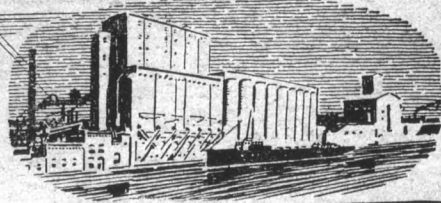


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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## The Next President and the American Farmer

*Republican Party Faces Solemn Duty to Improve Nation's Agricultural Conditions*

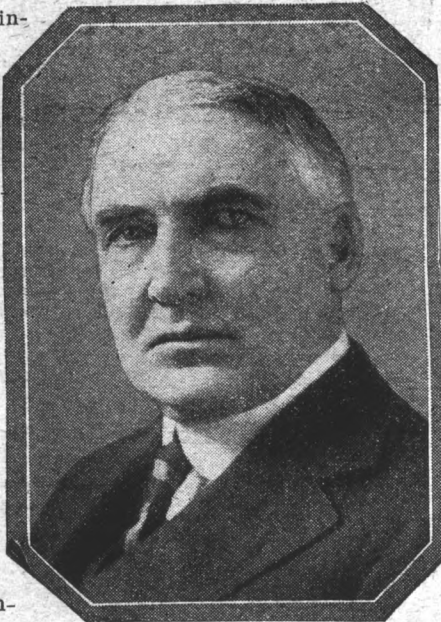
**I**F THE Republican party is indebted to any particular class of people for the overwhelming pluralities given their candidate for President, it is the American farmer. The populous agricultural sections of the east, north and west, returned to Mr. Harding sufficient votes to have insured his election had he lost every industrial center in the United States. This fact should not be lost sight of when the Administration's policy with reference to the development and improvement of agriculture is shaped. It does not necessarily obligate the Republican party to pamper the farmer and grant his every whim, but it does disclose evidences of widespread agricultural dissatisfaction of which the Republican party should take full cognizance.

It would be impossible to convince the average American farmer that he has not been discriminated against from the day we entered the war to the present time. All about him he sees people with capital invested in manufacturing or mercantile enterprises prospering as never before, whilst he faces a barren, uncertain future, with no fat war profits to carry him through the readjustment crisis. His vote in the last election unquestionably showed at whose door he places the blame for a good share of these conditions and at whose hands he expects to receive relief.

### Taxation, Tariff and Trade Practices

It is not the three R's but the three T's in which the farmers of today are mostly interested, namely, taxation, tariff and trade practices. Rightly regulated by the government this trio of factors can put the farming business upon the same firm, sure and permanent foundation with other kinds of business. Wrongly directed as they have been in the past they may in time completely disorganize and destroy agriculture as a profit-earning business that can draw capital and labor in competition with other forms of industry.

During 1920 federal taxes have tot-



WARREN G. HARDING  
The Next President



CALVIN COOLIDGE  
The Next Vice-President

By THE EDITOR

aled nearly five and a half billion dollars. Nearly a fifth of this has been collected in the form of excess profit taxes against which business and economists have universally turned as a vicious form of taxation. There can be no doubt but what the Republican party will attempt to repeal this tax providing some other source of revenue can be found which will not unduly burden the consumer. Right there is where the industrial captains and the farmers are apt to clash. The consumer feels, and rightly too, that the excess profits tax is correct in theory. What the consumer does not see is that the man who earns excess profits from which he pay a tax to in reality adds

cost of his product and goes right on salting away his excess profits. Not being able to clearly comprehend how the excess profits tax is really a tax upon the farmer and other consumers, several large farm organizations have already gone on record as opposing any attempt to abolish this form of taxation. But notwithstanding it now looks as if this measure will be repealed.

Whence then will come the taxes to make up the loss of the excess profits tax? The Ralston-Nolan bill proposes to relieve industry by shifting the burden to the farmers in the shape of a 1 per cent tax on all land values. Of course, that suggestion appeals to the farmer like a red flag to a bull. Another plan that has been advanced is a general tax on sales. Again the consumer will foot the bill. But as a matter of fact can you devise any system of taxation not requiring rigid government supervision and regulation

of profits or outright confiscation as of inheritances, that will prevent any enterprise which can adjust the price of the product it sells from passing the tax on to the consumer? But since the farmer is the only business man who cannot add the tax to the selling price of his commodity, the farmer's position should receive special consideration by the tax makers.

### Farmers Need Protection

The Republican party stands pre-eminently for protection to American industry. The tariffs now in existence, however, are not fair to all classes of people. Manufacturers of almost every conceivable commodity are amply protected from foreign competition. But not so which the farmers of today are mostly interested to buy American-made and protected machinery he sells in competition with the farm

products of other nations. There would be less cause for complaint over the influx of foreign food products were foreign made goods which the farmer has to buy also permitted to enter virtually duty free. But so  
(Cont. on page 11)



"Eat Apples" was the slogan of Apple Week, observed nationally during the week of Oct. 30 to Nov. 6. Thirty-two Detroit apple commission houses conducted a novel parade of floats showing tempting displays of Michigan and western apples. Several firms, notably Andrews Bros., stressed Michigan apples in their floats. The scene above shows several hundred bushels of apples displayed on the fountain in Cadillac Square, Detroit. Another year Michigan fruit growers should take a predominant part in this affair and show to Michigan people that Michigan apples can't be beat.



# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

## FARMERS WILL BURN CORN

THE BURNING of corn for fuel, however deplorable, may always be expected when the price of corn goes so low it will not buy its equivalent in commercial fuel, according to Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Commenting today upon reports that farmers in parts of the corn belt were threatening to burn corn, because at present it was cheaper for fuel than coal, he said:

"Farmers will not burn corn instead of coal unless they are driven to by economic necessity. If the prices of farm products are adjusted to pre-war levels no more rapidly than are the prices of things the farmer must buy, agriculture can be counted upon to continue the course it has taken for many years, but if the prices of farm products fall and the prices of other things remain high, the farmer will be compelled to reorganize his business on a more nearly self-sufficing basis, produce more largely to satisfy his own wants, and give less attention to production for the market."

"American farmers are steady-minded people, and they would not precipitate the Nation into such a course from base motives."

## FARM BUREAU NOTES

THE SUGAR BEET problem has taken on a national aspect according to the state farm bureau. While Michigan is endeavoring to work out its solution of sugar beet marketing problems, the American Farm Bureau Federation is considering action of this nature on a national scale. The Utah and Idaho Farm Bureau Federations have asked that the American Farm Bureau Federation call a national meeting of representatives of sugar beet growers to consider a uniform contract for 1921. President Burton of Utah mentions that there is a wide variation, both in form of contract and prices bid for the beets in the various states. President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation indicates that a national conference in December is a likely plan.

Another meeting of the Michigan Sugar Beet committee appointed by the county delegates, October 19, at the state farm bureau, was held last Wednesday. Plans for presentation to delegates from all of the beet producing counties are rapidly taking shape. The delegates will be called together December 15.

The seed department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is notifying the county farm bureaus that alfalfa did not set a good crop of seed in Montana and the Dakotas this year on account of excessive rains. This is the territory that grows what is called northwestern grown common. The state farm bureau has received orders from county seed departments for many bushels of this but it may find it necessary to cut down some if the personal representative of Michigan is not able to fill all the orders. The seed department will also handle some native Kansas seed, purchased under the personal supervision of a representative of that department, who will see that only the best type of Kansas seed is secured. Price of all such seed is only approximately known. Clover seed is arriving at the Lansing warehouse in carload lots assigned by members for sale. So far it is mostly Alsike, Mammoth and Sweet Clovers.

Two more co-operative associations have joined the elevator exchange. One is the Farmers' Elevator and Produce Company of Bad Axe and the other is the Atwater Grain Company of Atwater. It seems probable that within the next few weeks the number of elevators in the exchange will be almost doubled. Some of the elevators are waiting for the perfection of the purchasing department of the state farm bureau, the full services of which each elevator in the exchange will receive. The

purchasing department is already organized and is collecting orders for coal, tile, flour, and feed. Due to light receipts and the presidential election the business of the exchange, like the business of most other grain companies has been comparatively light for the last two weeks. The exchange is keeping its member associations informed daily as to market conditions by mailing a report which is prepared at the Lansing office immediately after the close of the Board of Control.

## SUGAR BEET GROWERS' ASS'N

To all Sugar Beet Growers of Michigan, Gentlemen:

On account of the nearness of the time that beet contracts are usually made we wish to announce that this association will take up the fight for a beet contract for 1921 that will be fair to the factories, fair to the farmers and within the laws of the state.

We wish to make it plain that our plan of action will be along strictly conservative lines and will at all times recognize the right of the individual grower to decide at any time whether or not he can comply with the conditions voted upon by the members of this Association. We realize on account of the financial condition of most beet growers that this is not only necessary but is also a right that no organization should attempt to take away from the individual farmer.

## Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n Meeting

IT IS THE PLAN of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association to hold their annual meeting during the time of Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College. This will be from Jan. 31st to Feb. 4th inclusive. Exact date of the meeting will be announced later.

One of the features of this show will be to put on an educational exhibit of potatoes. This exhibit will consist for one thing of samples in bushel quantities of potatoes from the fields which were certified the present season. It should be of interest to the readers of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER to know that over 40 fields and about 250 acres of potatoes have been inspected in Michigan the present season. These fields have each been visited twice during the growing season by a representative of the Michigan Agricultural College. At the time of these visits all of the hills which showed mixture or disease which would be transmitted to the seed stock were removed from the field. In a few cases there were so many mixed and diseased hills that the fields were not certified. In a majority of the cases the roguing was done in a thorough manner.

In practically every case we had the co-operation of the County Agent in the county where the field was located. Following the field inspections and after the potatoes were dug, a bin inspection was given in each case with a view of learning whether or not the potatoes were free from scab, black scurf and the general appearance of the crop.

A list of growers whose fields passed inspection will be published and furnished to the Seed Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and to the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange. They will also be sent to any firm or individual making inquiry for certified seed potatoes. The individual growers whose fields have been inspected for certification have paid for this service. They are, therefore, entitled to a price somewhat in advance of the price paid for uninspected stock.

It is the purpose to have samples of these potatoes on exhibition at the potato show to give those in attendance at the college Farmers' Week an opportunity to get in touch with the men who have grown this seed stock.

We will print a complete itemized report of the financial affairs of this Association during the past year in this paper after we have our directors meeting which will be held as soon as our president returns from Boston on the 20th of this month. In the meantime we are employing every means in our power to arrange a conference with the factories who say in their letters that on account of the unsettled conditions they are not in a position to consider putting out the 1921 contract at this time.

We submit that we are entitled to a contract having the following conditions: 50 per cent of the sugar in our beets which should be based on a 14 per cent beet in Michigan, to be the growers' share and 50 per cent to be the factories share. A sliding scale price for beets based on the price received for sugar by the factories and the right to buy our entire share of sugar produced from our beets at factory prices.

We ask the officers of our 113 local organizations throughout the state to get their organizations in shape for business as from indications it seems that we will have much need for our locals this year if the individual beet grower does not meet with a crushing blow this year. Remember that our only hope of getting anywhere near our rights will depend upon thorough organization and education. — Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n. By O. E. Ackerman.

Another very important feature of the show will consist of graphic illustrations of demonstrations which have been carried on in the state during the last few years, particularly the last season. These demonstrations have consisted of the use of commercial fertilizer, hill selected seed, tuber units, etc. Reports have been received from a number of County Agents and from other sources indicating that several exhibits will be sent to the college to be used for this show. Anyone reading this article who has had a demonstration on his farm that showed up certain practices to good advantage, we will be glad to hear from.

The express on potatoes sent for this show will be paid. The potatoes should be sent as soon as they can be gotten ready and addressed to the Horticultural Department, Michigan Agricultural College and marked for potato show. We will furnish tags to anyone who makes request for the same of Mr. H. C. Moore, Secretary of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association, East Lansing.

In preparing the potatoes for shipment each potato should be wrapped in paper and should be packed securely in a box so that they will be protected against freezing and will not be bruised in transit. Do not wash the potatoes but clean them by brushing with a soft brush when the potatoes are dry.

To make a graphic illustration use a small quantity of potatoes from each plot for example, if a fertilized plot has a yield of 200 bushels per acre and an unfertilized plot 150 bushels the yield can be compared by using 20 pounds and 15 pounds respectively. Placards will be prepared in this office to display in connection with the exhibits based upon the information received from the parties who put on the demonstration.

Important problems of interest to potato growers of the state will be considered at the meeting of the Producers' Association and we invite each grower interested to plan to attend this meeting and to be present at the college Farmers' Week. A program will be mailed to you on request. — C. W. Waid, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

## VEGETABLE CANNING CROP GROWERS' PLAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

THE canning crop growers, particularly pea growers, of Michigan will be interested in a national wide movement which is now well under way and which has for its object the bringing together of the canning crops men of the various states in a manner which will be of mutual benefit.

The first meeting to consider the canning crop growers' problems was held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in May. At this meeting about 50 representatives of different sections of the country were present. The conference considered principally the cost of production records which has been secured in different states with a view of trying to work out a uniform method of securing these records. Committees were appointed at that conference to work out plans for further development of the work.

A second meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, in August. At this meeting it was decided to ask the American Farm Bureau Federation to cooperate in trying to organize a national association. The third meeting was held at Columbus, Ohio, recently. At this meeting ten states were represented and a fairly definite plan of action outlined. President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation was asked to appoint a committee consisting of one man from each state in which canning crops are grown extensively. This committee is to constitute the nucleus for the national canning crops association. The committee will proceed as soon as it can get together to work out plans that will enable the various states to cooperate along the line of securing more satisfactory contracts.

