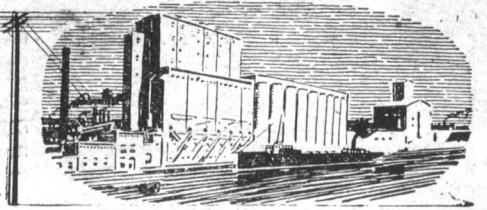


*The Michigan*  
**BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 12.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1920.

\$1 PER YEAR



"Oh Boy! Won't He Make a Dandy Thanksgiving Dinner!"

# Current Agricultural News

## FRENCH AGRICULTURE

WITHIN two years after the armistice France has practically remade the vast area of her agricultural soil which was pitted and scarred beyond usefulness, by the ravages of the war. Figures received by the French Commission, in New York, show that out of 7,000,000 acres which were rendered unfit for cultivation by the effects of battle from 1914 to 1918, only 280,000 acres will not be in a condition to permit of sowing next spring.

The rest of the agricultural area has been restored, or will be restored, by the end of the current year. The reports to the Commission show that 4,000,000 acres, or more than half of the devastated farm land are already under cultivation. The harvest has been so good that the French government has been enabled to cancel contracts for the import of South American wheat into France.

The French Department of Agriculture has compiled the following figures giving the progress of France's efforts to feed herself.

	1920	1919
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	62,796,270	49,653,700
Mixed Grain	1,076,140	967,940
Rye	8,426,600	7,299,370

Barley . . . . . 7,707,310 4,999,840  
Oats . . . . . 42,228,010 24,935,840

Considering that rye and barley are used for bread making in France it is reckoned that the crop situation practically insures complete success in feeding the nation with home grown cereals. Last year it was necessary to import 41,000,000 cwt. of wheat. The improvement means a national saving in money and an agricultural restoration which brings a measure of prosperity to a large proportion of the population, which had previously been deprived of the means of livelihood.

## CANADIAN SHEEP INDUSTRY

Sheep in Canada today number 266,447 more than in 1871. This startlingly small increase in almost half a century reflects the crisis through which the sheep industry passed twenty-five years ago when the bottom dropped out of the wool market. It also shows the industry has recovered from the blow and is assuming its old importance.

There were 3,155,509 sheep in Canada in 1871. When the great slump in wool occurred, many great western range herds were sold off. In 1911 only 2,160,000 sheep were left in Canada. Today there are 3,

421,958, according to the last sheep census of the government. Their estimated value is \$50,402,000.

The sheep industry in the United States suffered even more. The sheep population of the United States, according to government estimates, has fallen off 4,000,000 in the last decade. Proportionate decreases have taken place in Australia, Argentina and British South America. Millions of sheep were slaughtered in Europe during the war.

In Canada, the war started sheep on the up grade. Wool prices skyrocketed. The peak was reached last year when wool sold around 62 cents a pound. Despite a bad situation in the market this year, sheep men declare world conditions are bound to maintain wool prices at a high level for at least ten years.

The increase in sheep in Canada has been due chiefly to the interest of farmers. The whole tendency of agriculture is toward diversified farming. Small flocks of small farmers have more than made up for the loss of the big range herds.

**Farmers Grain Dealers to Consider Collective Selling and Buying Steps to unite the selling and buying agencies of the Farmers' Ele-**

vator Companies will be taken at the annual convention of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association, to be held December 2nd and 3rd at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago.

This association represents about 75 per cent of the 4,600 farmers' elevators of the country which are handling about one billion bushels of grain annually for their 500,000 farmer stockholders and purchasing about 250 millions dollars worth of farm supplies. These elevators represent a paid up investment of \$100,000,000 and is by far the largest co-operative organization in the world.

## FARM BUREAU NOTES

Upper Peninsula membership campaigns are concluding with 6,462 members to date and possibility of 7,500 when completed entirely. Ontonagon county has asked for a membership campaign next summer. The percentages of farmers joining as compared with the number visited is higher in the upper peninsula than in the lower part of the state.

The Elevator Exchange Department is now composed of 31 associations, four which joined this week are the Port Hope Co-operative Association, the Farmers' Co-operative Co., of Harbor Beach, the Elkton Farm Elevator Co., and the Chippewa County Farm Bureau.

Thirty-one counties have officially signed the seed contract with the seed department. The last 6 counties to sign are Otsego, Marquette, Huron, Leelanau, Benzie and Emmet.

The seed and purchasing departments did a \$100,000 worth of business this week. Half of which was in a sale of clover seed by the seed department; the other half was made up of purchases of bran, middlings, coal and flour by the purchasing department.

The Traffic department is flooded with requests for refrigerator cars. It reports that there are very few available refrigerators in the country but that the state farm bureau is getting its share. It is going to be necessary that a number of shippers use box cars.

## STATE AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

**Pontiac**—Latest reports indicate that the hog cholera epidemic which has been rampant in Oakland county is now under control. Hundreds of herds have been vaccinated at a cost ranging from 50 cents to \$1.70 per head. The danger is now entirely over, declares B. F. Beach, manager of the Oakland County Farm Bureau, and farmers should continue to watch their hogs and immunize them from the malady.

**Mount Pleasant**—The Borden Company has closed its local plant until January 1st, owing to the unsettled conditions in the milk trade. The company has announced that it will separate cream for farmers at cost of operation and without charge for the use of the Borden equipment. This is a 'safety first' policy which all the big condensaries are following.

**Muskegon**—The initial farm bureau membership drive has closed in Muskegon county with an approximate membership of one thousand. O. F. Marvin, of Holton has been elected president; B. D. Pendell, of Casnovia, vice-president; E. Cockerell, White River; Frank Hille, Norton; S. N. McNutt, Moorland; Abner Berson, Fruitport, members executive committee; delegates to state meeting, R. R. Emens, Holton, and Warren Blank, Fruitland.

**Owosso**—This city stands to lose its main industry if the threat of the president of the Owosso Sugar Company means anything. The company has been enjoined by the state game and fish department from emptying refuse water from its plant into the river on the grounds that the character and temperature of the water kills the fish. Rather than submit to the edict the sugar company declares it will move its plant to another city.

**North Branch**—The north Branch Produce Ass'n has been organized for the purpose of buying out either the North Branch Grain Co., or the Harper Elevator Co., or in case neither desire to sell, to build a separate elevator. The following officers have been elected: Pres. Ernest Hodges; vice-pres., Perry Fricke; secretary-treas., Clare Keeler; directors, Ira Brown, Maurice Butterfield, Perry Fricke, Clare Keeler, Roy Mabury, Geo. Simmons, Wm. Swalles.

**Mt. Pleasant**—Isabella county is completing the organization of its county farm bureau. 1417 members have already been secured and more are expected. Officers of the new county organization are: President, Harry McCabe; vice-president, and treasurer, W. N. Pierpont. Other members of executive board are: H. Nicholson, Deerfield Twp., A. Fleming, Sherman twp., Robt. Kennedy, Isabella, twp., P. P. Pope, Union twp., Brady Saltsburg, Chippewa twp., Paul Mossholder, Gilmore twp.

**Sault Ste. Marie**—The Kreetan Lumber company, of Johnswood, Drummond Island, has submitted a bill to the Chippewa county board of supervisors for \$3,400, which they alleged is due them under the dog law for sheep that have been destroyed.

# Beef Your Poor Cows Now

Your good cows have been paying the keep of your boarders long enough.

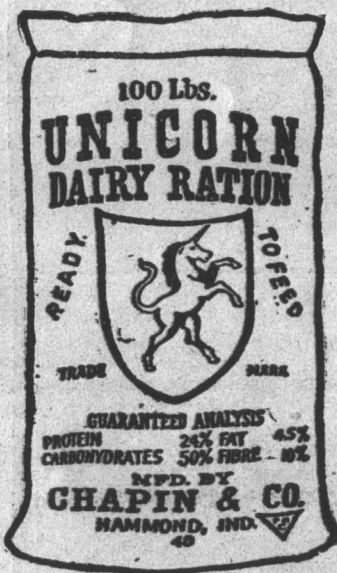
Beef the boarders. Your reduced herd, fed Unicorn, can produce as much as the whole herd did before.

At less cost for feed and roughage.

When your cows freshen, start right by feeding Unicorn. They will maintain a maximum production for a longer lactation period than ever before.

Good cows, fed Unicorn, always make a profit.

**CHAPIN & COMPANY**  
Chicago



Traverse City (Mich.) State Hospital herd of 78 milking cows, fed Unicorn, averaged 13,669 lbs. during 1919,

## National Grange Closes Annual Session at Boston

Reports Indicate Wide-Spread Grange Interest, Activity and Membership Growth

**T**HE DEGREE class which took the Seventh degree at the 5th annual session of The National Grange at Boston, Mass., was the largest degree class which was ever received at one time into any secret fraternity of any kind in the world. It numbered 9,860 persons representative in large part of the agricultural population of the New England states but numbering candidates from every state in which there are State Granges.

Twenty nine states were represented by voting members at this session of The National Grange. Twenty thousand people were in attendance at the largest day's session Friday, Nov. 13, when the degree was conferred. No such gathering of farmers was ever before held in any place, at any time, by any organization.

National Master Lowell in his address touched a new advanced point in the progress American farmers are making toward their proper place in industrial and national life. He said in part:

"We are certainly glad to come to this great historic city of Boston, on the 300th anniversary of our Americanism," and we are willing that Massachusetts should have the glory of the occasion, if she will admit that we helped a little."

"There is but one equitable form of taxation," he said in discussing the Nolan Bill (the one percent land tax) and all single tax proposals, "and that is when every form of wealth pays its just proportion of taxes. Another equally erroneous idea is that of a heavy tax on all unimproved land holdings, for if this were done and they were all forced on the market by reason of such tax (which is the intent) it would cause the depreciation of farm lands fifty per cent. There is no more just tax than an income tax, for it is never a charge against anyone who has not the means to pay."

"Since the war," he said, discussing the condition of agriculture, "great changes have taken place to the disadvantage of agriculture. We could name many laws and rulings of our National government (not to mention state enactments) that have proven of injury to us. We have searched faithfully to find one such law or ruling to our advantage and have failed to find it."

"We have rejoiced that labor has been enabled to secure a much higher rate of wage, but we little expected that they would turn and demand cheaper food from us without first ascertaining the cost of production and discovering that we were not taking too large a margin of profit. As your spokesman, we feel the Grange should be still liberal, and notify all interests that we are willing to sit down and have a fair understanding of values; the farmer receiving the same pay for the same hours' work as others receive, no more, no less, but THAT THIS IS THE LAST CALL. If no attention is paid to this by bankers, manufacturers, railroad and labor organizations, and the government continues to use its great power to import raw material free of duty to reduce costs as a possible expedient the Grange will be forced to join other organizations in the movement to organize nation-wide selling organizations which will fix the price of foods. There is no threat in this, WE WILL HAVE BEEN DRIVEN TO IT TO PRESERVE OUR AGRICULTURE."

State Masters' and National Officers' reports indicated good growth during the year, with 382 new granges, and 29 reorganized granges hav-

ing been granted charters during the year. Extension work was reported in nearly every Grange state.

A splendid program of entertainment was put on by the Massachusetts Grangers, including an exhibit of New England Agricultural products in which all New England state Granges participated, highly educational, and showing agricultural possibilities and achievements of high order. Trips to Plymouth and Concord, a New England turkey dinner by Sommerville Grange near Boston, an inspection of Boston Harbor by boat, addresses by Vice-President elect Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor Cox, and Mayor Andrew J. Peters, splendid music, fine degree work and real New England hospitality marked the sessions.

Michigan was well represented, and special honors were given to their official delegates, State Master John C. Ketcham and Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham. Their pictures were printed in all the Boston newspapers as the new farmer congressman from Michigan, and considerable space given his views on farm problems, and legislative measures.

### State Crop Report for November

**T**HE JOINT crop report for November 1, issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates indicates an increase over earlier estimates in the volume of the corn crop, and a slight decrease in the potato, clover seed and buckwheat crops. The month of October was exceptionally favorable for harvesting the late fall crops, and the greater part of the work is completed. There is considerable corn yet to be husked and some fall plowing and threshing to be done. Recent rains are aiding the growth of fall-sown wheat and rye, pastures and seeding.

The estimated yield of corn is 40 bushels per acre. This is one of the largest yields on record and one bushel more than last year. The total crop for the state is 66,000,000 bushels, and for the United States, 3,199,126,000 bushels. Thirty-four per cent of the state's acreage went into silos, the average yield being 7.8 tons of silage per acre. The quality is unusually good being 92 per cent, or 15 per cent better than the average of the last ten years. 85 per cent of the crop is estimated to be of merchantable quality. The amount of last year's crop remaining on farms is 3.5 per cent.

The estimated amount of wheat marketed at mills and elevators in the state during October is 1,270,000 bushels and the total amount since August 1, 4,999,000 bushels.

The yield of potatoes is found to be 107 bushels per acre. This is the

State Master Ketcham reported the Michigan Grange in good growing condition, and especially active in co-operative work, especially in supplying farmers throughout the state with supplies through their co-operative buying organizations.

The report of the legislative representative, Prof. T. C. Atkeson, of Washington, indicated that action on a number of matters of legislation on agricultural and other matters of general interest to farmers would be taken up during the second week session. His report was made public a week ago, but in it he suggested to the Grange that a number of matters needed consideration, and a clear statement of Grange position. Among these he enumerated the Nolan Bill, to impose a one per cent tax on all land held in excess of ten thousand dollars value in one ownership, the Mondell Land Settlement bill, or the Smoot bill, which is very similar, both of which he has opposed before Congress, but on which there is no definite Grange action.

He also mentioned several others which he had favored, but on which he wanted definite Grange action, in-

cluding the Kahn-Wadsworth measure for the government operation by an operating corporation of the Muscle Shoals air nitrate plant, the law for the truthful labeling of woolen fabrics, the necessity of pure feed, fertilizer and insecticide laws, a standard basket law, and a law for the increase of the usefulness of the postal savings system.

The state report of State Master McSparran, was well received. In it he outlined the growth of the Grange in Pennsylvania during the year commenting on a revival of Grange spirit and of community work unprecedented in recent years. He also devoted a part of his report to a discussion of the relationship existing between the Grange and the Farm Bureau work in Pennsylvania, expressing his conviction that Tye Grange should fill the functions of state wide activities in legislative and other lines of work, while the Farm Bureaus should work along the lines laid down in the laws under which they are organized to do extension and educational work. His report was the only state report which discussed this problem of Grange policy, and attracted much attention.

The greatest growth of any state grange during the past year was reported by State Master L. J. Taber of Ohio. He also reported on the work done in Ohio in co-operation with other farmers' organizations, especially the success of the campaign against classification, the work of the Home Protective League, the wool pool and the co-operative buying of farm supplies.

Reports of specially interesting character were made by the Masters of the Oregon, Washington and Idaho state Granges. W. W. Deal of Idaho and C. E. Spence of Oregon told of the growth of their organizations. State Master Spence invited the National Grange to meet in 1921 in Oregon, and was warmly received. State Master Bouck of Washington made a characteristic report, showing great growth in Granges, and in Grange growth especially in co-operative enterprises, noted their assistance in organizing banks, and expressed the anticipation of seeing the workers of their state soon relieved from the "financial regime of the present time." He said his state grange was urging the land value tax. This is not the position of the National Grange. He said this was the agreed upon policy of the affiliated organizations, and in closing he expressed this sentiment, "We look forward confidently to the near future when the workers who produce all the useful things in the world shall come into complete control of the state and nation."

The Grange adjourned Saturday noon, for secret work, and entertainment until Tuesday, when consideration of national legislation, and grange business will be resumed.

The report of the legislative representative, Prof. T. C. Atkeson, of Washington, D. C. made public Saturday, indicated that action would be taken the following week reaffirming the position of the Grange for private ownership and operation of the railroads and merchant marine, to strengthen the land bank laws, for the improvement of rural delivery and the extension of the postal savings system to rural patrons, the necessity of legislation to legalize co-operative marketing, better tariff protection for farm products, and the government operation of the Muscle Shoals air nitrate plant to give farmers cheaper fertilizers.



# Many Factors Point to Higher Bean Prices

Comparison of Bean Situation of Previous Years Shows 1920 Supply Smallest in Years

THE BEAN market is in the strongest statistical position today that it has been in six years. The production of edible beans in this country during 1920 was less than half the production in 1917 and 1918, and nearly two and a half million bushels less than last year. The accompanying table gives the exact figures. On top of that, the importation of Japanese beans which have been the bane of the navy bean market the last two years has dropped to one-half or one-third their former proportions. The available figures of supply do not take into consideration the hold-over of previous crops in the hands of the organized bean growers of California and of the elevators of Michigan and New York. The amount of these supplies cannot be even estimated, but it stands to reason that they cannot anywhere nearly equal an amount that would increase the visible supply to that of any recent year.

The bean bear will seek to discount these figures by pointing to Japanese competition. In fact, one of the largest operators in Michigan says, "there's no hope for better bean prices so long as the Kotenashi bean is allowed to compete with the domestic product." But we wonder if this operator has secured any figures on the 1920 production of Kotenashi beans? Does he realize that Japan growers have suffered along with domestic growers by the drop in price and have followed suit in reducing acreage? Such reports as have been secured show that the Japanese have reduced their production of Kotenashi beans by over fifty per cent from last year, and other varieties of beans in varying proportions. The U. S. Department of Commerce supplies us with the following information concerning the reduction of Japan's bean acreage. The article is taken from the *World's Market*.

"Importers of Japanese and Man-

YEAR	Production U. S.	Imports (Total)	Imports Japanese Beans	Total U. S. Crop and Imports	Price to Grower Nov. 1st
1917	16,045,000	3,747,993	1,651,139	19,792,993	\$7.33
1918	17,397,000	4,145,625	3,494,168	21,542,625	5.46
1919	11,488,000	4,774,558	3,625,065	16,262,558	4.42
1920	†9,101,000	*920,000	*700,000	10,021,000	2.25

\*Estimated for first ten months. †September 1st, estimate.

churian peas and beans are daily expecting the opening prices to be cabled from Japan for Kotenashi, Naga Uzura, Chunaga Uzura, Dalfuku, Muroingen, Kumamoto and other varieties of beans. The growers in Japan suffered heavy losses last year, due to the general decline throughout the world in prices for all varieties of beans, as well as the financial upheaval in Japan. As a result, the farmers have not planted as much as they did last year, nor is it expected that from the acreage which has been planted there will be a normal yield, the reason for this being that the proper fertilizer was not purchased in order to produce a greater yield, inasmuch as money in Japan was difficult to obtain, and when obtainable was only secured at high interest rates.

"An unofficial, tentative report was recently received from Japan, showing to what extent the acreage of the different varieties of beans had decreased. It is noticed that in only one variety, namely, the Shiromaru Azura, is there any increase over last year. This is due to the fact that the domestic variety of white narrow beans, to which the Shiromaru Azura is similar, has been rather scarce, and it is hoped by the Japanese shippers that because of this scarcity they will be able to realize the correspondingly higher price.

"The following is a list of the

different varieties with the percentage of decrease and increase of acreage in per cent.

	Decrease	Increase
Daifuku	48	
Kumamoto	42	
Muroingen	28	
Kotenashi	69	
Naga Uzura	14	
Maru Uzura	10	
Shiromaru Azura		110
Chunaga Uzura	23	
Kintoki	15	
Green Peas	52	

"It is expected that the importation of all kinds of foreign beans will be very much restricted this year on account of the heavy accumulation and the lack of demand on the part of the consumers. Domestic growers are rather anxious about the coming crop, since they do not expect to realize as high prices as they consider they should get, comparing the price of beans with the price of other staple food commodities."

The smaller yield is strikingly illustrated by a comparison of import figures for this year and last. In 1919 a total of 3,635,965 bushels of beans and lentils were imported from Japan. Importations from other countries of beans, many of which came originally from Japan, brought the total to almost five million bushels. Total import figures

for the first ten months of the present year are not yet available, but portions of them are and they show a great falling off in imports. For instance, we are advised by a special report from San Francisco that the imports of beans received at the ports of San Francisco and Seattle, from Jan. 1st, 1920, to October 30th, 1920 were 689,593 bushels. Ninety per cent of these were Kotenashi, which is the principal Japanese beans that come into competition with the navy bean. During the month of October the imports at these two ports amounted to 26,000 bushels, indicating a progressive decrease as the year comes to a close. Our correspondent says: "We cannot estimate the quantity which will be imported from Japan within the next few months but it is probable that the importation will continue at about the same rate."

So much for the supply. Now what about the demand? The demand is improving. Men are being thrown out of employment all over the country. It is becoming a matter of necessity for people who have disdained to eat beans the last three years to make them their chief article of diet. Slowly but surely consumption of beans is picking up. As the winter advances and pocket books become leaner improvement should be more rapid. Says J. Ralph Pickell "Beans doing better. Inquiries large, but buyers hesitate. Improvement in bean market should continue."

We lost our reputation once for predicting the bean market wrong. We vowed then and there that we'd never do it again. But we can't help it. 'Tis bred in the bone. We stake our reputation a second time upon a prediction that bean values will increase and that farmers will get a dollar or better a bushel more for beans three months hence than they can get now.

