throat methods of the grain gamblers. He is thoroughly disgusted and disheartened over the annual repetition of low grain prices at the marketing season and high grain prices when the crop is in the hands of dealers and speculators. If it costs \$3 to grow a bushel of wheat the farmer should have \$3 and more. But if some farmers can grow and sell wheat at a profit at \$2.50 per bushel, they should not hold for \$3 and no attempt should be made by other farmers to force them to. Remove the artificial restraints with which the grain gamblers have surrounded the marketing of grain, and our prediction is that wheat would shortly climb to \$2.50 per bushel, and to better than \$3 per bushel before another crop.

#### The Red Cross Roll Call

THE WEEK of November 11th to 18th is the week of the Red Cross Roll Call when every man, woman or child who believes that the great work of the Red Cross should be continued are asked to join or renew their membership with their local Red Cross chapter. Annual membership in the Red Cross costs \$1, and none is so poor that cannot contribute this small sum to such a worthy charitable enterprise. We cannot all adopt homeless European orphans into our homes. We cannot all be present when famine, flood and fire visit suffering upon communities and countries, but we can contribute our dollar to the Red Cross which will be present ready to bind up the wounds of the injured, clothe the naked and feed the starving. When you go to town next week hunt out the local Red Cross headquarters and become a member.

Can it be that Major Marsh of the State Constabulary sees the handwriting on the wall? A month ago he was certain that the constabulary could not properly function unless its force were increased to two hundred troopers. Since then he has reduced his estimate to 146 men and the cost of maintenance from \$547,967 to \$335,780. We have the feeling that when the legislature gets through with the carving knife, all there will be left of the State Constabulary will be the Major's estimate.

The presence of the debonair millionaire, politician, ex-stock broker and highly esteemed member of President Wilson's official family, Bernard Baruch at farmers' meetings in Kansas should be full of suggestion to the sons of the soil. Many men of master minds, not all farmers by any means, are giving attention to the agricultural problem these days.

We may be a trifle too old-fashioned to suit some people but we can't refrain from expressing the opinion that U. S. Comptroller Williams was doing his duty as a public official, when he branded as usurers and profiteers, the greedy New York banks that charged from 15 to 30 per cent interest on shorttime brokers' loans, last summer.

If we have been correctly informed, concerning the attitude of President Gary of the American Steel Trust, toward declining steel prices, he is perfectly willing that steel prices shall go lower now that he is convinced that his preferences will have absolutely nothing to do with the situation.

The truth of the old time adage—When the leaves begin to fall the trees look out for a decline in live stock prices—is again being demonstrated; as the leaves are nearly all off, it may be a good time to "sit tight."





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### HELP ONE ANOTHER—THE BIGGEST CLUB IN THE WORLD

IF SEVERAL years ago, you had told a rancher's wife out in Colorado, that she would be working side by side with a farmer's wife in Maine, even though miles and miles of railroad track separated them, both on the same piece of work, both with the same common interest, and both with the same spirit and zeal—why, she would have laughed in your face.

Furthermore, if you had gone on to say that not only Colorado and Maine, but California and Louisiana, and North Dakota and New Mexico and Florida and Michigan would be all at the same task, she would have looked about for a means of exit, and called help, no doubt—but it is quite, quite true.

Only a little more than a year ago every true America-loving woman in the United States was working on one big piece of work, work for the soldiers of our country fighting in foreign lands, work for the people of those lands, made destitute by the fortunes, or rather misfortunes of war—and each state, and each community, and each woman—farmer's wife, or city housekeeper—tried to outdo her neighbor in speed, and accuracy and love.

And now that the great need is over and all of these women are still bound by that strong red tie, the American Red Cross, it seems a shame to waste the energy and organization, and help-one-another spirit which grew up during the war. Colorado finds that the problems of Maine are just her problems in another accent. Michigan feels that she and California have the same interests. And there is one great big common interest that is absolutely vital to every state and community, and woman in the whole country—health.

Now it seems a natural thing, doesn't it, to turn this machine we have all made up together, to working out that new problem for us, and that is just exactly what the American Red Cross plans to do during these days of peace. Keep up the national spirit of help-one-another, and put it to use in helping the nation learn how to live, and grow better in health and strength.

The Community Health Center is one of the peace plans of the Red Cross. You might call it the club house of this greatest of all clubs. It may be just a desk or table in an office down town, or a store, it may be a little corner or a room, or a whole building combining different public health offices under one roof, but its object is to carry the news of public health and how to keep well to every one within seeing or hearing distance of its doors.

A health center is a place where any one can find out where to go for health information—where to get an arm bandaged, where to get an eye treated—how to bind up a cut—where to take lessons in First Aid—how much the baby ought to weigh—what the baby ought to eat—why the little girl looks so pale—what food to eat in certain weather—anything and everything about health.

Of course it depends on where the Health Center is located just what kinds of questions will be asked.

In the country the Health Center will probably be a room where mothers may leave their little folks while they go shopping, and at the same time have the baby weighed and measured to see if he is keeping up with the little girl on the farm next hers. Sometimes it is a meeting place for talk on these subjects, and one woman may bring one question, and another have the answer, and so the help-one-another spirit of the Red Cross started during the war will go on.

Then there was the Home Service branch. Everyone knows what the Red Cross did for the families of the soldiers and sailors, finding out about their allotments, taking care of the widowed mother when she was sick,

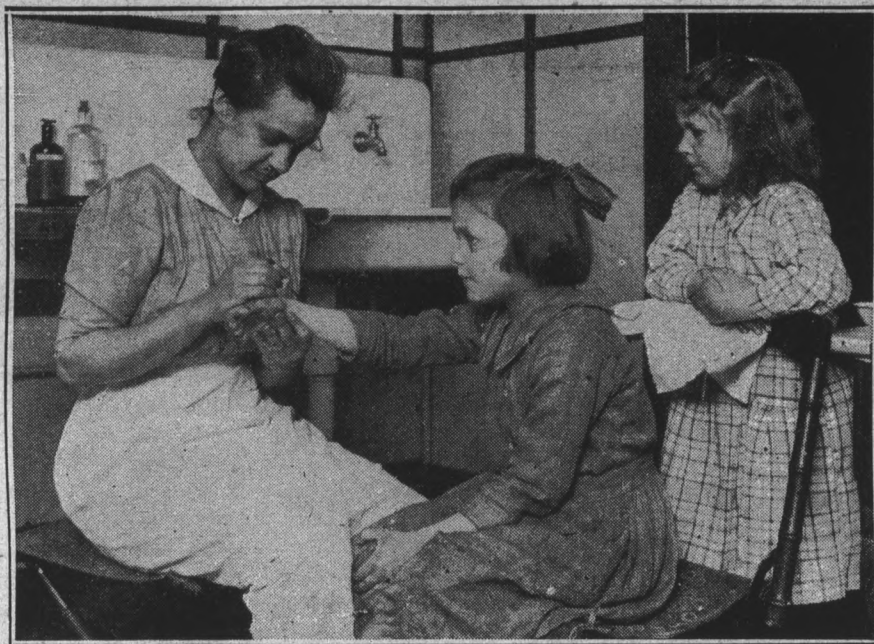
sending news of home to the boy in France, and news from the boy to the mother back home. It seems a shame to let that great organization, so neighborly, so friendly, so helpful, just die. But it won't.

It means a great deal to the rural communities which have never before thought they could "get together" this

old, and 150,000 of them did not live one month.

It is high time the country got-together to work out this problem of Public Health.

That is just what the American Red Cross is doing in peace times. That is the program of the American Red Cross now that the war is over.



Older children, as well as infants, come under the jurisdiction of the American Red Cross Public Health nurse. The above is a picture of Miss Jean Manning, American Red Cross nurse at Southington, Conn., treating a little girl's hand.

way. Out in Iowa county, Wisconsin, one of the first steps taken by the Red Cross for the betterment of community life has been along the lines of community organization, where different townships and little communities have met on a common ground, to work together with one plan, and one purpose, for the general good of all. Bringing people together in this way has had wonderful results, so the people of Iowa county say, because they can work out their problems together, and everyone knows that "two heads are better than one."

They have started social centers in various towns and the long winter evenings are spent with lectures, benefits, musical entertainments, etc., and there is a circulating library, and rest rooms in the larger towns. It has all grown out of the help-one-another spirit of the Red Cross during the war.

It is high time America did awake to the need of helping-one-another. Last year there were 1,250,000 persons who died of sickness in the United States, and 75,000 should not have died at all. They died of preventable disease.

It is high time we had Health Centers, and Public Health Nurses, and training in How to Eat and What to Eat, and Home Care of the Sick.

Last year 100,000 persons died from accidents. The Red Cross teaches accident-prevention and first aid.

We all got together and worked hard during the war for our boys overseas, but do you know that there were ten babies that died in America for every man killed in France?

Only last year 300,000 American babies died before they were one year

There has always been and always will be the Department of Disaster Relief. The Red Cross has aided victims of 250 disasters, fire, flood, tornado, shipwreck, and other calamities since it was founded 39 years ago.

But the greatest of all disasters happen every day and most of us don't notice it—the disaster of people dying when there is no need for it. The disaster of preventable disease.

Are you going to fold your arms now that the war is over, or are you going to join with the rancher's wife from Colorado and the farmer's wife in Maine to work for your country's good?

You no doubt joined the Red Cross during the war. Your name has surely been on its rolls every year since. The Fourth Red Cross Roll Call commences November 11 and will last through the 25th—Armistice Day to Thanksgiving—and that should be the greatest get-together of all.

### HANDBOOK FOR WOMEN VOTERS

ELECTION is over, and many of us women have cast our votes to help elect the men of our choice to their respective offices. But there are also many women who did not vote, and I believe the reason in the majority of cases was, not because they were not as good citizens as those who did attend the polls, but because they were not sure that they understood politics and its many sides. So they stayed at home rather than take the chance of making mistakes. There is a book entitled, "Handbook for Women Voters of Michigan," compiled by Mary B. Putman, Ph. M., Bertha G. Buell, A. M., and Bessie Leach Pruddy Ph. D., of the Department of History and Social Sciences

of the State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan, which is a practical guide to citizenship and will instruct women how to use the ballot intelligently. I have one of these books and believe that there should be a copy in every farm home where there are women voters. It is not only helpful to the women who do not understand the duties of a voter but contains much valuable information for the woman who has already exercised the rights granted her when Michigan ratified woman suffrage. The price of this book is 25c each. Address your order to Bertha G. Buell, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

### Household Helps

#### PATTERN FOR MAN'S OVERCOAT

Will you please tell me where I can get a pattern for a man's overcoat, ulster style with shawl collar? What will be the price of it?—Mrs. E. V., Osceola County

Thorough search has failed to reveal a pattern of this kind. It is a very unusual one. Perhaps some of our readers have such a pattern. If so, will they please help our subscriber by loaning it to her? Name and address given upon request.

#### VACUUM CLEANER

We have just moved to the country this past year and I find it difficult to get along without some of the modern conveniences. I am wondering if you could tell me the name of the best "hand vacuum" cleaner, as we do not have electricity. I would be very grateful for your help.—Mrs. H. C., Ox Bow Lake, Mich.