The writer of this article because of the fact that he is Organization Secretary of the Vegetables Growers' Association of America, has been appointed by the American Farm Bureau Federation to represent that organization for the vegetable and canning crops interests until such a time as the federation can appoint a man to devote his entire time to this work. We are interested in learning the desires of the pea growers, particularly, in Michigan, as to the formation of local and state associations. We have consulted with the State Farm Bureau officials and they claim that at this time they have so many problems on their hands that they hesitate to take on any more work unless there is a decided need and desire for the lines to be taken up. If the pea growers of Michigan are anxious that some plan be worked out whereby they can contract for their crop as an organization rather than as individuals we would be very glad to be advised of such desires. This proposition has been taken up through the County Agents in counties where pea growing is an important line of production.

It will be interesting to the Michigan pea growers to know that Wisconsin is one of the states included in this movement. It has been the claim of the canners of this state that they could not afford to pay higher prices for peas when it was necessary for them to compete with lower priced peas from Wisconsin. If the Wisconsin people can produce peas at a lower cost than the Michigan growers, they, of course, can afford to sell them cheaper. This is one of the questions we are endeavoring to answer. Mr. H. C. Moort of this office has been working with a number of the pea growers of this state this past season endeavoring to get cost of production records. These figures will be available for the use of local or a state organization when they care to secure them. Anyone wishing to express their desires and opinions along this line should communicate with the State Farm Bureau office or with C. W. Waid, East Lansing, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.



# Committee of 17 Hear Grain 'Change Praised

Julius Barnes, Former Head U. S. Grain Corporation, Calls it Most Efficient Marketing Agency

THE FEELINGS experienced by the Committee of 17 which met in Chicago last week to discuss the evils of the present marketing system, must have been very similar to those of the fifteenth century scientist who argued that the world was flat, when he learned that Christopher Columbus had discovered that it was round. This Committee had invited to speak before it some of the best grain marketing authorities in the country. It was information they sought, albeit every member of the Committee had the preconceived notion that the grain exchange is a den of robbers and the entire system pernicious and inefficient. They expected to hear some facts which would substantiate these opinions, but every speaker who discussed the subject from personal experience and observation, not only failed to concede any disadvantages to the present system but signally praised the grain exchange as a great stabilizing influence, having a legitimate and valuable function in the marketing of the nation's grain crops.

Right here let it be said that those who refused to admit there was any need for a radical change in the methods of marketing were men who had been brought up in the grain exchanges, who owed their fortunes and their positions to the exchanges, and whose entire future prosperity depends upon a continuance of the grain exchange practices without any substantial change. The Committee of 17 listened respectively to the views expressed by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Gates, president of the Exchange, and others, but remained unconvinced. Down in their hearts they knew and they still know that unseen forces over which they have no control, keep the grain markets fluctuating up and down to suit the whims of the manipulators. The conference of last week, however, failed to smoke the nigger out of the woodpile. It did give to the committee a fund of information, colored though it might have been, which will guide them in their future deliberations.

## High Lights in Barnes' Address

We are told by the *Chicago Drivers' Journal* that some of the statements made by Mr. Barnes in which he upset pet theories were the following:

1. The recent wide fluctuations in grain prices are the result of supply and demand and not due to manipulations of the market. To a certain degree errors of human judgment have been a factor, but they always are.

2. There is no substantial saving to be made on distribution from the time grain leaves the local market or elevator until it goes into the terminal, as there is free competition all along the line.

3. I am opposed to combinations of growers fixing prices and the country is opposed to it. In the case of a world-wide market the plan is sure to break down.

4. Prices do not fluctuate because of speculation, but speculation is attracted where there are wide swings in prices.

5. Any action which considers restriction of marketing of a product or results in violent price dislocation involves great responsibility and is to be considered with much misgivings.

6. Cost of production is not a sound determining factor in making prices, although in the long run it will affect the volume produced and thus the price paid.

7. There is plenty of storage in the United States to provide every grower, with a few exceptions—liquid car supply is far more important.

## National Wool Marketing Committee Named

J. N. McBRIDE, former marketing director of this state, enjoys the distinction of having been appointed chairman of the national wool marketing committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Other members of the committee are E. L. Moody, Rushville, N. Y.; V. G. Warner, Bloomfield, Iowa; F. L. Fitch, Linneus, Mo.; J. E. Boog-Scott, Coleman, Texas. This committee was instructed to confer with officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to call in such marketing experts as it is desired to consult and to formulate a definite plan of warehousing, financing and central selling agency for pooled wool, the program to be presented at the meeting of the Fleece States Wool Growers' Ass'n, to be held in Chicago on Monday, November 29.

Recent decline in wheat was the natural result of extremely heavy accumulations for foreign account last spring, said Mr. Barnes, and cited the prophecy he made at that time that if the United States did not maintain control of the market and take a hand in helping Europe reorganize her economic status and establish credit there would follow all over the world just what is happening now.

In his address Mr. Barnes first spoke of price factors, obstructions to the operation of supply and demand, the grain exchanges and indispensable service they give, and concluded with suggestions to growers that might help them better their position.

Discussing price factors for the coarse grains, he said:

"The price for the entire crop is the price at which surplus can be marketed. It is true, whether it be 10 or 50 per cent of the crop, except for that part of the crop which may be marketed early. All five principal grain crops of the United States are grown on a surplus basis. Each of these crops therefore tends to

reach a price paid for export, less handling costs.

"It is to the interest of all for prices to be a natural reaction of supply and demand, and not the result of arbitrary settlement. The reason why prices fluctuate, is because the price factors change, and often rapidly. The supply of any crop is not truly known at any time. Crop reports are not absolute and consumption cannot be ascertained ahead of time."

Russia was cited as an extreme example of what happens when there is arbitrary dislocation in either the supply or demand. Russia is out of the world market with wheat, but it has not helped the rest of the world, for Russia is out as a buyer of other things also.

"It is true that supply and demand are working very haltingly," continued the speaker. "This is due to government control of the grain trade abroad. It is impossible for the careful grain merchant today to foresee what will happen and there is much apprehensiveness and disturbed market conditions."

"If the English currency was nor-

## Gleaners Embrace Rochdale System

MUCH HAS been said about the Rochdale plan of operating co-operative societies, but thus far the system, as applied to English societies, has not been fully worked out here. The patronage dividend feature has been found quite satisfactory and workable, but, with one exception, the main features of the Rochdale system has not been fully applied. The Gleaner Clearing House Association was first to attempt to put in operation the complete Rochdale system, with centralized management, financing, selling, buying and manufacturing, and all with the quarterly distribution of "patronage dividends."

This Association has been in operation for thirteen years, but not until eighteen months ago was the plan put in operation; and not until July 1st, of the present year was the plan of distributing patronage dividends quarterly attempted. It is for this reason that the result of the first quarter's operation will be of special interest. The Association now has two terminal plants and twenty-six elevators and buying stations, the whole with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, organized under the 1917 Michigan co-operative law. The headquarters of the Association are located in Grand Rapids from which point the entire business is conducted.

The plan of co-operation extends all through the organization, reaching from the warehousemen to those in charge—local managers, bookkeepers, auditors, cashiers all receiving a small percentage of the profits; the farmers receiving both interest on

their stock and patronage dividends on all they buy from or sell to their local branch. It might be here noted that each branch stands upon its own showing when it comes to patronage dividends; but all are linked together on general profits as well as losses. Through this provision if one elevator loses money, no patronage dividends are paid at that particular point, and yet the whole loss does not fall upon the local elevator, but is cared for through a fund, created at the central office for such emergencies.

The financial report of the Gleaner Clearing House Association recently issued, shows that the entire operations, including central and local plants produced a net profit of \$20,651, and that patronage dividends were declared at nearly all points. The manner of distributing patronage dividends is through certificates, issued at each branch, and given to each stockholder at the time a sale or purchase is made. The operations at Belding, including the flour mill, made a patronage dividend for the quarter of two per cent; Greenville about four per cent; Ionia four per cent; Lake View four and a half per cent; Lockwood, Ohio four and three quarters per cent; McBrides three per cent; Saranac four and a quarter per cent; and Stanton nearly four per cent.

Patronage dividend certificates are paid from the central office, in cash, direct to the stockholders. At most points the patronage dividend has amounted to between eight and nine cents per bushel on all grain handled previous to the drop in price.

mal today our wheat would bring \$1.00 more per bushel over there."

Asked as to whether he was in sympathy with the co-operative spirit of the times Mr. Barnes replied that his idea of how producers could best help themselves was to form co-operative agencies or organizations to gather information useful in marketing and study the conditions affecting prices of farm products to be sold. But he would not admit that the farmers could devise a better marketing system than now in vogue or one which would effect any appreciable economy to the consumer or increased returns to the producer.

## Farmers Excluded From Exchange

L. F. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade warned the farmers against tearing down the present grain marketing structure, which he said was the cumulative result of year's of efforts. The problems of the farmer as he viewed them, have to do with better financing and storage. A Missouri delegate tried to get Mr. Gates to admit that the annual wheat crop of the United States is sold eighteen times in speculative transactions before it is consumed, but Mr. Gates cleverly dodged the question.

One of the reasons for the dissatisfaction of the farmers over the grain exchange methods is the Board's refusal to permit co-operative associations to become members. Mr. Gates explained this by saying that the rules forbade any member to make rebates, and that co-operative dividends returned to producers would be considered as rebates. This discussion recalls to mind an effort made by the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, a farmers' marketing corporation of this state, several years ago to secure a membership in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Although a check for \$1,000 was presented with the application, the organization was refused membership upon the same grounds as those mentioned above. It doth appear all right that the grain and live stock exchanges do not relish the presence of farm co-operators in their midst. They might find some things which they would want to correct.

Other speakers appearing before the Committee discussed grain marketing in Canada, the danger and injustice of farmers trying to fix prices, etc. The practice of trading in futures was also discussed and approved by speakers having grain trade connections. As a result of the conference, the Committee not having secured sufficient data to permit the drafting of even a tentative program for the more efficient marketing of grain, contented itself with adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas the principal grain exchanges of the United States bar co-operative companies that distribute their profits in proportion to the volume of business handled, from participating in the buying and selling in farm products; and whereas the same prevent the producers from collectively selling their own products on the markets of the country, thereby creating a monopoly in the hands of the traders, which is not just and in harmony with the spirit of American institutions, be it resolved that we call upon the federal trade commission, the attorney general, or other public authorities, to take such steps as may be necessary to open said market to the membership of co-operative companies, unless the grain exchanges shall voluntarily do the same at once."



# "Who Pays the Taxes?" Asks Mason Farmer

*Levy a Tax as You May, it All Comes Back to the Farmer in the End*

By H. E. LUMSDEN, Farmer

I HAVE READ and heard theories innumerable, advanced as the cause of the unusual business conditions that have prevailed during the past four years. Most of these theories make me think of a man searching the sky with a telescope for objects which lie at his feet.

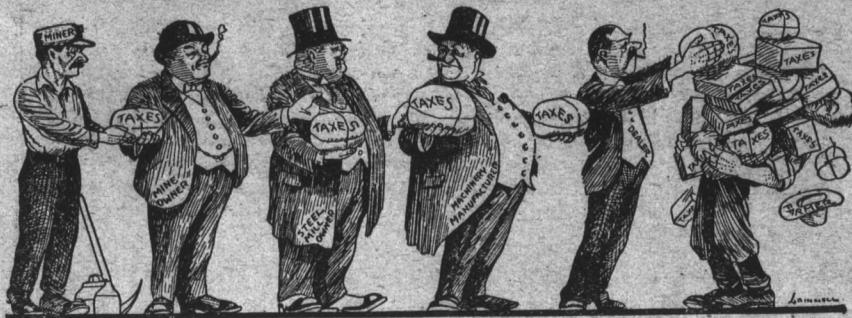
I am offering my theory of the abnormal conditions that have prevailed, without offering a cure, for the reason that I know of no cure.

It seems to me that the disposition of the people to shirk the responsibility of financing our government, in other words, the disposition to shift the burden of taxes from shoulder to shoulder without assuming any responsibility, has been the one and only cause of the ever increasing prices and business unrest, prevalent during the past four years.

To illustrate my meaning let us suppose that our Government has been running along nicely without the necessity of levying any taxes. Let us suppose that the finances for conducting our Government, came from some source not dependent on the people. Let us suppose that you are a farmer and that under these conditions you are able to purchase a tractor and all other machinery needed to conduct your farming operations, for the sum of three thousand dollars, and that you are able to dispose of your wheat crop at the price of one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, and other crops at a like proportion.

Then let us suppose that the Government is suddenly deprived of its source of income and it becomes necessary to levy taxes. Accordingly an income tax is levied, also a tax on all property, and a tariff on imports.

Now to see just what effect this tax will have on the price of your farming tools and the price that you receive for your products, we will begin where the iron is mined and smelted and follow the process down to you. The laborers at the mines and smelters find that their living expenses have been suddenly increased. They have to pay a tax on their homes. The price of groceries has advanced because the groceryman has to pay a tax on his home, his store and his stock of goods. The same is true of clothing, fuel and other necessities. So the laborer finds the cost of living greatly increased because of taxes. He calls on the mine owner who em-



The Farmer, being unable to add his taxes to his selling prices, must carry the Burden.

ploys him, states his case, asks for a raise of wages so that he can live decently and support his family properly, incidentally mentioning that in case the raise is refused, a strike might be called. He gets the raise. Thus the load is shifted from the shoulder of the laborer.

Next the steel mill owner comes to the miner and smelter with an order for pig iron. He is informed that because of the higher cost of labor, and the higher cost of machinery in the plant, and because of a tax on his plant and his home, the cost of mining and smelting has greatly increased, and a raise of twenty-five per cent on the price of pig iron is necessary. So the load is again shifted to the next man.

Next the manufacturer of machinery comes to the steel mill with an order for steel. He hears the same old story about taxes and the increased cost of production, and is informed that the price of steel has gone up fifty per cent. Thus the load is shifted to the shoulder of another, and is getting heavier at every shift, so that when you go to your dealer to get a new outfit of farm machinery you are told that because of the extra high cost of manufacturing, due to taxes, and because of the higher cost of living, and because of taxes on his home and his store and his stock of machinery, you will have to pay \$6,000 for your outfit of tools instead of \$3,000 as was the price before the levying of taxes.