## "Study Market if You Would Sell at Best Advantage," Advice to Farmers

Farmers' Losses and Profits are Determined More by Marketing Than by Production Practices

By J. M. SHORTHILL, in Rosenbaum Review

THE FAILURE of farmers to study marketing has cost them, individually, a total of many, many millions of dollars.

It is not when the farmer reaps his harvest that he makes money. Neither does he make it through economical and efficient methods of production. He makes or loses his money when he sells.

The live stock man does not make his money in the feedlot. Efficiency in the feedlot often amounts to nothing to him in the end. He makes or loses his money when he sells.

The exercise of good judgment and the practice of efficiency in the business of farming and live stock feeding is very necessary. It is indispensable. Neither of these businesses will succeed accidentally. Their successful conduct depends on the high degree of skill and the great amount of the most painstaking application, those essentials that make of any business a success insofar as the details of its conduct contribute to its success. But the advantages gained through the most efficient conduct are frequently lost entirely through failure to exercise an equal degree of efficiency in marketing.

This is exactly what the average farmer or feeder is doing today. He is operating with thought and care; he is marketing thoughtlessly and recklessly. The farmer prepares his soil with the greatest of care, pays a big premium for high class seed, cultivates his fields with scientific efficiency, and then sells his entire crop by chance. The feeder selects his live stock with care, feeds them scientifically balanced foods with painstaking regularity, protects, watches them grow with an affection almost paternal and then sells them by chance. Very likely he gets

into the game in the same way. He buys by chance.

These men think a lot about marketing; they worry a lot more; but they study marketing very little. They have in their libraries, or in their experience, volumes on production. They study them all. But if they have anything at all on marketing it is a little, out-of-date vest pocket edition, and even if they did study marketing it would be useless to study an edition of that sort. Marketing knowledge, to be of any value must be studied and it must be right up-to-date. Information 30 days old won't do; it must be new to be of any value in reading the future and that's the thing these men don't study. It's mostly because they don't have the information to study, information that will help them. But they produce scientifically, get their inspiration from hope, and take their chance on the markets.

These men do not study about the future of markets very much—really study about it—but they guess about it a lot. They are the greatest speculators in the world today. They are also the most unsuccessful speculators. They simply try to guess

the high market. To begin with, the average farmer or feeder does not know what the minimum price is that he ought to sell his product for. The thing uppermost in his mind is to try to sell at the highest point of the market. He guesses at that. He loses oftener than he wins, and the reason is easily found.

The reason is that there is one chance to win and two chances to lose. The chance to win is that the market will go up. An equal chance to lose is that it will go down. It is an axiom that "What goes up must come down," and it is also true that what goes up must have first gone down, so that results based on these two chances alone would average very nearly even and guessing would be largely eliminated. The second chance against the guesser is his own guess. It is the chance that he will not sell at the right time. The average human fears (not believes, but FEARS) when markets are advancing that they will go higher, and he fears when they are declining that they will go lower, so he hesitates to sell on the advancing market and later sells on the declining one because he is alarmed. He is disappointed but he loses because there is one chance for him and two against him.

A return to the original proposition will avoid getting into something purely academic. Farmers produce skillfully; they market stupidly. In production they are expert; in marketing they are green.

What the farmer needs to do is to learn markets and marketing by personal study and then be guided by knowledge and not by fear. Contrary to common belief, it is the elimination of this very natural human tendency to fear the future, by a substitution of a knowledge of markets and the use of that knowledge that constitutes in business in general the main difference between success and failure. So the farmer, too, needs more knowledge of markets and less fear of them.

Our farmer may belong to some farmers' organization. If he does not he ought to. The organization may help him with his problems of marketing. It can if it will. But no farmers' organization, although it be a specialized marketing organization, can ever remove the necessity for the farmer himself to know markets and marketing. That is, if our American standard of agriculture is to be maintained. It's just as necessary for the individual farmer to study marketing. He must himself have some idea about when to act and when not to act. He must know when to go in and when to stay out. He must know when to "cut loose" and when to "hang on." Despite what a lot of folks say, it is possible for him to do this and be right more times than he is wrong.

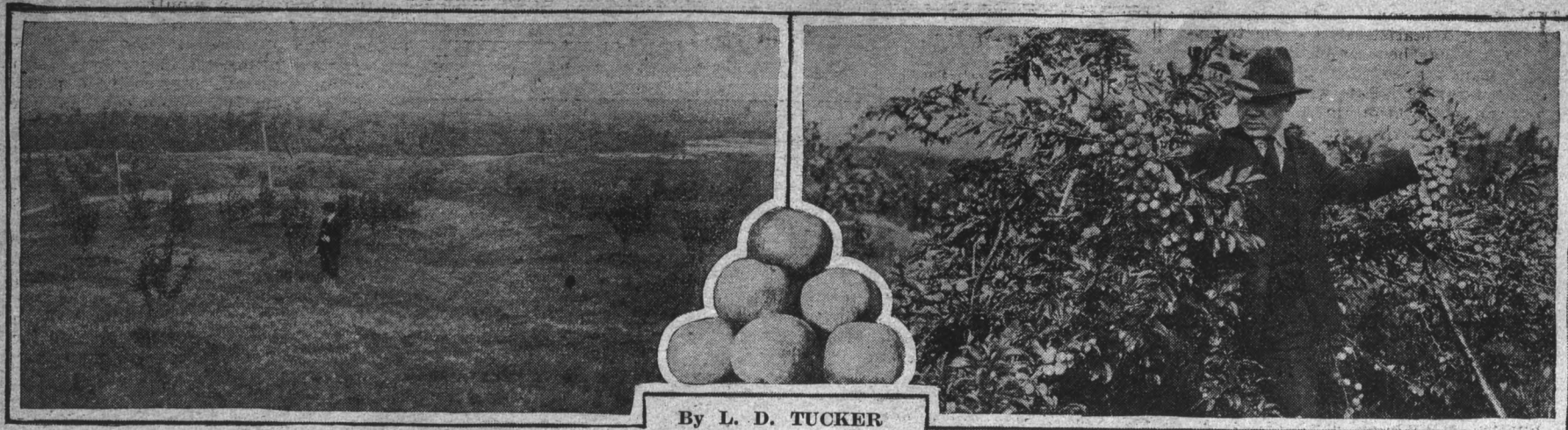
The failure of farmers to study marketing (as individuals) has cost them, individually, a total of many, many millions of dollars.

Will the future tell the same tale? It's up to the farmers.



# Fruit Thrives Abundantly in Northern Michigan

All Varieties of Plums, Apples, Peaches and Pears Equal Best Grown Anywhere



By L. D. TUCKER

A Young Orchard in Marquette County.

Can You Beat These Burbank Plums?

UPPER Michigan's "Indian Summer"—a period of belated frost which, natives declare, has not been equalled in a decade or more, has created a veritable revelation to the few who are actually interested in fruit. It has proven that, under favorable conditions, the region "north of the Straits" is not only particularly adapted to fruit raising, but that, in the more protected regions, a grade of fruit—apples, peaches, plums and pears, particularly—equal to the best the country produces, will thrive.

From the cultivated orchard to the neglected, backyard variety of tree come reports of unheard of results with fruit this year. And the varied results secured throughout the peninsula more than ever verifies the fact that fruit, as a "temperamental" crop, is deeply sensitive to conditions of soil, climate, and, yes, even the very currents of air.

A recent survey of the fruit situation in Baraga county, upper Michigan—particularly in and around L'Anse, Michigan, a region widely known for its excellent fruit possibilities, convinces the horticulturist that here, possibly is offered unlimited possibility for the cultivation of fruit.

The Von Zellen orchard, at Skanee, a short distance from L'Anse, is a splendid example of what fruit will do in northern Michigan under favorable conditions. Apples, plums and pears, set out over fifteen years ago, came forth in such quantity this year that the owners, for a time, questioned the likelihood of disposing of the mammoth crop. Apples, particularly, displayed a tendency to produce in such volume that it was found necessary to prop the lower branches of the greater number of trees to save the limbs from fracture.

The Wealthy predominates at the Von Zellen farm, although various other types showed up exceedingly well. Of the 150 or more trees set out, the Wealthy displayed the best type of fruit—fruit not only pleasing to look upon, but of the kind which made famous the expression "like mother used to make."

### Wealthy Apples

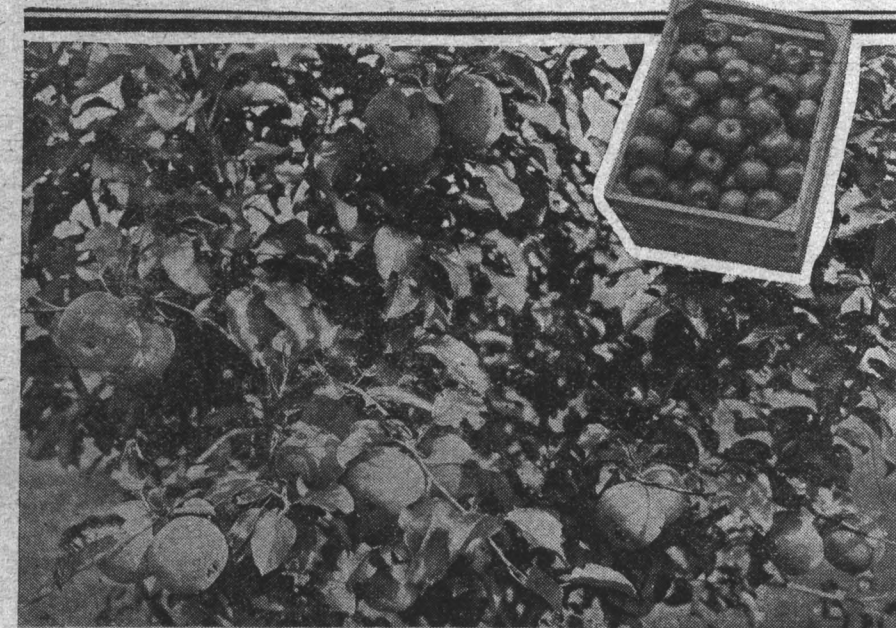
The operations at the Northern Orchard property, located in Marquette county, are, perhaps, typical of the kind of management necessary to produce the best results. The trees, 4,300 in all, were set out five years ago by Leo. M. Geismar, at present agricultural agent for the county of Houghton. There are 3,000 apples trees, 1,000 cherry and 300 plum. In selecting the site Mr. Geismar displayed his knowledge of the possibilities for fruit in upper Michigan, for the orchard is located on a plateau of about seven square miles in area, at an elevation of 150 feet above the surrounding country, thus affording excellent air drainage on all sides.

Although the Northern Orchard was begun primarily as an experiment, to bring out the best in fruit, under careful attention and favorable geographic and climatic conditions, so promising did the layout look this year that the officers of the company are seriously looking forward

to the next year or two for the establishment of a profitable enterprise. During the past two years the orchard has more than paid for itself, much of the product—cherries, plums and apples—going to the local market.

The light sandy soil and the freedom of this site from most of the disadvantages which beset the fruit grower in the cooler latitudes, brought an almost unlooked for degree of success to the operators this year. Though the fruit was permitted to remain on the trees until thoroughly ripe, not once was any part of the orchard touched by frost, and more than that, potatoes and other truck crops planted in the valley were green and healthy long after the same crops, in other sections, had been harvested to avoid a pos-

sible early frost. It is merely an example of the wise selection of land, and the proper, intelligent management of tree and crop that has stamped the Northern Orchard as one of the most worthy horticultural enterprises now maintaining in upper Michigan. Lack of efficient help curtailed, somewhat, the program outlined by the officials of the company this year, but in spite of the fact the trees continued to thrive and the crop to increase.



How Wealthy Apples Grow in Northern Michigan

sible early frost. This region has also made rapid steps in agricultural development, although located from twenty to thirty miles from a railroad.

Another revelation which the present season has brought about is the possibility of upper Michigan for peaches. Experimentation with peaches has been in progress in various sections of northern Michigan for many years with mediocre success. A number of varieties have been tried out, but until this year no one could report definite success with any one type.

The Garden peninsula, that neck of land jutting almost directly north from Delta county, into Lake Michigan, is another splendid type of a section particularly adapted to fruit. And it is a significant fact that the

Garden peninsula is but the extension of the now famous Door county section, in Wisconsin, long noted for its big fruit crops, particularly cherries.

Three islands—Washington, Summer and Little Summer—separate the Garden Peninsula from Door county, Wisconsin, with but a comparatively slight expanse of water intervening. A study of conditions in both peninsulas has brought out the fact that the soil construction, geographic features and climatic conditions of both the Garden Peninsula and Door county are similar. Wild fruit and berries of various kinds abound throughout the Garden Peninsula. More than that, this peninsula enjoys the distinction of being the only section of northern Michigan where butternuts may be found

This fall, however, Robert Blemhuber, of Marquette, brought to light a type of peach which, experts declare, even surpass the famous California and far-western product. And the feat was accomplished in the back yard of the Blemhuber home.

This type of peach originated from the pit of a California peach planted some ten years ago in the rear of the Selander home at Marquette, and, in respect to that fact, Mr. Blemhuber has named his product the Marquette peach. Although the tree in question bore only a half dozen of the fruit, the peaches were of such size, flavor and texture, generally, as to cause wide-spread comment.

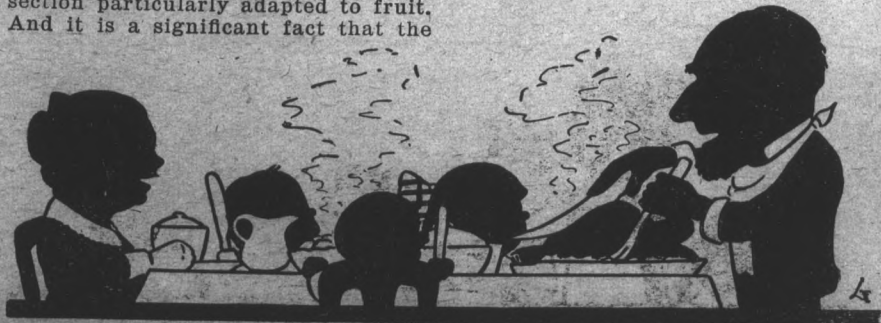
Mr. Blemhuber is rated among the leading farmer-citizens of upper Michigan, and it is his conviction that, under the right kind of soil and climatic conditions, the Marquette peach can be made one of the most profitable enterprises, agriculturally, in the peninsula. A hardy type of tree which has repeatedly proven its resistance to frost, heavy rains and other unfavorable conditions, there exists, in the discovery of this type of peach, a possibility hitherto unheard of. In his experimental work Mr. Blemhuber has pitted the Marquette peach against various other types, and invariably the former has outlived every other type. This type of peach has been found to thrive more successfully in the light, sandy soil—a surface formation which permits of the straight down-shooting of the roots, resulting in a strong, healthy tree. Given these conditions, Mr. Blemhuber declares, the success of the Marquette peach is assured.

### Fruit Nursery

The Marquette peach has not, as yet, been tried out extensively. The mere fact that Mr. Blemhuber was one of but a few who were permitted to transplant the specie from the mother tree has limited the experimental work.

And right here enters the function of a fruit nursery for upper Michigan. Repeated statements that upper Michigan is particularly adapted to fruit, and subsequent successes in small measure experimental work have created an urgent demand for some means whereby the more hardy type of tree may be selected from the others, and determined as distinctively suited to the northern Michigan region.

Consequently Mr. Blemhuber, as one of upper Michigan's most energetic fruit enthusiasts, is hard at work with the state farm bureau, and the state agricultural department, in an effort to establish a fruit nursery for upper Michigan. "If we could get into this thing on a big scale, set out various types of trees and then satisfy ourselves, from results achieved, of the best type of tree to produce, I am sure that the upper Michigan farmer would soon come to realize the great possibility of this region for fruit," declares Mr. Blemhuber.





# Farmers Service Bureau



## THE CHIEF MOTOR COMPANY.

Do you consider stock in the Chief Motor Co., of Port Huron a good investment? I bought \$500 worth of stock in the concern last May and gave \$10 and \$15 a share for it. It has gone up to \$20. What is the stock worth today? Why is it not in the paper like other motor stocks?—W. V., Lapeer, Michigan.

The Michigan Securities Commission advises us as follows:

"The Chief Motors Corporation of Port Huron has been twice approved by this Commission. On May 8th, 1919, permission was given for the sale of \$400,000 of common and preferred stock, upon condition that 40,000 shares of common stock issued to H. J. Martin in consideration of transfer to the Company of all the assets of the Chief Motors Corporation of Canada be deposited in escrow with the State Treasurer until the Company is earning 6 per cent net on all of its outstanding stock and that all over \$100,000.00 of stock sales be applied to liquidate the mortgages against the property of the Company. On May 28th, 1920, permission was given for the sale of \$45,000 of bonds upon condition that the previous mortgage indebtedness of \$73,000 be liquidated. At the time of the last approval the Commission had assets and liabilities totaling \$1,118,258.56."

It appears from the above that a good deal of money derived from the sale of the stock has been applied against old indebtedness. Personally we know nothing about this concern. If it was promoted in the same manner as the majority of motor concerns in small cities, it is probably doomed to the same end—failure. The only stocks quoted in the newspapers are those listed for that purpose with the Detroit Stock Exchange. In the absence of public trading and listing of this stock we have no way of knowing what its present market value may be. Market value of any stock depends in a large measure upon what the holder thinks it is worth and what the investor is willing to pay for it.—Editor.

## OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE

If a young man or woman becomes of age, one day before election or primary some here claim they can not vote because they were not old enough to register. I claim that they are twenty-one and entitled to register and vote on election day, by consent of the election board.

In your answer to E. J. M. of Stanwood, Mich., you say that the township board have the right to set the highway commissioner's compensation. I was under the impression that his wages were set by law at three dollars a day. If they have a right to set them where in the Public Acts can it be found?—S. R. W., Sterling, Mich.

One who becomes 21 the day before election or primary may vote by applying to the election board, taking the oath of qualification if required, being registered, and casting his vote. Sec. 48 of the Highway Compilation Laws, Sec. 4331, of C. L. 1915 provides as follows: "The township highway commissioner and the overseer of highways shall be entitled to such compensation as the township board shall decide. The compensation of the Highway Commissioner shall be paid from the general fund of the township, in the same manner as other township officers are paid. The compensation of the overseer of highways shall be paid from the road repair fund, on approval of the township board." Act 89 of the P. A. 1917 is as follows: "The following township offi-

cers shall be entitled to compensation at the following rates for each day actually and necessarily devoted by them to the service of the township in the duties of their respective offices to be verified by affidavit, whenever required by the township boards: First, the officers composing the township boards, boards of registration, board of health, clerks of the poll and commissioners of highways, three dollars per day and at the same rate for parts of days." As the last is the latest act upon the subject I would be of the opinion that the highway commissioner must be allowed \$3 per day for the least, but, by the former statute the board may allow additional compensation.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## WHO INTRODUCED DOG LAW

Can you tell me through the columns of your paper who it was that introduced the dog law—the dog tax? We understand that it was Mr. Orville E. Atwood. But he says not.—A. A., Fremont, Mich.

Rep. Reed, of Kalamazoo county, is the author of the dog law.—Editor.

## AUTO HIT ON R. R. CROSSING

While crossing the P. M. track at Sears with our car, the afternoon of Sept. 8th, we were struck by the motor work car. The main street of Sears runs parallel to the railroad. Between the street and track is a coal shed, ware-

house, depot and elevator. The coal shed is about 70 feet from the crossing. While on the main street we had looked to the right for a train and saw no smoke. As we drove up on the track we looked to the left for a train. The motor car came out from behind the line of buildings. They saw us first and yelled. We looked back toward town thinking there was something doing there. When we saw them, there was no chance for us to stop, we were almost in front of them. They put on their brake and killed their engine, but struck us squarely on center of the right side of our car, shoving us some distance down the track. Car was damaged about forty-five dollars worth aside from labor. We were scratched and bruised, not thrown from car. They were running rapidly thru town. They had no siren on their car. The work car was thrown from the track. We have heard nothing from the company. Can we expect to get any damages?—H. W. D., Sears, Mich.

You will be obliged to make claim for damages or you won't get any. Yours is a case that would require a detailed statement to what occurred. If they did not give any warning by whistle or bell or some equally good noisemaker and you could not see them if you looked as you drove onto the track I would be of the opinion that the company would not only be liable for the damage to the car but to the occupants for what damage was done to each one. You should consult a good attorney.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## The Collection Box

### COMPLAINTS AGAINST REBUILT AND USED TIRE CONCERNS

One of the most numerous types of complaints in our Collection Box Department is against firms who sell retreaded, rebuilt or used tires, making extravagant guarantees, which usually are, however, merely "scraps of paper."

Tires bought from this type of concern are almost certain to lead to disastrous experiences and THE BUSINESS FARMER has made it a strict custom not to accept any advertising of this nature, and wishes at this time to warn its readers against dealing with these concerns. Buy standard makes of tires from reputable dealers. You will save money in the end.

### FARMERS' PRODUCE COMPANY

I wrote you some time ago about a sack of popcorn which I had shipped to the Farmers' Produce Co., Reopelle St., Detroit, and you answered saying that if I did not hear from them to write you again. I have not heard from them. If you could do something to stir them up I would be very glad. There was about 60 pounds of the corn at about 10c per pound in a new grain bag.—R. L. N., Conemish, Michigan.