Two makes of this type of vacuum cleaner are on the market, the Bissell and the Torrington. These are made in carpet sweeper style, having a bellows that creates suction and while they are not as satisfactory as electric cleaners, they take up considerable more dirt than the carpet sweeper. I presume some of our readers who have tried the hand vacuum cleaner will be willing to write their experience for the benefit of Mrs. C. In so doing please mention maker's name and address.

#### CANDIED CITRON

Please tell me how to make candied citron.—J. H. B., Iosco County.

Cook citron in boiling water until tender before adding to syrup. Drain. Make a thin syrup of one cup sugar to two cups water, using three-quarter pound of sugar to one pound fruit.

Place the cooked citron in the thin syrup. Boil until syrup is fairly thick. Let stand over night in the syrup. Boil again the next day and allow to stand in syrup again over night. This may be repeated the third night in order to allow the syrup to penetrate the fruit thoroughly. On the last day boil the syrup until very thick, remove the fruit, and allow it to crystallize.—Osee Hughes, Assistant Professor Household Science Department, M. A. C.

#### BLEACHING ASPARAGUS

I would like to know how to bleach asparagus so that it will be like that you get at the stores. Can you tell me how to do this?—Mrs. G. C., Macomb County.

Asparagus is not commonly bleached for market in this part of the country, but in New Jersey where it is extensively grown for the New York market, it is usually bleached. To produce bleached asparagus the rows in the field are mounded with sandy loam to a height of about six inches above the level of the ground. Thru this sandy soil the new sprouts must grow before reaching the sunlight. It is this growth in the absence of light that produces the colorless or bleached stalks.

The plants are usually grown in rows about six feet apart with the plants from 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows. This distance of the rows apart permits the mounding in the rows without great difficulty. As soon as the young sprouts appear

### The New Home

How strange it is, a month ago I lodged elsewhere, and did not know This house existed; now I sit And see myself the lord of it.

My foot was free; for years of days I went my unregardful ways. Yet men were toiling with the pick, Were smelting steel and burning brick, And felling trees, and in the mill Were shaping rafter, joist, and sill, To rear my roof against the rain. They raised the chimney, set the pane

Made every corner true and plumb, To wait the hour that I should come.

These men had sailed from over sea That they might do this good for me; But all the time, I did not know They lived—until a month ago.

God bless, I say, the kind forethought, And bless the careful hands that wrought To build this house, and build it well, That I might have a place to dwell! —Margaret Ashmun in Michigan Tradesman.



## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



3380-3377.—A stylish costume. Waist 3380 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3377 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yards at foot. This dress for a medium size will require 7 yards of 27 inch material. Two separate patterns.

3369.—Ladies' dress, cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size will require 6 5/8 yards of 36-inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 1 1/2 yards.

3391.—Girl's dress, cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size will require 3 1/4 yards of 27 inch material.

3375.—Girl's dress, cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size will require 4 5/8 yards of 27-inch material.

3398.—Ladies' apron, cut in 4 sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra large. A medium size will require 3 7/8 yards of 36-inch material.

3393.—Child's dress, cut in 5 sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. It will require 2 1/2 yards of 27-inch material for a 2-year-old size.

3037.—A practical model, cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 7/8 yards of 36-inch material. Width of dress at lower edge is about 2 1/4 yards.

3386.—Child's play garment, cut in five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2-year-old size will require 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material.

Herewith find .....cents for which send me the following patterns at 12c each.

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

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to sign your full name.

above the top of the soil they are ready for cutting. A special knife is used which permits it to be pushed down by the side of the stalk to cut it about six inches below the top of the mound. After the cutting season is over the soil is leveled down again and kept level until just before the next cutting season.—C. P. Halligan, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

### WASH DAY HAS NO TERRORS FOR WOMEN OF CHATFIELD, MINN.

(Continued from page 4)  
structure, 30 x 70 feet, costing about \$2,000. Between and joining the two buildings are the boiler, engine and coal rooms. This arrangement is convenient for the operators of both plants, reduces overhead expenses, prevents contamination of cream and butter from the laundry, and is economical of heat and power. A portion of the second story has been finished off for a lunch and rest room for the employees.

#### Equipment

"The equipment is of the most modern type. It consists of the following: 2 three-apartment wooden washers, 1 extractor, a soap cooker, a starch cooker, 1 five-roll mangle, 2 compartment dry rooms, a machine for ironing white shirts and collars, 1 dip wheel starcher, 1 neck band ironer, 1 collar shaper, hand irons, ironing boards, trucks, baskets, and a standard scale.

"The washers are of very simple internal construction. Rounded strips of wood extend the entire length of the interior. These projecting strips carry the clothes toward the top of the washer, where by their own weight they fall back into the suds below, an operation which insures cleanliness with the least possible amount of wear. Instead of boiling the clothes, each washing is subjected to steam under pressure. This is one of the very best methods of destroying disease germs, and for this reason, if for no other, the steam laundry should be a favorite with all who wish sanitary washing.

"The extractor or "wringer" is an other saver of clothes. The clothes, instead of being passed between two rubber rollers, are put into a large kettle-shaped, perforated copper bowl which rotates at a speed of 1,600 revolutions per minute, and thus throws out the water by centrifugal force. From the extractor the flat work goes to the mangle to be ironed and all other clothes go to the dry room. Only the purest of soap without any chemicals whatever is used in the process of washing.

"This equipment costs about \$3,000, and is similar to that used in good city laundries.

#### Charges

"The charges based on weight are 5 cents per pound, which includes the ironing of all flat work, underwear and stockings. An extra charge, based on the time required by an expert hand ironer is made for the ironing of all articles which can not be ironed in the mangle. About one-half of the patrons have this ironing done at the laundry. The average cost per week for the family washing in 1915 was \$1.05. Patronage is about equally divided between city and country.

"The laundry usually employs about 8 persons.

"The farmers bring their laundry when they bring their cream and get it on the following trip. The collecting and delivering of laundry within the city limits is done by a local drayman. In lieu thereof, the farmers get a 10 per cent rebate based on the actual amount of patronage. All city laundry is delivered C. O. D., while the creamery patrons have their laundry bills deducted from their monthly cream checks.

#### Laundry is a Success

"That the Chatfield Cooperative Laundry has proven to be a business success is evident from the following extracts from the company's financial statements:

	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1914
Total receipts.....	\$5,065.05	\$5,856.02
Wages .....	3,845.54	4,589.88
Dividend .....	150.00	150.00
Rebate .....	506.50	585.60
Running expenses.....	563.01	530.54

**WHAT** you lose thru baking failure must be added to baking costs—it has to be paid for.

Calumet Baking Powder will save you all of that. Because when you use it—there are no failures—no losses. Every baking is sweet and palatable—and stays moist, tender and delicious to the last tasty bite.

That's a big saving—but that isn't all. You save when you buy Calumet and you save when you use it.

Pure in the can - Pure in the baking



**CALUMET**  
BAKING POWDER  
"BEST BY TEST"



It is reasonable in cost and possesses more than the ordinary leavening strength. You pay less and use less. You get the most in purity, dependability and wholesomeness.

In every way — it is the best way to keep down baking costs. That's what has made it the world's biggest selling baking powder — has kept it the favorite of millions of housewives for more than thirty years.

Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

#### Calumet Sunshine Cake Recipe

1/2 cup of butter,  
1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup water, 2 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1 teaspoon lemon, yolks of 9 eggs. Then mix in the regular way.

### FURS-Trappers & Shippers

We are buyers for New York manufacturers and are in position to pay you as much or more for your furs. We use 4 standard grades for prime goods. 15 years honorable dealings. We buy tame rabbit skins. Tags, etc., free.  
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130 Spring Street, Marquette, Mich.  
References: First Nat. Bank, Marquette, Mich.



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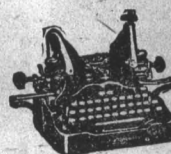
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### Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON—Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name for six months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

**25c** This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber. ....

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for a quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week for six months.

To .....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....



# The Children's Hour

**DEAR CHILDREN:** Did you have a Hallowe'en party at your home this year? Or did you have one at your school? Or maybe you attended one at the home of one of your schoolmates. Did you? Tell me all about it, the games you played, how everything was decorated, what you had for refreshments, what game you liked best and why. I did not attend a party this year and I would like to have you tell me about the one you went to.

When I was small some of the boys, and sometimes girls, too, would go around the neighborhood Hallowe'en evening and do mean tricks like stretching a rope across the road so to trip someone up, or they would put a neighbor's buggy upon his barn, or take the wheels off from his wagon and hide them, or let his cattle out of the field, and many other things. They thought they were smart but people do not like boys or girls that do such things. I know that none of my nieces or nephews would do any such things. I can tell from the nice kind of letters they write me that they wouldn't.

I am going to tell you a story I heard once about what some boys did one Hallowe'en night. These boys had decided that they were going to have a big time and do a lot of mean tricks. The first place they went to was where an old man and his wife lived all alone on a small farm. One of the boys said, "What shall we do?" and the boys began to suggest mean things to do. "Listen fellows," said one of the boys, "I've got an idea! These people are very poor and they are both so old that they have a hard time to gather what they have raised, so let's finish digging their potatoes for them, harvest their pumpkins, and pile their wood all up nice in the woodshed. What do you say? We can have lots of fun doing it." "Alright," answered the boys. The moon came up and they started to work. They worked so hard and time passed so quickly that it was nearly morning before they finished. The next morning these people got up thinking of all the work they had to do before winter began. The man prepared to go out to do his chores. When he opened the door he stopped. Then he called to his wife. And what do you suppose they saw? Their pumpkins and potatoes were all piled up in front of the door. Looking beyond the pile they saw their corn was cut and their wood all piled inside the woodshed. My but they were happy! And the boys soon found how the old couple felt and for the first time saw how they had really helped them, besides having fun themselves. Then they were very happy too.

This is the kind of a trick that I like to see played, don't you? Goodbye until next week.—UNCLE NED.

## Boyhood Stories of Famous Men

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

**I**N THE village of Cambridge in the early part of the nineteenth century there was but one school building, and it was on the main street.

About two blocks from the school there was a glove-maker's shop, and suspended above the door was a huge wooden hand, which swung back and forth when the wind blew.

There was one little boy who was afraid of this hand and the terrible noise is made when it creaked and swung over his head on his way to school. His imagination made him fear that some day it would reach down and pick him up, so he couldn't go home to get his supper and go to bed.

Oliver Wendell Holmes—for that

## The Traveling Fish

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

**WE WERE** down at the railroad station the other day, watching the freight being examined. The agent doesn't mind having us there as we don't interfere with his work.

"There's a Fish Special going thru pretty soon," he said. "Maybe I can get a chance for you and Bob to go aboard for a minute."

"Fish Special!" we cried. "How can fish take a trip?"

"All right if the government starts them," the agent snapped back. "Maybe you don't know it, but the Bureau of Fisheries stock rivers and ponds with fish wherever they are needed. It's you boys who make the need of it, fishing out of season and without knowing the kind and size of fish you ought to catch!"