You now have the accumulated load on your shoulder. You take your high priced machinery, prepare your soil, grow and harvest a crop of wheat with it, aided by labor hired at an increased price. Your threshing bill is double the old price

for the same reason that every thing else has advanced.

You take your wheat to the dealer in grain and say to him, "Owing to abnormal business conditions, due to the tax levy, the cost of producing wheat has greatly increased and I will have to charge you three dollars and fifty cents per bushel for this wheat." The dealer smiles and politely informs you that the Board of Trade over in Chicago instructs him as to how much to pay for wheat.

Now what would happen if the farmer was able to shift the burden back to Number One and let it go the rounds again?

Just exactly what has been happening for the past four years. Owing to the closing of the Board of Trade, and because of unusual marketing conditions, due to the war, the farmer has been enabled to shift a part of his load back to Number One. I say a part of his load, because he has been able to get an increased price for his products over pre war prices. An increase of about fifty per cent of what he should get, as compared with prices of other commodities. So the farmer has been shifting about fifty per cent of the accumulated load of taxes back to the starting point, and the other fifty per cent, he has been forced as usual to pay.

Now these accumulating taxes were being shifted round and round the circle of business, in the shape of higher and higher prices.

For example, Seat ten men in a row and hand each man an apple at intervals of, say five minutes. These apples are to be pared and sliced ready for canning. Now if each man does his share, the work will be easily done with time to spare. But if Number One would say "I'll

not pare apples," and hand his to Number Two, and Number Two would say the same and pass both apples to Number Three and so on down to the end of the line, Number Ten having no one to pass them on to, would have ten apples to pare and slice. If he was a hard working good natured sort of a fellow like the farmer, he might with the aid of his wife and children, get them all pared and sliced in time to take care of the next ten apples when they came along. Now seat the ten men in a circle so that Number Ten can pass the ten apples to Number One, the number of apples will be increased by ten at each round until the circle will be so overwhelmed with apples that it will collapse unless some one can be forced to pare, slice and dispose of them.

Now this is exactly what is the matter with business. This ever increasing load of taxes has been shifted round and round the circle, in the shape of higher and higher prices until business was on the verge of collapse. One of two things must be done to avoid a panic. Somebody must voluntarily assume this load of taxes or it must be forced upon some one.

Nobody was willing to assume the responsibility and pay the debt. Who could it be forced upon? Why not the old victim, Mr. Easy Mark, the farmer? How could it be done? Why not re-instate the Board of Trade? That would help some. The Board of Trade was re-instituted, and an excessive crop yield over the whole of the United States supplied the lever by which the trick was turned. Late newspapers published an article under these glowing headlines, "FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES LOSE THREE BILLION DOLLARS ON NINETEEN TWENTY CROPS BY DECLINE IN PRICES." Just what does this mean? It means in plain words that the farmers of the United States are going to pay out of this year's crop, three billion dollars of accumulated war tax, that was being shifted round the circle of business, a floating debt, in the shape of inflated prices. A debt which nobody was willing to assume, but which the farmer is forced to assume. And the farmers of the United States will continue against their will to pay such sums from time to time until the last dollar of war tax is paid in reality.

## Canadian Farmers Make Good as Lawmakers in Ontario Legislature

*Farmer Political Control, Characterized by Enemies as Class Movement, Has Beneficial Results*

"SOME" time ago," says the American Review of Reviews, "this magazine had occasion to refer to the Ontario election of 1919, thru which the United Farmers secured a plurality of members in the legislature. At the time of the election this successful party was without a leader, but within a few days Mr. Ernest C. Drury was unanimously chosen at a legislative caucus to fill that position. To obtain the necessary working majority for a government a coalition was formed with the Labor Party, and so Ontario has had a Farmer-Labor administration.

"The new government entered on its first session on March 9, 1920, and completed it on May 28. The work of the session is described in the National Municipal Review (New York) by Mr. J. Othmar Robinson, of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada. The result of this session, as set forth by Mr. Robinson, makes it clear that nothing resembling social revolution is contained in the program of the United Farmers. Mr. Robinson thinks that in view of the fact that the reins of government were in the hands of men who had no previous parliamentary experience, the administration was surprisingly successful. The outstanding feature, in his opinion, was the frank

WHEN the Canadian farmers first came into ascendancy in the Ontario legislature, their reactionary enemies were horrified. They saw the dignity and honor of Ontario being plastered with the mud of class legislation. They wrote insulting stories about the ignorance and hypocrisy of the farmers, which had a wide circulation throughout Canada and the United States. The Business Farmer reprinted some of these stories as an example of the extremes to which those who fear the farmer's elevating influence in politics, will go to discredit the farmers. We predicted that the folks over in Ontario had nothing to fear of farmer control of their legislative policies. Experience has demonstrated this to be true, and no other authority than the American Review of Reviews tells us in the accompanying article, how greatly have the maltreaters of the farmers erred in their judgments. Possibly we may be able some day to convince our urban brethren here in Michigan that all the farmers want in a legislative way is a square deal.—Editor.

and open attitude adopted by the government and the attempts made to get way from political dickering or sparring for position.

"That a high conception of the responsibilities of government was entertained by Premier Drury and his cabinet was proven by their early determination to refrain from class legislation. The Farmers' party made tentative plans to broaden its scope of activity and to get away from any fear of having the movement considered as sectional or devoted to a one-class interest. Mr. Drury is reported in the Toronto Globe on October 30,

1919, to have made the following statement: 'May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and broaden till it shall become not merely a Farmers' party, but in a very real sense a people's party.'

"Although the government's majority in the house is very slim, many crises were met successfully, the most notable of which was the fight on the civil servants' superannuation bill. The central organization of the U. F. O. opposed the measure strenuously, as being class legislation, al-

though the bill was introduced by the Farmers' government. They wrote a circular letter to all the local clubs suggesting that they appeal to their representatives in the house against the bill.

"Mr. Robinson points out that the Labor wing of the coalition was successful in obtaining legislation of much greater volume than that dealing with the farmer industry, although the Labor members in the House were only eleven as against the forty-five farmers. A mothers' pension law and amendments to the workingmen's compensation act were among the principal measures sponsored by the Labor members.

"Outside of an act to provide loans up to \$3,000 for co-operative societies for the storage and cleaning of seed grain and potatoes and legislation setting forth a comprehensive program of good roads, very few bills were passed of direct interest to the farmers.

"It is generally conceded that the responsibilities of governing the province have had a stabilizing influence in the farmers' organization. Mr. Robinson thinks it probable that the radicalism that characterizes class movements will disappear with the increase of responsibilities."



# Looking Over the California Dairy Situation

Producers Have Taken Great Strides Toward Ultimate Control of Market and Prices

CORRESPONDENCE between THE BUSINESS FARMER and Mr. Winfield Scott, publisher of *Dairy and Stock Ranch*, San Francisco, California has brought out a good deal of interesting information on the marketing of milk in that great western state. A recent letter from Mr. Scott reads as follows:

"Your letter of the 9th inst. in regard to what the Milk Producers' Associations of California have done toward solving the problem of marketing raw milk has been received.

"You say that you understand that several of the California associations have gone into the distributing business and that they have successfully eliminated the middleman. To discuss this question fully opens several phases of the 'whole milk' situation in California with which you perhaps are not familiar.

"The Associated Milk Producers' of San Francisco supplies perhaps eighty per cent of the 'whole milk' used in the city. The Milk Producers' Association of Central California supplies perhaps fifty per cent of the whole milk used in the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. The Associated Milk Producers' of San Francisco supplies San Jose. The Northern California Milk Producers' Association supplies about seventy-five per cent of the whole milk used in Sacramento. The Milk Producers' Association of Central California supplies perhaps sixty per cent of the milk used in Stockton. The San Joaquin Valley Milk Producers' Association supplies nearly all of the milk used in Fresno. The California Milk Producers' Association supplies about sixty per cent of the milk used in Los Angeles.

"In the sense that you have framed your letter, the milk producers' associations in this state are not directly supplying the consumer in any of these cities. The Associated Milk Producers of San Francisco and the California Milk Producers' Association of Los Angeles have taken very effective steps towards getting a square deal from the city distributors. They have done this by means of purchasing the control of some distributing concerns. They have in these distributing concerns the best insurance towards getting a square deal from the city milk distributors. In other words, it is no longer possible either in San Francisco or Los Angeles for the city milk distributors to whip the producer over his back and tell him where to head in. This condition was born of war in San Francisco and born of caution in Los Angeles.

"Take the San Francisco situation: A year ago July the Association Milk Producers had thrown back on them about 12,000 gallons of milk a day, the city using 32,000 gallons daily. This milk was thrown back by the Dairy Delivery Company and the United Milk Company, two of the largest distributing concerns in San Francisco, and also by the San Mateo Dairy Company, which is a smaller concern. At the outside, there are not to exceed 225 members in the Associated Milk Producers, ninety-five per cent of them being of Portuguese birth or descent. At that time their directors were under indictment on charge of violating the provisions of the Cartwright anti-trust law, a piece of state legislation. What happened?

"Before this surplus of 12,000 gallons a day was handled it cost these men approximately \$180,000. It cost them, moreover, about \$12,000 to defend themselves in the courts. Their trial resulted in acquittal. They turned right around and secured the control of San Francisco Dairy Company, which is now the largest single distributing concern in San Francisco, and the control of the California Milk Company, a smaller concern. This control, I understand, does not vest directly with the Associated Milk Producers as a corporation, but with individuals who are also in the Associated Milk Producers. Their total outlay in retail distributing plants is certainly not less than \$400,000.

"It is only common business prudence," says California dairy authority, "for milk producers anywhere not only to be ready to distribute if they have to, but also to be equipped with manufacturing plants to handle their own surplus and also to handle industrial milk generally. The manufacturer and the middleman is thoroughly convinced that the function of the dairyman is to furnish milk for these superior people to manufacture and to sell at a goodly profit to the consumer. If your dairymen undertake to do anything else you have to run the gamut and you might just as well prepare to fight now as any other time."

"Now, Mr. Lord, you can understand why the milk distributors in San Francisco are behaving decently. Should the worst come to the worst, the San Francisco Dairy and the California Milk Company could be expanded to take up any slack. There is no more arrogance on the part of the city milk distributors and there are no rows.

"The Los Angeles situation was created, as I have said, by caution. There are perhaps 500 members of the California Milk Producers' Association who ship into Los Angeles. Nearly a year ago the California Milk Producers' Association bought sixty

per cent of the stock of the Burr Creamery, one of the largest distributing concerns in Los Angeles. The Association is now negotiating for another plant to take care of surplus milk in the spring. There are no troubles between the Milk Producers and the distributors in Los Angeles. Of all the Associations the California Milk Producers Association is probably as well informed as any organization in the United States on various phases of the milk business. Their cost sheet system as to production is kept right up to the minute. Through the ownership of the control of the Burr Creamery the

Association knows what it costs to distribute and this gives accurate knowledge in the relations between the Association and other distributors.

"The California Milk Producers' Association has a subsidiary company with a paid capital of \$75,000, which is transacting an enormous business in feed and other supplies, so that in the purchase of supplies and inside knowledge of distribution the members of that organization are particularly well fortified.

"Some time ago there were some difference between the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and certain Oakland distributors. That organization immediately cast about for possible facilities for distribution, taking the lesson learned from the San Francisco situation very much to heart. It did not become necessary for the Milk Producers' Association of Central California to do what was literally forced upon the Associated Milk Producers' of San Francisco.

"Relations between the producers organization and the distributors elsewhere are pleasant but you may depend upon it that the milk producers know perfectly well what to do in an emergency such as confronted the San Francisco organization about a year and a half ago.

"I am confident that not a single one of the organizations would hesitate one moment to provide distributing facilities were it to become necessary in any single city.

"Speaking right out, it is only common business prudence for milk producers anywhere not only to be ready to distribute if they have to, but also to be equipped with manufacturing plants to handle their own surplus and also to handle industrial milk generally. It is needless for me to tell you which controls the dairy and the poultry and the egg business in the United States. A very complaisant attorney general, Palmer by name, who aspired to become president of the United States, recently made a compromise with the big packers by which the packing interests were allowed control of the farmer's cow and the hen of the farmer's wife, at the same time deciding that the stock yards business will be taken from the packing concerns. No more infamous surrender could have been recorded. What connection is there between a packing house and butter and cheese and eggs? Anyway why should the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, a combination of big business interests, have been favored by Mr. Palmer in this same compromise, and at the same time the dairymen and the poultrymen and their wives and their children been left at the mercy of the Big Five?

"The milk producers' associations in California have been in a turmoil for two years, due to the activity of two of the packing concerns aided and abetted by centralizing concerns, a milk condensary that has just been sold to the Nestle Company, and several smaller fry. In the courts our people have been prosecuted criminally and bedeviled with litigation civilly.

"The dairyman and his marketing and manufacturing associations have faced suits for dissolution, at the instance of this combination of manufacturers and packers. Agents of the same big interests have organized housewives' leagues and consumers' leagues of city women for no other purpose than to add to the clamor against the dairymen.

"Now, Mr. Lord, you people in Michigan are up against just the same situation the minute you try to do anything else you have run the middleman is thoroughly convinced that the function of the dairyman is to furnish milk for these superior people to manufacture and to sell at goodly profit to the consumer. If your dairymen undertake to do anything else you have to run the gamut and you might just as well prepare to fight now as any other time." Winfield Scott.

## The Cost of Growing Potatoes

THE high cost of seed, machinery and labor has turned attention of many who have never before given the matter any thought, to the cost of production. No satisfactory record has yet been kept over a large enough area or under varying enough conditions to arrive at an exact average cost of producing the various crops. But a good deal has been accomplished along that line by individual farmers who in years past have lost money and didn't know it, and who keep rigid cost systems and are able to tell at the season's end whether they have earned a profit or produced at a loss.