I am afraid you will never recover your money. Upon our failure to secure a refund from the Farmers' Produce Co., and the Michigan Produce Co., for subscribers who had shipped goods to them and hoping to prevent other farmers from being victimized, we urged the postal authorities to take action against these concerns, which they promptly did. Under date of Oct. 27th we received the following from Mr. E. E. Fraser postoffice inspector: "This will ad-

vised you that I have submitted the case (of the Michigan Produce Co., and the Farmers' Produce Co.) to the United States Attorney and the case will be presented to the grand jury which will convene at Detroit next week. I will try to have it presented early in the term so that we can get prompt action. This course was considered best as I have been advised that several warrants have been issued and I did not wish to do anything which would interfere with civil action. In the meantime please continue to have complaints sent to me."

### CHICAGO PORTRAIT CO.

I noticed in your last issue Mrs. J. M. S., Otsego county, complains of the Chicago Portrait Company. Several of my neighbors and friends were taken in by the same method. Here is the way they treated us. This was last year, and they sold us the pictures for \$10 and charged \$7.40 each for the frames. We had only ordered the pictures, not frames, and did not like to take them, but the agent was bound we should and finally told us he would take our note for part if we paid cash for the rest. Finally I paid him \$17.40 and gave my note for \$7.40. When he had gone we found out that he sold the very same kind of pictures and frames to our neighbor for \$15 and some odd cents. When our note was due we wrote to the company and asked them about this. They ignored the letter we wrote, waited a couple of months and sent us a dun. I wrote again asking for an explanation at least, and again they ignored our letter and sent a dun a while later. Our friends advised us not to pay it so we did not heed their dun. Then they put the matter into the hands of a collection agency. We did not know what they might do so we sent the money. They did not send any receipt but of course will get the returned check. I (Continued on page 17)

## BEET COMPANY DOES NOT FILL CONTRACT

This summer I put in 18 acres of sugar beets on shares, the other party holding the contract. The company was to do the hand work, and I was to do the team work. Now I can prove that I cultivated beets as per my agreement. The beet company failed to clean beets out until weeds got to a very large size in the beet row. Then the field man tells the beet company that they were not worth taking care of. The man holding the contract backed him in everything he did. I have about \$100 worth of work on the field. Can I hold either party for my work? I have been pasturing my cow on my half of beets but the owner orders me to take her off claiming I haven't any hold on land now. How about it? My land and his lie in the village. He claims he doesn't have to put in line fence between us. Can I make him put in his half if I have mine up?—A Subscriber, Farewell, Mich.

If the beet company contracted to do the hand work in proper season and workmanlike manner or similar provision and you arranged to take over the owner's work by team I am of the opinion that the company is liable to you for failure to do the work. You do not have any right of pasture unless that was a part of the agreement with the owner. The village authorities have not provided for line fences, etc., I would be of the opinion that you could compel the building of line fences under the general law.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## DAMAGE FOR BURNING FENCE

Last fall or late summer I bought 40 acres of land. As the south portion of my line fence is in a low spot of ground while it was dry I went and reset my posts and fixed the fence in good shape. In the late fall my adjoining neighbor set fire on his part and let it burn 10 or 12 of my posts off and let my fence down. He neither replaced them or has offered to. This spring I turned 3 heifers out on my land. One I bought is full blood Durham, two are grades. This summer his scrub bull got in and served them. Am I entitled to damage on fence, also the difference between a scrub and a thoroughbred bull?—W. R., Otter Lake, Mich.

You would be entitled to damage for the burning of the fence but not for "scrub bull." You would be bound to maintain your line fence and to make the damages just as small as possible. If he failed to rebuild the fence it would be your duty to rebuild your part of the fence and charge it up to him and sue him for it if he failed to pay. You could collect no damage from him, if your part of the fence was down, for trespassing cattle.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## TENANT'S RIGHTS

I am working a farm on shares. I own a flock of sheep and some time ago I wanted to pasture these sheep on a piece of unfenced wild land on this farm. The owner has some woven wire fence and told me to put it up. I did so. Now the sheep have started to jump over this fence. I have thought of putting barbed wire of my own on top of this fence but neighbors tell me that if I do I cannot take it off when I move. Would I be obliged to leave this wire up or not?—R. W. E., Stanwood, Mich.

Tenant has the right to remove temporary fence or wire unless agreement to contrary if the wire is removed before his time under the lease expires.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## Handy Hiran

## Hiram Gets His "Dander" Up.

## By Grinnell





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*"The big Goodyear Cord Tires make a motor truck a real farm tool. I use mine to pull a hay cutter, or a rake, or an automatic loader, as well as to haul grain to the threshing machine and then to the barns for storage. The pneumatics roll through our peat bogs, 14 feet deep in places, which we use for fuel supply; teams can't go into them after rains, pneumatics can. I haul pure-bred Holstein stock to St. Paul, 80 miles, without appreciable shrinkage. Others take days to do the harvesting that I do in hours—because of my truck on pneumatics."—E. H. Kuchenbecker, Owner, Oakcraft Grain and Dairy Farm, Owatonna, Minnesota, R. F. D. No. 1*

**T**HROUGHOUT agricultural America today there is many a farmer who can make a report similar to the one given above, regarding the all-round utility and value of a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Just as the application of motor power quickens plowing, pumping, spraying, grinding and other farm operations, so does truck power aided by the active pneumatics quicken farm work in a large variety of ways.

All those tons of produce, stock and supplies that otherwise require such tedious toil in handling and hauling, are rapidly loaded and whisked between farm and town on the big, smooth-going Goodyear Cord Tires.

Farm products formerly limited to selling points only a few miles away, now have ready access by means of trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires, to markets sometimes 50 to 100 miles distant.

In the most strenuous of such duty these pneumatics demonstrate the rugged strength of their Goodyear Cord construction which makes possible that exceptional reliability with which they serve.

Farmers' reports of savings and advantages obtained with pneumatic-tired trucks and other motorized equipment, will be mailed on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, from Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

# GOODYEAR CORD TIRES



# MARKET FLASHES



### TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

There is very little that can be profitably said about trade or market conditions at this time; liquidation and price cutting continues in many lines. The stock and general security markets have been tending downward ever since the next day after election until, in many cases, prices are lower than for many months. The wholesale slaughter of stock values began on Monday of last week, the industrials getting the worst of it, early in the week but toward the close, the standard railway stocks also gave way and the market showed signs of demoralization. On the floor of the stock exchange and in Wall Street all kinds of nasty rumors were afloat, impugning the credit of some of the best business houses and manufacturing enterprises in the country; organized short selling and bargain hunting were the chief activities of the week and the usual nasty smudge of innuendo, insinuation and blackmail followed in the wake of the dirty gang of thieves that always hover around the market on such occasions. A conviction is gaining ground, among both interested and disinterested observers of recent Stock Exchange operations, that some measures of control must be adopted to check and regulate the activities of the gang of bear raiders who are doing their level best to throw the country into a destructive financial panic; these ghouls, disguised as human beings, belong to the same class as the man who commits murder, or burns buildings for the express purpose of creating excitement and confusion which will enable him to get away with the valuables. There is at the present time a definite movement on foot which has for its object the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange. It is the opinion of the writer of this article that the parasites that live by market raiding must be summarily dealt with by the governors of the Exchange in order to save the country from a financial upheaval and the far-reaching disaster which always follows; if incorporation will turn the trick, let the Stock Exchange be incorporated, if not and there is no other effectual remedy, let it be wiped off the map.

The recent pronounced weakness of foreign exchange exerted a depressing influence over the stock market all last week and as there is apparently no remedy for this weakness, the outlook for the immediate future has very little of encouragement in it. One of the contributing causes of the increasing weakness of foreign exchange is the fact that there is, just now, so much of it for sale in this country. Since the signing of the armistice, European countries have been buying our commodities without paying for them until, at the present moment, there is a credit in our favor of more than \$4,000,000,000. Just as long as this trade balance is permitted to accumulate foreign exchange will continue to grow weaker.

Another phase of a disagreeable situation is the shortage of money with which to pay the final installment of the annual income tax. Recently, when all classes were making plenty of money it was comparatively easy for men to meet the tax levy, but now that incomes are cut in two in the middle they find themselves with not nearly enough money to pay their taxes; many of these firms had enough money set aside for the liquidation of the obligations referred to above but recently, when they found it impossible to borrow money they have drawn on their emergency fund and now, find themselves without the necessary funds to make the December income payment; the result is that many of these firms are begging the government to defer the collection of December taxes until some future time when money is more plentiful.

All of the staple commodities of

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT**—Wheat active, tending higher. Corn and Oats dull and weak. Cattle dull and weak. Hogs steady.

**CHICAGO**—Wheat scarce and higher; other grain weak. Hogs steady; Cattle weak.

(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.)

the country have been weak for several days, a fact that has had a depressing influence upon security markets. Cotton has led the way downward and wheat has followed a close second in the headlong race to the bottom of the list.

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 16, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.05	1.88	2.08
No. 2 White	2.03		
No. 2 Mixed	2.03		2.04
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(No. 2 Red)	(No. 2 White)	(No. 2 Mixed)	
Detroit	2.27	2.25	2.25

The bears in the Chicago wheat pit had a busy day on Monday trying to cover up and get even without attracting too much attention. The entire situation seems to have undergone a radical change and the bulls seem to be in command of the ship for the present. The effect of the holding back of wheat by the farmers is beginning to be felt in good earnest, receipts at Chicago showing a rapid decrease, of late, although the primary movement seems to be holding up fairly well. Exporters are buying freely and the news from foreign sources is all of a bullish tone. Russian advices seem to indicate that no more wheat will come out of that unfortunate country for some months. There is another important fact that the bears in the market are beginning to think about, namely, the fact that the recent decline in grain values is the most severe which has been known since the period immediately after the Civil War; the seasoned trader has long ago learned that markets do not go all the time the same way. The prolonged business depression is acting as a brake on the wheels of speculative investment and is really the leading bear market in the present situation.

### CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 16, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.98	.87 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	1.56	1.56	1.54

The corn market being under severe selling pressure did not share the prosperity enjoyed by wheat

during the early market session and a new low price for futures was registered; when the wave of selling orders has spent its force, however, the market rallied sharply and on the close May corn was one cent above the opening quotation. The general opinion among impartial observers of recent mutations in corn market quotations, is that a shrinkage of 86 cents per bushel, in the selling of this cereal, is about enough for the present; shorts in the market are extremely sensitive evidently anticipating an early change in market trend.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 9, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.57	.52 1/2	.64
No. 3 White	.55 1/2	.51	
No. 4 White	.53 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(No. 2 White)	(No. 3 White)	(No. 4 White)	
Detroit	.77	.75	.74

December oats dropped below 47 cents on Monday, as a result of the strong selling pressure but like corn this cereal rallied, late in the day, and the close was at the extreme high point of the day's trading.

### RYE

The rye market is dull and quiet showing some strength when wheat starts up the line but quickly weakening in sympathy with a dip in wheat and corn. No. 2 rye is selling for \$1.62 per bushel.

### BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., NOV. 6, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.60	5.00	6.00
Red Kidneys	8.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(C. H. P.)	(Prime)	(Red Kidneys)	
Detroit	7.00	6.50	

The current demand for beans is much improved from that which ruled at the beginning of the month; the movement has not, as yet, gained headway enough to warrant any great change in prices. Bean experts are looking for better prices for this commodity before long.

### POTATOES

The potato market shows more strength at all points, probably, as a direct result of the prevailing cold

SPUDS PER CWT., NOV. 9, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.65	3.00
Chicago		3.23
New York		3.25
Pittsburg		3.25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	3.00	2.90

weather and a falling off in arrivals of high-class stock. The trade is well supplied with low-grade, unripe fruit, which is very hard to dispose of at any price. The general opinion, among those who are familiar with the habits of the potato market is that, with the advent of permanently colder weather, householders the country over, will move to fill their cellars and prices will harden somewhat.

The November estimate shows an increase over October, indicating a total crop of over 420 million bushels, the second largest on record. This fact should be carefully considered. In an early issue comparative potato crops and prices will be given.

### HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, NOV. 16, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 1 Tim.	29.00	30.00	29.00 @ 28
No. 2 Tim.	27.00	28.00	27.00 @ 26
Light Mix.	25.00	26.00	25.00 @ 24
Clover Mix.	23.00	24.00	23.00 @ 22
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(No. 1 Tim.)	(No. 2 Tim.)	(Light Mix.)	(Clover Mix.)
Detroit	28.50 @ 29		

The hay market is holding its own fairly well in all parts of the country; supplies are not burdensome and the demand just about equal to the task of absorbing current arrivals without permitting an accumulation. New York and the upper-Atlantic coast district is fairly well supplied in spite of the embargo against this commodity which has been maintained by the New York Central railroad for several weeks past. At Boston, supplies of hay are not equal to the demand and quotations have been advanced from \$1 to \$2 per ton. The Detroit market reports a steady trade at the scale of prices which has prevailed for several weeks past.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

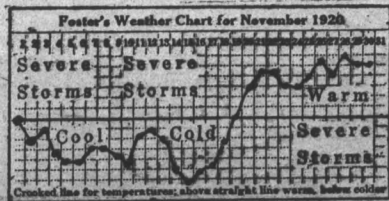
There is little that can be said about the recent trade in live cattle, except to note a continued downward trend in prices for everything, except yearlings, which just about hold their own from week to week, with \$17.50 top in Chicago. The direct cause of the slump in cattle values, during the last week, has been the arrival of excessive supplies in nearly all markets.

Chicago got a big run of cattle Monday and the receipts for the first two days of the week were 17,500 head larger than for the corresponding period of the week before. Trade in some parts of the Chicago stock yards was almost at a standstill on the mid-week days, the only thing that was asked for being gilt-edged yearlings and good bologna bulls. The bull trade weakened toward the end of the week and the close was on a par with that of last week. Stockers and feeders are yielding under strain of declining cattle values for mature cattle. Eastern demand for high-grade dressed beef is decidedly sluggish, relieving Chicago of nearly all of her shipping demand and causing a slackening of fall trade. A substantial increase in the size of the American army of the unemployed is having much to do with the decreased demands for all kinds of meat products and dealers are looking for a revival in demand as the weather become permanently colder.

The Sheep and Lamb Market  
Mature sheep had a bad time of it in all markets last week, prices

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1920.—High temperatures are expected to be general during last ten days of November on all the continent because of severe storms that, near November 20, will be coming around the circle in the far northwest; that circles not around the geographic, but the magnetic north pole, the latter being about 1,400 miles south of the former, almost exactly between St. Paul and the geographic north pole. After heating the continent in front, or south of them, these storms will break the quiet in the northern Rockies and middle provinces of Canada not far from November 25 and will

torment the denizens east of Rockies during last days of November and first days of December. A general assortment of weather events is expected, more than usual precipitation, a norther, or blizzard, followed by cold weather that will continue to near middle of December, the coldest part of it being on meridian 90 near December 8. Another set of severe storms are expected to approach from the extreme northwest not far from December 10, bringing another great continental warmer and causing temperatures generally to average above normal to the end of December, with less precipitation than in first half of the month. December crop-weather is expected to be fairly good.

Winter crops of North America will, as an average, go into 1921 in fair condition, with prospects that indicate fair crops for about two-thirds of the continent and one-third from fair to poor crops.

W. T. Foster



**A Call to Immunization**

**T**HE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER is convinced that the time has come in the history of this country, when all hog raisers must resort to immunization against hog cholera. Every mail brings information of fresh outbreaks of this dread disease in Michigan and adjoining states. In view of the wide distribution of the infection. Safety First should be the watchword and every hog should be given the double treatment, immediately. Owners of pure-bred stock should insist that the veterinary surgeon who treats their hogs shall furnish them with a certificate of immunization for each hog, bearing his signature, the date that the animal was treated and the size of the dose administered.

in Chicago showing a loss from Monday until Saturday of 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. The average in this department was \$6.30 for the week. Aged wethers were bad sellers in Chicago all last week, the loss from the close of the week before being 75 cents per cwt. on the older grades and 50 cents on yearlings. Thin western wethers for feeding purposes sold 50 cents higher than finished stock at \$7.50 per cwt.

Last week's Chicago lamb trade featured the lowest price since November, 1918, the low point being touched on Tuesday and the trade firming up, somewhat, toward the close of the week as a result of improved weather conditions. The closing trade was 15 to 25 cents higher than that of the week before. The top last week in Chicago for fat lambs was \$12.65 and for feeding lambs \$12.90 per cwt.

**Live Hogs and Provisions**

Hogs have been coming freely, of late and packers have been pounding the market until it is hitting right around the low point for the present season. The speculative provision market has been weak and unstable in sympathy with the weakness in both hogs and grain. The general opinion is that receipts will continue to be large for the next 30 days and that values will continue to decline until a new "low" for the last four years is uncovered. The continued depression in business circles is also having a discouraging influence over the hog and provision markets and no recovery is looked for until after the holiday season is past.

The Detroit cattle market has been extremely dull and slow of late, arrivals being larger than the trade needed and the quality of the offerings extremely common. Veal calves have been selling well at higher prices than any other market in the country, similarly located. Sheep and lambs were dull early in the week, but the close was active at the best values that have prevailed since the close of the month. As usual, of late, Detroit has had an unsatisfactory live hog trade; prices have been out of line with other markets and the packers have frequently declined to enter the market, leaving sellers to send their hogs east or to hold them over as they seemed to think best.

**SUGAR**

Sugar prices are off again. Declines in Cuban raws the first of the week were followed by a drop in refined to 10c wholesale. It looks as if the market was again going to play into the hands of the manufacturers and enable them to settle for their beets on a low basis, after which we may expect another advance. We look for materially higher sugar prices with the coming of spring and suggest to our readers who have to buy sugar to lay in a pound or two extra at current retail prices.

**DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET**

The Detroit produce market is fairly active along nearly all lines, the steady cold weather giving to the market an activity and dependable firmness which it has not known at any preceding date this fall. There is an active demand for all dairy products. The better grades of butter are selling well but the consuming public is tired of common butter and butter substitutes. Fresh eggs are very scarce and tending toward higher price levels; demand for storage stock is slack. Apples are in ample supply and easy in price. Potatoes are scarce and tending higher in price. Dressed hogs are dull and lower in sympathy with the recent break in live hog values. Dressed

calves are in light supply and prices are firm. The poultry market is suffering from an over-supply and prices are tending lower.

**Wholesale Prices**

<b>Butter</b>	
Fresh Creamery, print	53-54c
Fresh Creamery, tub	51-53c
<b>Eggs</b>	
Strictly Fresh	69-73c
Storage Eggs	51-53c
<b>Provisions</b>	
Family Pork, per bbl.	42-45c
Clear Back, per bbl.	32-37c
Hams	32-34c
Picnic Hams	26c
Shoulders	27c
Bacon	30-38c
Lard	22-24c
<b>Dressed Hogs</b>	
Under 150 pounds	19-20c
Over 150 pounds	16-18c

**MARKET EDITORS MAIL BOX**

**NUMBER OF HOGS IN U. S.**  
If you have in your office or can get the number of hogs in the United States this year and in 1919, will you please publish it with anything else in the way of statistics that have a bearing on the future of the hog market in this country?—J. J. P., Hillsdale, Michigan.

In answering the above query, we would most respectfully refer the writer to the last issue of the Business Farmer, on page 20, where is given many facts concerning the live stock industry. The U. S. Bureau of crop estimates figures the number of hogs that will appear in our markets this year at 56,534,000; in 1919 the number was 62,073,000. During the fiscal year which closed on June 30, 1920, the number of hogs slaughtered under government inspection in the United States equaled 33,981,000.

The outlook for hogs and hog products is considered fairly good at this writing; of course, much will depend upon the general trend of business during the next 60 days. If price-cutting and general liquidation continues, hogs will sell considerably lower, but should a general business revival follow the presidential election, the hog market will probably continue dull and steady during the next fortnight and afterward, gradually seeking higher price levels.

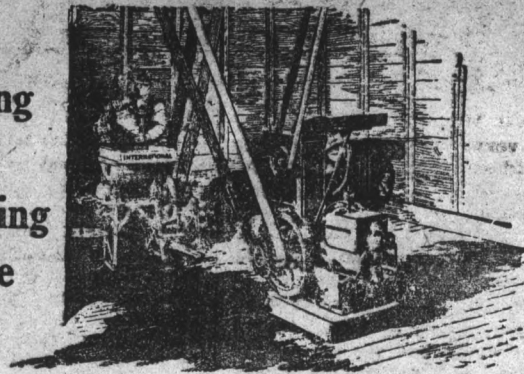
**A CORRECTION**

**I**N THE Oct. 9th issue a statement was published which discredited the Jersey Farm Dairy Co., of Jackson. The information upon upon which this statement was based was furnished the BUSINESS FARMER by a prominent Jackson county milk producer. Investigation shows that our informant had confused the Jersey Farm Dairy Co., with another dairy concern which was trying to get a foothold in the Jackson territory. We find that the statements made against the Jersey Farm Dairy company were incorrect in every detail; that the company is trustworthy in every respect and that its patrons are well satisfied with the treatment given them by this company. The BUSINESS FARMER does not wish to injure any reputable individual or concern and gladly makes this unqualified retraction of the statement referred to.—Editor.