Well, we didn't have any comeback to that, so we waited for that Trout Pullman to come in. You ought



to have seen the inside of it, all fitted up for the comfort of traveling fish. Berths, chairs and all the rest for the fish experts and big glass jars piped with fresh water, for the fish. In those jars were the aristocracy of fishes, hatched under government inspection, trout, salmon, shrimp, bass, all fine specimens. And with each fish was a record, showing what kind of water is needed, its life habits, food and enemies.

Before we had seen half what we wanted to, the fresh engine was on, and the Fish Special steamed off to the Rocky Mountains.

On the way home we decided to learn the fishing laws, before we cast another line. If the government can take the trouble to look after fish, we ought to try. You can give the fish a chance too, in the rivers and lakes near your home.

got some ice cream and sandwiches, then we went to see the cattle and poultry. By that time it was quite late so we went and tried to get some dolls and hand-painted vases, but we were not successful, so we went to the car and came home. Friday we got to the fair about 9:30. First we went and got some popcorn and rode on the Ferris wheel. Then we saw some men ride on a motor cycle around a wall. It was just like a great high house and two men rode around on the inside and performed on a motor cycle, and one drove a car around there. Then we rode on the whip and by that time it was noon, so we ate our dinner. When we came back to the grounds again we went and saw a show. The show was not as good as the pony show. Then we tried to get a doll. After a while we saw the man perform with the aeroplane. Then we had some orangeade and candy and went into the grandstand to see the races. We saw the chariot race too. I must close so the other boys and girls will have a little room to write, too.—Martha Marion, Carson City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl eleven years old and I read the Business Farmer, especially the "Children's Hour." Am writing a story about the fair I attended and hope it is not too long.—Arline Kurtz, Glennie, Michigan.

At the Fair  
Our fair started on Tuesday, but we did not go until the last day, which was Thursday. In the forenoon we looked at

all the exhibits of animals and garden things. There was all kinds of poultry. We liked the Plymouth Rock chickens, especially because we have them on our farm. We also saw turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pigeons and a mother cat with six kittens. I will not describe all these as it would make my story too long. They had nice horses and also nice cows, some fine Jerseys especially. By the time we had looked at all this and much more it was dinner time and we went to a tent where we ate our dinner. There was a horse race and we had lots of fun watching it. Soon after this there was an auto race, mostly Fords. The airplane was supposed to go up but it was too windy. It had gone up the day before. We went to the hotel for our supper as we had a long way to drive, and we started home tired but happy.

Dear Uncle Ned, brothers and sisters: Please step over a little and let another farm girl enter your merry circle. Well now that I am here first of all I want to say "hurrah for the M. B. F." I am a girl 14 years old and do not go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and thinks it a splendid farm paper. Well boys, get busy and write. I very seldom see boys letters in the M. B. F. and I don't think Uncle Ned has the heart to put them in the waste basket. As my letter is getting extra-long I will close bidding you all goodbye. Hoping to hear from some of the boys and girls as all letters are welcome and they will surely be answered.—Pearl Maki, Newberry, Mich., Box 144.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a little girl 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets I have two rabbits and when I went out to feed them this morning there was a nest of little ones. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have four horses, six cows, fifty-nine pigs and fifty hens. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. My brother and sister fight over the paper and see which one can get the mail first. I wish some of the little boys and girls would write to me.—Maggie Marie Miles, Marlette, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was 11 years old the 1st of June. I am in the sixth grade. I live on a 120-acre farm. We have five horses, five head of cattle, about forty chickens and one duck. For pets I have 2 kittens and I did have a crow but it got sick and died. I have two sisters, one younger and one older than I. I haven't any brothers. I go to school every day. I am taking piano lessons.—Gladys Renton, Carleton, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I like to read the stories and letters in the M. B. F. very much. Although we don't take it, but once in a while we get it. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade at our school. I will be eleven this Wednesday, the 20th. I have dark brown eyes and dark brown hair. I am taking music lessons. As the bell is ringing for school I will have to close. Your friend Vivian, LeRoy, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I did not attend any fair this year because I had blood poisoning in my limb. I am nine years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Ernest Haines; I like him very much. I have six lessons a day. I have one sister and three brothers. My sister's name is Essie, aged 3; and my brothers' names are Lloyd, aged 6; George, aged 4; and Earl, aged 1 year.—Anna Gault, Coleman, Michigan.

## Our Puzzle Corner

### DIAGONAL

My first is one of the twin cities.  
My second is named after a Grecian city.  
My third is a city in New Jersey suggestive of a fruit.  
My fourth is the capital of Texas.  
My fifth is the capital of Colorado.  
My sixth is one of the largest cities in Texas.  
The diagonal is where the cities are found.

### PROGRESSIVE WORDS

Two syllable words; the last syllable of each is the first syllable of the next word.

1. A purple dye.
2. A thin fabric.
3. A bird.
4. Lower.
5. A recluse.
6. Hand covering.
7. Sensitive.
8. A kind of hat.

(Answer to last week's: preach, reach, each.)

(Answer to last week's riddle: The Germans are like quinine and cod-liver oil because they are Teutonic (two tonic).)



Bobbie is interested in football, and wants to get a few fine points of the game by seeing two of the large teams play. He's trying to jolly the ticket seller into giving him passes. What two teams are playing?  
Answer to last week's: PUMPKIN and CANDLES.



## The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—CLEANERS—GRANGE

**T**HAT THE efforts of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to help kill national taxation proposals inimical to farm interests have borne fruit is indicated by advices received this week from the American Farm Bureau Federation.

These advices indicate that the Ralston-Nolan land tax bill now before Congress is practically dead. Michigan endeavored by nation-wide publicity to offset the extensive propaganda of advocates of this notorious single tax measure that would saddle approximately a billion dollars annual in extra taxes on lands, including farm lands irrespective of improvements. Michigan's Congressional delegation also was committed to opposition of it.

Activities of the American Farm Bureau's representative on the taxation committee of the national Industrial conference board, representing the business and manufacturing interests of the U. S., have resulted in that body condemning the proposal for a tax of one per cent on sales of all commodities, wholesale and retail. This tax was originally urged as a substitute for the excess profits tax and if enacted would have passed on millions of dollars now raised from excess profits of large businesses to the "poor dear public."

The American Farm Bureau representatives convinced most of the delegates that this one per cent tax on sales of farm products could not be passed onto the buyer and that the farmers' profits are now so small that he could not assume this additional burden. Furthermore, it was contended that this tax is not economically sound in that 95 per cent of it is passed to the ultimate consumer. Wealth would bear a small part of the tax burden of the country, if this arrangement was effected. Their arguments were indorsed by Charles A. Andrews of the Gorton Pew Fisheries company, Professor Thomas A. Adams of Yale, formerly chairman of the government's advisory commission in taxation during the war, Professor Seligman of Columbia university and Otto Kahn, New York banking authority.

The National Industrial Conference board, however, indicated that the excess profits tax was not an equitable one and should be repealed. To offset the loss of this item of taxes, amounting approximately to one billion dollars, the following schedule is suggested:

1. Increase in Corporation Tax to 16 per cent ..... \$550,000,000
2. Quadruple stamp tax rates ..... 134,000,000
3. Increase first-class postage rate to 3 cts 72,000,000
4. Increase cigarette tax from \$3 to \$5 per M 70,000,000
5. Increase tobacco rates from 18 to 24c 8,000,000
6. Increase to 10 per ct. rates on musical instruments, candy, chewing gum, and other so-called luxuries, except automobiles, trucks, and accessories ..... 70,000,000
7. Increase tax on perfumes, cosmetics... 6,500,000
8. Special license tax of 50 cents per H.P. on all motor vehicles... 100,000,000
9. Gasoline, one cent per gallon ..... 45,000,000
10. Sugar, two cents per pound ..... 200,000,000
11. Coffee, two cts. per pound ..... 28,000,000
12. Tea, 10 cents per lb. 10,000,000

**\$1,293,500,000**

The state farm bureau announces that it is arranging for the traffic department to handle the adjustment of claims of co-operative marketing associations against railroads and to audit freight bills. Adjustments will be made at cost. If a claim does not bring a refund to

the member he is not charged for the service. In any case the member cannot lose. Auditing of freight bills on a small scale has proved of benefit to a great number of individuals and associations already.

The first carload of wheat sold through the Elevator department came from the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator at Fowler. On October 23, the Fowler manager phoned the exchange sales-manager that he had a car of wheat to sell. The salesman said he could get \$2.05 for it. The elevator gave orders to sell. Before the day was over the exchange had secured \$2.11 for it. The first week's business bears out predictions that the Exchange would be in a position to secure 5 to 8 cents more than some grain jobbers.

The Exchange mails to all elevators every day the condition of the market. This report is made up a few minutes after the markets close and is placed immediately in the mail. It contains the current Chicago cash quotations on wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley and beans.

One more elevator is using the exchange, making a total of 25. This is the Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator of Genesee county.

Official Farm Bureau membership is now 93,171. A membership campaign in Alger county commenced Monday, Nov. 1. This is probably the last of the counties in the Upper Peninsula that will be canvassed this fall. Gogebec and Iron counties were completed last week, totals are not complete yet. In two townships in Iron every farmer solicited joined the State Farm Bureau.

Ingham county attained a membership of 1,800 this week. Muskegon county has also completed its campaign with a membership of approximately 1,000. Tallies are not complete yet. During the next week Gratiot and Osceola counties are scheduled to be canvassed.

### NEBRASKA COLLEGE TO TRAIN CO-OPERATIVE MANAGERS

The Nebraska College of Agriculture has announced it has added to its list of courses a two-year course in co-operative business management. Among the subjects to be given special attention in this course are: accounting, marketing, grain grading, type-writing and English.

Forward looking men everywhere realize that the greatest limitation in the business plans of organized farmers is soon going to be a lack of trained men.

Dean E. A. Burnett of the college says, "Marketing is a productive utility, and the marketing of farm products is no less important than planting, cultivating or harvesting crops or judging livestock. The marketing function must be performed economically for the benefit of both the farmer and the city consumer, and the man who directs a co-operative enterprise should have a good knowledge of the marketing process from field to factory and from factory to consumer."

There is no doubt that in the direction of various co-operative enterprises there will be an important field for many farm-raised young men during the next decade. We should like to see better facilities offered by which they may be trained for such work.

### COUNTY FARM BUREAU MARKETS ONIONS

The Farm Bureau of Allegan county took another step in its marketing program recently when the county Agent in co-operation with the Kent county Agent brought about arrangements whereby the Grand Rapids Growers' Ass'n will act as a marketing agent for onions grown in the territory of the Moline Farm Bureau Co-operative Association.



## Our Triple Responsibility

The three great purposes of the Bell telephone organization, the three united interests which the management must ever keep in the fore-front, are: service to the public, justice to the employees, security to stockholders.

Service to the public must be as continuous, dependable, and perfect in speech transmission, under all conditions and during all emergencies, as it is humanly possible for science and skill to produce.

Justice to employees

requires their careful training for the work expected of them, agreeable and healthful working conditions, adequate pay, an opportunity for advancement, cordial relations between managing and other employees, and every facility for properly performing their duties.