Farmer H. F. Korthase of Charlevoix county has kindly given us the following figures showing the cost of producing potatoes in his section, as compiled by a number of neighboring farmers:

(The average yield of the 1920 crop was 150 bushels for 10 farmers. These figures were taken from the average of 10 farmers' costs as well as yields.)	
Rent, per acre	4.00
Plowing, per acre	4.65
Discing, twice over at \$1.40 each	2.80
Draining, twice over at \$1.30 each	2.60
Picking stone	1.00
Ten bushels seed potatoes at \$3.50	35.00
Treating seed	1.00
Cutting seed	2.00
Planting	3.00
Draining three times before cultivating, at 80c per acre	2.40
Cultivating twice over at \$2 each	4.00
Paris greening three times	6.90
Four pounds paris green	2.00
Hoeling and weeding	2.00
Digging and pitting, 14c per bu.	21.00
Hauling 10c per bu.	15.00
Fertilizer, such as phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, 9½c bu.	14.25
Interest and depreciation and repairs, per acre on digger and planter	2.85
Interest on other tools and on money used to raise crop	4.35
	\$130.80
Average cost, 87c per bu. on the 150 bushel yield.	

The Yields of the Ten Farms	
No. 1—110 bu., cost of production	\$1.06
No. 2—125 bu., cost of production	.98
No. 3—155 bu., cost of production	.85
No. 4—206 bu., cost of production	.72½
No. 5—110 bu., cost of production	1.06
No. 6—100 bu., cost of production	1.14
No. 7—141 bu., cost of production	.90
No. 8—226 bu., cost of production	.68½
No. 9—207 bu., cost of production	.72
No. 10—120 bu., cost of production	1.00

"There are no figures here for book-keeping or management," says Mr. Korthase. The manager does the work on these farms.

"According to the agricultural statistics there is taken from the soil 250 pounds of dry matter for each 1,000 pounds of potatoes, while the 150 bushel yield would take 2,250 pounds. This dry matter, I would say would be such part of the barnyard manure that wouldn't test as acid potash or nitrogen, and the conditions of the local report show that this may be true. The yields of over 200 bushels per acre were raised from farms that were able to haul manure from town, and have for several years, while the next largest yields were on new ground. The dry matter was not counted in the cost of fertility.

"I would suggest that where it is possible more farmers co-operate in buying diggers and planters. The work is done but a little cheaper but it is done more efficiently and you own the hired help yourself. If one man were to buy individually for the average acreage the interest on the investment would be too great. According to my figures I based them on a 3-year life plan, wearing it out in 3 years. There are three of us in the family circle, and we buy our implements co-operatively, and we sell our potatoes thru a co-operative ass'n.

"I hope more farmers will give more thought to cost of production. If we are to be business farmers let us begin at the right end of the job."

### OUR MAINE POTATO LETTER

EASTON, MAINE, Oct. 30.—The potato harvest season is entirely through in the valley of Aroostook. The beginning of the digging season was very bad due to the heavy rains. A week previous to harvesting, it rained steady. Then a week of good weather came, but the land was so heavy it was hard digging. Then came another tremendous heavy rain, that flooded many fields, curtailing harvest about five days. These heavy rains until the late blight that began in August, has caused considerable rot which is showing up bad in early stored potatoes. Some bins of potatoes are reported to be one-third rotted now. Many fields were badly affected with rot when dug. With this condition existing and the blight through Aroostook, it looks bad for spud growers. A conservative estimate of the average yield would be 65 bushels per acre, when 110 is an average. Farmers are storing and holding for \$3 per 165 lbs. which in most cases will not let them out with a profit.

On Saturday, Oct. 16, on my way to Pomona Grange in Limestone, probably one of the best potato sections in Aroostook county, beautiful as it stretches with its cultivated fields from 20 to 200 acres of potatoes in a single field and hundreds of acres planted, and practically every farmer using his very best method to make his crop a success, this section had one of the smallest crops ever harvested. The trouble was credited to late planting and blight.

If conditions at final report are as bad in other states as in Aroostook the Government Report will decrease considerably. Some seed sales being made at \$3.25 to \$5 for good type of stock. Local market is around \$2.25 to \$3.10 for 165 bbl. partly graded.

The state as a whole has been estimated to have an average crop—around 23,000,000 bushels. But as conditions appear now this estimate will be cut, as Aroostook raises about 60 per cent of the potatoes in Maine.—Roy D. Heves, Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farmer.



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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## After Election Thoughts

THE PEOPLE have spoken, not softly, nor hesitatingly, but emphatically and positively. The great popular vote given to Sen. Harding removes any doubt about it,—they want a change in party administration. The result verifies the predictions of ten tenths of the Republicans, nine tenths of the independents, and if the truth were known, the unspoken convictions of eight tenths of the Democrats. No matter what your political leanings were you had the feeling that the Republicans were going to win and with many votes to spare.

The Democratic candidate did not receive the support which was conceded to him. He did not get the labor vote. He did not get the Catholic vote. He did not get the votes of all pro-Leaguers. He did not get the normal Democratic vote of many Democratic precincts. The wet and the dry, the laborer and the capitalist, the pro-Leaguer and the anti-Leaguer, Catholic and Protestant, friends of Irish freedom and enemies of Irish freedom, progressive Democrat and Republican, weary of conditions for which they rightly or wrongly held Democratic rule responsible,—all voted for the Republican candidate as the one with whom they felt their individual interests and the interests of the nation at large could best be entrusted.

The election of a Republican president will temporarily restore confidence in financial and commercial circles. Business will probably be accelerated. The over-cautious investor and consumer may be expected to loosen up somewhat. Bank clearances should increase. Money should be easier. These conditions will merely reflect the relief of mind and the relaxation of the millions who gave the Republican candidate his pluralities. But they will be the result of fancied rather than actual improvements in the fundamental position of trade and credit, and therefore cannot be expected to continue long. We have tremendous war debts to pay. We have tremendous domestic and international problems to grapple with. These things cannot be settled overnight. Be the administration Republican, Democratic or what not, the readjustment must continue, the debts must be paid, and Mr. Average American Citizen is going to suffer while the operation is being performed.

The only regret that the non-partisan minded may have over the outcome is a well-grounded fear that the enormous pluralities given the Republican candidate may be taken as a positive repudiation of the League of Nations idea. We refuse to believe that the mothers and fathers of this country are not ready to accept a league association or federation,—call it what you please,—of nations to arbitrate international disagreements and lessen the opportunity for war. We are convinced that the majority of Republican leaders are in favor of such a league, and now that

their opposition to the Wilson covenant has accomplished its purpose, namely, restoration of the Republican party to power, we dare to hope that they will proceed to adopt the League of Nations covenant in substantially its original form. We would be more sure of this had the Republican victory been less sweeping.

Mr. Bryan does not look upon the Democratic defeat as a rejection of Democratic principles or a world peace league. He lays the blame at the door of Mr. Wilson, whom he says disgusted men and women of all parties by his autocratic disregard of all other's opinions but his own. This undoubtedly accounts for the alienation of a good deal of Democratic strength. Other contributing factors were the administration's unexplainable attitude during the war toward agriculture, its truckling to the Gompers' labor crowd, the farcical and ineffectual drives of Attorney General Palmer against the profiteers, the throttling of free speech and free press, and many other domestic blunders. But even these combined influences were not sufficient to have given the Republican candidate his unprecedented plurality. Added to these causes was the wide-spread unrest stirred up by the war, which has manifested itself in radical changes in political, religious, social and economic beliefs and practices. This, to our mind, was the predominating factor which dealt to the Democratic party its severest blow in over a half century.

## Step By Step.

"AFTER all the intricate problems of production are considered the fact remains that marketing is the farmer's biggest and most difficult problem. He may follow the best system of scientific agriculture ever devised and still for lack of the right kind of marketing facilities, make a failure."—E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, before American Bankers' Association.

Where have we heard that doctrine before? Surely no such utterance as this ever before came out of the mouth of a Secretary of Agriculture or his aids in the Department. Nor have the Agricultural Colleges ever expounded such a theory to its students or the farmers who have looked to them for guidance. You may even examine the files of the farm press so short a time back as four or five years and you will find little if any evidence that the agricultural editors had any such conception of the relative importance of production and marketing. Yet, it was precisely the same doctrine expounded by Secretary Meredith before the American bankers which served as the foundation stone for the Business Farmer. The whole thought and purpose of this publication has been expressed in almost identically the same words as employed by Mr. Meredith. The Business Farmer has been plugging consistently along this line from the day of its birth, and gradually other farm papers, farm organizations, agricultural colleges, and even the Department of Agriculture has caught the swing and fallen in step.

## It Might Be Worse.

THE FARMER is feeling pretty blue over the market outlook. Cribs are bursting with corn. Wheat and oats are stored away in barn and elevator, prey to the moisture and rodents. Present grain prices mean positives financial loss to most farmers. Beans are all threshed and waiting for a price turn that will at least pay for the seed and labor. Banks are calling loans, taxes are coming due, the children need clothes for the winter, and Christmas only six weeks away! Truly, the farmer's horizon is as dark and foreboding as the storm clouds of December. But after all, it might be worse. God has blessed the farmer with an abundant harvest. He has a roof to cover his head, food in the cellar and fuel in the shed. Come what may the farm family will be fed, warmed and sheltered until the warm spring months come again. But there are many families in the cities who are not so sure of a warm hearth and a full larder the winter long. Unless conditions change soon there are likely to be bread lines in some of our cities by

the first of the year. Little children are likely to become pinched with cold and hunger. Fathers may have to walk the wind-swept streets in despair looking for jobs. Let us pray that such may not be the case. Even the knowledge that the people of the cities have spent their substance in riotous living should not make us the less compassionate over their needs. The cries of hungering children are not pleasant to the ear; the sight of thinly clad men and women searching the streets for work is not a pleasant spectacle to those who are warmly clothed and have work to do. God grant that these things may not come to pass.

## A Suggestion To Catholics.

THE SCHOOL amendment has been defeated but not so decisively as its enemies hoped and expected. Three considerable groups of people were to be found among its supporters. The first consisted of those whose prejudices against Roman Catholicism have been inflamed by anti-Catholic literature. The second those who honestly felt that both the nation and the Catholic child would be better off if all children received their education in the democratic atmosphere of the public school. The third group, astounding as it may seem, consisted of Catholic people themselves who, while keeping their own counsel lest it offend the authorities of their church, nevertheless went silently to the polls and in the secrecy of the voting booth marked a cross in favor of the amendment.

It is one thing to force a religious reform upon a people and quite another to exhort them to effect it voluntarily. From the fact that many Catholics voted for the School amendment, it is reasonable to conclude that not all the Catholic people are in favor of continuing their schools at the large extra expense which they entail. There are undoubtedly thousands of Catholics who would gladly send their children to the public schools if the Church would sanction it, and it is a matter of established fact that many of them do without the sanction of the Church. The Business Farmer could never approve of any law that would compel the Catholic people against their will to send their children to the public schools, but the Business Farmer does urge its Catholic readers to weigh carefully the comparative advantages of the private, parochial and public schools and determine for themselves which it would be to the best interests of their children to attend. Should the Catholic people of Michigan ever decide that their children will have a better chance in life with a lay education acquired in the public schools and a religious education acquired in the Church, they are in a position to effect the change without any fuss or arousing of religious prejudices.

## The Next Governor.

ALEX GROESBECK will be the next Governor of Michigan. Although Mr. Groesbeck was not the primary choice of the farmers, it must be conceded that he has many qualities which will make him a popular and successful governor. Mr. Groesbeck's record as attorney general has been consistently progressive and fearless, as a result of which he has made some enemies and many friends. During his campaign Mr. Groesbeck made certain definite promises with reference to law enforcement and economies in administration. The Governor-elect is not the sort of man to make promises lightly and to break them on any pretext. In view of his promises and his record as attorney general we expect him to give Michigan an administration that will be unique in the history of the state for its honest investigation of the commonwealth's needs, its honest efforts to satisfy those needs, its honest attempts to reduce expenditures and its honest expectations of rigid law enforcement.

American banks have ample funds to underwrite the Cuban sugar crop and hold up the price of sugar, but they are mysteriously short of cash when it comes to protecting the American farmer against disastrous declines in crop prices.





# What the Neighbors Say



## SHERIFF OPPOSES THE STATE CONSTABULARY

**Y**OUR question is "Does Michigan need the State Constabulary?" My answer is NO, and I dare say that at least 90 per cent of the people that I have talked with are of the same opinion. A few years ago when there were lumber camps here and plenty of booze, and Cadillac with about 22 saloons, they seem to get along without them very nicely. All they have done up here is to arrest a few drunks and catch a few driving their autos too fast, and a very few of each. I say we can get along without them.—*Arthur Christofferson, sheriff Wexford County.*

If our memory serves us right Wexford county, considering its proximity to the lumber camps, has always been singularly free from crime. That's a pretty good tribute to the character of the people who live there and of the men whom they elect to enforce their laws.—*Editor.*

## WHO OPPOSED BIBLE TEACHING

**W**HAT part if any, did the Catholic or Lutheran churches have in the movement to prohibit the Bible from being read in the public schools? Who were the prime movers in having the law enacted?—*M. E. P., Holt, Mich.*

This matter belongs to a past which we are not acquainted, and we have been unable to locate anyone who remembers the details of the opposition. If any reader recalls what part if any the above mentioned denominations had in preventing the teaching of the Bible in the public schools, please tell us about it.—*Editor.*

## OBJECTS TO BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES

**I**HAVE read your editorial on the League of Nations and endorse your sentiments, but you must know that there is no way in which we can express approval of the League except to vote the Democratic ticket which could easily be construed to mean approval of all of the Wilson administration. It would also mean the endorsement of Attorney General Palmer and his activities in depriving farmers and workmen of their constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly. It would also be an endorsement of the espionage act and the imprisonment of workmen and non-partisan farmers for holding and expressing opinions contrary to the views of the administration. On the other hand a vote for Harding, while it would be disapproval of the League and of the Wilson administration it could easily be construed as an approval of the Newberry scandal and other campaign slush funds and special interests generally.—*H. M., Plymouth, Mich.*

Aye, there's the rub. If we only had perfection in individuals or political parties we'd know better how to vote. Against the incompetency of the post office and legal department under Democratic rule and the autocracy of the President, we must place such constructive legislation as the Federal Reserve Act, the Farm Loan Board and a successful war record, against the shameless political tactics of Harding and the Republican leaders and the reactionism of those now in control of Republican policies. We must place a long record of wise and beneficial legislation under Republican rule. The good and the evil of the two old parties just about neutralize each other, and may, I think be largely discounted. I have taken these facts into consideration in arriving at my conclusions on the League of Nations, the only real issue of the campaign just closed.—*Editor.*

## FARMER LEGISLATION

**N**OW that election is over it is time to take inventory of what the farmer can expect legislatively. Can the farmer expect any legislation from the people's representatives elected by labor and capital? It seems that the farmer and laborers will be the "goats," as in time gone by. As long as the Gleaners, Grangers and Farm Bureau will let the coalition committee put up farmer candidates, and the above organizations express themselves hostile to organized labor as in the past. Under those conditions we will never get legislation, only such as Wall Street is willing we should have.