**CAN YOU USE \$250?**

If you can, write the Third Gold Contest Manager today a postal card, in care of THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich., and let him enter your name. The work is easy, requiring only a little of your spare time and the prizes will all be distributed December 31st, less than six weeks from today. The race has just started and you can win and we will help you. Write a postal today and get in line for the \$250 gold. Don't put it off, do it now!

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**International Feed Grinders** are made in types suitable for all grinding purposes and are furnished in three sizes. Capacities: 6 to 45 bushels per hour.

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# What the Neighbors Say

## HOPPERS FOOD FOR TURKEYS

THOUSANDS of dollars will be spent next year to control the grasshopper pest. Tons of poison will be shipped to Mich. to be distributed by the farmers over their lands. This poison will be eaten by others than grasshoppers. Birds, our best friends, will die by the thousands, for a hopper full of arsenic is just as fatal to a bird as the clear poison. Live stock of all kinds are in danger, and the question arises—does it pay? Isn't there a better and safer way to control the hopper pest. Prof. Burgess of the M. A. C. thinks as does the writer that there is. If every farmer when the hoppers abound would raise a flock of turkeys and guineas the problem would be solved, and instead of providing a source of danger and destruction besides a larger outlay of money thrown away, we would be supplying the market with birds and bring in a larger income to the farmer. I know from experience that 25 turkeys will rid any 80 of grasshoppers. They will fatten on them and I know we need the turkeys. Michigan is the best turkey state in the U. S. and the natural feed (hoppers) are being allowed to be a source of annoyance when they could be made a source of profit.

This is a question which should be looked into by our state this fall. There are plenty of turkeys to be had now to supply every farm in the grasshopper infested region with a trio or a pair. Next spring it will be too late so I say to the officers of the state urged it to the farmer and stop buying poison to destroy all our own wild life as well as their own stock.—A. A. Whitcomb, Kent County, Mich.

Sound argument! The wise man is he who turns his misfortune to his advantage if it can be done. Turkeys will consume an enormous number of hoppers in a season. Turn the Terrible Turk loose. Let him turn the grasshopper from an instrument of destruction to an instrument of production.—Editor.

## LOSES ON SPUDS

I WAS just reading in the M. B. F. of the potato farmers cutting their throats by selling their potatoes at digging time or when the price is low and by not putting them in the cellar and holding them until the price is right. I would like to ask right here what is a man going to do when he owes a debt and the firm comes and demands its money? I suppose you would tell him to wait until the price is right then you will pay this firm? They will not do that. They know you have the potatoes and they are going to get their money whether you lose or not. They don't care for your loss. We have to sell in order to pay our debts when the firm calls for it. I was just figuring what my potatoes cost me per acre. Just \$99 per acre. I got 40 bushels of good salable potatoes per acre due to hail and drought and light soil. I get \$1.25 and \$1.00 per bushel.—Subscriber, Penfield, Mich.

I know right well that what you say is true of thousands of farmers in the potato belt. It is the rule instead of the exception. I think however, that our correspondent was not criticizing farmers who sold their potatoes in the fall from necessity, but the farmer who can afford to hold and instead of storing the potatoes himself put them in the cellar of the local dealer. Potatoes or other farm products should be kept out of the hands of independent dealers as long as possible.—Editor.

## STAYING IN THE OLD RUT

EVERY farmer who has ever kept chickens have noticed that the springers after a time, will indulge in the luxury of roosting in the trees, if there are any. The more they indulge the more they get confirmed in the habit to keep on roosting there. Before winter sets in the farmer finds it almost impossible to make the chickens roost where he wants them to roost. He experiences all this and knows it; but it rarely occurs to him that he himself may be like the chickens. The chickens act out of their nature, and he his. The chickens are arbitrary and egotistic in their mind. They think that there is no other place as good as their old roost. We are all inclined that way, until we be-

gin to cultivate reason, the highest gift to man by nature, and about the only thing that separates us from the lower animals. In the absence of reason or high enough degree of it, we would be like the chickens, we would think that we are right and every body else would know it. If they did not know it they would soon find it out, for we are going to stick to the old roosts in spite of all opposition. Ninety-five per cent of the people of the world rank in this class, especially so in their religions.

What is reason? It is the bringing together in mind all previous information of all sorts from everywhere, comparing them with each other, making deductions from them and finally reaching conclusions. The conclusions may be right or wrong according with the information back of it. One who gets much information from nature direct has the advantage over all others who get mostly misinformation and know absolutely nothing about nature or their Creator. He is enabled to measure men, animals and plants by the rule of nature which is the most accurate rule there is.—C. F. G., Webberville, Mich.

The enemy of reason is prejudice. The hen is prejudiced in favor of her native root and refuses to be convinced that an artificial root is more to be desired. Men's prejudices warp their reason, and they are frequently led into taking the wrong course. Nature is logical in her manifestations. She has no moods, plays no favorites, knows no prejudice. Her course is ordered by logic, pure and simple. Yes, let's take some lessons from nature and learn how to take right courses when all our prejudices point the other way.—Editor.

## WHY THIS INJUSTICE?

IT IS in woman's nature to desire to be loved, and this attribute is God-given, yet, in the exercise of this attribute, much caution and the exercise of good judgement is absolutely necessary in order that good and desirable results, only, shall be secured.

It is the nature of woman to trust and confide and, if due caution is not observed, sad results may obtain and public sentiment condemns, without mercy, the woman who has strayed from the path of virtue, while censuring, but lightly, the man who has been perhaps the chief cause of this most regrettable condition.

Is there any sufficient reason for censuring the woman more severely than the man when both have left the path of virtue? It would seem that man, being the stronger in will power, by nature, and while controlled less by his affections, should bear the larger portion of the responsibility and the accompanying censure when both have erred by the immoral act.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has treated in her trenchant poem, "Two Sinners"—this subject in such manner as to show very forcefully the injustice done by erring public sentiment to the woman who has been a partner in an immoral act and she has suffered the injustice of severe censure, while but light censure is cast upon the man, the more responsible party.

There is, however, this consolation, that human, unjust judgement will not be permitted to determine the final settlement of this regrettable transgression of God's law.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County, Mich.

If comment is necessary upon this delicate subject we can only, of course, fully agree with you. There should be no double standards of morality. The condition of which you speak is perhaps natural. It is a heritage handed down from the centuries when woman was considered to be no better than a chattel. Even in the biblical days the double standard was recognized. It was permissible in the eyes of God for men to have many wives and concubines, but dual marriage for women were not allowed. Now, however, the entire civilized world recognizes the essentiality of monogamous marriage as the only safe and sure foundation for a happy home life and an upright citizenship. In a lesser degree perhaps it insists upon the single standard of morality although we have a long way yet to go before the sins of immorality will be visited upon the man to the same extent that they are upon the woman. If the man were compelled by the laws and public opinion to pay the same penalties for his erring as are exacted from woman there would be far less sin, crime, and misery in the world.—Editor.

## CHEAPER MONEY FOR FARMERS

I WOULD like to say a few words although do not suppose you will print it. Excuse the humble thought of a simple farmer. I never had a chance to go to college. If the Republican party would put up a James A. Garfield or an A. Lincoln I would deposit my savings without any more argument, but when they want us to vote for Rockefeller and Morgan, Wall Street & Co., earn them \$10 a day and pay you off at 50 cents and a swift kick in the pants, then if you strike you are a red, I say get up and do a little thinking.

They will go over to the Phillipine Islands, take a brass band along to drown the cries of our own people who are starving at the wharf in N. Y. City, hunt some nigger out of the jungle, send him to college for 20 years and when they get thru with him he is a nigger still. Clean up their swamps, build boulevards and marble palaces, loan them billions of dollars that American farmers and laborers have worked to get at 50 cents a day and then if we farmers and common folks at home want a loan on our farms and a decent wage we are not in it. Would like to voice my opinion right here. If Uncle Sam wants to help the farmers, let him loan them money at 4 per cent, no bonus nor other extra charges, the same way they do in Denmark and other European countries. Not indiscriminately but every man subject to his general deportment, industry and general behavior. Cut out immigration. America for Americans and a little more honesty. To the voters of the state of Michigan, don't let them put it over you.—B. W. B., Ferguson, Mich.

There have been many abuses no doubt in the distribution of government funds. It does seem as though the government should show a little more sympathy to the farmer, and help him in getting the credit and the money which he so badly needs at this stage. Everything is top-sy-turvy just now. Maybe they'll right themselves after awhile.—Editor.

## CATTLE RUNNING AT LARGE

THE last issue of your paper contains an article by C. E. R. in regard to pasturing idle land in northern Michigan. I have lived here some 34 years, where cattle are allowed to roam at will by a good many farmers. Can say from experience that fence or no fence the practice is a damnable nuisance. In the first place no young growth would ever get much chance if cattle had a free chance at it. In the second place it costs a good bit of money these days to fence in a new farm, and new farmers are what these cut-over lands need the most. It will cost enough to get started anyway without being forced to build fence before one is ready and able to do so. It is also a fact that a good many cattle have no respect for a three wire fence or hardly any other fence and prefer a raid on crops to pasture knee deep outside. I have traveled many a mile and swore many an oath after the stray cattle disputing my claim to a crop.—C. D. S., Cheboygan County, Mich.

Well, you ought to know. At the same time there ought to be a way provided for utilizing the thousands of tons of grasses that go to waste every year on the plains and cut-over lands of the state. You are speaking of isolated cases. I am referring to the thousands of contiguous acres that lie in many parts of Michigan untouched by the hand of the settler, which grow much vegetation that should, if possible, be used. What is your opinion about that?—Editor.

## SHERIFF HITS CONSTABULARY

I DON'T think we need the State Constabulary. It is only an extra burden on the taxpayers. If I had my say it would be done away with. If the sheriffs and police get the proper support I think they can do the work without any trouble.—C. Dermbos, Sheriff Ottawa County.

Ottawa is another fruit growing county which, according to the constabulary propagandists, needs the protecting arm of the State Police. What Ottawa county did to combat the desperate orchard bandits before the Constabulary came into existence, is not recorded. We are glad to say that there are a few sheriffs in Michigan who know what their jobs are and are willing to be held accountable for results without falling back on the State Constabulary.—Editor.

**Uncle Rube Spinach Says:**

**SOMEWHAT 'SOT**

SINCE WAY back in the times when women, as a political asset, wasn't counted as anything much, it's been said, in fact, it's been constantly argued that if women ever got the right to vote it wouldn't change the political outcome in the least. Women, it was said, would vote as their husbands or fathers voted an' so the gen'rl results would be the same whether the women voted or not. Some how I kinda thot it would be that way—didn't seem like a man's wife or daughter would vote diff'rent than the ol' man an' so it kinda looked to me's if I might be able to control quite a few votes, my family numberin' several—some of 'em female women; but goodness! I found that a man with full grown daughters can't hardly control his own vote—not only have I learned this little lesson but there's a lot more I reckon that's learned the same lesson—take it right from your pore o' Unk, the dear little women has got minds of their own an' they're turrribly sot in them too.

Thinkin' that mebbe my girls would like a little advice an' like enuff a little instruction an' this bein' a vacation time with me, I went out to the farm where the daughter an' her husband lives an' started in to give advice but I didn't git far with it—no I didn't git a great way 'cuz she had more insight into the political situation than her dad ever hopes to attain an' we didn't agree on any partic'lar—not on one 'cep-in' dinner—her dinners most allus agrees with me an' so I overlook some of her shortcomin's on political questions—but jest the same I wuz consider'bly s'prized to see how much she knew an' by a little inquirin' I found that the majority of women who intended to vote, wuz equally well posted an' they wa'ant no guess work about how they intended to vote neither—each wuz sot in their views an' some times sisters differed with each other an' even mothers an' daughters disagreed—an yet each an' every one of 'em could give good an' sufficient reasons for their views an' that's a good sight more'n lots of men can do an' the men's been figurin' the game for years too.

An' 'nother thing I've learned—contrary to all past predictions, women don't care a mite what color a man's eyes are, what church he goes to, whether he's married or single nor what party he belongs to—it's what he stands for that counts with them an' let me tell you that most of the dear women has jest about got the diff'runt candydates calibre figgered down to a fine point as they themselves look at it or, as the feller sez, from their own viewpoint.

One thing that stands out very plainly an' wuz a surprise to me is this: Women, in the short time that has elapsed since suffrage wuz granted them, has sure been studyin' conditions an' they've done it on a broader basis than men usually do—they studied both sides an' they ain't a bit of sentiment connected with their political views—if any of my friends think there is, jst start an argument with some of 'em an' see—you won't last long but you'll be a sight wiser when you git through for "frail little women" whose place is in the home tendin' babies, as the ward heelers tell us, has not only 'tended babies when babies needed 'tending an' taken care of the homes an' made good wives an' mothers, but they fitted themselves for the thing that has been granted to them an' right thinkin' men everywhere respect our women more an' honor them more than ever before in the history of the world.

'Course there's the political wire pullers an' a few ignoramuses that still claim women don't know enough to vote an' that they should be kept at home—oh, we've heard 'em beller before an' we'll hear 'em agin but jest the same the women are there with the goods—they caused no more confusion in votin' than the men an'

the chances are a thousand to one that they know more about what they were votin' for than fifty per cent of the men knew how they voted.

Yes, this 'lection sure has been a great eye opener to your Uncle but I'm glad to learn jest how little I ever knew about politics an' the superior intelligence of our American mothers, wives an' daughters.—Cordially.—*Uncle Rube.*

**BEET PRICE IN ENGLAND**

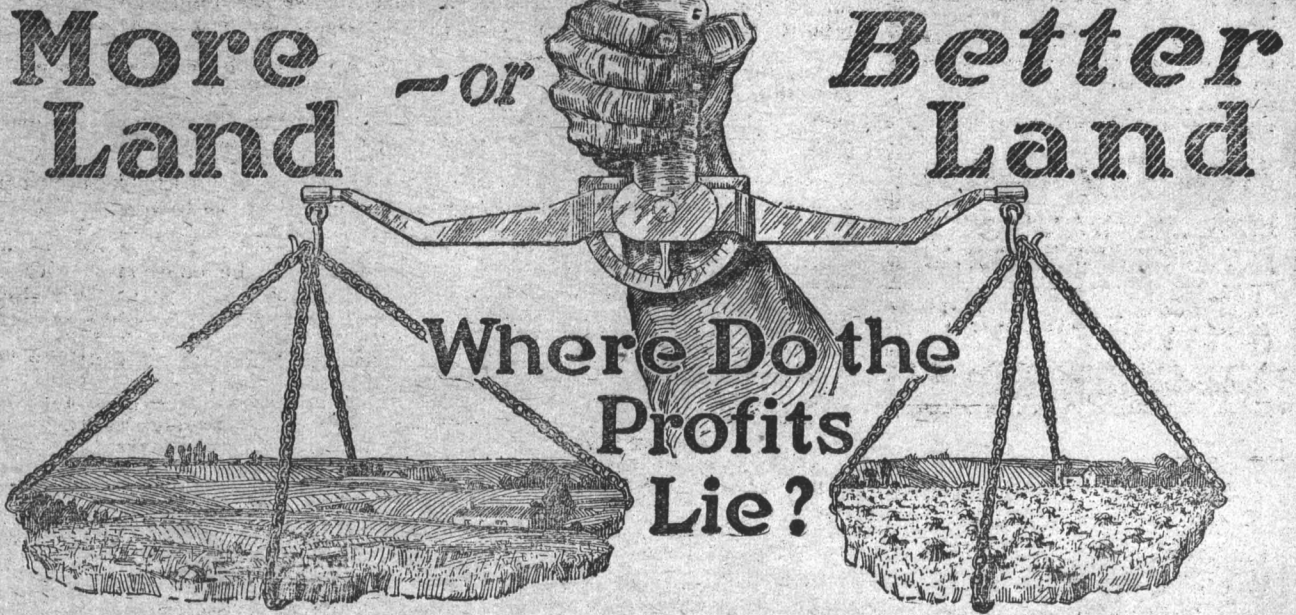
Four pounds, or at current rates of exchange, the equivalent of \$13.75 a ton, is the price which Home Grown Sugar, Ltd., offers to pay farmers in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, England for topped beets delivered at the factory according to the Westminster Gazette.

The announcement is made by the directors of the company, which will manufacture beet sugar at Kelham,

England, in inviting farmers to reserve land for planting to beets in 1921, when the Kelham factory is to commence work.

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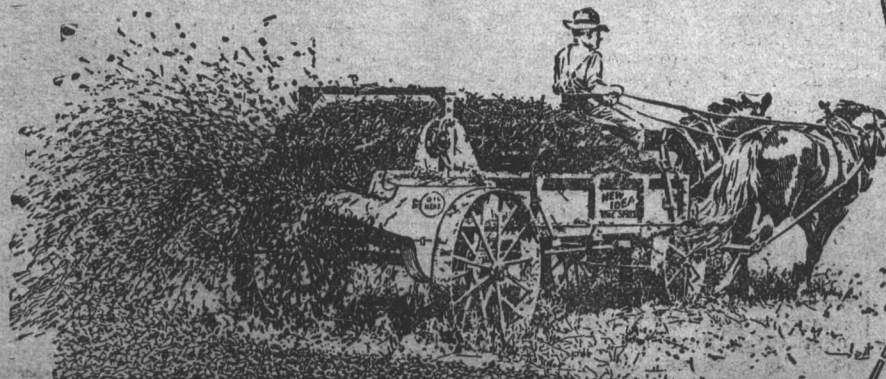
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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1920

Published every Saturday by the  
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association  
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by  
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

GEORGE M. SLOCUM ..... PUBLISHER  
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## Another Thanksgiving

COMES ANOTHER Thanksgiving. What have I to be thankful for? is the thought that forces itself upon the common mind as this day approaches. The individual who feels his utter dependence upon God and acknowledges God as the source of all material and spiritual blessings, always finds something to be thankful for. He may be clothed in rags, and thanks God that he is not naked. His food may be a crust, but before he eats he offers up a simple prayer of thanks that he need not go hungry. His house may be a hovel, his pillow a stone, his covering a sackcloth, but if he be filled with the true spirit of God, he will be thankful for even this poor shelter.

This is an age of grumbling. Few men are so healthy, few so wealthy, few so blessed with the comforts and pleasures which make life easy, happy and satisfying, that they do not find something to grumble about. Indeed, it seems that the more we have the louder we grumble. Some of the most contented people I have known are those who possessed but little of the world's goods. All of which goes to show that half the joy of living is in striving and not in having; in anticipation and not participation; in work and not in play.

I am not one of those who believes in "letting well enough alone." Such a theory as that never contributed one dot to the sum total of the world's knowledge, righteousness and happiness. I believe that oppression should be overthrown and inequality righted. I believe that all human effort should be directed toward making it harder for the rich to acquire more wealth than they need and easier for the poor to earn the comforts of which they are now deprived. This may be socialism. Call it what you may. Another name for it is justice. For the sake of justice to all who work honestly for a living I shall forever complain and strive against the forces of injustice.

In the furtherance of this ideal we should never lose sight of the fact that all classes and conditions of people who dwell in these United States are in infinitely better circumstances than any other people of any other age and any other country in the history of the world. The Thanksgiving day which we are soon to observe will be the 299th anniversary of the first Thanksgiving day observed by the Pilgrim fathers. It is impossible to refrain from striking a comparison between the conditions surrounding that brave band of men and women and the conditions which surround their posterity today. Driven from their native homes, tossed upon Atlantic's wild bosom, thrown upon the forbidding shores of an unknown land whose western boundary was a limitless forest inhabited by beasts and Indians, and facing a future threatening with famine and death, could you picture a people more deserted of their God than these appear-

ed to be? And yet, upon the gathering of a harvest all too meagre for the wants of all, this humble people sank upon their knees one bleak November day and thanked God for his mercies! Our crumbs would have been as manna to them; our comfortable homes as palatial mansions; our conditions of life as a Utopia to be dreamed of but never realized.

Is there not a lesson to us all in this reflection? Have we not in spite of the inequalities and discouragements that come the way of each and every one of us a great many things to be thankful for? God pity the man who has nothing to be thankful for. No home, no food, no raiment, no children, no future! He does not exist. There is something, always something to be thankful for. In the words of the old Scotchman, "if your meat be spare, think of those who have no meat; if your clothes be out of season, think of those who are in tatters; if your only credit is a sound body, be content for there are many who suffer; if you be sick, think of those who die; if you are about to die, think of all the misery and suffering around you, and be glad on it."

## Protecting The Constitution

DURING these trying days when class seems pitted against class in a silent struggle for special privilege the Constitution forms a convenient refuge for those who desire to see no changes effected constitutionally nor statutorily which would in the slightest degree disturb the complexion of our present economic fabric. Referring to the Constitution as the "palladium of our liberties" has become a hackneyed practice as boasting of one's "Americanism." And it means just about as much.

## If We Had the Time

By Richard Burton

If I had the time to find a place  
And sit me down full face to face  
With my better self, that can not show  
In my daily life that rushes so;  
It might be then I would see my soul  
Was stumbling toward the shining goal,  
I might be nerved by the thought sublime,  
If I had the time!