Security to stockholders demands earnings to provide dividends with a margin for safety and the stability of market value which goes with a large number of shareholders with a small average ownership.



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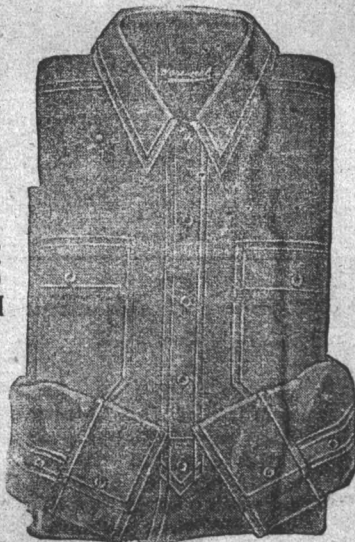
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Army goods renovated in the Government laboratories under the personal supervision of Government Inspectors. These goods have been inspected and accepted by the Government as to their condition. You can't beat this for quality guarantee. These goods were manufactured for Uncle Sam's boys and not for the market. We refer you to the Contract Department, Surplus Property Division, Washington, D. C. Place your orders at once, as this stock soon will be exhausted. An opportunity like this will never happen again.



**Russet Shoe**

20,000 pair genuine Russet shoes, slightly worn, but neatly repaired with genuine Oak leather. Worth \$12.00, wearing value. Our price \$2.90.



**Field Shoe**

**\$3.90 Pair**

25,000 pair Field Shoes, manufactured under Government specifications for strength and durability. Three thicknesses of sole leather, foot leather lined, waterproof, slightly worn, but a \$15.00 value. Our price \$3.90.



**Trench Shoe**

15,000 Trench shoes, slightly worn but guaranteed to equal new in wearing value. Heaviest of high grade leather, waterproof, triple sole, studded with hob nails, and heels with metal horseshoe; worth \$18.00, our price \$4.90.



**Army Overcoat**

8,000 Army overcoats, made of the highest grade, 90 per cent wool. Some of these coats have been slightly worn but have been renovated in the Government's own laboratories and are guaranteed to be in first class condition. These goods dye a beautiful blue or black. Raw material is worth more than the price asked for the coat. Our price \$8.75.



**\$8.75 Each**

### Army Bed Blanket

New army bed blankets in dark gray, medium and light shades. These dark colors make a beautiful auto robe and we are selling thousands for this purpose. Also blankets which were used a few times in local camps, but have been laundered and renovated in the Government's own laboratories, and guaranteed to be in first class condition by their inspectors.

Renovated wool, regular \$9 to \$12 value, assorted colors, our price, **\$4.90** each. New wool, regular \$12 to \$15 value, our price, each, **\$5.90**.

Either of the above blankets are wonderful bargains.

Mail \$1.00 deposit on each item ordered, balance on delivery. Overcoats and blankets shipped by express, shoes by parcel-post. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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### SAGINAW COUNTY TO HAVE BEAN LABORATORY

County Agent A. G. Bovay, of Saginaw County, has succeeded in interesting the Department of Agriculture in the establishment of a "bean laboratory" in that county. Details of the plan as explained by Mr. Bovay are as follows:

"The Farm Bureau of Saginaw county is especially interested in controlling the diseases of beans and since the past season shows a tendency towards the increase of blight, root rot, anthracnose and other diseases which if allowed to continue, may undermine one of the important crops of this county. We have arranged with the Department of Agriculture whereby a bean laboratory will be established in Saginaw for the purpose of studying bean diseases exclusively. We propose to have two or four farmer co-operators in every township in the county that will grow from one to three acres of different varieties of beans under the direction of the Saginaw County Farm Bureau and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These co-operators will be furnished several varieties which we believe are disease resistant, and these will be studied during the growing season by experts in charge. There will be one plot located somewhere near the city which will be owned exclusively by the Farm Bureau and the U. S. Department of Agriculture where certain tests and perhaps inoculation of the bean plant of the different diseases will be made. We believe that this plan will give us a splendid opportunity to know more about the disease-resistant varieties, and at the same time be able to learn more of control measures. The objects of establishing this laboratory in the county are as follows:

"1. To maintain an experimental field station for the purpose of investigating the diseases of beans, and for developing control measures through the growing of disease-free and disease-restraint beans. The diseases to which particular attention will be paid are the bacterial blight, anthracnose, mosaic rust, and root rots.

"2. To provide a means of direct contact with the bean growers thru the Farm Bureau organization of placing field trials and demonstration plots in the various parts of Saginaw County, of such beans as the representative of the co-operating parties wishes to have tried out under field conditions.

### ISABELLA COUNTY ORGANIZED

Organization of the farm bureau in Isabella county has been completed and the membership is given out at 1,417. W. J. Hazelwood, of Allegan county, who has been directing the campaign in Isabella county, has been selected to act as county manager and secretary.

### MICHIGAN BOYS TAKE SECOND HONORS

Current reports have it that Michigan's team of boy cattle judges won second place in the Holstein judging at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. Hurrah! Another victory won for Michigan's live stock industry.

### HOW UNCLE SAM'S MONEY IS SPENT

According to the United States Bureau of Standards, 93 cents out of every dollar of Uncle Sam's money this year goes for war, past, present or to come.

Only one cent out of every dollar goes for education and the improvement of the public health.

Copies of this remarkable analysis of our national budget may be secured on application to Dr. E. B. Rosa, United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Whereas the cities spend an average of \$6 per capita for education this year, and the states and private agencies about \$3 per year per capita for education, Uncle Sam with his huge billions only spends 6 cents per

capita for education,—and some of that goes to the "land grant" colleges for military drill!

Without anybody in the country realizing it, your Uncle Sam seems to have become obsessed with militarism to the exclusion of the normal, balanced interests of government. Of course the truth is merely that the army and navy have developed a "technique" for extracting from Congress huge appropriations whereas the other departments have not.

According to the analysis quoted above, the national government is levying a tax of \$50 this year upon every man, woman and child in the United States, and of this amount \$46.50 goes for war and militarism.

Now on top of it, that ex-actor, Congressman Julius Kahn of California, genially proposes a system of universal military training which will cost the country, according to Congressman Mondell, the Republican floor leader and watchdog of the treasury, in the neighborhood of one billion dollars a year!

### BAY COUNTY FARMERS TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Farmers located in the territory surrounding Bay City have been trying for some time to get the electric company of that city to extend their lines into the rural districts but because of the expense it would incur the officials have hesitated to do so. But the farmers are not to be denied and many of them are offering to pay for the installing of the lines in order to be served. The lines thus built are not the property of the electric company but become such after five years. Now we suppose John D. will raise the price of kerosene a cent or so a gallon.

### MANAGER FOR EAU CLAIRE FARMERS' CO-OP. SOCIETY

The farmers' co-operative society of Eau Claire, Mich., has induced Mr. Clarence Cook, formerly of Benton Harbor, to accept the position of manager of their newly formed organization. Mr. Cook is a M. A. C. graduate, and, it is said, excellently fitted for his new duties.

### ONEKAMA FARM BUREAU SHIPS WINTER APPLES

Recently the Onekama Farm Bureau held a meeting at which they decided to ship out a carload or two of winter apples. Each member who wished to send apples was placed on his honor that he would pack only grade A apples.

### INGHAM FARMERS STRONG FOR FARM BUREAU

Eighty per cent of the farmers of Ingham county solicited for joint membership in the state and county farm bureau are joining, according to H. E. Straight, who is in charge of the county organization work for the state farm bureau in Ingham county. The farther the canvass proceeds in the county the better is the return of memberships.

### MICHIGAN'S MODEL COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Delta county's farm bureau organization, with a membership which includes 98 per cent of all the farmers of the county, is being used as a model in many districts where the state bureau is now engaged in organizing.

Delta has 16 community bureaus. Every one has incorporated as a business corner under the Michigan law and its board of directors and officers are under bonds.

### FARM BUREAU DRIVE ON IN GRATIOT COUNTY

The Farm Bureau drive for membership in Gratiot County began this week. F. B. Hines of Fulton is Campaign Manager and Clayton C. Cook of Shiawassee county represents the State Farm Bureau. The state organization is expecting Gratiot to roll up a membership of over 2,000.

### AMERICAN AGRICULTURE TO BE REPRESENTED AT INSTITUTE MEETING AT ROME

Three of the delegates from the United States to the general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, November 3-15, are Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of California, permanent delegate; Leon M. Estabrook, statistician and chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Harvey J. Sconce, of "Fairview," Sidell, Ill., former president of the Illinois Agricultural Association and prominent in organizing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Because of failure of congress to provide a specific appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the American representatives, it has been necessary to delegate men who will be in Europe at the time on other business or who are willing to pay their own expenses. Dean Hunt, who was appointed permanent delegate to succeed David Lubin, is now in Europe on sabbatical leave from the University, and will reach Rome in time to take part in the meeting.

### Founded on Lubin's Idea

The International Institute of Agriculture was organized in 1905, through the assistance of King Victor Emmanuel III, at the instance of the late David Lubin of California, who had first tried to interest several other countries in the project. Mr. Lubin conceived the idea of an international clearing house for crop and live stock statistics which would make available systematically, on the same dates for the entire world, information regarding the production, consumption, marketing, and distribution of agricultural commodities. He was the permanent delegate of the United States to the institute from the time of its organization until his death in 1919.

The institute has a direct interest to American farmers, because the prices of American products are determined, to a considerable extent, by the relation between supply and demand which is world-wide in its application. The price of bread and meat in this country is influenced to a considerable extent by the surplus or deficient production of bread grains and meat animals in many foreign countries as well as at home.

Mr. Estabrook, who is thoroughly familiar with the crop and live stock statistical service of the United States, and deeply interested in the marketing and distribution of American farm products, is being sent to western Europe by the United States Department of Agriculture to collect information on the present and prospective supply, marketing and distribution of agricultural products, especially cotton, wool, hides, and skins. The American representatives will pay particular attention to the marketing and distribution, surplus, carry over, etc., of food crops, fiber crops and live stock.

### ALPENA FARM BUREAU MAN- AGER GETS ASSISTANT

Manager James Briselden of the Alpena County Farm Bureau has an assistant now to help him with his many duties. This assistant is Mr. W. G. Jones who is a native of Massachusetts but has resided in this state for the last five years. He has held positions with the General Motors Company and several other large concerns. Mr. Jones was living in Detroit when he accepted his present position.

### WHAT WHEAT AND OATS COST THE FARMERS

1. The 1920 wheat crop cost the Missouri farmer \$2.26 a bushel. The 1920 oats crop cost him 82c a bushel.

2. At the October 1st price for No. 1 wheat, less than one-fifth of the crop would bring a price equal to cost of production. Not one county could get cost of production for its oats crop at October 1st, 1920, prices.

3. Four counties with a wheat yield of less than 8 bushels an acre had an average cost production of \$3.81 a bushel. Four counties averaging 20



bushels or more had an average cost of \$1.72 a bushel.

4. Three-eighths of the Missouri wheat crop would pay cost of production plus 10 per cent at \$2.26 a bushel. At present labor prices, cost of production cannot be reduced enough to enable the wheat crop to be sold at a profit.