Farmers and laborers are both producers and their interests are about the same and they should "hang to-

gether" or they surely will hang separately.

Great progress has been made in the west by farmer and laborer in securing legislation. What can our Farm Bureau do? Can it get any legislation from the present Legislature? If they get anything it will be because some one sympathizes with the poor farmer, and not because the representative farmers and laborers have the influence they should have in the Legislature.

What Michigan farmers want is a Moses to lead the producing class out of the darkness. It seems outrageous for any farmers' candidate, even if dictated to, by the coalition committee to rile labor against agriculture.

Let our farm organizations come out of their long sleep and we will get speedy results.

After reading the above article, read again and between the lines. The writer of this article is no I. W. W., "Red," Socialist, or Non-Partisan league member. He belongs to the Grange and Farm Bureau, owns two farms in Mecosta county, and on both places by working five members, or the entire family can barely earn enough to pay one good man's wages, and this is not on account of poor

management or because the consumer got his products too cheap.—*John Rodney, Mecosta County, Michigan.*

I am not familiar with any candidates put up by the coalition committee. Please give us their names so that we can follow their course. We understand the causes of the farmers' complaints, but will state legislation remove them? Does not the solution rather lie in the organized power of farmers exerted along economic lines? If legislation is to be employed, can not more be done by the national government than by the state to lighten the burden of taxation and simplify the marketing system? Is the warehouse amendment still an issue? Are the farmers of Michigan ready to back a move looking to the resurrection of the proposition and its submission next year? If they are we are with them. The spread between the producer's price and the consumer's price is still altogether too great. Can you suggest any definite legislative program which will balance the scales of justice and which the farmers themselves will support. I believe the interests of farmers and laboring men are going to be better looked after by the next legislature. The political aims of organized farmers should not be so much to secure special legislation as beneficial general legislation, and the repeal of present laws which give other classes special privileges. We do not approve of the attitude taken by certain farm organizations toward organized labor. We sympathize with labor. We would like to see producer and the consumer working closer together for mutual economic benefit. What they can do in a political way without trespassing upon the rights

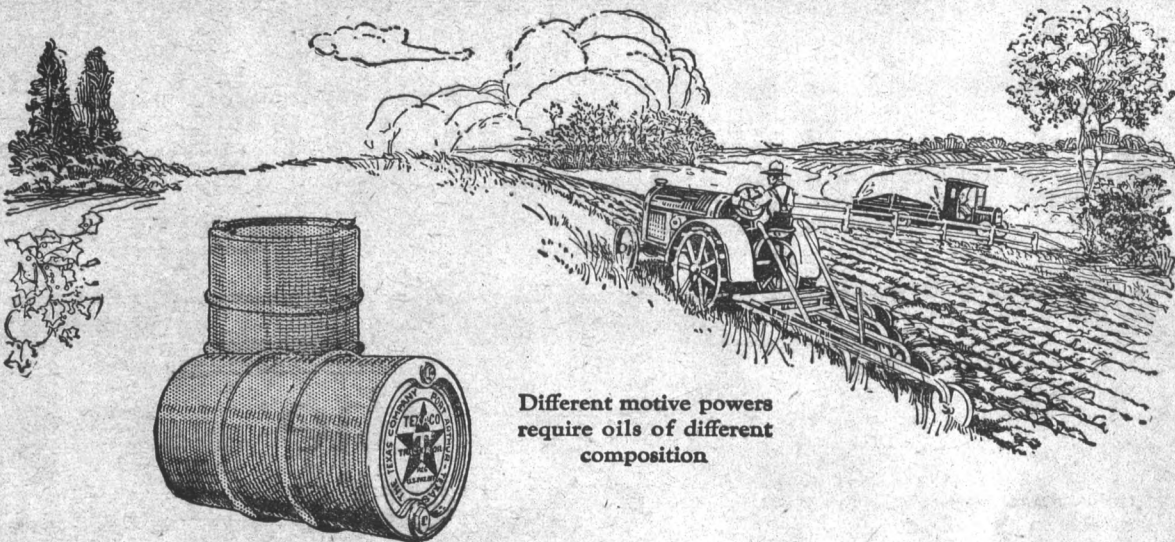
of other classes is not yet clear to us. We would be glad to have your further opinions about this.—*Editor.*

## FORFEIT FOR BACKSLIDER

I wish to make some enquiries in regard to the Farm Bureau. Has it a constitution and by-laws and where can I obtain a copy? We have in Hampton township, Bay Co., a Farmer's Club, but it is not working in conjunction with any state society. Last spring every one said they would grow no sugar beets. But before time came to sow beets there was more land used for beets than ever before. Now what is the remedy? I can think of one, that is to join some state society and have the society issue the contract and every member be under a forfeit of some kind to live up to it. We are with the M. B. F. in all things except one. We believe in the Public School that has made the U. S. the greatest country in the world. Imagine what this country would be if we all were brought up under church schools.—*J. S. Esser-ville, Mich.*

The Farm Bureau is trying to work out a plan exactly along the lines you suggest for cementing farmers to their vows. You can secure a sample constitution and by-laws adopted by the several county farm bureaus by writing the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing.—*Editor.*

TEXACO MOTOR OIL ★ THUBAN COMPOUND ★ HARVESTER OIL ★ AXLE GREASE



Different motive powers require oils of different composition

# TEXACO TRACTOR OIL

Are you using the same oil in your tractor as you use in your automobile or truck?

Compare the work done: The average auto motor carries a relatively light load with many periods of rest. The tractor motor develops its full-rated power with wide-open throttle the whole day long. Higher explosion temperatures and higher pressures must be dealt with. A heavier and more substantial oil must be used.

TEXACO TRACTOR OIL meets

the conditions perfectly. It does the work without excessive thinning down. It burns clean—without excessive carbon deposits. It withstands the greatest pressures. It reduces wear. It means more power.

It comes in 33 and 55 gallon well-built steel drums, wooden barrels and half-barrels, and five-gallon cans. Try it. You'll see a difference right away. You'll find it mighty cheap compared to replacing worn parts or frequent repairing.



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# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### ANSWER TO HARBOR BEACH SUBSCRIBER

Below is the first letter I have received in answer to the question, "Should a child be allowed to do only tasks which he enjoys, and not be required to do those which he dislikes?" which was published on our page in the October 16th issue.

ONE WOULD naturally say he should not. But to me the question implies something more, the method of the moral training of the child. The field of work is so great and the methods so varied it can only be spoken of in a general way. Home is the first schoolroom where the foundation of manhood and womanhood is laid. There the child's first impressions are gained, its first lessons learned. It has been said the Mother wields the greater influence of the parent. To her belongs the privilege of planting those seeds which will bear the fruit of earnest and useful lives.

To control and train a child are two different things. The first means obedience by force in one way or another, the other to educate or instruct. Unfortunately parents do not possess enough imagination to put themselves in a child's place and feel as it feels or see as it sees. It is expected to take the parents' point of view or it is called willful, and it must have its will broken. This method I believe to be wrong, for grown-up people often fail to appreciate another's point of view, and often children when grown to manhood or womanhood look back with indignation and resentment at some act of punishment administered in their childhood.

Parents should train their children to some occupation. Poor Rich-

ard's saying, "mischief finds work for idle hands to do" is a very true one. Work is both a duty and a necessity of our nature, and to encourage labor in some useful form is a duty parents should urge upon their children if they should seek their best good. The first ten years of a child's life is the golden opportunity which may never return. A child, by all means should be given the tasks that he dislikes to do. To do only those he enjoys would tend to make him selfish and create a disposition to put upon others the unpleasant ones. We should teach them to feel that they are a part of the world and necessary to it and that they are not so much under government as at one with it, because there is no such thing as entire independence. In making the child feel that in doing the tasks he dislikes cheerfully, is one step in the making of a useful and honorable man, for public life and future home, may develop those powers of mind which will raise him to a high standard of life in after years." Although I do not advocate paying a child for the tasks they perform, in a case like this it might be an incentive to give him a little remuneration, with a forfeit of part or the

whole if he fails to perform them. But always keep the fact before him, that the happiness and success of life depend upon the daily performance of our duties well done.—Mrs. F. H., Calhoun County, Mich.

### THE UNCULTURED HUSBAND.

EVERY WOMAN on her wedding day would feel hurt and angry if anyone should say her husband was not refined or cultured. Most women think their choice of life companion is very wise and sensible, but as they live together day by day she will see he is not the perfect man she expected, and he will see she is not the perfect woman he expected his choice to be. But now the knot is tied, make the best of it on both sides, be just as polite and as considerate of one another's feelings as you were before marriage and when the little ones come into the family be just as modest and polite as ever. Do not talk about things before the children that you would not want them to talk about, and only have the best of papers and books in the house and always treat your husband with the respect that you would like him to treat you with. Never use slang and do not ask him to go out to every little

petty doings but ask him to take you to some entertainment that is congenial to you both. If the mother would always do to others as she would have them do to her and teach it to all the household there would be more refinement and culture and contentment in every home. Some men have just as sensitive feelings even if they are not educated as well as their wives are. Don't read trash but read good books and papers and be thankful that you can explain the meaning of what you read to each one of your family, and there will be culture and contentment to make each one happy in this short life. Don't let any one of your talents rust out but work each one enough to keep them shining every day. It is not always the rich people that have the most understanding and refinement and culture.—Mrs. C. E. D., Bay County, Mich.

The above letter arrived too late to be entered in the contest but it contains so much food for thought that I believe all of us will be better for the reading of it.

### PLACE TO GET DYING DONE

Can you tell me where I can send a soldier's overcoat to have it cleaned? My brother wants to have his dyed a different color, and as there is no place around here to have it done, I thought perhaps you could tell me of a reliable place.—Mrs. W. C., Weidman, Michigan.

One of the most reliable cleaner and dying companies which we know of is located in Detroit. The name and address of this firm is Brown's, Cleaners and Dyers, 259 Oakland Ave. Detroit, Mich. The price for dying a soldier's overcoat is \$5.00.

### Watch Your Step

In life's subway have a care,  
Watch your step!  
Danger threatens everywhere,  
Watch your step!  
If you're young you've much to learn,  
If you're poor you've much to earn,  
If you're good you've much to spurn,  
Watch your step!

In the crowded streets of life,  
Watch your step!  
There is peril in the strife,  
Watch your step!  
If you're old you've much to tell,  
If you're rich you've much to sell,  
If you're bad you'll go to hell,  
Watch your step!  
—Michigan Tradesman.



DEAR CHILDREN: I am not going to write you a very long letter this week because we have so little space, and what space we have I want to fill mostly with your letters.

I have received several letters the past week from nephews and nieces containing poems which they had learned. One little girl sent three or four in her letter. Another girl wrote me that she had found a poem with the same name our page has. It was "The Children's Hour," by Mr. Longfellow. I suppose nearly all of you have read this poem. Our page was named after it. If you haven't read it I wish you would as it is one of the best poems ever written I think. I enjoy reading these poems sent in but as for publishing all of them I would rather publish stories written by my nieces and nephews. Often many of you have read or learned the poems which are sent in but when you write some story or tell about something that really happened in your life or some of your relation's lives you may be sure all of us will read them with interest. I will have to say goodbye for this week.—UNCLE NED.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I saw that you were going to give a prize to the one that wrote the best story about the fair that they attended so I am going to try. I am ten years old.