If I had the time to let my heart  
Speak out and take in my life apart,  
To look about and to stretch a hand  
To a comrade quartered in no-luck land;  
Ah, God! If I might but just sit still  
And hear the note of the whippoorwill,  
I think that my wish with God's would  
 rhyme,—  
If I had the time!

There may be in this country of over a hundred million souls a few thousand who are not good Americans and who do not revere the Constitution as the fountain head of political wisdom, justice and liberty. Those who would destroy the Constitution are fanatics, few in number and little to be feared. The special interests have appointed themselves as guardians of the Constitution and are frantically appealing for help to protect it from an enemy which exists only in their guilty imaginations.

The great truths expressed by the Constitution are fundamental. They will not be destroyed. But as the striving for riches and power increases; as wealth becomes centralized; as new problems arise and intrude themselves in the Constitutional tenor of our ways, we find it necessary to make changes in the Constitution to protect its sacred principles from the forces of evil which inevitably accompany these changing conditions. The patriots who drafted our Constitution nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, wise and far-seeing though they were, could not have looked forward to this day and its peculiar problems. It therefore becomes necessary to occasionally bring the Constitution up to date. There is no need of any radical change in the Constitution, but our reverence for that great document should not deter us from doing our plain duty to ourselves and our posterity to effect such revision and amendment from time to time as changing conditions may warrant.

## Fish Of The Farmer

WHY IS it that some people persist in making fish of the farmer and fowl of everybody else? While it is true in many respects that he is a fish, a "poor fish" as they say,—the biggest sucker in the pond,—it is unkind to keep reminding him of the fact. Certain prescribed rules of conduct, business, ethics and rules of every other kind are expected to rule the affairs of every class of people but the farmer. As for him, he is expected to conform to a special code of morals which are as changeable as the wants and the whims of all the other classes.

For instance, out in the corn belt the farmers are burning corn for fuel. It is simply a matter of business prudence. Why sell fifty cent corn to buy eighteen dollar coal when corn is the cheaper fuel of the two? Common sense echoes "why?" But not so the fellow who sees in everything the farmer does or says a vicious conspiracy to starve the world or exact an exorbitant price for his products from the poor. He finds the burning of corn even under such circumstances an inexcusable waste of food. "An economic and a moral crime," he raves. Throw him in the padded cell! In his wake comes an apologist of the Department of Agriculture, who acknowledges the farmer's "moral responsibility" to the rest of mankind and points out with great care the economic reasons for burning corn.

Shades of Solomon! Has reason forsaken this people? Whose business is it whether the farmer sells his corn, burns it, or makes it into pone? He bought the seed, he planted it, he worried and sweated over it till it had reached the harvest. It belongs to him to do with it as he sees fit. The world is rolling in corn. You could pave the milky way with the cobs of this season's crop. If in the face of the downward sweep of corn prices the farmer finds it cheaper to burn corn than to enrich the coal barons, why explain it, why apologize for it, why even mention it?

Our magnificent forests have been stripped of their vegetation. Ruthless and complete has been the devastation. Our streams have been robbed of their fish, our woods of their game. Our mines have been wastefully deprived of their ores. Our railroads have been wrecked. Our natural lakes and rivers have been desecrated and capitalized for private benefit. All this is excusable, permissible—pure business. But if the farmer burns his corn, well, that's another matter. "Fish of the farmer and fowl of everybody else."

## A County Commission

THE NEXT legislature will be asked to adopt legislation that will permit counties to change their form of government. There are those who believe that the present method of handling county affairs is cumbersome, inefficient and unnecessarily expensive. They believe that by a commission form of government the taxpayers will be better and cheaper served. The commission idea for county government is merely an application of the city commission idea. Formerly all town and cities were governed by a board of trustees or aldermen elected at large or by wards. In the majority of cases these men were wholly unfit to administer the affairs of the municipality and as a result there was graft and waste for which the taxpayer paid dearly. Hundreds of municipalities have now discarded that system and have erected in its stead a commission form of government under which the entire affairs of the city are administered by a board of three to twelve men, elected at large according to their ability and experience. In the majority of cases this system of government has given the utmost satisfaction.

There is no absolute certainty that the county would receive the same benefits from a commission form of government as the city, but it is believed that it would. Anyway there will be no compulsion about the matter so far as the legislature is concerned. It is not proposed to force commission government upon the counties. It is merely proposed to authorize

them to adopt it by referendum vote if they desire. The matter should have the careful study of all rural folk who seek relief from inefficient government and burdensome taxation.

#### Salary Amendment Defeated.

THESE is much sorrowing over at the State capitol these days. The boys are weeping over the remains of the salary amendment which was pretty badly mangled in the last election. The three state officials hit hardest by the failure of this amendment to receive the required number of votes are the Auditor General, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer.

Auditor General Fuller has served the state of Michigan for many years at the niggardly salary of \$2,500 a year. The same abilities which he gives to the state of Michigan expended along some other line would no doubt bring him triple the financial rewards he receives from the state. The Auditor General is the watch-dog of the state treasury. It is he who keeps an eye on the appropriations and warns the state legislature when in its occasional orgy of spending it bids fair to exceed the limits. With the eye of an eagle he delves into the estimates submitted by the various institutions and does not hesitate for a minute to condemn the items which he thinks might be omitted or abbreviated. Auditor General Fuller is entitled to receive larger pay from the state of Michigan. Perhaps the services of the State Treasurer and Secretary of State entitle those worthies to slightly higher compensation than they are now receiving.

Be that as it may, none of the state officials will receive or deserve to receive higher pay so long as they resort to subterfuge and deception to wrest it from the voters. Instead of coming out openly to the voters and telling them in plain English just how much of a salary increase they thought they were entitled to, they cunningly contrived an amendment to take the power of fixing state salaries out of the hands of the people and delegate it to the hands of the legislature. Not one in a thousand voters would have understood the true meaning of the salary amendment had it not been explained to them. The legislature tried the same game a year ago when it submitted the amendment to increase the salary of circuit judges.

The people are not penurious. They believe that public officials should be adequately compensated for their services. At the same time they do not intend to make the public job carry so high a salary that it will become a political plum. We believe the people of Michigan are sufficiently intelligent and fair-minded to understand the necessity for increased pay in certain state positions, but they properly resent any attempt to pull the wool over their eyes. They are perfectly capable of determining the size of the salary to be paid state officials, and they don't care to have the job delegated to the legislature. Whoever was responsible for the wording of the salary amendment is responsible for its defeat.

#### Capital And Labor.

PUBLIC opinion has not been kind to labor. Organized labor is partially to blame for this, but not wholly. During the war certain branches of organized labor were inclined to be pretty nasty about some things, and the public resented it. But in the main, labor has not been any too well treated, and labor knows it. Labor has brains and intelligence, facts which some employers deny or overlook. Labor's intelligence told labor during the war that Opportunity was knocking at its door, and if labor did not seize that Opportunity to secure an insurance against the future, it would be forced to return to its old position of humility and helplessness when there should again be more men than jobs.

Whatever revulsion of feeling we may have experienced toward the man who toils because of unwarranted strikes and impossible demands instigated by professional labor unionists, we must now look upon labor in a more charitable light and consider the unfortunate position in which it is placed as a result of business depression. During its most powerful

days labor never held such a whip-hand over the employer as the employer now holds over labor. Labor is absolutely at the mercy of the employer. Hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment. When there is no work to be had, no food for the larder and no coal for the hearth, men do not quibble over wages or working conditions. They take what is offered them. The employer is now in a position to pay labor almost any wage he sees fit and labor can only submit. Some employers are already taking advantage of labor's position by reducing wages without regard to the cost of living. Let it be said to the credit of the great majority of employers that they are taking a very sane and charitable view of the situation and show no inclination to arbitrarily reduce wages unless a lower cost of living should clearly warrant it. This attitude will pay in the long run. To take advantage of labor now when labor is in no position to protect itself would be to sow the seed for future trouble.

There have been no reduction of wages in the shop of the Business Farmer. There will probably not be any. The men and women who perform the clerical and mechanical work necessary in the publishing of this paper are partners in the business. They are entitled to a fair wage and a share of the profits which they help to create. They are entitled to live comfortably, enjoy life and to save against a rainy day. It is our aim to help them do that. If the cost of living comes down we shall consider that to be their advantage and not ours. This policy pursued everywhere would make for better feelings between employer and employed and spare the public from the annoyance and costliness of the periodical clashes between capital and labor.

Julius H. Barnes, former director-general of the United States Grain Corporation, is acting in the role of an apologist for the gamblers in food products. Why should we expect anything else from the man who was mainly responsible for permitting the resumption of option trading in wheat during the re-adjustment period. It is rumored that Mr. Barnes is to head a 60 million dollar corporation for the exportation of grain to foreign countries.

The sugar manufacturers haven't yet decided what they will pay the farmers for their beets next year. As soon as they do they will let the farmers know.

## THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL

### THE DISAPPEARING FARMER

TEN YEARS ago the cities of the United States had nearly seven million fewer people than the country. Today the inhabitants of the cities outnumber the country people by four million. This is one of the danger signals chalked up on the census boards by the federal Bureau on urban and rural population. Prof. Hobson of Columbia University makes this drift to the cities an even sterner contemplation with his demonstration that 100 years ago 87 per cent of all Americans lived directly off the soil, whereas today less than 33 per cent are engaged in agriculture. No matter how great, how rich, how mighty America's cities become, life cannot be sustained without food, and food cannot be raised on asphalt pavements of factory floors. The bone and sinew of America is on the farm; and the drift of Americans away from the farm is as serious a matter as would be the drying up of any other well springs upon which communal life depends. Such a problem cannot be met by homilies or proclamations. It can only be met by making agriculture relatively as profitable as other industry, and by providing country areas relatively with as many advantages as cities have. "What the farmers need," observes *The New York Herald*, "is not more land but more men; they will get them when the working hours, pay and conveniences of the farm overbalance urban attractions." Not only do the farmers need "more men," they also need greater business facilities. When their spokesmen appeal to Washington, as they did this week, for federal assistance in "obtaining loans" necessary to their functioning, their appeal discloses that despite all the new agencies for fiscal expansion in time of stress, the needs of agriculture are not yet met. The thing for us all to get into our heads is that the farmer's problem today is not the farmer's problem alone. It is the cities' problem as well. The thing for us to realize—warned, once more, as we are by census figures—is that self-interest calls upon urban populations to join in making possible any legitimate advantages with which the American Farm and the American Farmer can be provided.—*Grand Rapids Herald*.

### School Days.

THE MOUNT Clemens high school is just across the street from my office. Frequently I stand for a moment at my window watching the boys at their games or listening to the strains of Annie Laurie or some of the good old school songs which flit across the way from the open windows of the high school. On such occasions my thoughts are carried away on the wings of memory to the days when I was a carefree, freckled-faced, snub-nosed lad, with patches on my pants, and sang the good old songs with a nasal twang that robbed the music of whatever harmony it might possess.

A few days ago the superintendent invited me to come over and give a talk to the high school students. I went, but believe me it was some job. One minute I was talking to the scholars, the next I was back in the dear old school room of my high school days listening to some worthy citizen of the town expound the lessons of life and secretly hoping that he would soon bring his remarks to an end. I wondered how many of the boys and girls I was talking to were wishing the same thing. As I talked a lot of little details of my own school days kept bobbing up in mind and I told the young folks about them. Remember the first pair of long trousers you wore? Remember how everybody you met that first day glued their eyes upon them and refused to look at anything else? And, oh, what an awful moment it was when you entered the school room that first day. To make a bad matter worse the first day I wore long trousers to school a mischievous young lady in my class observing me intently when I sat down as the last bell ceased its clanging, exclaimed aloud so that all might hear, "Oh, he forgot to pull up his knees." Yep, I blushed clear around back of my ears. Ah, yes, those were the happy days.

On the face if incomplete returns it appears that all five amendments submitted at the last election have been defeated. A large percentage of the "no" votes cast against such worthy measures as the "excess condemnation" amendment and the "absent voters" amendment may be traced to those who went to the polls for no other reason than to vote against the school amendment, and in order to play safe voted "no" on all the amendments. Another reason why amendments that should have been adopted were defeated was because few voters had the chance prior to election day to study the amendments, and had neither time nor patience in the voting booth to discover their import. As a general thing voters who do not understand an amendment vote "no." It is the duty of the Secretary of State to make clear to the voters the purposes of amendments proposed to the Constitution. But the amendments as submitted are usually about as clear as mud. If the present Secretary of State does not have a sufficient grasp of the English language to explain proposed amendments so that the average voter can understand what he is voting for, the legislature would better give him explicit directions to follow.

We know of no reason why the women of Saginaw should object to the "beer and sauerkraut" inducement held out to men to enlist in the army of occupation. For a long time we have been wondering what to do with that troublesome minority whose only joy in life is to eat, drink and be merry and who persistently violate our prohibition laws to indulge their appetites. The beer enlistment poster suggests a solution to the problem. Conscript them for service overseas. The sooner we are rid of them the better.

For a long time past we have been at a loss to understand the real purpose of that very august and dignified body, The Institute of American Meat Packers. It must cost a large amount of money to finance an organization which is supposed to deal with so many difficult and delicate situations. Some light has been upon the problem recently, by the announcement that one of the leading members of the Institute, after pleading guilty to the systematic adulteration of grain, over a period of years, was let off with a paltry one-thousand dollar fine.

If a group of clothing manufacturers withhold their goods from a declining market, that's good business. If a group of farmers withhold their crops from a declining market, that's a strike.

Twenty-four boards of supervisors have asked for the abolishment of the state constabulary. What have the constabulary's press agents to say about this?

We nominate that fellow Spracklin for federal prohibition commissioner.

# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women

### WHY I AM THANKFUL THIS YEAR

By Emma Gary Wallace

IT IS SO customary for us to review our causes for Thanksgiving in a purely perfunctory way, that we are apt to grow somewhat calloused as the years pass, and to feel much as the old lady did when she prayed on Thanksgiving Day.

"I am thankful, Lord, for all the things I have been thankful for other years. There's no use taking your time or mine to repeat them. You know what they are as well as I do. Amen."

True thankfulness does not get rid of the obligation of expression quite so easily. It rejoices in the evidence of watchful care and the working out of the Divine Plan. It is a deep, soul-satisfying emotion which lifts us out of ourselves and makes us desire earnestly to be more worthy of our blessings.

All of which brings me to some of the reasons why I am thankful this year. I might say in the beginning, that during the twelve months which are past, the finger of deep sorrow has come nigh and touched me. And yet I am thankful for the faith which enables me to see and to know that time is fleeting and that the griefs of this life are not necessarily, as I once mistakenly thought, a punishment for what has gone before, nearly so often as a preparation for what is yet to come. We do not grieve because examination day has arrived and severe tests are put to us, because we know that if we meet the test, it will entitle us to advancement, to something which we have anticipated as possessing or enjoying.

I am thankful that the terrible war is over and the nations have set up earnestly those reconstruction tasks which will make peaceful homes and happy childhoods and abundance, available once more.

I am thankful too that time is passing so that those who have suffered deeply because of it, are beginning to feel the mellowing of it all, and to look up and beyond the first keenness of the anguish which it brought.

I am thankful that the solving of the many acute problems facing the world today, is in wiser and more experienced hands than mine, and that all I have to do is to do that part of the world's work which faces me with such efficiency and thoroughness and earnestness as I may command.

I am thankful for the increasing findings of science, and for the possibilities which these are opening up for greater human service. I am thankful for the long hours of study and persistence in the face of discouragement, and the unusual ability brought to bear by scientific workers upon the secrets of Nature. How much we owe these good friends often without realizing it, when we send a cable or pick up a telephone, or step into a swiftly moving vehicle. Or again, when we call a physician or read of a terrible plague which has visited some far land but spared us—because of our scientists.

I am thankful for sunshine and fresh air and material gifts and the printing press and education opportunities which make life happy and rich and full. To whom much is given, surely it is right that of them much shall be required.

I am thankful for stable government—one in which there is enough of agitation and ceaseless surging of desire and achievement to prevent stagnation. Yes, I am thankful for the ideals of democracy and the foundations of our Republic which our forefathers laid at such cost of personal sacrifice. I am thankful for the opportunity to uphold these standards and to carry for-

### Give Thanks

For all that God, in mercy, sends,  
For health and children, home  
and friends;

For comfort in the time of need,  
For every kindly word and deed,  
For happy thoughts and holy talk,  
For guidance in our daily walk—  
For everything give thanks!

For beauty in this world of ours,  
For verdant grass and lovely  
flowers,

For song of birds, for hum of bees,  
For the refreshing summer breeze

For hill and plain, for stream and  
wood,

For the great ocean's mighty  
flood—  
In everything give thanks!

For the sweet sleep which comes  
at night,

For the returning morning's  
light,

For the bright sun that shines on  
high,

For the stars glittering in the sky  
For these, and everything we see,  
O Lord, our hearts we lift to Thee  
For everything give thanks!

ward their blessings for the coming generations.

I am thankful for a Christian land and the great stirring of the public consciousness which voices itself everywhere in the thought and words, "How can I serve my fellows? How can I save the babies? How can I make conditions safe for youth? How can I prevent misguided older people from doing themselves and others harm? How can I make the present count for a stronger and finer citizenship in the future?"

I am thankful for the new world conception of motherhood—the consciousness that it is not our own children alone for whom we must care, but all the children of the race.

I am thankful for time. Some people say that Time is Opportunity; and others have declared that Time is Money. It is only Opportunity and it is only Money and it is only Privilege if we make it so.

I am thankful for the vision and the desire and the determination to make Time Count!

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE "NEW FARMER'S WIFE"

I HAVE found that method or system helps a great deal, while there are times when one can not carry out the program to the letter yet it helps in the long run.

When you rise, throw the bed open to air, and comb your hair. I know a great many women who never comb their hair until the morning work is done, and some, it is sad to say, let it go all day. Then dress and you are ready for the day and feel ready for anything, even an early caller.

As soon as breakfast is over stack the dishes and put the food away and tidy the table. Then sweep the floor, make the beds and tidy the sitting room. Then you can wash your dishes and wash the stove and your kitchen as well as the rest of the house is in order. A way I have to help in dish washing is to have a piece of old blanket (say a quarter) fold it and lay on the table at the back, then have your pan of hot suds to wash dishes and a pan of hot clear water to rinse them and

then turn them on the blanket, standing the plates as straight up as possible so all the water can drain off. Of course you will have to wipe the silver and glass ware. Then spread a clean cloth over the rest and leave them until you are all done with the tins and pans or iron ware. Or if you are very busy just let them alone till wanted for the next meal and they will be dry and shine as much as the polished. One can wash a large tableful in short order in this way and it saves the dish towels.

Another thing that I find helps me is to buy the bleached toweling and make tray cloths as long as needed for one side of the table. They can be pinned on and save the table cloth a great deal. Then if anything gets spilled you can change the tray cloth and its all right and tidy again and they are easier to launder than so many table cloths. If there are children, a piece of white oil cloth pinked around the edge saves a lot of spots from the table cloth as well as a lot of work. If one is handy with a paint brush they can make their oil tray cloths pretty, but the plain white always looks better to me than a soiled table cloth and they keep the cloth clean where the men sit if their work is very dirty as is often the case on the farm.

### A Quick Cake

One egg beaten, add and beat in one cup (scant) of sugar, 1 cup cream, (either sweet or sour; if sweet use 2 teaspoons of baking powder in the flour, if sour use 1 scant teaspoon of soda in a little hot water), 2 cups flour, flavor to taste, teaspoonful salt. By adding 1-2 cup of molasses and 1 more egg, also spices, it makes fine ginger bread. Raisins may be added. Drop cookies held out when one is busy.

If this sounds good to use, will send recipes for some other things, like corn bread and others that helped me. Yours for useful thoughts.—Mrs. L. D., Lake Odessa, Mich.

### HAND VACUUM CLEANER

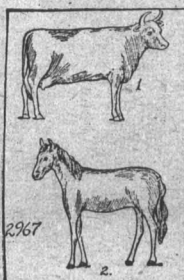
IN REPLY to Mrs. H. C., Ox Bow, Lake, I wish to say, I have a hand vacuum sweeper called Sweeper Vac, made by the Pneuvac Sweeper Co., Boston, Mass., which gives splendid service. There is an air tight bag which collects the dust and a carpet sweeper which gathers any of the coarse dirt that any carpet sweeper gathers. Ten years ago this Sweeper cost \$15.00 but I dare say it might be bought for less than that price today. It weighs 12 pounds.

### Apple Butter Recipe

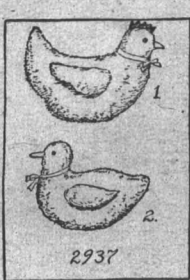
I was glad to see the recipe for candied citron and wish to say to those who make apple butter the old tedious method that I have a way I like much better. I run my sweet apples thru the meat grinder after peeling and coring, and put them over in two large granite kettles to cook in sweet cider enough to cover. Then with my pudding stick I stir every few minutes as they boil and they soon get soft and smooth as apple butter should be. In another kettle or boiler I put the extra amount of sweet cider and boil until thick, then when the apples are cooked enough—about three hours—I put the two together and in a very short time have as nice apple butter as I used to make—"like mother's"—and without that all day's stirring.