5. The market price should at least pay cost of production on 60 to 70 per cent of the crop.

6. Neither agriculture as a class nor the general public can afford to maintain prices which will only pay the cost of producing the cheapest bushel of grain. Likewise, they cannot afford a price which will make profitable the most expensive bushels.

7. Only 5 per cent of the wheat growers of Missouri would have received cost of production plus 10 per cent profit if they had sold their 1920 crop at \$2.40 a bushel, which was the price on Oct. 1, 1920.

The foregoing is a summary of a circular issued by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture.

#### FINED FOR ADULTERATING OATS

The Armour Grain Company of Chicago entered a plea of guilty to the charge under the Federal Food and Drugs Act of adulterating and misbranding twenty-eight carloads of oats, and were fined \$1,050 and costs by the court, according to a notice of judgment just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

It was alleged in the information filed in the case that the oats were adulterated with feed barley, dirt and chaff. Examination of samples taken from the cars by specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry showed that the added barley ranged from 5 to 18 per cent, the average found in all the samples examined being more than 10 per cent. The barley added to the oats was the so-called faed barley which is the grain remaining after the elimination of the sound, heavy grain used exclusively for malting purposes, and contains, in addition to barley seeds, material amounts of weed seeds, screenings and chaff.

#### Campaign Began Six Years Ago

The publication of the notice of judgment in the Armour Grain case terminate, in so far as these particular shipments are concerned, a campaign that was begun nearly six years ago to stop the rather prevalent practice of adulterating oats and other feed grains with cheaper grains and screenings. As long as December, 1914, and January, 1915, twenty-eight carloads of oats shipped by the Armour Grain Company from Illinois to Maryland were seized in Baltimore by order of the court on information furnished by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture. The court issued a decree of condemnation and forfeiture and it was ordered that the oats be destroyed or released on bond.

Upon the proper execution of a bond to the amount of \$33,600 that the oats would not be disposed of in violation of the law, the cars were released. In addition to seizing the cars and requiring the oats and barley to be sold for what they were, the government entered a criminal prosecution against the Armour Grain Company for violating the Food and Drugs Act. The United States District Attorney filed an information in the Federal Court in Chicago, in March, 1917. On May 29, 1920, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$1,050 and costs.

An investigation made by the inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act showed that a number of dealers were adding from 5 to 15 per cent of feed barley to oats. It was claimed by some dealers that the barley was grown with the oats in the field and that none was added after the grain left the field. At one elevator where this claim was made it was found that during a period of one month, during which every shipment of both incoming and outgoing grain was examined, in no instance did the oats as received contain more than 2 per cent of foreign grains, while the outgoing shipments contained from 5 to 14 per cent of foreign grains, principally feed barley. During the same month this elevator received more than 50 cars of feed barley.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Nov. 9, Poland Chinas Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
Nov. 10, Poland Chinas W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.  
Dec. 4, Holsteins Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Mich.  
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

#### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.

### CATTLE

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



#### Holstein-Friesian Sires

Will Improve Your Herd

Increase Milk Production

Secure uniform and correct dairy type. Increase butter production. Insure greater net returns.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

295 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont

### A SIRE TO HEAD YOUR HERD

Let us help you locate a good Holstein sire to use in your herd.

We have good ones of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Write us what you need.

#### Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Secretary  
Old State Block, Lansing, Michigan

#### SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Koradyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price, \$125 to make room. Hurry!  
Herd under Federal Supervision.

#### BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

### Yearling Bull For Sale

Bull born Sept. 28, 1919, evenly marked and a fine individual. Sired by my 30 lb. bull and from a 20 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

#### SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Osa. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

#### TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 32.92 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cow. The calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

### Real Breeding In This Fellow

Young bull ready for light service whose sire is a 25 lb. 3 yr. old son of the Great King of the Pontiacs making this young bull a grandson of that great bull. His dam is a 20 lb. daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad who is the sire of 26 A. R. O. daughters, one over 30 lbs. His mother is also a granddaughter of that Great bull Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107 A. R. O. daughters. His own sister has just made nearly 23 lbs. at just 3 years of age.

Price \$150.00.

This is some breeding for the price we have on him. His mother will be tested this winter.

#### JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

#### FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW.

Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wilcox, Mich.

#### OUR HERD SIRE

#### MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alben De Kol.  
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.  
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.  
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

#### GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

### MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 86,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.8 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigree and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

#### A SON OF

#### KING OF THE PONTIACS

out of that wonderful cow, Woodcrest Cora 35.89 pounds, heads our herd. Two nice straight young bulls ready for service. It will pay you to see them. Herd under Federal Supervision.

#### HILLCREST STOCK FARM

Ortonville, Mich.

or write  
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

For Sale: A Dandy Straight Well Marked and well grown bull calf born March 27, 1920. Sire is a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest dams average over 32 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in seven days. Dam a 28 lb. granddaughter of King Segis. Price \$300. For extended pedigree write:  
L. C. KETZLER  
Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

### A FOUNDATION

#### TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

16 and 19 mos. old, sired by a 29 lb. and 27 lb. bull. Dam of older one a 14 lb. junior two year old, well bred, good individuals. Also a fine male calf from a son of the great King of the Pontiacs. Calf's dam a 20 lb. cow.

For particulars address

H. T. EVANS  
Eau Claire, Mich.

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

#### FOR SALE

#### 23 Registered Holstein Females.

11 in calf. Good individuals. No damaged udders. Nothing wrong with the cows. Good reasons for selling. Will take \$8,000 for the bunch. Can sell in less numbers. The calves will be worth more than half of my price. Investigate at once.

M. HAUTALA, Bruce Crossing, Mich.  
Ontonagon County

#### FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

#### FOR SALE

A LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW  
five years old, well marked and a good milker. Due to freshen Nov. 1st.  
R. H. BARNHART, R 1, St. Charles, Mich.

#### SHORTHORN

#### Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES  
under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

#### FAIRVIEW FARM

F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD  
grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwilton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.  
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

### We Wish to Announce

to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.

If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.

#### PALMER BROTHERS

Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

### The Best Breeders

advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to sell.

## Shorthorns and Shropshires

The B. D. Kelly Estate Will Sell at Auction

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1920

At 12:30 o'clock

On the farm 3 1-2 miles south of

Ypsilanti, Michigan

30 Shorthorns of the beef type with milking ability, consisting of 26 females and 4 bulls, including The Campbell Claret Herd bull Banker 717768 sired by Imp Hillhead Chief, dam Imp Claret 23. Also 60 head Red Shropshires of all ages, both ewes and rams.

This is one of the oldest breeding establishments in Michigan.

Lunch at noon

ANDY ADAMS

Auctioneer

Trains met the a. m. of sale

L. C. and W. B. KELLY

Administrators





## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

**W. S. HUBER**, Gladwin, Mich., offers for sale a choice bull calf, sire, Robert Clay by Washington, Clay, Dam, Charlotte's Gem by Maplelane Dan Oxford out of Charlotte B-2nd.

### SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, paid fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

**F. M. PIGGOTT & SON**, Fowler, Mich.

**THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association** have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,  
**FRANK BAILEY**, Hartford, Mich.

**SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE.**  
**Wm. J. BELL**, Rose City, Mich.

**KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n** are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.  
**A. E. RAAB**, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

**Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns** offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. **J. E. TANSWELL**, Mason, Mich.

**FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND** Oxford Down Rams.  
**J. A. DeGARMO**, Muir, Mich.

### HEREFORDS

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

### MEADOW BROOK KEREFOEDS

Double Disturber Bull at head of herd. Some choice Fairfax females for sale also bulls any age. Come and look them over.  
**EARL O. McCARTY**, Bad Axe, Mich.

### REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. **Tony B. Fox**, Proprietor.  
**THE MARION STOCK FARM**, Marion, Mich.

### ANGUS

### The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.  
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.  
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.  
**GEO. B. SMITH**, Addison, Mich.

**BARTLETTS PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.L.C.** Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.  
**CARL BARTLETT**, Lawton, Mich.

### GUERNSEYS

**GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUGUSTINE** Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.  
**MORGAN BROS.**, R 1, Allegan, Mich.

### JERSEYS

**OR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY** bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested.  
**J. L. CARTER**, R 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

### Registered Jersey

HEIFER and bull of pleasing dairy type, backed by high production. Priced very low, quality considered.  
**C. S. BASSETT**, Kalamazoo, Mich.

### Get Your Start in

### Registered Jerseys for \$500!

5 heifers from 5 mos. to 1 yr. will be sold at this price if taken at once. Write for breeding and description to  
**FRED HAYWARD**, Scotts, Mich.

**IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE** of our Majesty bulls.  
**FRANK P. NORMINGTON**, Ionia, Mich.

### AYRSHIRES

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE** bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.  
**FINDLAY BROS.**, R 5, Vassar, Mich.

### SWINE

### POLAND CHINA

### THE THUMB HERD

Big Type Poland Chinas. Largest herd in North-eastern Mich. Boars and gilts for sale.  
**E. M. ORDWAY**, Willington, Mich.

**THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS** sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest prices.  
**DOWITT O. PIER**, Ewart, Mich.

## BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world. His Dam's Sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. I have 6 choice spring boar pigs left that will make herd boars. Will price them at \$50 apiece if taken soon. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon.  
**C. E. GARNANT**, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

## WONDERLAND HERD

Large Type Poland Chinas

### PUBLIC SALE

November 9th

**Wm. J. CLARKE**

Eaton Rapids, Mich.

### HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

**THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.** Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.  
**W. E. LIVINGSTON**, Parma, Mich.

**BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDING**, bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726, 672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growing. Prices reasonable.  
**L. W. BARNES & SON**, Byron, Mich.

### FARWELL LAKE FARMS

**L. T. P. C. BRED SOW SALE NOV. 10** 5 tried sows and 20 spring gilts, 2 aged boars, 3 fall boars and 5 spring boars. If you are looking for something good, here is where you can get it.

Write for catalog.  
**W. B. RAMSDALL**  
Hanover, Mich.

### My, Oh My, What an Opportunity!

We are now offering a few choice big type Poland China Boars, from Big Smooth Jones, one of the breed's best sires, from Dams by such noted sires as Grand Master, Hillcrest Wonder, Mastodon Wonder and Hillcrest Bob. You can't get better breeding. Individual will please you. Price \$50.  
**HILLCREST FARM**, Kalamazoo, Mich.

## POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars and gilts from the Sr. Champion boar at the State Fair at Detroit this year also Grand Champion at West. Mich. Fair at Grand Rapids weighing 1,025 lbs.. If you want something that will give you satisfaction let us sell you a boar or gilt.

### ALLEN BROTHERS

Paw Paw, Mich.

### BIG TYPE

**POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY** Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.  
**J. E. MYGRANTS**, St. Johns, Mich.

### BIG TYPE

**POLAND CHINAS. SPRING PIGS** of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Long Rob.  
**MOSE BROS.**, St. Charles, Mich.

### BIG TYPE

**POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY** W's Sallor Bob No. 397305. Spring pigs, both sex for sale.  
**W. CALDWELL & SON**, Springport, Mich.