We went to the Arenas County Fair on Thursday and took a lunch with us. The first place we went to was the place where the school work was on exhibition. From there we went to see the stock. I saw two Shetland ponies and many big

horses. I rode on the ocean wave. After that we ate our dinner and then it was time for the races. They had auto races instead of horse races. Then my friend and I tried to win a doll but we couldn't. Soon after the balloon went up. It was late so we went home, but after supper we came back and heard the band play. We had a good time.—Garnet Darby, Standish, Michigan, R.F.D. No. 33.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 9 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. For pets I have a cat named Ceaser and a bunny named Snowball. I live on a 160 acre farm. We have two horses. Their names are Tarry and Mike. We have 7 cows. Their names are Topsy, Maud, Horns, Whitefoot, Spotty, Dinah and Rosey. I have one sister named Phebe and one brother named Lewis. We have 5 pigs and 70 chickens. We have 450 bushels of potatoes.—Ira Bowman, Leroy, Mich., R. No. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father is a subscriber to the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 8th grade. We have a 200 acre farm. I have 4 brothers and 3 sisters. We have 14 horses, 9 cows, 4 pigs and about 150 hens.—Beulah Grimes, Melvin, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May another farmer girl join your merry circle? I am a girl 10 years old and am in the eighth grade at school. Our teacher's name is Katherine Malloy. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have three cows and two horses.—Mary Charowski, Ruth, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss V. Lang and I like her very well. My father takes the M. B. F. and he thinks it's the best farm paper ever published. As my letter is getting long I'll bid you all goodbye.—Ila Maki, Newberry, Mich., R. F. D.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I enjoy The Children's Hour in the M. B. F. I am a little girl eight years old and in the 4th grade. I have a brother eleven years old who is in the 6th grade, and we both like to go to school and also like our teacher very

much. I have a dog and a little white kitten for pets. We have 3 horses and 1 cow and live on an 80 acre farm.—Ethel Kinnamon, Jasper, Mich., R. R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am a boy 11 years old and in the 6th grade. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Lydia Stoup. We have lots of fun playing ball at school. I have one sister. For pets I have two rabbits and one cat named Jerry. I enjoy reading the other girls' and boys' letters in "The Children's Hour."—Alton R. Kinnamon, Jasper, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the "Children's Hour." I have two brothers and no sisters. One of my brothers is married and has a baby.—Viola Granger, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old and in the fifth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. For a pet I have a little lamb and a yellow angora cat. I believe I have guessed last week's puzzle. It is, "George has a girl, aged eight," and "What has Henry had to bother him?" I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Alice Rasmussen, Greenville, Michigan, R. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 4 horses 3 colts and 6 cows. For pets I have two cats and a dog. I am writing what I think is the right answer to last week's puzzle. It is: George has a girl aged eight. The next one is: What has Henry had to bother him.—Catherine Gunderman, Bancroft, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old and I am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Edith Gross. I live on a farm of a hundred and twenty acres. We have 5 horses and 21 head of cattle. My mother has 51 ducks and I have got three ducks. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it. I guess I will close and leave room for the others.—Miss Leona Carpenter, New Lothrop, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little boy 8 years old. My father has 3 horses and 6 cows and 17 pigs. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 75 chickens. I have 3 brothers. For pets I have some little rabbits.—Donald J. Bazzett.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 10 years old. I have one sister, Lucila, and one brother, Arthur. I am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Selma Royce.—Helen Landenberg, Grant, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it very much. I am 11 years old and in the 4th grade. I have a mile to go to school. I live on a farm of 40 acres. I have five brothers and four sisters. We have seven pigs, five cows, 13 geese, nine ducks and 100 chickens.—Edna McIntyre, Kawkawlin, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have seen so many girls and boys letters so I thought I would write too. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. We live on an eighty acre farm. For pets I have one brother and one sister. We live one mile from town. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school.—Elsa Herman, Caledonia, Mich., R. 2.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle  
Union vs. Middlebury.

### Our Puzzle Corner

#### DIAGONAL

S t p a u l  
a t h e n s  
o r a n g e  
a u s t i n  
d e n v e r  
d a l l a s

PROGRESSIVE WORDS—1 Lit-mus. 2. Mus-lin. 3. Lin-net. 4. Net-her. 5. Her-mit. 6. Mit-ten. 7. Ten-der. 8. Der-by.



## Farmers Service Bureau

### DON'T SHIP TO THEM

I have been receiving letters from Harry R. Geer Co., Halls Ferry and McLoran avenue, St. Louis, Mo., in which they offer me a certain price for a motor. Do you think it would be safe for me to send it? I am enclosing a copy of their letter. Will you please look into it? Can I compel them to pay what they promise? Please write to me at once if you can, and if you cannot, you may answer in your paper, but do not print my name.—W. G., Kent County.

From such information as we can secure about this company you would better not ship to them. The concern is small, and while probably honest, there would be many chances for a misunderstanding and a refusal or failure to pay you for the motor. Distance lends security to those who wish to swindle. It is better to deal with concerns nearer home. Then in case of dispute it is possible to secure a settlement.—Editor.

### FEDERAL FARM LOANS

We continue to receive complaints from farmers who have made applications for federal farm loans which have not been acted upon, despite the fact that we have explained the reason for the delay several times. The Farm Loan Banks have made no loans for over four months. Early last summer the Farm Land mortgage bankers Ass'n instituted a suit to test the constitutionality of the law. The matter is now before the Supreme Court and a decision is expected within the next thirty or sixty days. If the court upholds the validity of the act, the land banks will at once renew their activities and pending applications will be passed upon.—Editor.

### NO LICENSE FOR SELLING FRUIT

Would it be necessary for me to procure a license to peddle or sell melons on the streets of any city or town in the state of Michigan. Melons grown by myself in the state of Indiana.—C. F. J., R. 5, Knox, Indiana.

There is no state law requiring anyone to secure a license for peddling on the streets, and we know of no law to prevent actual producers from selling without a license. The city of Detroit exacts a license fee for peddling from all who do not actually manufacture or grow the articles they peddle. Farmers are, therefore exempt from this fee. My advice would be to write the city clerk in the city where you propose to sell your melons, and he can advise you whether or not a license is required.—Editor.

### FEDERAL STOCK FOOD PAYS UP

Week before last we held that the Federal Stock Food Company of Millenburgh, Pa., was fraudulent because it had failed to make good certain guaranties. Since then, the company has decided to "come across," according to the following letter:

Your letters of Sept. 16th and October 22nd concerning the paying of expenses to Mr. Charlevoix, Mich., are received. This matter was referred to our representative, Mr. Coyle and through error was placed in our files. However, we are today mailing Mr. C. a check for \$5 covering these expenses.—Federal Stock Food Co.

### MUCK LAND

Is muck land, or land near a small stream more liable to early frost than higher or lighter lands? Which is usually the better land, where pine timber has grown or where oak timber has grown?—W. R. W., White Cloud, Michigan.

Any land which is lower than the surrounding country is quite liable to frost, due to the fact that the cold air drains into such areas. There is considerable variation, however, in the frostiness of different pieces of low ground as some areas have an outlet which allows the cold air to escape, while others are entirely enclosed by higher land and so trap the cold air. Muck soils also absorb heat quite slowly and hence at night are not able to give off sufficient heat to prevent frost when the temperature is around the freezing point. Land which originally grew oak timber is as a whole more fertile than that which produced pine. Land which produced oak is quite a desirable type and while much of the land which has grown the large pine is quite productive it is on the whole of somewhat lower grade than

that which originally produced oak.—C. E. Millar, Associate Professor of Soils, M. A. C.

### RELIGIOUS FAITH OF MRS. WOODROW WILSON

Is the wife of President Wilson a Catholic. If not, what church does she attend? It is wanted to settle a dispute.—J. B., Cass City, Michigan.

Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. She transferred her membership from St. Thomas's Episcopal church in Washington to St. Margaret's. She usually however, accompanies the President when he attends service in Presbyterian churches.—Helen C. Bates, Reference Librarian, Detroit Public Library.

### The Collection Box

A year ago the 10th of this month I sent to Bellas Hess & Co. for a child's hat costing \$1.98. The hat came but was too small, so I sent it back by insured mail and the company said they never received it. I then put in a claim for \$2 against the postal authorities through our postmistress at Elm Hall, but so far I have been unable to get any return.—Mrs. J. B. H., Elm Hall, Mich., Sept. 16.

We exchanged letters with Bellas Hess and Co., and they advised us that they were taking the matter up with the postal authorities. Shortly after Mrs. H. wrote us that on Sept. 27th she received a check from the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C.

### PROMPT AND COURTEOUS

The last of July I sent to the National Auto Supply Company, 1601-3, S. Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., for a set of

Wax shock absorbers. It looks as though they were out of the kind I sent for so they sent me a set of double arm shock absorbers. I returned them, asking them to send the W. X. shock absorbers if they had them; if not to please return my money. Have written them three times, asking the return of my money, but have only received one letter from them and no money. The shock absorbers were \$5.25 and the postage made it \$5.65, also have paid 84 cents on those I returned because they were not the kind I ordered, making in all \$6.49. Will you please help me collect this amount.—G. O., Gaylord, Michigan.

Upon referring this complaint to the firm in question we received an immediate response as follows:

"There is a refund for \$6.49 going forward to our customer, Mr. Gaylord, Michigan, in the following mail. Due to some unaccountable delay this credit was held, but the writer is now in possession of the papers and assures you that the customer will be adjusted within the next few days. We sincerely regret that you have been put to this inconvenience in having to notify us of the delinquency, however we assure you it is our desire to adjust all our customers in a way that will prove to be satisfactory to all concerned. Thanking you again for bringing this to our attention, we remain, National Auto Supply Company, Chicago."

Later our subscriber advised that the check had been received.

### GOODS NOT SENT; MONEY RETURNED

On the 29th of July I sent to the Havard Cycle Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for a Universal Repair Hanger for my bicycle. The price was \$4.02, including postage. I received one letter from them in which they stated that they had shipped part of the goods but that I would have to wait a short time for the rest of my order as they were out of stock at present. I have written the company twice but received no goods so far.—D. McC., Hope, Mich., Aug. 28th.

We exchanged correspondence with this firm and on September 13 our reader advised us that his money had been returned.

# Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine  
Say "Bayer"—Insist!



Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—

M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Makes the most wholesome, nourishing, economical food. Of all foods, bread, rolls, biscuits—everything baked from flour—are the most nourishing, the most wholesome. Contain all essential food elements for bone, muscle and brain. The cost of flour is lower than that of any other staple food.

The better the flour the better food it makes.

LILY WHITE is a flour containing the choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. Soft wheat improves the flour and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry.

There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

It is milled to perfection. After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat.

The result is a flour of excellent color and perfect uniformity of granulation. It makes light, tender, white, flavory bread, rolls and biscuits, and pastry that melts in the mouth.

Use LILY WHITE and beat the "High Cost of Living." It is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction. Ask for it at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN  
"Millers for Sixty Years"

Look for the  
ROWENA  
trade-mark  
on the sack





# MARKET FLASHES



## MARKET AND TRADE REVIEW

Another great national election has been held and again "the country is saved," figuratively speaking. Looking back over the comparatively short period which has elapsed since election day, we are forced to acknowledge that the net results which have so far accrued, in connection with the stabilization of business and the easing of credit conditions, have been negligible. Business experts express no surprise at the conditions described above; these men point to the fact that this is no ordinary year. Attention is called to the mixed conditions which prevail in trade circles and the position is taken that liquidation and price adjustment, which have just barely begun, must proceed in a regular way until all of the merchandising machinery, which links the producer with the consumer, is working smoothly on an equitable price basis. It must be conceded that the ultimate consumer is still in direct command of the situation; he has grown weary of paying war prices for commodities in times of peace and until he is appeased and thoroughly satisfied that selling prices have been equitably adjusted, nothing of importance in the matter of business stabilization can be accomplished.

One of the leading problems which the American business world must face during the coming four-year presidential term, has directly to do with the financial problems which the United States government must now endeavor to solve with equity and even justice to all interests concerned. It has long been a self-evident axiom that it is much easier to spend money than it is to make it—that it is much easier to make debts than to pay them. The Republican party, in its hour of triumph, is in the exact position of the administrator of the estate of the "late lamented" and the first important duty, which the men so recently called to take the reins of government will be asked to perform is to ascertain the liabilities and locate the assets of the great governmental enterprise which has been left in their care.

The position of the Government in relation to its financial obligations is not different from that of the individual whose debts are coming due. The election which will signalize the assumption of office by Mr. Harding and his associates, next March, will be tempered by a feeling of intense anxiety as to where the money is coming from to pay \$8,000,000,000 in Victory Loan bonds and savings certificates that will mature during the next three years. A merry time is anticipated, between the incoming congress and the U. S. treasury department concerning the proper methods to adopt in raising the annual budget of \$4,000,000,000 which is deemed necessary to meet the yearly needs of the country. That the Republican administration will continue to penalize productive industry by levying a tax upon excess profits in inconceivable and that agriculture, the real backbone and foundation for everything in this great country, will be permitted to worry along in the maze of discouragement and uncertainty with which it has been surrounded during the past year does not seem probable. If the American farmer is permitted to make a living profit on his financial and labor investment, no material reduction in the selling price of many of the principal necessities of life, can be made in the near future.

## WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 9, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.03	1.88	2.05 1/2	
No. 2 White	2.01			2.05 1/2
No. 2 Mixed	2.01			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed		
Detroit	2.24	2.22	2.22	

The holding back of grain from the market by farmers of the great

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

Detroit—Wheat lower and weak. Corn and Oats weak. Rye down 3c. Cattle market off.

Chicago—Oats and Corn develop firmness. Wheat goes to season's lowest level. Hogs firm and active. Cattle lower.

(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.)

wheat states of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, has had a marked effect upon receipts and prices. When this movement first started the grain operators pooh-poohed. Said it couldn't be done; that farmers would have to sell their wheat to get their money out of the crop to pay their loans. This unfortunately was true of many, but not of the great majority. The holding movement has spread over the country and right here in Michigan we see a decided disposition on the part of the farmers to sell no more wheat until the price more nearly reflects the value. The *Rosenbaum Review* holds that the farmer is in a position to dictate the selling price of his wheat up to a certain point. The editor points out that revision of crop estimates show that the exportable surplus to be less than the exportable demand. He says, "the world is simply short of wheat." He furthermore advises farmers to hold their wheat. The success of the movement will depend almost entirely upon the ability of the banks to finance the "striking" farmers. In Oklahoma the credit situation is desperate, the state banking commissioner having advised all the state banks in strong terms to pay their borrowed obligations.

## CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 9, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.00	.91 1/2	1.18 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Detroit	1.60	1.60	1.58	

In spite of the enormous crop of corn the market price of this grain is standing up remarkably well, although the current price is altogether lower than most farmers will care to accept for their crop. A bearish condition of the market is the failure of the glucose and corn products manufacturers to contract their usual supplies. General financial conditions have hampered their operations and lessened the demand. In the corn belt a good many farmers are talking of using their corn for fuel instead of coal. This will not be the first time such practice has been followed. Of course, there will be a lot of long-haired and short-brained individuals who cry aloud about the farmer's moral duty to the race, and he will get his full share of blame for burning a food product. Any other business man

using similar means to make the best of a bad situation would be merely practicing business economy.

## OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 9, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.57	.54	.64	
No. 3 White	.55 1/2	.52 1/2		
No. 4 White	.53 1/2			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White		
Detroit	.77	.76	.75	

Oats suffered from the general liquidation of grains last week as did also corn. Oats shows greater stabilization, however, than any of the other grains, and it will not go far either way. At present supplies of oats at terminal points is ample, but if the farmers extend their holding program to oats, this condition may be expected to change very soon. In any case, slightly higher oat values are in prospect.

## RYE

Rye suffered declines along with the other grains last week and is down to \$1.68. Should the government by any chance act upon the suggestion of the farm organizations that a loan of a billion dollars be extended to Germany for the purpose of making agricultural purchases in this country, it could not but have a most stimulating effect upon rye of which Germany is a large importer when she has the cash to pay.

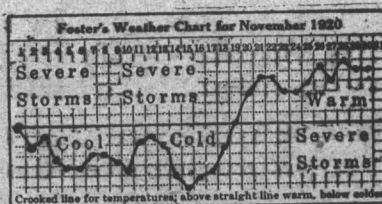
## BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 9, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	4.65	5.00	6.00	
Red Kidneys		10.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys		
Detroit	6.75	6.50	11.50	

The beans market is again showing some signs of activity. There are a good many in the trade who feel that the bottom has been reached and that price changed must be upward. The position of beans is stronger at this time than for several years. The production is low, both here and abroad, unemployment is on the increase, and beans are still far too low in comparison with the prices of other foods. In the coming week's issue there will be published a complete summary of the bean situation showing production both domestic and foreign, imports and exports, and other factors.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1920.—On November 13 cold weather is expected in the great central valleys of the Mississippi and Red River of the North, a warm wave on the Pacific slope and in the northern Rockies, cold in the cotton states. This condition will pass eastward during the next three or four days and a high temperature will come in from the far northwest, occupying the great central valley not far from November 19. That will be a great rise in tem-

peratures, affecting the whole continent and bringing good weather for growing crops and outdoor affairs.

But look out for squalls. The frontier people of the great central valleys would prepare for a norther when such nice, pleasant, clear, rapidly warming days came in. I must warn you of the last third of November; it will be rough and tough, squally and cold, particularly in the middle northwest. The whole continent will be afflicted by that great storm period and those late November days will make good for this month's record of bad storms and disagreeable weather. The most powerful electro-magnetic guns of Uranus, Jupiter and Mars will be trained on this little speck of dirt, which only a few hundred years ago was considered the center and principle object of the great universe.

W. T. Foster

## POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., NOV. 9, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.75	
Chicago		2.50
New York		2.16
Pittsburg		2.40
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.65	2.55

The cooler weather and short supplies have stiffened the potato market considerably both in the east and the central west. Chicago and New York both report improved demand and slightly higher prices. The price of potatoes has stood up amazingly well considering the large production and the great volume of supplies that have gone onto the market the past sixty days. It is clear that a good many potatoes have been put in storage which is always a good sign for the future of the market. A Maine potato report received from a special correspondent, is published elsewhere in this issue, showing a probable reduction in the Maine estimate. Following the issuance of the government's November report we will be better able to tell what is going to happen in the spud market. Colder weather will hamper shipping and probably still further strengthen the market, but every farmer should keep his weather eye peeled for unseasonably warm weather which raised hob with the potato market two years ago.

## HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, NOV. 9, 1920				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	29.00 @ 30.25	28.00 @ 29.25	20 @ 28	
Chicago	29.00 @ 31.25	28.00 @ 29.25	20 @ 27	
New York	40.00 @ 42		37.00 @ 41	
Pittsburg	32.50 @ 33.50	30.50 @ 31.50	29.50 @ 29	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit				
HAY PRICES PER TON, NOV. 9, 1920				
No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover		
Detroit	29.00 @ 29.25	28.00 @ 28.25	26.00 @ 27	
Chicago	27.00 @ 29.25	28.00 @ 29.25	27	
New York	39.00 @ 41	35.00 @ 36		
Pittsburg	29.00 @ 30.50	31.00 @ 32		

The hay market at Detroit is active and steady.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The cattle trade began the week with lower prices all around the market circle, nearly all departments sharing the break which was, primarily, the result of larger receipts than were expected and a lifeless demand. Live stock markets are dull and heavy in sympathy with trade conditions in all other lines, the chief moving influence being the recent sharp break in foreign exchange. The live stock trade enjoyed great prosperity, last week, prices averaging higher than the week before, along all lines in nearly all markets; there is reason to believe that during this week is to come a complete reversal in the situation, especially, if the conditions that prevailed on Monday are to be taken as indicative of general trade conditions for the week to come.

Recent demand for feeding cattle has been decidedly active in Chicago and all western markets, feeders and buyers making their appearance in the open market and competing for offerings in a more active manner than on any preceding date this fall; in this they are certainly showing good judgement for prices in this department of the trade have been extremely reasonable and the opportunity to make selections more favorable than for many years. In the opinion of the writer, the outlook for the general live stock feeding enterprise was hardly ever better than at the present time.

Early last week, sheep and lambs sold well at strong values in all markets, but toward the close of the week arrivals became more liberal and the demand less active. On Monday, of the current week, arrivals were large in all of the leading markets and prices were quoted sharply lower, in sympathy with the general break in the market for all commodities and a slump in foreign exchange. On Monday, western markets reported a lack





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130 Spring Street, Marquette, Mich.  
References: First Nat. Bank, Marquette, Mich.

of shipping demand and a lifeless trade in all departments, except those that are devoted to the handling of feeders, in which, business was unusually active. Parties desiring to purchase feeding lambs, will find it necessary to act quickly as the best of the picking is already gone for the year.

During the last two weeks, the live hog markets of the country have been enjoying unusual prosperity for this season of the year, the principal actuating causes being abnormally light receipts and a rapidly growing export trade in cured meats and lard; all the time, there has been, however, a weak undertone to the general situation caused by the conviction, in the minds of those familiar with the habits of the market, that there are many hogs being held back that are ready for the market. A permanent, advancing market for live hogs and hog product, during the month of November, would indeed be an unheard of thing.

Detroit had a quiet trade in cattle all last week, receipts being fairly liberal for this market but extremely common in quality. On Monday, the local market got a big run of cattle and, with the exception of canners and bulls, prices were fully 50 cents lower. Last week's sheep trade was fairly active in the Detroit market but the largest receipts of the season, on Monday, resulted in prices for lambs, 50 cents lower than last week's closing trade. A moderate run of hogs in Detroit on Monday was the cause of a fairly active market and prices about steady with the close of last week. The writer is looking for more liberal receipts, of all kinds of live stock, during the next ten days and lower prices all along the line.

### THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

(Continued from page 1)

long as the tariff builds an artificial barrier around American industry it should be extended to protect the American farmer. The disastrously low prices that have obtained in the bean market the last two years are directly attributable to the influx of oriental beans, and Canadian wheat and potatoes are coming to this country in sufficient quantities to keep the price on these products below American cost of production. The farmer should insist that the Republican administration devise a better and fairer tariff which will give him protection equal to that enjoyed by the manufacturer. But here again there is likely to be a clash. For the consumer wants lower priced foodstuffs, and he is not likely to approve of a tariff which will increase the price of food.

The greatest service which the Republican party can render to the farmers is to improve marketing and crop trade practices. While the farmers do not believe that legislation is a cure for all the evils existing in the marketing system, they do believe that it is a proper function of the government to prevent unnecessary expense, waste and inefficiency in the distribution of essential commodities. They believe that the present systems of gathering crop statistics and of marketing crops should be thoroughly investigated by government agency, and reforms effected that will minimize the chances for over and under production, remove the preventable causes of price fluctuations and return to the farmer the maximum of the consumer's dollar. For several years the farmers have been striving to secure official recognition of the farmers' right to bargain collectively in the sale of their products. Not only has the present administration failed to concede this right, but its agents have vigorously prosecuted the farmers when they have sought to enjoy it.

President-elect Harding is, or was prior to his election, in favor of collective bargaining by farmers. At least that is the information given to us by Milo Campbell who visited Sen. Harding at his home a few weeks before the election and received Mr. Harding's personal assurance that he would bend his efforts toward securing legislation that would insure and facilitate the exercise of this right. Farmers want this right clearly defined by the statutes, and they will not rest content until their legitimate status in the business fabric is thus recognized.

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Nov. 18, Durocs. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Michigan.  
Nov. 23, Durocs. Albert Ebersole, Plymouth, Mich.  
Dec. 4, Holsteins. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Mich.  
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

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Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-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.

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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  
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### 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 Ona. 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.

### A Real Bull and Nearly White

His Sire is both a Grand Son of Pontiac Korndyke and King of the Pontiacs. Enough said on the Sire's side.

His Dam is a 1448 lb. 2 year old and the Daughter of a 25 lb. 3 year old, her Dam is a 20 lb. Cow. His Dam is a Grand Daughter of King Segis Pontiac Howell. Only one untested Dam in his pedigree and she has 2 A. R. O. Daughters and one A. R. Son and all for \$100.00.

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His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.  
His dam, Glista anella, 3237 lb.  
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 3596 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  
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW.

Three heifer calves, 1 bull calf.  
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### TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cow. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

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Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest 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.

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#### 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.

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Ortonville, Mich.

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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  
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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, Marlette, 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  
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#### WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD

sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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#### 23 Registered Holstein Females

11 in calf. Good individuals. No damaged udders. Nothing wrong with the cows. Good reasons for selling. Will take \$3,000 for the bunch. Can sell in less numbers. The calves will be worth more than half of my price. Investigate at once.

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#### FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

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A LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW five years old, well marked and a good milker. Due to freshen Nov. 1st.

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grandsons and granddaughters of Ayondale Maxwellton Jupiter 754193, heads our herd.

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H. C. POTTER

JAY HARWOOD

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

at Charlotte, Mich.  
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**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:

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Don Fairfax 704378.

Keep On 508019

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

**H. C. Potter and Jay Harwood**

## MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

Michigan feeders of live stock have been much in evidence in Chicago of late, a fact that indicates that our farmers have faith in the future of the business of meat production, and also believe it good judgment to feed out grain and forage on their farms.

There are persistent rumors that the big packers and the representatives of the United States government have at last come to an understanding concerning the sale of stock in stockyards enterprises now held by packers; it is reported that a holding committee of trustees will take over the stock in question and hold it in trust for 20 years, while the big packing house owners gradually dispose of the stock to live stock feeders and producers. Some bunk, say we.

A celebration of the 77th birthday of Dr. S. M. Babcock was recently held at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Babcock, who invented the famous Babcock test, by which the butterfat content in milk is ascertained, is one of the greatest scientists of our time and deserves the best that American dairymen can give him. Dr. Babcock is still doing active service and is hale and hearty at his advanced age.

The Federal Bureau of Markets is just now engaged in making an exhaustive survey of the cost and efficiency of meat distribution methods in vogue in this country. Both the producer and the consumer of meats are anxiously looking forward to the time when the report of the investigations mentioned above will become available to the general public. That there is far too much "machinery" between the producer and the ultimate consumer has long been realized but the delicate question has to do with the proper methods to pursue in attempting to eliminate any part of the aforesaid machinery.

H. R. Smith, live stock commissioner of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange visited the Detroit stock yards last week in the interest of the campaign that is soon to be launched here in Michigan for the purpose of wiping out the plague of tuberculosis in hogs which is getting to be firmly entrenched in the herds of the state.

The meeting of Organized Agriculture, the largest gathering of farmers and stockraisers in Nebraska, will be held Jan. 3-7 at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. Some forty producers' associations will meet, representing every Nebraska organization of farmers and stockmen.

The annual Indiana farmers' short course will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Jan. 10-14. The annual meeting of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association will be held at the same time and place. Beef and dairy cattle state breed associations and other organizations are expected to hold their annual meetings during the short course. The event will be a round-up of all agricultural interests of the state.

The International Grain and Hay Show to be held in Chicago, Nov. 27-December 4, in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, has a premium list totaling \$10,000, offered by the Chicago Board of Trade. Director G. I. Christie of the Indiana Experiment Station, who is in charge of the show reports that it will be the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of its kind ever held. The Department of Agriculture, state agricultural colleges, state farm bureaus, corn and seed growers' associations, and the Canadian dominion and provincial organizations and various other societies are co-operating and will have exhibits at the show. Requests for the premium lists should be addressed to the Grain and Hay Show, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



## Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

### CALVES CONTRACT COUGH

I would like to know if any of the readers of the M. B. F. can give a remedy for calves that contracted a dry cough and gradually die. Some say the disease is what they call the "lung worm." My calves have been bothered very bad of late and some of my neighbors are losing calves from the same complaint. Will be glad to hear from some reader.—R. F. D., Glennie, Michigan.

A post mortem examination is the only method that will determine the exact cause of this disease.

### GID IN SHEEP

I have an early spring buck sheep lamb which at times has no use of his legs and carries his head on one side. He will not eat or drink although he has been on good clover pasture. He is in good shape. When he lays down he cannot get up without help, and then he can walk a little. Please tell me what is the matter and what I can do for him. I have had two the same way.—H. B. Hillman, Michigan.

This condition, or disease is due to the larvae of a certain form of tapeworm, the eggs of this tapeworm are distributed around the pens or corrals by carnivorous animals, and chiefly by dogs. Other animals such as the coyote, wolf or fox, may also be the distributor. After the eggs are ingested by the sheep, it is supposed that they hatch and the embryos gain entrance to the circulation and pierce the walls of the stomach, although our knowledge of their life history is incomplete. Those that reach the brain or spinal cord develop into large cysts, and cause this fatal malady among sheep. The treatment is unsuccessful, prevention being the only logical method of pursuit. If you have a dog give him the following treatment for tapeworm: Pulv. areca nut, gr. XX; male fern, drams one; turpentine, M. X; m. f. cap. Starve the dog all day, allowing plenty of water. In the evening, give the above, and the next morning administered four tablespoonfuls castor oil. Do not allow the dog to run over the sheep pasture. This is the average dose for a forty pound dog. Stray dogs are best treated with lead administered with a well aimed gun. Where sheep are known to be infected, all heads of dead animals should be burned and not fed to the dogs or left for coyotes.