Some of it I sweeten and add cinnamon as some of our family like it best. Our family all enjoy the M. B. F. and all its different departments. Am afraid if we women were given too much space we would run or crowd out some of the things of the other departments, so will close wishing all success to M. B. F.—Mrs. A. I., Bellevue, Mich.

### Made Gifts for the Children



2967. A set of Toy Animals. Cut in 1 size. The Cow requires 5/8 yard of 27-inch material and the Horse, 7-8 yard of 36-inch material. Price 10 cents.



2937. Set of Toys. Cut in one size. It will require 5-8 yard of 24-inch material for either toy. Price 10 cents.



2970. A Set of Pleasing Toys for the Children. Cut in 1 size. Either style requires 3-4 yard of 27-inch material. Price 10 cents.



2300. An attractive Set of Toy Animals. The patterns are cut in one size only. It will require 1-2 yard of flannel for the sheep, 3-4 yard for the dog, and 3-8 yard for the pig. Price, 10 cents.



3061. Doll's Set. Cut in 5 sizes. For dolls, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in height. Size 18 will require 5-8 yard of 36-inch material for the dress, 5-8 yard of 40-inch material for the cape, and 1-2 yard of 20-inch material for the bonnet. Price 10 cents.



2273. A Dainty Set for Dolly. The pattern includes all styles illustrated. Is cut in 6 sizes. For dolls, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches in length. The dress requires 1-4 yard of 27-inch material, the petticoat 1-2 yard, and the combination 5-8 yard for an 18-inch doll. Price, 10 cents.



2275. A New Dress and Hat for Miss Dolly. Cut in 6 sizes. For dolls 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 inches in length. Size 24 will require 1-2 yard of 27-inch material for the dress, and 5-8 yard for the hat. Price 10 cents.



1902. Doll's Long Clothes Set. Cut in 3 sizes. For dolls, 16, 18, and 20 inches in length. It will require 2 1-8 yards of 27-inch material for the dress, 1 7-8 yard of 24-inch material for the wrapper and 2 1-8 yards of 24-inch material for the coat, for an 18 inch doll. Price 10c.

### MORE HINTS AND A GOOD PIE CRUST RECIPE

**T**WENTY years ago another little girl started to be a farmer's wife. Although brought up on a farm I had not gained much experience for my energetic little mother could do all there was to do in a family of three and was satisfied if I played my organ and did sewing, crocheting, etc., with an occasional spurt of house work. But like all other girls I was certain I could keep house for the one "best man" and started out. Now my courage would not allow me to try any business with so little preparation. Of course, I could cook and bake so his digestion was not spoiled. Then the baby came and was another experiment. But she grew up, as also have the other five, at least the littlest is ten months old and healthy with five teeth.

And all this time my experience has increased as well as my weight.

One of my favorite time savers is to fold my washing as I take it from the line in the same creases as it will be folded when ironed. Then I do not iron lots of garments, sheets, dish towels, baby's napkins and in summer, towels, pillow cases and most of the underwear is aired and folded for we like lots of clean things and like the smell of the fresh sunned clothes.

Another thing I have learned lately, from a raisin box recipe is to make pie crust with hot water instead of cold. I never could make good crusts before.

Dissolve the lard in the same amount of hot water as you would cold and stir in flour and salt. No pinching in is necessary and at this time of year, crust made this way and put in an earthen bowl, greased with lard and covered will keep three or four days and be sweet. This is a saving of time to me for I often want to make pies quickly.

The other night I was invited to supper at my sister-in-law's house. Among other good things were beans baked with onions. Now possibly everyone else has eaten them cooked this way but if not, try it.

I read the letters on "Thresher's Dinners" and "Uncultured Husbands" with interest. I do not think there are as many uncultured folks now-a-days as in the past, for nearly every American has a small amount of education and that helps to broaden people. Also a good lodge where men meet helps, especially for farmers, whom, we all know, have the most humdrum lives unless they make great efforts to lighten them. Of course with the telephones and daily papers we are not cut off entirely from the outside world.

"Making work easier on the farm" is a subject ever dear to the house-keeper's heart and it seems to me, has been neglected more in the home than it has out of doors. Very few men try to do their work without proper machinery, either owned or borrowed, while very few women even have bread mixers. My bread maker is another labor saver which I shall never try to do without.

And now hoping that this will encourage some better house-keeper to letter writing, even if it does not help the little lady from St. Charles, I will sign myself.—*C.G., Clinton Co.*

### GRANDMA CAPS

**I** HAVE an old question or request to place before the readers of our department. Where can a person get help to fashion the little Grandma caps which we see nothing of now-a-days, but which I have heard several grandma's wish for?

The changeable weather causes them to catch cold, where if they had a lace cap, it would be sufficient protection to do away with colds to a great extent. I would like the name of material used, amount of ribbon and perhaps a few violets, also the amount of lace. Are there any books to be purchased to help one in fashioning bows, rosettes and making flowers of silk or velvet? I think we need more than one page of your farm paper. I know by the reading that there is more good ideas where women have so many different kinds of work which they are interested in, as the amount of thought that is required to meet our problems

always brings some new ways or at least different ways. No two homes are exactly alike, as no two families dress alike, eat alike or can work alike. How many years ago was a salad treated with any respect? One "man folk" said he would like to know how long these salads had to be cooked after they were made. But now salads are made in hundreds of ways, but I know, if it had not been for our good papers, some of us would not have known so many ways to utilize the left overs, thereby giving us the saving idea. Where we save in one way, we can see a way or an idea forms itself that we can have something to please one of our children perhaps—an idea—something they see with the mind's eye.—*L. S., Pierson, Mich.*

### Household Helps

#### DYEING WOOL AND SILK CREPE

I have a tan dress of wool and small part silk crepe that I would like to make into a waist or two for winter. Which of the new shades would be suitable for a fair complexion, hair medium brown? Where can I get the dye?—*Mrs. P. D., Brown City, Michigan.*

Diamond Dyes are by far the most reliable. Get the kind purpose for wool and silk.

If you have a fair complexion and medium brown hair the best color would be the rich, dark brown so favored this fall. And a tan would take brown better than most any other color excepting black. Then if you will use a tiny bit of cream lace for a V neck yoke, or a cream lace collar—or a tiny touch of embroidery in gold can be most effectively used. I am sure you will be pleased with the effect. Brown is very good this fall.

Of course what you expect to wear it with would have a great deal to do with the color chosen—if you have a brown skirt or can buy one to wear with it, you will have a complete and stylish costume, while if you only have a black skirt and do not wish to purchase a new one, I would certainly not advise wearing a brown waist with a black skirt, but in that case would color the material black, using as a trim for that color a very little of the burnt orange—too much color is worse than none however.

#### INSECT ON FERNS

Will some one please tell me what to do with a Boston Fern that has lice on it or something of the sort? The leaves seem to get sticky and little brown hard scales settle on them. The fern is growing good but the leaves wilt and drop off.—*Mrs. F. T. P. Coral, Mich.*

The insect infesting your fern is without doubt (the soft brown scale) *Lecanium hemisphericum*. They can best be controlled by washing the plant in luke warm soap suds to which has been added nicotine. While this nicotine is not absolutely essential still it does a great deal to the efficiency of the application. After thoroughly washing the plant in this way it should be rinsed off in a stream of cool, clear water. The fronds which are most heavily infested should be removed from the plant.—*Eugenia McDaniel, Research Assistant in Entomology, M. A. C.*

#### THE AMAZING OUTCOME OF A SORE FINGER

**H**AD IT NOT been for a sore finger the famous Liberty Loan drives which produced the sinews that had so much to do with winning the big war might not have been possible.

Wearing a Liberty Loan button

identified the purchaser of a bond; conversely, not wearing one "showed up" the slacker who had not bought his bond.

Unquestionably the buttons had much to do with the success of the drives, but what had a sore finger to do with either bonds or buttons?

Just this: the buttons are made of the same base material as collodion. Collodion is "liquid cuticle." The printer cut his finger. Going for his bottle of collodion he found it has tipped over and the contents running out had hardened on the shelf.

This started the printer to experimenting. Pyroxylin was the result, and Liberty Loan buttons are made of Pyroxylin Plastic.

So are the Campaign Buttons. And buttons are by no means the only useful articles of commerce resulting from the printer's sore finger. Thousands of things, familiar to us all, are made of pyroxylin; things we never associate with sore fingers; nor, for that matter with cotton, which is the base material from which pyroxylin is made.

Among these articles are combs, "ivory" brush and mirror backs and numerous toilet accessories, umbrella handles, dice, collars, automobile windows, clock and photo frames, advertising and toy novelties and many other useful and ornamental things one never thinks of in connection with sore fingers.

#### EPSOM SALTS TAKE OUT IODINE

Iodine spots may be removed from linen without damaging the fabric, with Epsom salts. Dissolve 1 tablespoon of salts in 2 tablespoons of hot water, and when cool, pour over the spot. Let it remain until the stain can be washed out in clear water. Then wash the article in soap and water, and dry in the sun.



THE SIGN OF QUALITY

## Let Us Be Thankful

Even as the Puritans offered thanks for bountiful crops and prosperity so should we be thankful for wheat—the soil's greatest gift to mankind.

And so should we be thankful for

# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the  
**ROWENA**  
trade-mark  
on the sack

because LILY WHITE is scientifically milled from the finest hard and soft wheats grown in America. Every process that enters into the manufacture of LILY WHITE is the result of years of experience, extraordinary skill and unflagging desire to produce the best.

LILY WHITE is milled to a state of uniform granulation that is perfection. Only the nutritious wheat kernels are used. It is positively supreme in color, texture, volume and wholesomeness, and is guaranteed to be the best flour you ever used.

### The Thanksgiving Feast

Bread, biscuits and rolls made from LILY WHITE are light and tender; blessed with remarkable flavor, enticingly appetizing and wholly digestible. Don't forget bread at the Thanksgiving Dinner. It is the one great item of food for which all should ever be thankful.

Good baking results are assured with LILY WHITE. It has been a favorite for three generations with women who take pride in their baking. One sack of LILY WHITE will convince you of its many superior qualities, and you will be surprised at the ease with which you can produce really wonderful baking results.

**VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.**

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers For Sixty Years"

# The Children's Hour

## November

November frost is in the air  
The harvest hay is mown;  
And in the fields lay ripened grain  
Where seeds last spring were sown.  
The leaves have turned to brown and gold  
And many trees are bare;  
The birds have flown to warmer climes

Where sunshine floods the air,  
And all without is bleak and drear  
The grass is seared and brown;  
And all the ground is littered with  
Dead leaves that have blown down.  
But in the home the fires glow  
And near its cheerful blaze  
The children plan for winter's sports,  
And dream of summer's plays.  
And to each mind there come the thought  
Of all the things that bless  
Our lives, and there is offered up  
A prayer of thankfulness.

FIVE MORE days, and then—Thanksgiving. And what a lot we have to be thankful for. Some of us may think, "I haven't anything to be thankful for," but we all have something that we can feel glad over. Those of us which can run and jump and read can be thankful that we are not crippled like many boys and girls are. If we have our papas and mamas with us we can thank God on this day of thanksgiving for that. Even if you are crippled or have no mother or father there are many things when you stop to think that help to make this world a pleasant place to live in. One little boy wrote me his mother was dead. He says he has lived at many places since she went to heaven and now he is living on a farm. The people he lives with are good to him and he calls them papa and mama. If this boy was asked what he had to be thankful for I think he would answer, "I am thankful for having a good home and that the people are kind to me." I am printing his letter on our page this week and I wish some of my nephews and nieces would write him a letter. Will you do this to please me? I feel sure you will make him happy if you do.

I suppose you are planning on going some place or having a lot of company at your home and eating so many good things Thanksgiving Day that you will be sick the next day. I know I used to do that when I was small and lived on the farm. What are your mama and papa planning on having that day, turkey, duck, chicken or rabbit? Uncle Ned's folks are going to have chicken. We all like that best. I wish we could all have a big dinner together on Thanksgiving. Wouldn't it take a great, great big table if we all sat down at once? And what lots and lots of good things it would take to feed us.

After you have eaten your dinner sit down and try and think of the things you have to be thankful for. At least be as thankful as the little boy who ate so much that he had the stomach ache. When asked what he was thankful for he said, "I am glad I haven't as many stomachs as a cow because my one aches hard enough." I hope you all have a good time.—  
**UNCLE NED.**

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Webster Hastings. I like my school and teacher. It is raining today and I was reading the M. B. F. and got so interested in the letters that other children wrote that I thought I would write. I think that all children ought to write to interest those that do not write and make them anxious to write too. I live on an 80 acre farm. My mother died with appendicitis when I was 5 years old and left 5 of us children, two boys and three girls. My brother died three years ago in a navy hospital at New York. One sister is married and has a little girl a year old. One sister lives at Chimax, Mich., and the other lives at Doster, Mich. I

## What Does College Mean?

By Neale S. Carey (Francis W. Parker School)

ARE YOU planning to go to college? If so, what are you going for? What do you want to get out of it? What is attracting you there?

Maybe you're interested in the Sporting Page of the newspaper. So you ought to be. It is a poor sort of boy or girl who has no interest in athletics and in the great national games and sports of his or her country.

Perhaps you're thinking that the best paid positions are more easily secured by the well-trained man or woman. That is true. As a general rule, you'll find that the richest members of any community contain a high proportion of college folk.

Or, it may be, you're a 'grind' and like learning for its own sake. That's good, too. Nothing, not even money, can give the amount of satisfaction in life that comes from being well posted on many subjects, and in being interested in all.

At the same time, neither Sports Dollars, nor Scholarship are the reasons for going to college. They are

all incidental. The real value of college lies in the fact that it opens life in the best way. It turns a boy into a man and a girl into a woman by its personal contacts on the athletic field, in the class room and by friendships, and it gives a fair chance to find out where your chief interest lies, and in what line of work you are likely to do best. It teaches how to meet people, how to adjust yourself to new surroundings, what competition means, how to accept an honest defeat without whimpering and a honest victory without boasting.

Of course what you get out of college will depend on what you try to get. If Sports, Dollars, or Book Learning is all you want, that is all you'll find. But it doesn't follow that being able to do the 100-yd. dash under ten seconds, or being able to scheme a little slicker than the other fellow, or knowing Sanscrit roots, is going to make a full and worthy citizenship. College is to teach Manliness and Womanliness in the biggest sense.



have lived at many places since my mother died and now live on a farm. The folks where I stay are good to me and I like them very much. When I came here 3 years ago they told me that they did not care if I called them papa and mama so I do. I have a hundred dollars in the Delton State Bank. For pets I have a coolie dog, a yellow and white kitten and 17 rabbits. We have 100 chickens, 3 horses, 3 cows, a little calf a week old, and 6 young cattle.—Leslie R. Whittemore, Delton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer's daughter. I go to the Miller school and am in the sixth grade. I have three sisters and three brothers. We have a 60 acre farm. I go to school every day. We have six cows and two horses. My teacher's name is Minnie Rinehart. There is 44 scholars in our school.—Mary Pilska, Pinconning, Mich., R. 3.

My Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old. I have one sister 7 years old and she is in the 2nd grade at school. For pets we have a little white kitten and his name is Snowball. We have some little bantams too. We take the M. B. F.

and I like to read "The Children's Hour" page. I did not attend any fair this year but enjoy reading the letters of the girls and boys that did attend.—Your friend, Marian E. Ellison, Belding, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am nine years old. I am in the sixth grade. My birthday is the 28th of November. My papa and mama have 2 work horses and one little colt. Her name is Jessie. I like her very much. I have two brothers and two sisters. Their names are Clarence, age 3, Walter, age 1, Mary, age 17, and Nellie, age 15. For pets I have two chickens, three cats, a dog and a pig.—Pearl Robinson Barton City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Harris. We own a farm of two hundred and fifty acres of land. We have seven cows, eight young cattle, about one hundred sheep and seven hogs. For pets I have a dog, two rabbits, two cats and a lamb. When I pass the eighth grade I am going on to high school.—Rose Thayer, Perry, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am in the fourth grade at school this year and we have five lessons every day. They are arithmetic, reading, geography, spelling and language. My teacher's name is Miss Jeffry. I have one sister and two brothers. We have about 40 rabbits, two horses, four pigs, five cats, and one dog.—Adeline Zylman, Vicksburg, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am ten years old. My birthday is on December 13th. I am in the fifth grade at school. I have one mile and a half to walk. I love my school and my teacher. I also like house work and do quite a bit of it. I have 5 brothers and 3 sisters. Goodbye.—Pamina Weber, Freeland, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3, Box No. 62.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old. I am in the seventh grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Minnie Rinehart. She is a very good teacher. I go to the Miller school. I live on a farm of 100 acres. We have six cows and four horses. For pets I have three rabbits.—Miss Beatrice Meyette, Pinconning, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 11 years old and in the 4th grade at school. I see you wanted the boys to write so I thought I would do so. Did any of the boys and girls raise any chickens this summer? I set three hens and raised 19 chickens. I raised a big patch of potatoes this summer, too.—Dick Hewlett, Alanson, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wonder if you allow children of my size and age to share in this department? Perhaps I am old in years, being nineteen, but I am young at heart as I feel no older than when I was ten, only in that I feel more experienced. There being a department for "grown-ups" and children but none for we "in-betweens." We have to sit back and look on or else take part in one or the other, if we are allowed to. Maybe you'll say that I belong in the other department, if any, but I find the children's letters interesting and thought I'd like to write to them. There's a bumper crop of nuts here this year. We have five bushels of butternuts gathered and about the same of shucked walnuts, and some hickory nuts, but they are not so plentiful as the two kinds first mentioned. We live on a rented farm. There are fourteen head of cattle, four of horses and seven of hogs here. We also have a very pretty kitten and my young-brother, who is eighteen, has a couple of bunnies. I have two brothers and a sister who are married and have children and two brothers and a little sister at home. She is six next month and lots younger than any of the rest who are living. I went to the state fair this fall and if Uncle Ned admits me to the circle perhaps I'll write and tell you about my trip, sometime. Good-bye for now. Best wishes to all.—Frances Monroe, Hudson, Mich.

You are rather old, Francis, to write to this department, but what you say is true. We haven't any department for the "in-betweens." I talked with the editor and he said we didn't have the space now but when we published a larger paper he would be glad to have such a department. So you see how it is. Until that time you may send a letter to "The Children's Hour" once in a while if you wish, but no one over 16 years of age can compete for prizes.

### Our Puzzle Corner

#### FRACTIONAL BIRDS

- 1
  - 2-5 of a musical instrument.
  - 1-5 of a month.
  - 3-4 of an herb.
  - 2-7 of an animal.
- 2
  - 3-4 of a city in Ireland.
  - 3-7 of one of the U. S. A.
  - 3-7 of to rummage.
  - 1-6 of a bird.
- 3
  - 4-4 of money.
  - 2-5 of a point of the compass.
  - 3-7 of admonition.
  - 1-8 of a city in Japan.

#### DIAMOND

- My first is in pep.
- My second is to drink slowly.
- My third is a green vegetable.
- My fourth is one who celebrated the first Thanksgiving.
- My fifth is a term used in the study of grammar.
- My sixth is to stop living.
- My seventh is a consonant.

## TRANSPPOSITIONS

BY WALTER WELLMAN

THAT'S SOME OF MY BOY'S WORK ON THE OTHER SIDE

Bob took a ----- of thread  
one day,  
And then, with ----- and  
twists  
He rigged a ----- which sails,  
they say,  
On ----- through fogs and mists.

Mr. Pincus' son is always doing something bright which pleases Mr. Pincus very much. In this picture he has written a poem, leaving four words of five letters each blank. Each of the four words is composed of the five letters, differently arranged. What are they? Can you complete the verse?




## Modern Theraphy

avoids the over-use of drugs or alcohol, but depends much upon hygiene and nutrition.

## Scott's Emulsion

of super-refined medicinal cod-liver oil, is a helpful way to protect the body against weakness.



Scott & Bowne, B'omfield, N. J. 20-48

Take KI-MOIDS for Indigestion.

## 10 Cents

WORTH OF COMMON KEROSENE

or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 30 HOURS and will produce

## 300 CANDLE POWER

of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear out get out of order. Simple. Safe. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog showing lamps for every purpose; also special introductory offer and agency proposition. Write today.

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No Smoke  
No Small

## 2 FLANNEL SHIRTS \$3.69

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SEND NO MONEY

Two wonderful Susquehanna Broadcloth Flannel Shirts only \$3.69 Direct from factory. No middleman's profits. Would cost \$8 or more elsewhere. Perfectly tailored. Cut extra full. Comfortable fitting. Winter weight. Soft turn down collar. Two extra strong large pockets. Double stitched throughout. Thoroughly shrunk. For work or semi-dress. An amazing bargain. Send no money. Pay postman only \$3.69 plus postage after arrival. Then try them on. If not pleased, return at our expense; your money returned at once. Order by number FS435. State size. Specify gray or blue. Only two shirts to a customer on this special offer.

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Dept. FS435 Philadelphia, Pa.

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**WHITLOCK & SUMMERHAYS**  
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WANT TO SELL ANY LIVESTACK?

Try M. B. F.'s Breeder's Directory

### The Collection Box

(Continued from page 6)

don't suppose you could get it back for us, but if you will publish this it may prevent some other farmer from making the same mistake.—A. W. B., Charlevoix, Michigan.