### LARGE TYPE

**P. C. SPRING BOARS, MARCH** and April farrow. Also one Sept. yearling. The big bone and big litter kind. For prices and breeding write  
**E. W. LANDENBERGER**, Parma, Mich.

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice spring boars ready for service won first premium at Saginaw Co. Fair. All cholera immunized by double treatment. Also fall pigs at weaning time.  
**HOWLEY BROS.**, Merrill, Mich.

## It Pays Big

to advertise livestock

or poultry in

M. B. F.'s

Breeders Directory

Here is one of the Greatest Offerings of the Season!

## Large Type Poland China Public Sale

This offering consists of 6 tried sows, 15 spring gilts, 2 aged boars, 7 spring boars, 2 fall boars.

These offerings sired by Clansman's Image, 2nd, Clansman's Image, The Outpost, Orphan Superior, King's Giant, Smooth Wonder, 3rd

These hogs have all been double treated for cholera and certificate of immunization goes with each hog. Crates furnished for shipping. Terms: cash.

### Auctioneers

Col. Waffle of Coldwater, Mich.

J. J. Post of Hillsdale, Mich.

John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.

H. H. Mack for Michigan Business Farmer.

### Free transportation to and from trains

Those who attend W. J. Clark's sale Nov. 9, will be able to attend this sale, either by rail or cross country, on

November 10th

**W. B. Ramsdell**

Hanover,

Michigan

## Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

### CHICKENS HAS ROUP

Please tell me through the M. B. F. what ails my chickens. Some time ago I saw a few of my young roosters whose heads looked as though they had been fighting. The feathers were bloody looking and I thought they had been fighting. Now, there are several of them in that condition and a number of pullets also. I have only seen one old hen in the same condition. She had young ones and their heads look the same. I have not lost any of them from the ailment, but am wondering what it is and if I can do anything for them. The whole flock have the range of 100 acres. I have been feeding wheat and corn with plenty of fresh water. Can it be tuberculosis?—Mrs. E. A., Gobleville, Michigan.

This is one of the three forms of roup. There is usually a loss of appetite, the birds appear weak, walks unsteadily, and becomes very much emaciated. At times breathing is difficult and there is often diarrhoea. The disease usually makes its first appearance in the fall of the year; there is usually a peculiar offensive odor with this disease and poultrymen familiar with it often recognize the disease from the odor alone. Treatment: The hen house should be well ventilated, but should allow no draughts on the birds, and should be kept clean and free from dampness. It should be cleaned and disinfected daily with some good disinfectant, such as Kreso Dip or Creolin. If the affected birds are not too valuable it is best to kill and burn them to prevent the further spread of the disease. If you wish to treat them I would recommend the following: Oil of thyme, 30 drops; oil of eucalyptus, 20 drops; menthol, 10 grains; oil of petrol, 2 ounces. Wash all affected parts with this solution twice daily and give an abundance of clean water and soft easily digested food.

### COW'S UDDER SHRINKS

I have a cow, 5 years old, Holstein; was offered \$150 for her. The last three or four weeks the left front quarter of her udder seems to be shrinking. After milking a little from that udder the milk stops. Then in a few minutes I can go on and get the usual amount. Is there danger of tubercular trouble? Cow gives 12 quarts measured, twice a day.—F. H. C., Otsego, Michigan.

From the symptoms you have given I would say through some little sensitiveness of this quarter your cow simply holds the milk; I would suggest you examine the quarter for a fibrous growth; while there is always a little suspicion of tuberculosis in cases where the udder is involved, I would doubt it very much in this particular one.

### TUBERCULOSIS IN RABBITS

Please tell me what is the trouble with rabbits that have a spotted liver. Our neighbors have rabbits. They let them run at large. Today they killed a couple and they had white spots on their livers. They appear to be fat and in good condition. I also raise rabbits, having about 50, and I take much interest and would like to know what causes spotted liver, as I never heard of the disease before. Also its symptoms and if it is contagious. Would like a remedy if there is any.—Miss D. T., Devil's Lake, Mich.

These rabbits have tuberculosis and the meat should not be used for food. There is no treatment for this disease and the sooner they are slaughtered and the ones that the affected destroyed the better, for the disease is very contagious.

### BLOODY MILK

I am writing you in regard to a cow which gives bloody milk and has for two weeks.—F. McN., Bad Axe, Michigan.

First give your cow a good cathartic consisting of magnesium sulphate two pounds, powdered ginger and gentian equal parts one ounce, powdered nux vomica and capsicum one dram; mix all together and dissolve the entire contents of two quarts of hot water, let cool and give slowly at one dose, after forty-eight hours give two drams of potassium iodide morning and night until milk is normal; this should be dissolved in a little warm water.



## MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

The embargo established by the United States against the shipment of cattle from England, owing to the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease has been responsible for numerous experiments designed to exterminate the menace. Perhaps the most novel method undertaken by officials of the ministry of agriculture is that of conducting experiments at sea, whereby obsolete vessels are equipped with laboratories and needed facilities for research work. Thereby it is hoped to isolate cattle suffering from this contagious disease and obtain data of value to stock breeders.

For the twelve months ending June 20th, 1920, the number of food animals imported into the United States was 595,241 cattle, 4,613 swine, 164,789 sheep and 534 goats. During the same period the number of pounds of meat and meat food products imported was 31,978,859 of beef and 36,217,858 pounds of other products, classified as fresh and refrigerated. Canned and cured beef imported weighed 3,393,990, while 6,185,622 pounds of other canned and cured products were imported. The Bureau of Animal Industry during last June condemned 3,114 pounds of beef, 1,584 pounds of pork and refused entry certificate to 70 pounds of pork.

Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America is the title of an elaborate volume recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The book was written as an informational text for citizens journeying from this country into South America on cattle-trading or other business expeditions. The different countries are described. How to reach various sections, what steamship lines to take, the cost of the trip, and a description of principal towns are adequately incorporated in the exhaustive text. The government makes a charge of \$1.50 for the book.

### A FUTURE EVENT

Iowa swine feeders' day at the Iowa Experiment station, Ames, is Nov. 11. Thirty lots have been fed on various commercial feeds and the results will be available.

### DISPERSION SALE ON NOV. 5

The farm owned by the late Mr. Charles R. Woolger, located four miles west of Wayne, Michigan, is expected to be a popular place with live stock breeders of this state when on November 5th, 40 registered and 10 high grade Holsteins will be placed on the auction block. As good a herd of dairy cows as any man could want will be sold, one at a time, to the highest bidders. This herd is headed by a grandson of Pontiac Butter Boy. His dam has a record of 29.54 pounds of butter as a 4 year old. He is a young bull with great producing and transmitting strains.

The herd did good work in the cow testing association in 1918 and 1919, several cows producing 8, 9, and 10 thousand pounds of milk during the testing period. Owing to the death of Mr. Woolger this work has been stopped. The health of the herd is excellent.

Two of the cows offered are the property of Mr. Albert Carpenter. These are young animals and are bred to a 32 pound bull, Huron Hill Canary Nig De Kol, number 183402. This bull is one of Michigan's best and largest, weighing 2,750 pounds. He was Grand Champion at the Wayne County Fair.

Another consignor at this sale is Mr. J. C. Stellwagen, who is offering three bulls. One of these is a 32 pound bull ready for service, sired by a son of Spring Farm King Pontiac, who is a son of King of the Pontiacs and Tweede White Lady, a cow with a record of 37.45 pounds of butter in 7 days. The other two are from the same sire and high grade dams.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, M. L. Clemens, Michigan.

### L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Hank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Hamdiggers.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

### CLOSING OUT SALE

of Big Type Poland China hogs, which represents the work of 25 years of constructive breeding. Everything goes including our three great herd boars, Mich. Buster by Grant Buster, A. Grant, Butler's Big Bob. Two of the best yearling prospects in Mich. Modern type, high arched backs, great length, big bone. Come and pick out what you want. Our prices are right.

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

**WALNUT ALLEY** BIG TYPE P. C. Boars now ready for new homes. Get your order in on fall pigs for 1 am going to price them right.

A. D. GREGORY  
- Ionia, Mich.

Leonard's B. T. P. C. See my Exhibit at Mich. State Fair. All stock double immune. Public sale Oct. 28. Get your name on mailing list.

E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired by Wilbey's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant. All immune with double treatment. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, Mich.

**LSPC** FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOY SALE, March 12, 1920. For particulars write W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich. I am offering large type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS** Early fall pigs for sale, either sex. These are real ones. Write for breeding and price.

HIMM BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

### DUROCS

**Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS**  
Boars—Ready for Service

Big type, large bone and rugged, with plenty of quality. This is your chance to buy high class individuals at reasonable prices.

### OPEN GILTS

of choice breeding and the right type. Panama Special, the Principal 4th. Orion Cherry King and Great Orion families. Now is the time to buy before the demand takes all of the good ones.

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### BROOKWATER FARM

Ann Arbor, Michigan  
H. W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

**DUROCS WITH QUALITY**  
Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sm Yearling

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919  
**Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich**

FOR SALE  
**ONE REG. DUROC JERSEY STOCK HOG**  
CRIMSON CHIEF MODEL KING NO 168151  
Farrowed June 16, 1919.  
Weight about 500 pounds.  
Price \$75.  
C. H. STANLEY, R 2, Paw Paw, Mich.

### REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY

boars, gilts, and fall pigs for sale. Herd headed by Brookwater Demonstrator 27th No. 155217.

H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

**SPRING BOARS** FOR SALE AT FARMER'S prices.  
The big growthy kind.

C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

**MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY** hogs. Spring pigs for sale.

J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

### PEACH HILL FARM

Spring boar pigs by Peach Hill Orion King. 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced at \$85 up.

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. Duroc Jersey Weanling Pigs of good quality and breeding. Either sex. Am offering spring gilts also.

VERN. N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**DUROCS** 5 Fall Boars of Last Sept. Farrow, 200 lb. big stretchy kind, 4 good spring boars, also gilts of same litters sired by Liberty Defender 3rd. Col. bred dams. If you want good boars order at once. Prices \$75 to \$85.

H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

**DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A** spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can afford to pay. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

**DUROC Jersey's**, Herd headers in boars. Why! Because they are bred right, fed right, grown right and from Grand Champion stock. Write or better come and see, F. J. Drott, R1, Monroe, Mich.

### AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.

W. C. TAYLOR  
Milan, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REG. DUROC JERSEY PIGS** 10 weeks old, \$16.00 each, registered in your name. Will sell for the prices until Nov. 1. Either sex. I ship only the best.

W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.

**DUROCS** Both Spring and Fall Boar Pigs from Brookwater bred sire and dams. Write for what you need.

E. E. CALKINS, R 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

### OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
BLANK & POTTER  
Pottsville, Mich.

**REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING AND FALL** pigs, either sex. Have stock not akin. Remember our National Swine Show and State Fair winnings. Get our prices.

F. HEIMS & SON  
Davison, Mich.

**DUROCS**, Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

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

**REG. DUROC BOARS AND GILTS \$25 TO \$50** each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visitors welcome.

AUSTIN STOCK FARM, Bloomingdale, Mich.

**FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM** Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.

JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

**Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts** bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow 1,000 lb. herd boar.

JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

**FOR SALE DUROC SPRING BOARS, SOWS** and gilts of all ages. Write us your wants. Entire herd double immune.

JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

## Every Breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER

## Don't Forget Clarke's Large Type Poland China Public Sale

Nov. 9th :: Nov. 9th

THE PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GET AS GOOD AS THE BEST

50 tops of litters sired by such sires as

Orphan's Superior  
Smooth Wonder, 3rd  
L's Long Prospect  
Lord Clansman  
L's Big Orange  
Art's Progress

The dams of these litters are 700 to 900 pounds sows at maturity. Nearly every gilt going in sale should do as well. The boars are the best I ever had. They all look like herd boar prospects.

Sale will be held on farm under cover. Free transportation to and from trains. Catalogue on request.

### Auctioneers:

Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
Col. Jim Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
Col. Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. Fieldman will be in attendance.

**WM. J. CLARKE, Prop.**  
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

### O. I. C. BOARS

Choice individuals, shipped to you c. o. d. express paid and guaranteed right or your money refunded. All stock registered in buyer's name.

J. CARL JEWETT,

MASON, MICH





# BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

**\$12.00 FOR A DUROC-JERSEY FALL**  
pig 6 weeks old, either sex. Express charges paid and registration papers free. M. A. C.—Brookwater breeding. D. W. SUTHERLAND, Gd. Lodge, Mich.

**MICHIGANA DUROCS**  
Service boars and open gilts at \$40 and \$50 each. These are real hogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. FOSTER, Pavilion, Mich.

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

**BERKSHIRES**  
**REG BERKSHIRES** BOARS READY FOR immediate service, also pigs, both sex. RUSSELL BROS., R 3, Merrill, Mich.

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

**BERKSHIRES, QUICK MATURING, FINE**  
type. Style, size and large litters. Fine lot of weaned pigs for sale. C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

**BERKSHIRES ARE QUALITY HOGS.**  
Weaned pigs of the very best blood lines of the breed is our specialty. We guarantee to please or nothing stirring. ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

**CHESTER WHITES**  
**CHESTER WHITES** Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred gilts for May farrow. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

**CHESTER WHITES STOCK OF ALL AGES**  
FOR SALE. Some good boars ready for service. Will ship C. O. D. and Reg. free. J. A. & D. C. MILLER, Swartz, Creek, Mich.

**SOME FINE CHESTER WHITES FALLOWED JULY 14,**  
1920. Will ship C. O. D. when 2 mos. old for \$13.50 reg. Try one. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,**  
either sex. Boars ready for service. Prices right. LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5.

**HAMPSHIRE**  
**BOAR PIGS \$15.00**  
At 8 Weeks Old  
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

**HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY**  
Some exceptionally fine young spring boars. They are extreme individuals, with best backs, feet, belts and breeding. They carry the Exalted Approval and Mose Messenger strains, at a sacrifice price. Call or write. GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

**HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY. SPRING BOAR**  
pigs only for sale now. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4.

**O. I. C.**  
**O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE SWINE**  
Some choice spring gilts which will be sold open or bred for March Farrow, to one of my good herd boars. Also fall pigs. CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

**BIG TYPE O I C SWINE**  
Am offering for the next 30 days, 4 yearling boars and 6 yearling gilts, also spring pigs of either sex. Will make special price. Ship C. O. D. and record free. ELM FRONT STOCK FARM, Dryden, Mich. Will Thorman, Prop.

**30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS**  
for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free. J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s**  
June and July boars and open gilts each one a guaranteed feeder. Recorded and express paid in full for the next thirty days. F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and**  
April pigs at weaning time. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

## SHEEP

**Registered Hampshire Down Sheep**  
Choice Ram Lambs—well woolled \$35  
Choice Ewe Lambs, well woolled 40  
Choice Yearlings or two's 50  
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETTE**  
Rams. Large individuals, shearing from twenty to thirty pounds. ROBT. J. NOON, R 9, Jackson, Mich.

**5 REGISTERED TWO YEAR OLD HAMP-**  
shire ewes and 2 ewe lambs, \$150.00. Registered rams priced to sell. LONE CEDAR FARM, Pontiac, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS**  
yearlings and one two year old. Field condition \$30 to \$40. Will pay express charges both ways if not as I represent them. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich.

**IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF**  
PARSONS. The Shropshire of the East. I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Fallow Delaines. PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Mich., R 9.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS and**  
ewes. Priced to close out entire flock. W. W. GASLER, Ovid, Mich.

**Registered Hampshire Down Ram Lamb. Register-**  
ed Shorthorn bull calf. Berkshire pigs of spring and fall farrow. PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

## HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented. CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

Put your faith in  
**BETTER BREEDING STOCK**  
For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop. Coldwater, Mich. See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

**AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH**  
class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890. O. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

**FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN**  
rams, all ages. Farmers' price. IRVING SANFORD, Morley, Mich., R. F. D. 4.

**FOR SALE—REG. YEARLING OXFORD**  
Down rams, also 1 aged Ram. W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

## DELAINES

### Hill Crest Farms

Black Tops and American Merinos. Fifty rams for stud or farm trade. Farm 4 mi. straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton Mich.

**DELAINES RAMS, GOOD SIZE, WOOLY FEL-**  
lows. Priced to move quick. Write wants to JOHN BROWN, R 1, Blanchard, Mich.

**FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DE-**  
laine Merino Rams. FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan.

**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.

**FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS**  
that have size and type write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

**MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG-**  
boned, heavy shearers. HOUSEMAN BROS., R 4, Albion, Mich.

**REG. OXFORDS; BOTH SEX, ALL AGES, AT**  
bargain prices. O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN**  
Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell. OE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R 2.

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS, ONE TWO YEAR OLD.**  
Also yearling and lamb. Well woolled. H. A. HESLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

## PET STOCK

**FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES,**  
breeding age, \$4. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed. E. HINEMAN, Coldwater, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED WHITE AND**  
sable Collie puppies. Price \$15. W. G. SWISHER, Parma, Mich.

## Crop Reports

**GENESEE (S.)**—Farmers are hauling beets, husking corn, digging potatoes and picking apples. It has been quite cold for the last few days, and we have had frosts on most every night. We had rains during the first part of the week and the soil is in good shape for plowing. Sugar beets are very light around here, but average some better in the northern part of the county. Beans are averaging very poor taking the crop as a whole. Potatoes are averaging a little over 100 bushels to the acre but they are of a good quality. Farmers are selling some potatoes, but by far the larger part of the crop is being put into pits, or in the cellar. Farmers around Fenton are planning on a co-operative elevator.—C. W. S., Fenton, Oct. 30.

**BERRIEN (W.)**—Weather has been bad for farmers all week, raining and snowing. Most of the potatoes are yet in the ground in this locality, many fields being too green to dig. Late potatoes are not a full crop and are selling here at \$1.00 per bushel. There is much dissatisfaction among the farmers at present prices of farm produce. At several farm sales lately everything went very low. Some hay seems to be moving to market but not selling much of anything just now.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Oct. 28.

**MANISTEE (N.E.)**—Farm work is about all done except corn husking. Potatoes are a light crop, from 25 to 140 bushels to the acre. Corn good. Fall grain fine. Weather cooler. We had our first spit of snow yesterday. Auctions are still the rage, but things do not sell well this fall. There is nothing doing in horses, they are bringing from \$5 to \$75, while cows bring from \$40 to \$70. Hay sold here recently for \$26 loose; baled, \$30.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, Oct. 30.

**KALAMAZOO (S.)**—Farmers are busy husking corn, sowing wheat and rye and plowing for spring crops. The weather has been quite dry until lately. The soil is beginning to get damp. Many farmers are selling some grains and potatoes, while others are holding their grain, thinking the price will go up.—F. H. H., Climax, Oct. 27.

**CHEBOYGAN (N.W.)**—Farmers doing fall plowing and taking out their root crops, some husking corn and digging potatoes. There has been a change in the weather this week, it is raining and is cold. The farmers are selling their apples and potatoes and some late pears. A good many of the farmer boys have come back to the farm from the cities on account of the shortage of work there.—O. W. B., Riggsville, Oct. 27.

**MIDLAND (E.)**—Farmers busy with fall work. Beans are almost all threshed. Weather considerably colder. We have had quite a lot of rain, but yesterday it snowed. Ground in very good condition. Have not had many frosts. Not much produce going to market, a few apples and beans is all. Horses and cows are going at a low price at the sales.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Oct. 28.

**ALCONA (C.)**—Farmers busy threshing and plowing. Weather has turned wet and cold with snow flurries. It has been a fine October for farm work. There is nothing of any account being marketed as prices are very low on all farm produce. Stock of all kinds very low. A great many auction sales. A Farm Bureau has been organized in the county and all are hoping for better times.—D. C., Lincoln, Oct. 28.

**OSCEOLA (W.)**—Farmers are plowing and getting wood up for the winter, husking corn and going to the auction sales. The last two nights we had the first big frosts of the season. Soil is in good condition. Farmers not selling many potatoes, are storing them for higher prices. Quite a number of silos are going up in this part of the county.—W. A. S., Marion, Oct. 30.

**GRAND TRAVERSE (E.)**—There is some change in the weather since last report, it has rained and turned cold; had a little snow flurry today. Farmers are digging potatoes, there are a good many in the ground. Low prices are keeping farmers from hiring, as labor is high.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Oct. 29.

**MISSAUKEE (E.)**—Farmers are trying to finish digging their potatoes, which are about three-quarters dug, but it has stormed nearly all the week. Yesterday we had our first snow. The Co-op's at Lake City have 28,000 bushels of potatoes stored; some are selling, the price being from \$1 to \$1.20 per hundred. No sale for cattle or hogs just now. Butterfat 46c and hens 15c, chickens 13c.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, Oct. 29.

**ARENAC (E.)**—Farmers are busy getting out beets, husking corn, digging potatoes. Beets are very small. Beans are running from 7 to 8 bushels an acre. Potatoes a very light crop and small. Cattle and sheep, no sale and hogs just fair, while the other markets are on the hummer.—M. B. R., Twining, Oct. 29.

**GRAND TRAVERSE**—Farmers are digging potatoes and putting them in storage, and husking corn. The weather has been fine until the last two days. Have not had a killing frost yet. Potatoes are not a good crop here; many fields going around 100 bushels to the acre. A great many of the farmers have finished digging.—A. H., Acme, Oct. 30.

**MECOSTA (N.)**—Farmers busy digging potatoes and husking corn. Some are picking apples. No sale for apples and a great many will go to waste. Weather is fine. Pasture good. Beans are a fair crop. Some are selling beans and potatoes.—L. M., Hersey, Oct. 22.

**MONTCALM (W.)**—Farmers hauling potatoes and grain to market. Soil is very moist, heavy rainfall here Monday, October 25 to 28th.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Oct. 28.

**OAKLAND (N.)**—First frost October 30. Potatoes all dug. Picking apples; a fine crop, but no demand. Some rye being sown. Wheat doing well.—B. F., Clarkston, Oct. 30.