### SIRE NON-PROLIFIC

Can you tell me if there is anything wrong with our bull? He is one year old, a registered Holstein in good condition, and a fine-looking animal, but all the cows he has served so far have failed to get with calf. Is there any remedy? He had ground oats and bran, alfalfa hay and grass pasture until last month when we left off the grain.—A. W. B., East Jordan, Mich.

Try feeding him one dram of powdered Nux Vomica in the grain twice daily; keep this up for two weeks, then omit for the same length of time and repeat. He may be non-prolific.

### WEST MICHIGAN SALE A SUCCESS

Regarding the West Michigan sale of registered Holsteins, held at Grand Rapids, Oct. 18th, the sales manager, Mr. W. R. Harper, says: "We had a very good sale, 105 head of cattle selling for \$28,290.00, or an average of \$270 per head. We had a splendid bunch of cattle but for some reason failed to attract out of the state buyers."

### FUR REPAIRING

We can make that OLD FUR COAT, ROBE and LADIES' FURS look as good as new.

We guarantee Quick Service and first class Workmanship.

In business 20 years at this work and still going.

We tan your cow and horse hides and make Fur Coats and Robes.

Our Catalogue is Free.

THE  
BLISSFIELD TANNERY

Blissfield, Michigan



## 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.

### 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

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, Mt. Brides, 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.

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, pair 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 Offer 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

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Gilts, Sows and Boars. Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.

La FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind. J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

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 HEREFORDS

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 LEONARD 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.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

### GUERNSEYS

### GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

From tested and untested dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for prices and breeding to MORGAN BROS., Allegan, Mich., R1

### JERSEYS

## THIS SPACE

belongs to the

## Mich. Jersey Cattle Club

WATCH IT:- you may learn something.

## While You Wait

Write Sec'y, Henrickson, Shelby, Mich.

for free JERSEY Literature

### 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.

OR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested.

J. L. CARTER, R 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

### Registered Jersey

and bull calves of pleasing dairy type, backed by high production. Priced very low, quality considered.

C. S. BASSETT, Kalamazoo, 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, Millington, Mich.

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.

DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

B T P C FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. Extra good offer on tried yearling Boar, \$100 if taken at once; also spring and fall Boar Pigs reduced price. Write or call for particulars.

J. J. JEFFERY, Kingston, Michigan.

### 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.

### 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.

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 growthy. Prices reasonable.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, 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, Mustodon Wonder and Hillcrest Bob.

You can't get better breeding. Individual they 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

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 Bob.

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.

### 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 Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.

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 I 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 Wil-ey's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant. All immunized 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 SOW SALE, March 13, 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

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.





# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

## 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.



Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling  
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

**Phillips Bros, Riga, 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 FARM.**

The big growthy kind.  
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 92949 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 \$35 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 BOARS.** Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.  
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

**FOR SALE DUROC-JERSEYS**

Fall Pigs, either sex, sired by 800-lb. 1 1/2-year-old boar. GLEN GIBSON, Fowlerville, Michigan

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.

**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.

**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, Weldman, 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.

**\$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 farrowed 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  
Will Thorman, Prop. Dryden, Mich.

**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 ETEN, Clifford, 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.

**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, Dorr, Mich., R. 2.

**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.

**REGISTERED TWO YEAR OLD HAMP-** shire ewes and 2 ewe lambs, \$150.00. Registered rams priced to sell.  
LOVE 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 Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club-offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Felled-Delaines.  
PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Mich. R. 9

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** Rams and ewes, all ages. Priced to close out entire flock.  
W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

**Registered Hampshire Down Ram Lamb.** Registered 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 herd 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.

**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.

## 40 HEAD OF DUROC JERSEY HOGS AT AUCTION

Thursday, November 18th, 1920  
at St. Johns, Mich.

*Sale includes the get of Walt's King 92949*

who has sired more prize-winning pigs at the State Fair in the last three years than any other Duroc boar.

Walt's King is by Walt's Top Col., the most popular boar of the breed.

A few sows bred to Walt's King and Walt's Col. 7th 184959, the undefeated under-year Boar of 1920.

Walt's Col. 7th 184959, also sells in sale.

Some of the get of the following Boars sell: Orion's Fancy King, who was the biggest pig of his age shown at Chicago Fat Stock Show; Oakland's Jack Orion, a National Swine Show winner of 1920; Col's Orion King 4th; Col. Jo Orion, and Principal Orion.

A few gilts with breeding privilege to Walt's King 92949.

The yearling and under-year show sows of 1920 will be sold.

Everything sold is guaranteed in every way, and anything purchased through a representative of The Business Farmer is guaranteed to suit the purchaser.

**NEWTON BARNHART**

St. Johns, Mich.



**DELAINE RAMS, GOOD SIZE, WOOLY FELLOWS.** Priced to move quick. Write wants to **JOHN BROWN, R. 1, Blanchard, Mich.**

**FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DE-LAINE Merino Rams.** Write **COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y, 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.**

**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.**

**OXFORDS: RAMS, 1, 2, or 3 YEARS OLD,** at \$25. Lambs, \$20 to \$25. Ewes cheap. **O. M. YORK, Millington, Michigan.**

**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 lambs. Well woolled. **H. A. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich**

## PET STOCK

**FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES,** breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed. **E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED COLLIE PUPPIES,** sired by Ewalt's Sir Hector. Pedigree furnished. **E. J. Allman, R. 2, Lachine, Michigan.**

**FOR SALE—YOUNG FOX AND RABBIT** hounds. Send two cent stamp for particulars. **E. E. DAVISON, Freeseil, Mich.**

## It Pays Big

to advertise livestock

or poultry in

M. B. F.'s

Breeders Directory

## MARKET EDITORS MAIL BOX

**THANKSGIVING POULTRY.** Will you please advise me how to prepare my chickens for the Thanksgiving trade, how to ship them, when to ship them, and what commission firm in Detroit I could ship to? Subscriber, Eaton county.

Poultry should be bled in the mouth, scalded in water just hot enough to loosen feathers, carefully plucked by dipping alternately in hot water and cold immediately after the feathers are loosed. Entrails should not be removed. Pack in barrels and boxes when thoroughly cooled. These boxes should be ventilated with holes in the sides and bottom. Ship to arrive in Detroit no later than Monday, November 22nd.

The Chas. A. Cullen Company, 520 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit, seem to be the only commission house advertising with us now, altho there are several dozen assorted kinds and sizes in the metropolis of Michigan. We believe in helping the friends of the BUSINESS FARMER on both sides of the fence, so we'll not mention any other names, knowing that the Cullen Company must be worthy of confidence or they would not be allowed to advertise in these columns.—H. H. Mack, Market Editor.

## HOLSTEIN COW SETS A NEW WORLD'S RECORD

Carnation Segis Prospect, a Holstein cow owned by the Carnation Stock Farm near Seattle, Washington, established a new world's record for milk production with a total of 33,469 pounds of milk in 318 days.

The former record was 33,425 pounds in 365 days, made by a California cow.

## YOUNG BROS., GROAT & EASTON BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SALE MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1920

About 60 head of Tried Sows, Fall Yearlings and spring boars and gilts. Everything in elegant condition and cholera immune.

All trains will be met during forenoon. Dinner served by Grange Ladies. Sale at 1 o'clock at Young Bros. Farm, three miles west of Niles on Stone Road.

*Sale Under Cover Rain or Shine*

## ANNOUNCEMENT of sale of

**STOCK, TOOLS and DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**  
November 23, 1920

Albert Ebersole,

Plymouth, 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.

## 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 GEESSE, WHITE PEKIN** ducks, R. C. Bt. Leghorns. Place orders early. **MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.**

### ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

**C**ockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. **TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.**

### 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 TOU-**louse 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

**FOR SALE—Thirty** thoroughbred Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Roosters. **T. L. BACON, R.F.D. No. 3, Box 109, Davison, Michigan**

**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. Kulp strain. April hatched. **W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.**

**GRABOWSKA S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-**erels for sale, only \$2.50 each and up. **LEO GRABOWSKA, Merrill, Mich., R. 4**

**FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred BROWN LEG-**horn 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 COCK-**erels. Price \$3.00. **AUGUST C. BORCK, R. 3, Reed City, Mich.**

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

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

**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.**

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and a few Pul-**lets \$3.00 apiece. **Mrs. W. A. Eastwood, Chesaning, Mich., R. 2**

### LANGSHAN

**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.

### TURKEYS

**FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** Write for price. **MRS. B. B. SMATTS, R. 1, East Jordan, Mich.**

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, STRONG, VIGOR-**ous 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

**FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE.** 20 words or less, \$1 per issue, cash with order, or 7c per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## FARMS & LANDS

**275 ACRES \$4,500, WITH HORSES, CAT-**tle, tools, produce. Splendid Productive farm near big city; 200 acres machine-worked fields, immense crops hay, grain, remainder wire-fenced spring-watered pasture, valuable woods; 200 sugar maples, home-use fruit; 7-room house, 3 barns, 4 poultry houses, ice house, other buildings; personal reasoning force sale, owner includes 4 horses, 10 cattle, feed, pigs, machinery, tools, all for \$4500, part cash, balance easy terms. Details page 21 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—IN CLOVER SEED BELT, 3,-**000 acre tract, 11 miles from Millersburg. Sandy clay loam to clay loam. On account of distance to market I will sell entire tract for \$21,500.00. No cash payment required—if responsible purchaser will apply Red or Sweet Clover seed return annually from 40 acres—until land is paid for at 6 per cent. A dandy ranch proposition. **JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.**

**WANTED—TO RENT A GOOD 160 ACRE** farm. Have good horses, tools and help to work same. Can furnish good references. Write or better still, come and see me. **JOHN E. BRADLEY, Route No. 2, Gowen, Mich.**

**STOCK FARM FOR SALE—160 ACRES EX-**cellent soil half under cultivation, remainder pasture river watered, serviceable buildings \$35 acre, terms. Owner **VERN DOAN, Milledge, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—120 ACRES, BUILDINGS, FENC-**ed, 80 under plow. Mile from school, 3 1/4 to market. James Fontaine Estate, Lakeview, Mich.

**80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. IN CITY** limits, nearly all improved. 2 barns, 6 room house. For full information write Wm CUMMINGS, Gladwin, Mich., County Seat.

**THE VILLAGE FARM, 50 ACRES \$5,000.** Good 10 room house, barn 30 x 42. Garage, good hen house 10 x 30, tool house, wire fenced, good well, 16 rods from state road, Chicago and Detroit pike, 20 rods from good school. **HENRY BOKEN, Somerset Center, Mich.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROV-**ed 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. **LOCK BOX 36, Shelby, Mich.**

**MUST SELL AT ONCE 122 ACRES ALL IM-**proved. Good buildings, 3 miles from Lansing. Special price \$152 per acre if sold soon. **S. W. HEMPHY, Lansing, Mich., R. 7.**

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-**est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**WANTED—IN EVERY TOWN, AGENT FAM-**ilar with farming to sell article every farmer needs; exclusive territory. **THE RELIABLE COMPANY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

**WANT THE CHEAPEST, HANDIEST BELT** power? Then ask me about the LITTLE TWIST-ER Power Transmitter for Ford and Dodge cars. **FRANK R. WEISBERGER, Salina, Kansas.**

## We Want Subscription Agents in the Following Counties

We have salaried positions for men, who have had some selling experience, who can make a canvass of one of the following counties:

Monroe  
Ottawa

Branch  
Kalamazoo

Hillsdale  
Washtenaw

Men who have auto or horse conveyance preferred. Tell us all about yourself in the first letter, what experience you have had in selling or why you think you could make good taking new and renewal subscriptions for Michigan's own farm weekly—the paper that every farmer and his wife wants.

We guarantee a good salary and all expenses to men who can make good on the job. Write today to Circulation Manager.

**THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, - - - Mt. Clemens, Mich**



# A Going Concern

**T**HE Detroit Packing Company is already a "going concern," selling in a limited way, it is true, but nevertheless, actually doing business and pushing ahead on the gigantic task it has set for itself.

The idea back of the present plan, is therefore, not a theory or hazy dream, but a practical working plan for amply financing and operating a solid, established business, which has buildings, sidings, and much of the labor-saving machinery on the ground or under order from manufacturers.

The one reason we are offering a larger portion of the ownership of this plant and property to the farmers and live-stock growers of Michigan, is that they may share at first hand in the profits, direct and indirect, which have been going to Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and the East.

**"Michigan for Michigan" is our Slogan!**

Ownership of a packing plant by the live-stock growers of Michigan will place them one step nearer the consumer's dollar.

Naturally the interests which have so long controlled the live-stock and packing business in Michigan do not look with favor on the advent of this company. Someone is spreading broad-cast the same kind of misinformation which during the late war we were taught to label "Propaganda."

Should you hear remarks belittling, defaming or criticizing the Detroit Packing Company's property, personnel, financing or future plans, all we ask is that you be fair enough to put it up to us. Better still, if you can, come to the plant at Detroit and let us show you what we are doing and why we are doing it. If you are honestly interested in the future of Michigan live-stock industry we have no doubt whatever about your decision.

Can any fair-minded man ask for a squarer deal?

## The Detroit Packing Company

EDWARD F. DOLD  
President and General Manager

HON. L. WHITNEY WATKINS  
Special Live Stock Advisor

FRANK L. GARRISON  
Vice-President

JOSEPH GARDULSKI  
Secretary-Treasurer

PLANT AND YARDS:  
SPRINGWELLS AVE. AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

**DETROIT**