Next! Let's hear from other readers who have been roped in by this concern.—Editor.

### SPECTACLE FIRM MAKES GOOD

I sent to a Chicago spectacle house for a pair of spectacles last February. They came all right but the bows were so stiff they hurt my ears. The company sent a notice with the spectacles stating that if I wanted better frames to return them with \$4.20. I returned them on February 27th, at the same time sending a money order for the \$4.20. The company sent me a card stating they had received my order but I have never received the glasses. I have written them several times and only received one reply from them, and at that time they stated that my glasses must have been lost in the mail and they would look the matter up.—Mrs. J. E. H., Monroe County.

It required two letters from us before this company replied. Then they informed us that in spite of the fact that their records failed to show that they had received any order from Mrs. J. E. H. they were writing her and enclosing their check. Our subscriber advised us nearly two weeks later that she had not received her money yet. We again got in touch with this company. Mrs. H. received her money on the 4th of October.

### DELAYED COOPS

EDITOR BUSINESS FARMER: Again referring to your letter of October 15, in reference to returning of poultry coops from Detroit:

Our Terminal agent has made a personal investigation of this complaint and advises that at only one terminal did he find there had been any trouble experienced in prompt return of poultry coops and it seems that this trouble was due to some misunderstanding of routing schedule. This matter has all been straightened out however, by Terminal agent Newark and no further trouble is expected at this point. At the other terminal in this city the coops have been handled promptly and without delay.

I feel safe in saying that you can advise your subscribers that every effort possible is being and will be made at Detroit to see that these empty coops are not delayed after they are turned over to us.—H. B. White, General Agent, American Railway Express Co.

### FIRM PAYS STORAGE CHARGES

I would like to have some assistance in straightening out a shipment of roofing paper I ordered from the Manufacturers Outlet Co. It was shipped March 27th to Pinconning. They were supposed to have notified me at Bentley. The bill of lading the Outlet Co. sent me had my Bentley address on but the bill of lading came to Pinconning with the goods, had no other address on only Pinconning. Now I happened to be in Pinconning about July 1st and called to see if my paper was there and it had been there about 30 days and had me charged with \$8 storage which I refused to pay. Now it is still there. I wrote to the company about it and they advised me to leave the shipment and place claim against the railroad company. Now then, the error was made by the Buffalo agent. I am not at fault in any way as I was not notified at all.—O. R., Bentley, Mich.

The above complaint was received the latter part of July, and we immediately wrote the Manufacturers Outlet Company asking them to pay the storage charges and have the goods released to our subscriber. The Company advised us that they were in no fault in the matter, having complied with our subscriber's shipping instructions, to which we replied that they had failed to notify him of shipment of goods. Noting their own error they returned that they would have the railway company cancel the charges on the grounds that the agent at Pinconning should have notified our subscriber at Bentley of the receipt of the goods. They failed, however, to convince the company that it should stand the charges, and so they wrote our subscriber offering to pay half the storage charges if he would pay the other half and the freight. This our subscriber properly refused to do, and we again wrote the company in his behalf asking that the storage charges be paid and the goods released to our subscriber. This was done, the company paying the Michigan Central \$24.16. Our subscriber paid the freight amounting to \$3.21 and got his goods, seven months after the order was placed.

**First:** It is sold at a moderate price. You save when you buy it.

**Second:** It has more than the ordinary leavening strength, therefore, you use less.

**Third:** There are no failures—it always makes the sweetest, most palatable of foods.

**Fourth:** It is used by millions of housewives—leading domestic science teachers and cooking experts.




## YOU SAVE

WHEN YOU BUY IT - WHEN YOU USE IT

## CALUMET BAKING POWDER

**Fifth:** It is the best Baking Powder that can be produced. Was given highest awards at World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago; Paris Exposition, Paris, France.

**Sixth:** It contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by the United States Food Authorities.

The finest quality Baking Powder—at the most economical cost. "The Biggest Bargain That Goes into the Kitchen Today."

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

Calumet Nut Cookie Recipe

— $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour, 1 level teaspoon Calumet Baking Powder,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup chopped nuts, 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Then mix in the regular way.



## KOW-KARE

70¢ and \$1.40 Sizes



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It pays to invest in cow health. The cost of a package of Kow-Kare, the great cow medicine, is measured in cents; the increased milk income from a healthy cow is reckoned in dollars.

Kow-Kare enjoys a quarter-century record of leadership in the prevention and successful treatment of all cow ailments due to weakened digestive or genital organs, such as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Lost Appetite, Scouring, Bunches and Abortion. The Kow-Kare treatment is inexpensive but produces prompt and visible results. One trial will convince you.

Buy Kow-Kare from feed dealers, general stores or druggists.

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LYNDONVILLE, VT.

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PRICE **\$4.90**



20,000 elegant wool army blankets purchased direct from U. S. surplus Division. Blankets that are real wool and will keep you warm for several years to come. The raw material alone is worth more than the price we ask.

Slightly used in local camps, but practically as good as new. Inspected, renovated, laundered and sterilized by Government authorities. Our price \$4.90.

Strictly new and just as received by the government from the manufacturers. Our price \$5.90. Regular value would probably be \$16.00. Either of the above blankets are extra large size. As a matter of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 to reach blanket order, balance on delivery. We will ship blankets by express unless otherwise instructed.

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20,000 paid genuine Russet shoes, slightly worn, but neatly repaired with genuine Oak leather Uppers guaranteed two years Dyed everlasting black when requested without additional cost. Worth \$12.00, wearing value. Our price, \$2.90.

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**Trench Shoe**

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As an evidence of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 for each pair of shoes ordered, stating style shoe desired. Balance on delivery.

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**Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY**

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Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

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Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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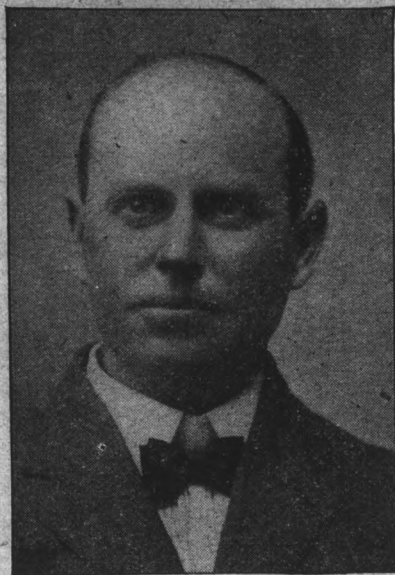
—IN—

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



# The Organized Farmer

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



**JOHN C. BUTLER**  
President Ionia County Farm Bureau.

## IONIA FARMERS ORGANIZE

By R. C. Carr  
Secretary and Manager of Ionia County Farm Bureau.

**M**OST of the people in Ionia County must have come from Missouri for they had to be shown pretty thoroughly before they would agree to put on the membership drive in their County for the Farm Bureau.

Ionia is one of the rich southern counties which has never had a County Agricultural Agent. The farmers here have contended that increased production without improvement in marketing conditions which would give the farmer protection, simply worked to the detriment of the farmer. Their theory was that if marketing conditions could be improved whereby the farmer would be sure of a reasonable return for his work and investment, that then they would be interested in more efficient methods of production.

This is the same cry well known by students of political economy, that the unorganized masses have been making ever since improved machinery and methods have speeded up civilization and made possible the present high standard of living.

The Ionia Farmers further said, that the farmer, being unorganized, up to the present decade, in a commercial way, has been the last class in the United States to have their standard of living raised. He had to keep up the system of working from early morning until after dark, while other classes have reduced their work day to six or eight hours, because, as his production increased through improved methods and machinery, the speculator made use of a small surplus and would force the price of farm products down when the farmer had to sell and force them up when the producer came to buy. The speculator also, in a very subtle way, managed to convey the impression to the consumer that of course the farmer was to blame and was rolling in wealth.

Therefore, the farmer in order to have some of the good things of life found it necessary to keep up the same old grind.

These things the farmers of Ionia saw, so when the State Farm Bureau, which is "organized for Business," was explained to them, they said, "at last we are going at the right end of the farm problem, let's get on board," and they did. The result is that Ionia County now has 1,600 members with over 2,000 in view when the canvass is completed.

Every township is organized with President, Vice-President, Secretary. County is organized with board of 34 delegates and executive committee of 8 live progressive farmers. Executive committee is as follows: John C. Butler, President, Lee P. Spaulding, Vice-President and Treasurer; Geo. B. Mathews, Lee Lamp-

kin, Nathan Greeno, Leon Carter, O. W. Stewart, Geo. Wooldridge. Representatives to State Farm Bureau, H. E. Powell, A. M. Welch and Wm. Toan. Harry L. Carr who has been with the State Farm Bureau in organization work for the last ten months has been employed as County Manager and Secretary. On October 22nd, the county board of delegates met at Ionia and formulated policies under which the farm bureau will be operated in this county.

Questionnaires have been sent to all members in the county asking them where they wished to have an incorporated community unit organized. These units will have a board of 8 directors, the first directors elected being also delegates to the county board of delegates, the proportion of one delegate to every fifty members, this will bind all the local units together through the county board of delegates. Monthly meetings of the county executive committee will be held to which all the managers of local units will be invited for council and advice.

Managers of local units will be required to submit trial balances to the county executive committee monthly. In this way we hope to standardize practices and promote efficiency. Besides local incorporated units we are also going to organize local branches of the county farm bureau. These branches will be simply for educational and social purposes and will be at points which are not trading centers. Local branches will be governed by an executive committee consisting of the Pres., Vice-Pres., Sec'y & Treasurer, elected annually and by the members.

Each local branch will be entitled to one delegate on the county board of delegates. When the county is fully organized into incorporated community units and local branches, the township system of units will probably be done away with.

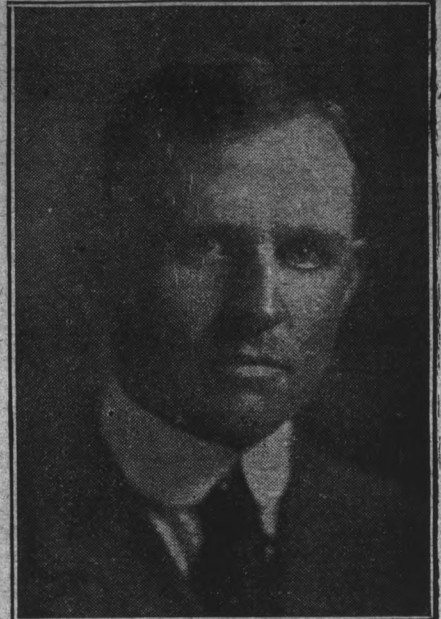
The farmers of Ionia County are sure that the Farm Bureau is on the right track and they intend to do all in their power to keep it so and are desirous of co-operating with any organizations which tend to improve living conditions.

They are watching with interest the effort of their brother farmers in the great wheat states to hold back their wheat in order to obtain a just price for it. Farmers here are incensed at the action of the speculators in calling this movement a strike and are also beginning to wonder at the action of some of the officers of the State and National Farm Bureau in not supporting this movement.

Do these officers realize that the Farm Bureau is organized for business and that here in Michigan we are doing with wool what the western farmer is trying to do with wheat, hold it out of the specula-



**R. C. POTTS**  
Vice-President Michigan State Farm Bureau and member Board of Managers, Elevator Exchange.



**THOS. B. BUELL**  
Manager Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange.

tor's hands, get it to the consumer more directly and obtain the cost of production and a reasonable profit for ourselves?

The next few months are to be the critical ones for the County, State and National Farm Bureau and many people are saying that the State Board of Delegates should be called together to better outline the policies under which the Farm Bureau should operate.

## HOW TO DESTROY YOUR ORGANIZATION

1. Don't come to the meetings.
2. But if you do come, come late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.
4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are do not attend the committee meetings.
7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell every one you meet how things should have been done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the association is run by a clique.

## ANNUAL MEETING FARMERS' CLUBS

The annual meeting of Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held in Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, Lansing, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 7th and 8th.

Every effort is being put forth by the executive board to make this a most helpful and instructive meeting and every club and all persons interested are invited to reserve these days and attend this meeting.

## CANADIAN MARKETING PLAN

The movement on the part of the farmers of western Canada to hold their wheat awaiting better prices and the formation of a co-operative selling agency has assumed practical form after a two days' conference held at Winnipeg, Man. Plans were completed for the co-operative marketing of wheat by the united farmers of three provinces, the machinery being similar to the Canadian wheat board which goes out of business on Jan. 1 but is practically out of business now.

Instead of being under government control, the machinery will be operated by the farmers themselves, according to the outline presented to the conference by J. R. Murphy, assistant manager of the United Grain Growers' Grain company.

## Farm Bureaus Hold Livestock Conference

MICHIGAN'S farm bureau type of business organization was regarded by the meeting of mid-west state farm bureau representatives in Columbus, Ohio, last week as the model for co-operative livestock shipping organizations through the middle west. The report favoring county, instead of community, livestock shipping units was made by F. G. Ketner, of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; D. O. Thompson, of the Illinois Agricultural association and H. E. Lute, of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation.

The report declared that county instead of community business units made for greater efficiency in operations by providing for more uniformity in shipments, better handling of claims for losses and damages, more favorable insurance, the hiring of higher grade employees, larger volume of business and better grading.

Another point especially considered was that this larger type of organization could exert more of a regularity influence on the flow of livestock to market than is possible now and that when the plan extends over the mid west, producers will be in position to have considerably more voice in the prices at Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Omaha, East St. Louis and other large marketing centers.

Ohio now has six counties operating on this plan.

While Michigan has not yet endeavored to elaborate on livestock shipping activities through the farm bureau, it has many counties using this centralized method of marketing.

There was considerable discussion at this meeting of model types of farm bureau organization aiming for uniformity in the work in all of the affiliated states. Several of the state farm bureaus, being without the great membership and large finances of the Michigan institution, are operating along promotional rather than commercial lines. By this, it is meant that many states confine their operations to building up organizations apart from themselves for commercial functioning, and then endeavor to play mother to them. In the case of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, it has been recognized that a parent's influence oftentimes is disregarded and that because of this it seems wise to bring up a seed department, purchasing department, elevator exchange, etc., in the way it is believed they should go. By organizing these activities as departments of the whole, rather than as separate units, Michigan believes that all of their interests can be correlated efficiently, with successes of one offsetting the shortcoming of another. By the other way, each would stand alone. What friend Aesop once said about a bundle of sticks might well be recalled here.

Publicity of state farm bureaus came in for considerable attention at Columbus. It was the consensus of opinion that official organs were to be frowned upon, largely in the belief that there were sufficient publications in the various states now to handle news, not selfish propaganda, of farm bureau activities comprehensively. The fact that things one party says about himself are usually discounted materially was recognized. Iowa's representative declared that they were satisfied that the publishing of an official organ in that state has been a mistake and that its accomplishments have not been near commensurate with expense and grief involved. The general method of publicity of the Michigan State Farm Bureau seemed to be proved out by the discussion.

When the dairy problem was discussed, most everybody present threw up their hands. It is critical the country over. Groups of producers are being pitted against others.

For example, it was brought out that recently when producers in the St. Louis, Mo., district withheld their milk from the market in efforts to bring about a fairer return for it, the distributing companies went into

northern Ohio and southern Michigan and bought milk, heretofore, going principally to creameries and condensaries, and shipped it to St. Louis.

Secretary Coverdale of the American Farm Bureau Federation said that Milo D. Campbell, head of the National Milk Producers' Association of Coldwater, Michigan, had asked the American Farm Bureau to interest itself in the dairy problem of the country, but that before a general conference was called milk producing interests in all parts of the country must indicate that such action would have their support. The National Milk Producers' territory has largely been confined to New York, New Jersey and parts of Connecticut, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Every representative at the meeting indicated that the dairy situation was acute in his state, and further admitted ignorance as to how a solution of the problem was to be obtained.

President Snyder of the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation was asked to outline what success the Wheat Growers' Association of America was having in its efforts to have farmers of the country hold wheat from the market until \$3 a bushel might be offered. The Wheat Growers' Association membership is practically local in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Mr. Snyder said that while the holding effort was laudable as wheat is selling for less than cost of

production it is not successful. He mentioned that the financial situation was partially responsible for the failure of the holding effort. Loans are virtually impossible to secure, and many farmers while desiring to hold their wheat for the time are compelled to sacrifice it to meet debts. Hundreds of tenant farmers in the wheat and particularly the corn belt are facing bankruptcy, it was indicated.

J. P. Powers and R. V. Tanner were Michigan's representatives at this meeting. M. A. Thomas, county agent in Monroe county, bordering on Ohio, also was present.

### NEW FARM BUREAU OFFICERS

**B**EGINNING this week R. V. Tanner becomes the assistant secretary of the Michigan State



R. V. Tanner

Farm Bureau and J. P. Powers takes charge of the legislative activities of the organization.

Mr. Tanner is familiar with farm bureau work and knows county agents and leading farmers in all parts of the state. He was graduated from

the Forestry Department of M. A. C. in 1909. For two years thereafter he was assistant forest ranger in Loutine National Forest, Montana. In 1912 he was married and farmed until 1915 when he accepted the position of county agricultural agent for Mason county. The war came on after he had been two years in this work. He joined the army and became a captain and served until 1918. Since then he has been county agricultural agent for Barry county and assistant manager of the seed department of the state bureau.

Mr. Powers is well known throughout this state and others for his work as assistant secretary in helping organize the state farm bureau. He has also been director of the publicity department. He was the first active assistant which Secretary C. A. Bingham had over a year ago when the organ-

ization of the farm bureau began. His experience as a newspaper man in Michigan, New York, and New Jersey, and his farm bureau activities have given him a familiarity with the work which he now undertakes.



J. P. Powers

# You get More Milk or Your Money Back

No matter how much milk your cows are producing on their present ration—Larro-Feed must make them produce more—or your money back.

That is exactly what the Larro guarantee means to you—more milk or your money back.

The one way to put your dairy on a business basis is to find out exactly how much you are feeding each cow and exactly how much milk she is giving.

## Weigh Your Feed— Weigh Your Milk

This has been our advice to dairymen for eleven years—it is the secret of the success of the men who feed Larro. They know just what they are doing and they have learned that it's not how much a feed costs but how much milk it produces that is important. That the feed which makes the most profits is the cheapest feed they can buy.

Write for names of Larro users in your neighborhood and the name of the dealer nearest you.

**The Larro Milling Company**  
Larro Bldg., Detroit, Mich. ☺

# Larro-feed

Many Imitations Prove Its Superiority





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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Nov. 23, Durocs. Albert Ebersole, Plymouth, Mich.  
Dec. 3, Spotted Poland Chinas. Frankmuth Spotted Poland China Ass'n., Alfred Grueber, Sec'y, Frankmuth, Mich.  
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jaspier, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

**A REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE** will increase the production of your grade herd by 100 per cent. It can be done in two generations, and we can supply the bulls. Write us.

**Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association**  
H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Secretary  
Old State Block, Lansing, Mich.

### SHOW BULL

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.

### BOARDMAN FARMS JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

## Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

### SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King 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 14.48 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.

### JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

### OUR HERD SIRE

## MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.  
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.87 lb.  
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.98 lb.  
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

### GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

Corey J. Spencer, Owner Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW.** Three heifer calves, 1 bull calf.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

### TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

## MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT per cow.  
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will sire it.  
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.  
Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

## SPECIAL PRICE THIS MONTH

A fine Straight Young bull, born October 27th, sired by a 35 pound Son of King of the Pontiacs. First check of \$75 takes him—money refunded if not satisfied.  
Other bulls in proportion.  
Herd under Federal Supervision.

### HILLCREST STOCK FARM

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

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

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

### FEDERAL ACCREDITED HERD BULL FOR SALE

old enough for service. His dam's 7 day record 20.85 lbs. butter, 467.80 lbs. milk 305 days 16,115.3 lbs. milk, 648 lbs. butter. Two A. R. O. daughters. His sire a 24 lb. grandson of Colantha Johana Lad. Price \$200.  
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

## A FOUNDATION

**TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS**  
16 and 19 mos. old, sired by a 29 lb. and 27 lb. bull. Dam of older one a 14 lb. junior two year old, well bred, good individuals. Also a fine male calf from a son of the great King of the Pontiacs. Calf's dam a 20 lb. cow.  
For particulars address  
H. T. EVANS  
Eau Claire, Mich.

**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD** sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac 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.

### FOR SALE

## 23 Registered Holstein Females

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

**FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

### FOR SALE

**LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW** five year old, well marked and a good milker, also her bull calf, sired by a son of Johan Hengerveld Lad, once a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.  
R. H. BARNHART, R. 1, St. Charles, Mich.

### SHORTHORN

## RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Why buy Bulls that come from Herds you know nothing about?  
For the next thirty days we are going to offer the best lot of Bulls ever sold in Mich. Prices ranging from \$200 to \$500.

### C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Tawas City, Mich.

### Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

**FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES** under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.  
FAIRVIEW FARM  
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

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

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

## SHORTHORN OPPORTUNITY

**15 Canadian Bred Shorthorn Females**  
Owing to the burning of our cow barn and feed we will be forced to dispose of our entire herd.

9 two year old heifers due to calve about Jan. 1st.