H. C. POTTER

JAY HARWOOD

## Breeders' Sale of Registered Herefords Thursday, Nov. 18, 1920

at Charlotte, Mich.  
at Eaton County Fair Grounds  
1 o'clock p. m.

35 Head High Class Cattle.

20 Cows with calf at foot.

A few yearling and 2-year-old Heifers, bred.

6 Yearling Bulls.

This is an offering of good, well-bred Cattle, just in pasture condition. The kind that will make good.

We ask the breeders of Michigan to lend their support and co-operation.

### BULLS IN SERVICE:

Captain Stanway 733192

Don Fairfax 704378.

Keep On 508019

Calves by, and Cows and Heifers bred to these good bulls.

## H. C. Potter and Jay Harwood



# BUYING POWER OF EUROPE IS LARGE FACTOR IN WORLD CEREAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 2)

maize and barley are used in certain sections, especially in Italy and the Balkan states and to some extent in all countries. The maintenance of live stock, both for food and work, is largely dependent on these cereals. The potato must also be considered in estimating the world's need for breadstuffs.

With the exception of certain European countries which are now practically out of trade—neither receiving nor exporting in quantity—the world wheat and rye production has gained slightly for the year 1918 and 1919 as compared with the pre-war period, 1909-13. All other cereals have decreased.

Before the war the closed countries furnished 15 million tons of cereals to Western Europe, and the possible return of these countries to production and trade is pointed out as a matter to be carefully observed by American farmers, as they are sure to play a large part in the European supply and demand for breadstuffs.

The average cereal production for 1918-19 was 254 million tons as compared with 257 million before the war, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. Twelve countries of Europe—Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany,

Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom—show a decrease of 20,193,000 tons. All other continents show increases, that of North America being 12,711,000 tons, and of South America, 2,417,000 tons.

A compilation of average net imports and net exports of wheat and rye by continents in the prewar period of 1909-1913 shows that Western Europe absorbs nearly all of the imports, amounting to about 16 million tons. North America, South America, Asia, and Australia furnish the exports in the order named.

No doubt Europe would return to pre-war bread consumption but her financial resources and adverse exchange rates limit her imports. Europe must depend largely on increased production to restore normal consumption.

Figures show what the consumption of wheat and rye for 12 European countries for 1919 was 43,500,000 tons, or 26 per cent below the prewar average of 58,000,000 tons. For 1919, the production fell to 30,400,000 tons and the imports dropped to 13,100,000 tons, or the decrease in production has amounted to 31 per cent and the decrease in imports 13.8 per cent. For the present year, 13 countries have produced 45,600,000 tons compared with 48,700,000 tons in 1909-13.

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE OF

### DUROC STATE FAIR WINNERS

NOV. 18, 1920

NEWTON BARNHART

ST. JOHNS, MICH.

## In Order to Settle Estate There will be a PUBLIC AUCTION Saturday November 27, 1920 at 2:00 p. m.

of a valuable 120-acre farm, 1 mile north and three and three-quarters miles east of Shepherd, Mich. Two houses, barn, granary and other buildings. Orchard, one flowing well and two other wells. All fenced and under cultivation, nearly all tiled. On gravel road. Clay and sandy loam soil; level.

TERMS:—10 per cent of one-third of purchase price to be paid on day of sale, balance of one-third on confirmation by court. Other two-thirds on delivery of deed and abstract.

J. D. HELMAN, Auctioneer

Jas. D. Wood,  
Ervin L. Graham, Executors.

## Public Sale -- Nov. 8

As I am going so California,

will sell my farm of 55 acres of good improved land and good buildings and all my personal property.

Farm situated 1-2 mile north and 5 miles west of Elsie or 1-2 mile south and 1 mile east of Eureka, Clinton County, Mich.

There will be included in the sale

3 horses.	3 single buggies.
11 head of cattle.	Double buggy.
20 tons hay.	2 wagons.
All farm implements.	Double and single harnesses.

Farm will be sold at 1:30 p. m. sharp.  
Personal property immediately after.

TERMS OF SALE:—On farm, \$1,000 down, balance to suit buyer; on personal property: Sales of \$10 or less, cash. Over \$10, one year's time at 6 per cent.

W. J. DAGGET, Prop., Elsie, Mich.

John Roswell, Auctioneer.

Edgar Burk, Clerk.

Remember the date—November 8, at 1:30 p. m.

## Going to hold an ? AUCTION SALE ?

Don't depend on just the "home-folks", they are not the best buyers; place your advertisement in The Business Farmer, which reaches all worth-while farmers within a hundred miles of your sale.

SEND US COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

and remember your copy must reach us one week in advance of the date of issue. Address: Advertising Department, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

### POULTRY

#### MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.

DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

WHITE CHINESE GESE, WHITE PEKIN ducks, R. C. Br. Leghorns. Place orders early. MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

### ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORN

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

Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

### BOURBON RED TURKEYS

stock not akin if desired. Order early. Also S. C. R. I. Red cockerels and pullets, the dark red kind and bred to lay. Our stock will put your poultry on a paying basis.

F. HEIMS & SON  
Davison, Mich.

PURE BRED STOCK, EXTRA LARGE Toulouse geese, \$10 per pair. Bourbon Red turkeys, toms, \$8, hens, \$6. White Pekin Ducks, \$6 per pair. Please order early. MRS. W. M. BOWMAN, Bentley, Mich.

### LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF COCKERELS. FARM raised from excellent laying stock. Also Rufus Red Belgian Hares. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.50 for single bird, \$2.00 for two or more. Kuhn strain. April hatched. W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.

GRABOWSKI S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, only \$2.50 each and up. LEO GRABOWSKI, Merrill, Mich., R. 4.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BROWN Leghorn hens, one year old at \$1.25 each. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, May hatched, at \$1.50 each. Wm. CHEESEMAN, R. 2, Yale, Mich.

FOR SALE—R. C. B. L. COCKERELS, Sired by Madison Sq. winner. Bred for size and layers, weighing 5 lbs., \$2.50 each. Flemish Giant rabbits. E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

### WYANDOTTE

Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes. Bargains in surplus yearling stock to make room for growing birds. Clarence Browning, R2, Portland.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS FROM 200 egg hens or better. May and June hatch. \$5 to \$8. Eggs \$2 per 15. FRANK DELONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

FOR SALE—25 WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. Price \$3.00. AUGUST C. BORCK, R. 3, Reed City, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels and pullets. April hatch. \$2.50 to \$4.00. MRS. TRACY RUSH, R. 7, Ithaca, Mich.

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SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Early hatched, free range cockerels from standard-bred heavy winter layers. Liberal discount on orders booked now for fall delivery. VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R. 6

### WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS

Both combs. Special discount on early orders. Write for price list. INTERLAKES FARM

Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS. PARKS 200-EGG STRAIN. Cockerels which will produce fine layers next year. \$3 each. R. G. KIRBY, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM HIGH producing strain. These will make strong breeders next year. \$3.00 each. MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS for sale at \$3 and \$4. Wm. CRISMAN, R. 2, Middleton Mich.

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DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY. Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

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GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. STRONG, VIGOROUS birds. Write at once for fall prices. MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE. YOUNG WHITE HOLLAND MALE Turkeys. Twelve dollars each. JOHN CRAWFORD, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Write for prices. Forest View Farm. MRS. H. D. HORTON, Fillon, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS \$8; hens, \$5. Place orders early. MRS. EMMA GODSHALK, Marcellus, Mich.

TURKEYS—RED BOURBON TOMS. Write for prices. J. B. HUDDLE, Ceresco, Mich.

## Business Farmers' Exchange

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\$900 CASH SECURES 120-ACRE FARM with everything ready for winter, potatoes in cellar, quantity corn and rye; good horse, cow, heifer, calf, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools; productive fields, 25-cow wirefenced pasture, valuable wood, variety fruit; new cottage, barn, elm shade, flowers, shrubs; near town and RR, good schools; owner retiring includes everything at \$1,800, only \$900 cash, balance easy terms. Details this and many other equipped farms Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and 29 other states, page 74 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains. Just out. Call or write for free copy. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED 80 or 100 acre farm, (must be productive and good soil) in central or southern Michigan; a splendid modern equipped home, 4 lots, fine lawn, garden and shade trees. Live town 1,400 population western Michigan. LOOK BOX 36, Shelby, Mich.

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80 ACRES IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE. For particulars write C. W. McPHERSON, Grant, Mich.

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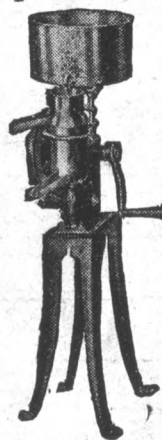
Here is an opportunity for you to get one of the famous New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory without sending a cent of money in advance. The Coupon at the bottom of this advertisement is worth \$2.00 to you. If you send it at once we will accept it the same as cash for full first payment of \$2.00 on any 1920 model New Butterfly Separator. Just fill out the coupon, telling us which size machine you want and we will ship it for you to try for 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much the New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you.

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**175,000**  
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order the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½—capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$44.00. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$3.50** a month for twelve months.



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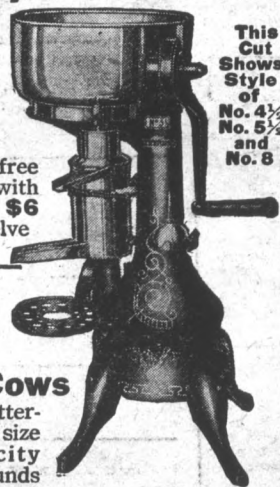
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order the New Butterfly—size No. 5½, capacity up to 600 pounds or 300 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$74.00. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$6** a month for twelve months.



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order New Butterfly big dairy size No. 8—capacity up to 850 pounds or 425 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$78.80. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$6.40** a month for 12 months.

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**Against Defects in Material and Workmanship.** If at the end of 30 days' trial you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny. If you decide to keep the separator we send you this coupon counts the same as a \$2.00 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on the size you select. For example, if you select a \$44.00 machine you will have only \$42.00 to pay in twelve easy payments—only \$3.50 a month. If you select a \$56.00 machine you will have only \$54.00 to pay in twelve easy payments of only \$4.50 a month, and so on. You can pay by the month or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2.00 just the same. The important thing to do is

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whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your state on this liberal plan. More than 175,000 of these machines are now in use. You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. This is an opportunity you can't afford to pass by. Get your cream separator now. Start it making money for you. Send the coupon today. It is worth \$2 to you.



## No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest to clean of all cream separators. It has no discs—there are only three parts inside the bowl—all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings constantly bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

## IT IS ALWAYS BEST

to select a larger machine than you need now. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember the larger the capacity of your separator the faster it will skim and the less time it will take to do the work.

# NOW This is Worth \$2 To YOU Coupon

**ALBAUGH-DOVER Co. Manufacturers**  
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## Free Coupon

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Please ship me on 30 days' free trial one New Butterfly

Cream Separator size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2.00 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me and I

will be under no obligation to you. I keep.....cows.

I wish to pay on.....terms.  
(Cash or payment)

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State .....

Postoffice.....

Name of Your Bank.....