3 young cows and calves.  
They are an attractive lot and we will make attractive prices. Terms will be given responsible parties. Come and see them.  
PALMBER BROS., 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, well fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.  
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

**THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association** have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.  
Write the secretary.  
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

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

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

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

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

### HEREFORDS

## HEREFORD CATTLE AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, also some extra good Herd leaders. 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 50¢ 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 C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

## REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713041 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeafated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 388905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.  
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

### ANGUS

## The Most Profitable Kind

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

## 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.

## MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

### MUTTON AND WOOL SITUATION

The wool conference held in Chicago two weeks ago Thursday and Friday was one of the most important meetings that the wool growers of this country have ever held. The leading speech of the meeting was made by Geo. M. Wilber, of Marysville, O. Mr. Wilber is chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, an organization that now numbers 20,000 members and will, this year, market between six and seven million pounds of wool; the organization referred to has recently purchased a wool storage plant valued at nearly a half million of dollars and is now in a position to handle the entire wool output of the state. The association will handle, this year, about one-half of the wool produced in the Buckeye state. Mr. Wilber is prominently mentioned in connection with the position of Secretary of Agriculture in President Harding's cabinet. In his speech he advocated a chain of wool warehouses which can be operated co-ordinately and sufficiently large to accommodate all of the wool in the United States. These warehouses would be owned by the growers and should be operated under the federal warehouse act. There are many valid arguments for the establishment of a wool trade system and a list of credits which would save owners of wool from being gouged by dishonest dealers. Mr. Wilber gave it as his opinion that the American wool grower should be protected by a tariff against the shipment into this country of millions of pounds of cheap wool, flooding the market and causing a break in prices that will make it impossible for the grower to do business at a profit.

### Our Wool-Growing Enterprise

Comparatively few, even among farming classes, realize the importance of the sheep growing undertaking in this country. There is at present, an investment of more than \$500,000,000 employed in the business of mutton and wool growing in the United States; our annual wool product, computed at pre-war values equals \$150,000,000 and the yield of mutton, estimated on the same basis, represents as much more. More than half a million people are now engaged in the business of handling wool and its substitutes, yet we do not produce one-half of the wool actually used in this country; another important fact, that might be mentioned in this connection, has to do with the amount of wool that should be used in this country if the high priced clothing, which the American public buys, were really what it pretends to be. If the clothing, that is now labeled "all wool" were really true to the label, our annual wool production would not equal one-fourth of the amount which would be annually consumed by our mills. The crying shame of our time is the fact that with wool lower than at any preceding date in 20 years, the clothing buyer can't buy a high-grade suit of even, so called, all wool, clothing for less than \$100.

### Importation of Frozen Mutton

One of the greatest injustices ever permitted by our government has been the importation of frozen mutton and lamb; this trash, from other countries, which they do not care to eat at home, is dumped into our market without the necessity of paying one cent of duty and is sold in direct competition with splendidly bred and carefully fattened American products. The connivance of the big packer in the importation and sale of this frozen stuff which is said to have been under low temperatures for the last three years, is one of the greatest of the many crimes against the American farmer, that this bunch of gougers have ever been guilty of. When the matter has been brought to the attention of representatives of the Big Five, they have dodged the issue by saying that it had to be distributed by someone and why not by them?

In connection with the deal in frozen mutton, it now appears, that

the packers were at their old game of "playing both ends against the middle." Not only were they able to buy this meat at greatly reduced prices but they were guilty of the well-known crime of substitution, selling the carcasses for fresh-dressed meat and at prices that represented a net profit of nearly 100 per cent. Some of the big packers and their employes, are now under indictment for selling frozen lamb, that cost them 18.4 cents per pound, for 35 cents per pound. If this isn't handing it to both producer and consumer at the same time, what

**POLAND CHINA SALE**

THE business of selling pure-bred Poland China hogs at auction, came to a close last week, in the holding of two important sales, one for William J. Clarke, at Eaton Rapids, and the other for Barney Ramsdell, at Hanover, near Jackson. Both of the above sales were considered fairly successful when the extended business depression is taken into consideration. Both of the herds, from which the auction offerings were made, were composed of many animals of great individual merit, all carrying in their veins the richest blood lines known to the Big Type Poland China breed. All of the hogs offered were in fine condition but none of them showed that condition of "over-fitness" which has come to be so common in connection with modern auction sales of pure-bred stock. The auctioneer at the Clark sale, which was held on Tuesday, November 9, was the veteran, Ed. Bowers, South Whiteley, Ind. Mr. Bowers was ably assisted in the ring by Col. Jim Post, Hillsdale, and Col. Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids. At the Clark sale, the average for 25 hogs was a trifle less than \$50. The Clark catalogue, giving the pedigrees of the animals offered, contained the names of some of the most famous hogs that are known to the breed, such as Smooth Wonder 3d, the four-year-old boar bred by M. P. Hancher and for the last three years at the head of the Clark herd. Many other names of noted hogs appear in this list such as Orphan's Superior, The Big Orphan, L's Big Orphan, L's Long Prospect, The Clansman, the famous Des Moines family and many others of equal note. The highest priced sow in the sale was Wonder Princess 245460. The following breeders bought hogs at the Clark sale: Thomas P. Clarke, Manchester; C. A. Hicks, Parma; D. Markle, Eaton Rapids; A. B. Bentley, Eaton Rapids; H. L. Mays, Nashville; Peter Alexander, Rice Creek; A. R. Fisher, Charlotte; F. M. Whittaker, Concord; G. A. Bryant, Charlotte; C. U. Persol, Olivet; Clark Van Vlerah, Eaton Rapids; Wesley Hile, Ionia; Eli Leonard, St. Louis; Dr. E. A. Stimson, Eaton Rapids; J. E. Mygrant, St. Johns; and Brubaker Bros., Eise. One of the most interesting exhibits at the Clark sale was the electric system by which the sale ring was lighted. The system was installed, complete, in less than one hour and the service given was very satisfactory; the plant was furnished by the Lalley Light Corporation, Detroit, Mich.

**The Ramsdell Sale.**

An auction sale of large Type Poland China hogs was held on Wednesday, November 10, at Farewell Stock Farm, the property of W. B. Ramsdell. The farm is located on Farewell lake, a beautiful body of spring water not far from Hanover, Mich. The sale was snappy from start to finish and, while the prices secured looked low when the quality of the animals in the offering is taken into consideration, their average was higher than on many of the preceding sales this season. Every animal sold was guaranteed a producer and a certificate of double immunization was furnished with every hog sold. Another privilege granted to the buyers at the Ramsdell sale had, in the opinion of the writer, very much to do with the success of the undertaking; all purchasers of sows were given the privilege of breeding to one of the splendid sires for which this herd is noted. Col. William Waffle, Coldwater, Mich. was the auctioneer in charge, and he was assisted by J. L. Post, of Hillsdale and John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich. From the first call for bids until the last hog was sold, the interest never lagged. The highest priced hog in the Ramsdell offering was a gilt sired by Outpost 124421, a boar that sold for \$10,000, last summer. The buyer was F. E. Haines, Hillsdale. The next highest price was \$127 paid by B. Butler, Eckford, Mich., for a litter-mate of the top-notch described above. Several hogs sold for above \$100 and the average for 35 hogs was \$72.50.

Besides the great boar, Outpost, described above, many great names appear in the pedigrees of the animals of which the Hanover offering was composed. Formerly at the head of the herd and still occupying a place of honor on the farm and in the history of the breed in Michigan, is the boar, Smooth Wonder 346539. This wonderful animal was to have been sold at the auction but only a few days before the sale, he was the victim of an accident that left him painfully lame. Clansman Image 2d, No. 267725, the splendid yearling boar now at the head of the Ramsdell herd, is a grandson of the famous \$50,000 boar, The Clansman 103095. Besides the animals described above, the Ramsdell offering included the descendants of Giant Buster, Big Bob, King's Giant, Des Moines and Reish's Col. Jack, a noted son of Big Bob.

The following is a list of the purchasers at the Ramsdell sale: Fred Brown, Hanover; Thomas Tryon, Moscow; Arthur Teft, Hanover; Jesse Farr, Prattville; G. R. Dicken, Coldwater; Ed Tefken, North Adams; A. Gregory, Ionia; Fred Baker, North Adams; J. Maystead, Osseo; Will Reynolds, Osseo; Harry Kelley, Fennville; William Livingston, Parma; W. F. Choate, Cement City; Howard Kerr, Jackson; George McKibbin, Albion; Bert Sanserson, Hanover; Lem Castloring, Jonesville.

**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, 28 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.

**BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND G.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**

**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.

**AYRSHIRES**

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

**BROWN SWISS**

**TWO GRANDSONS OF CHAMPION 5 YR.** Rosalind E 3905, 16, 804.4 pounds milk, 727.64 pounds fat. Also can spare one young cow bred to sire of above calves. Federal accredited herd No. 4453. **ERWIN H. KRAUSS**, Sebawaing, 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. **DAWITT C. PIER**, Evart, Mich.

**BIG BOB MASTODON**

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

**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. Expense 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. RAMSDELL**, Hanover, Mich.

**BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREED.**

Bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726, 672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growing. Prices reasonable. **L. W. BARNES & SON**, Byron, Mich.

**My, Oh My, What an Opportunity!**

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

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY**

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

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, SPRING PIGS**

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

**THE FRANKENMUTH SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BREEDERS ASS'N.**

of Frankenmuth Township, Saginaw County, Mich.

Will Sell at

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

on December 3rd, 1920

on

**Alfred Grueber's Farm**

two miles East and two miles North of Frankenmuth Junction, at 12 o'clock noon.

**40 Head of Registered Spotted Poland China Hogs**

The tops of three herds will be sold at this sale.

Write for Catalog.

**ALFRED GRUEBER**, Secretary, Route No. 2, Frankenmuth, Mich.

Mail all bids in care of Alfred Grueber to Felix Witt, Fieldman. He guarantees honest treatment.

**BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY** W's Sailor 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 1913. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Hank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure 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 1 am going to price them right. **A. D. GREGORY**, Ionia, Mich.

**Leonard's B. T. P. C.** See my Exhibit at Mich. State Fair. All stock double immune. Public sale Oct. 28. Get your name on mailing list. **E. R. LEONARD**, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

**B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired by 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 E'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**

**PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS. CHOICE** spring boars and gilts. Come and see or get our prices before buying. **W. C. BURLINGAME & SON**, Marshall, Mich.

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

**AUSTIN STOCK FARM** Service boars and open gilts, \$35.00 to \$40.00 each. Mumford and Orion Cherry King blood. These are real hogs. At four fairs they won 44 ribbons. 10 Champion, 18 blues and 14 red. Double immune with pedigree. Satisfaction or money back. **Bloomington, Mich.**

**DUROC Brookwater 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-**

er's prices. The big growthy kind. **C. E. DAVIS & SON**, Ashley, Mich.

**Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2849** who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. **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 RESULTS! PUT YOUR LIVESTOCK AD IN M. B. F's. BREEDERS DIRECTORY**

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

## Crop Reports

### AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special crop correspondents report the prices paid to farmers during week ending Nov. 13, as follows: WHEAT: Average \$1.84; highest, Williamston and Flint, \$1.94; lowest, Newport and Manistee, \$1.70. CORN: Average, \$1.02; highest, Freeland, \$1.50; lowest, Newport, 75c. OATS: Average, 51 2-3 cents; highest Traverse City, 80c; lowest, Newport, 43c. RYE: Average, \$1.46 1-2; highest, Midland, \$1.55; lowest, Flint, Manistee and Traverse City, \$1.40. BEANS: Average per cwt., \$3.71 1-2; highest, Midland and Flint, \$4.00; lowest, Manistee, \$3.00. POTATOES: Average per cwt., \$1.23 1-3; highest, Trufant and Manistee, \$1.50; lowest, Williamston and St. Joseph, \$1.00. HAY: Average, best grades, \$20.30; highest, Trufant, \$30.00; lowest, Williamston, \$15.00. HENS: Average, 19 1-2c; highest, Flint and Newport, 22c; lowest, Trufant, 17c. SPRINGERS: Average, 19 1-2c; highest, Newport, 24c; lowest, Lakeview, 15c. BUTTER: Average, 53c; highest, Flint, 65c; lowest, Newport, 40c. EGGS: Average 57 3-4c; highest, Flint, 70c; lowest, Trufant, 52c. BEEF STEERS: Average 7 2-5c; highest, Williamston, 10c; lowest, Trufant, 5c. BEEF COWS: Average, 4 3-4c; highest, Flint, 6c; lowest, Newport, 3c. HOGS: Average, live weight, 11c; highest, Flint, 12c; lowest, Midland, 10 1-2c. HOGS: Average, dressed, 16c; highest, St. Joseph 17c; lowest Williamston, 14c.

BERRIEN, (W.)—Very cold and stormy; snow and much wind. Farmers are hustling now, spreading and husking corn as they are all afraid that winter has come to stay. Quite a few farm houses are being remodeled this fall and the cold weather has found the owners not yet prepared for winter. This section of Berrien will soon be noted for its fine farm homes; brick veneering and stucco being used almost exclusively on new as well as old houses. Both methods help to reduce the fuel cost. Farm sales almost daily and everything going dirt cheap. No demand for farm products at present. Farmers are beginning to wonder where they are at. Taxes much higher than last year.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Nov. 11th.  
GRAND TRAVERSE.—Farmers are doing chores, cutting wood, hauling and husking corn. Having some weather. About 8 inches of snow on the ground. Cold and windy. Not very many potatoes being sold. A few auction sales being held.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Nov. 12th.

BAY, (S. E.)—The weather has been fine to harvest the root crops and beans. Sugar beets were good and are piled up at the weigh stations. They are all out of the ground. Most farmers have them all delivered. Prices of all farm produce coming down below cost but other goods about the same. Potatoes good. Apples being made into cider. Beans yielding large, corn good. Not much husking done yet. All work on farms is behind. Some plowing being done. Sales are frequent and not good prices being received. A number of farms being sold at good prices, mostly for lack of help. Not much grain being sold at present. Hay not moving as there has not been time yet to market or press it yet.—J. C. A., Munger, Mich., Nov. 11.

MANISTEE (N. W.)—Farmers are doing odd jobs and getting wood for the winter. The weather is cold and it is snowing. Looks like winter. Lots of corn out in the field yet. Some are waiting for a corn husker, others have too much to do to get it done in time. We read of factories shutting down but it has not made any difference in these parts. Help is hard to get just the same but the farmer will be through with his work soon, then we can look for men to come along looking for work or a hand out. There is not much being sold just now, too cheap is the cry. C. H. S., Bear Lake, Nov. 12th.

ANTRIM.—We are having an old fashioned blizzard at this writing. The first snow this fall. The fruit trees are in full leaf as there has been no frost to cause the leaves to fall. Farmers have their work well near completion. Potatoes are nearly all dug and the store houses are full of potatoes. Farmers are holding the most of them for higher prices. Rye and wheat are looking fine. Pasture has been good all along. So farmers have not had to feed much as yet.—C. F. W., Aiden, Nov. 11.

MIDLAND.—The farmers are almost done with their fall work. Some corn is being husked. Chickory is almost done. The weather is much colder at this writing. Not much produce going to market. Prices are down very low at present. Beans are down to \$4 per cwt. A few buildings are being constructed in this vicinity. The Chemical plants and the large factories are at a standstill at present, but think they will start up soon.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Nov. 12.

CALHOUN, (N. C.)—Farmers are very backward with their work. Trying to get their corn up. Help very scarce. Cold weather froze the ground this morning and ground is covered with snow and getting colder. The soil was just right to plow but very little being plowed. The farmers have been rushing their hogs to market. There is hardly a hog left here. We are hoping for a lot of good weather yet.—G. R., Olivet, Mich., Nov. 11.

MONROE, N. E.—Farmers are very busy these days, husking corn, fall plowing and fall work generally. Very little corn husked for this time of the year, not much fall plowing done. Wheat is very small, some not up owing to dry spell at sowing time, not much of an acreage sown and a poor outlook for what is sown. We have had a cold snap for the last two days and it is growing colder. R. S. Webb, one of Monroe County's old settlers, passed away last Thursday, Nov. 11th. He was one of our good

# Auction Sale —OF— Stock and Tools

The Westview Duroc Farm, 2 miles South and 1-2 mile East of Northville or 1 mile north, 1-2 mile East of Plymouth, will sell at auction

## Stock, Tools, and 50 Head of Duroc Jersey Swine

Consisting of two herd boars, seven spring boars, 3 bred sows, open sows, gilts and fall pigs. Herd boars used in herd, Cherry Premier 2nd, No. 102819, by Pal's Cherry Orion No. 82089 by Pal Orion.

Home Farm Tippy Orion 3rd No. 152141, by Brookwater Tippy Orion, by Tippy Orion.

Gibson Taxpayer 2nd No. 156677, by Brookwater Taxpayer by Taxpayer, a fine bunch of sows and gilts. A good time for the boys to start in the best of blood lines. Come to the sale and bring the boys long.

### Tuesday, November 23, 1920

#### ALBERT EBERSOLE, Prop. Plymouth, Michigan

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 \$35.  
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.  
Z. 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  
Potterville, 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 pig.  
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE DUROC SPRING BOARS, SOWS** and gilts of all ages. Write us your wants. Entire herd double immune.  
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

**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.

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

**CHESTER WHITES**  
**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**  
**HAMPSHIRE** spring boars and fall pigs at a bargain, book your order now for bred gilts.  
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

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JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

### 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 Moss Messenger strains, at a sacrifice price. Call or write  
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

### 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, Saover, 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, Chifford, 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 herds. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.  
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 3.

### SHEEP

#### Registered Hampshire Down Sheep

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

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

#### SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

**IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF** PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East."  
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Felled-Delaines.  
PARSONS, GrandLedge, 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.

## It Pays Big

to advertise livestock or poultry in  
M. B. F.'s  
Breeder's Directory

**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.

# 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.

**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.

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

**FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DELAINE Merino Rams.** **FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan**

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

**MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIGNESS, 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. **JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R 2**

## 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.**

**COLLIE PUPPIES**  
Write Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Michigan for beautifully bred, Sable and White Scotch Collie puppies; natural heel drivers from trained stock. I will also buy thoroughbred Collie and Airedale puppies for training.

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

farmers and best neighbors, also a volunteer in the Civil war. Not much building or repairing being done, not much of anything going to market, in fact it is hard to sell most anything, and farmers are not buying much. Some are burning corn for fuel as it is cheaper than coal. **G. L. S., Newport, Nov. 13.**

**GENESEE**—Farmers are not doing much right now on account of cold weather. They were hauling beets, husking corn and plowing. Most of the beets have been hauled. Potatoes are all dug; the average yield being about 125 bu. per acre. Beans are averaging from 8 to 12 bu. per acre, which is considerable below the expected average. Apples are going to waste in all sections of the county. Wheat and rye are not looking very good on the average farms. Farmers are not selling any more than they have to; believing that prices will be a little better before spring. Auction sales are quite plentiful, and prices received are very low. Several farmers are waiting to see how things look, next spring, before making up their minds whether to quit the farm or not.—**C. W. S., Fenton, Nov. 12.**

**ALCONA**—Weather has turned cold the last few days and ground is frozen. Farmers are getting ready for winter. Some are picking apples and feeding them to the hogs and cows, while others are leaving them on the trees. Hay pressing and hauling hay is the order of the day. Prices of farm produce are very low but there don't seem to be much reduction on what we have to buy but we still have hopes of better times later on. Pastures have been good this fall. Stock looks good. Horses are cheap and sheep are not worth shooting for fox bait. Most farmers have their last spring clip of wool yet.—**D. C., Lincoln, Nov. 11.**

**MONTCALM**—Farmers are husking corn. Weather real cold with snow flurries. Farmers are selling some grain, and holding most of the potatoes for higher prices. The farmers are getting interested in the farm bureau which has recently started up at Trufant.—**M. C. P., Trufant, Nov. 12.**

**How To Get More Eggs and Save Feed!** How to tell sick and poor layers; how to feed to double egg yield; how to keep flocks healthy; ventilate houses in winter; get good hatches; strong chicks—1,000 poultry secrets made plain in 33 lessons. Recommended by 25,000 students. Guaranteed to double profits. **FREE BOOK, "Dollars and Sense,"** gives all the facts. Write today. **AMERICAN POULTRY SCHOOL, Dept. 1396 Kansas City, Missouri.**



## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 lines 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 O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.**

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

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

**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.**

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS** **WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS**  
80 acres of them. Reference C. H. Burgess, Professor Poultry, Mich. Agricultural College. Farm for sale. **WHITCOMB TURKEY FARM, Byron Ctr., 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 COOK-** erels for sale, only \$2.50 each and up. **LEO GRABOWSKA, Merrill, Mich., R. 4**

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

**WYANDOTTE**  
**S**ilver, 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.**

## 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

**RECORD CROP FARM WITH HORSES,** cattle, tools, produce, 152 acres near good RR town; well cultivated fields, wire fenced pasture, valuable wood, variety fruit; new 5-room house, new basement barn; making big money, but owner called away, must sell, includes pair mules, 14 cattle, colt, pigs, machinery, potatoes, grain, hay, etc.; \$8,000 takes all, part cash, balance easy terms. Details page 82 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois and 29 other states. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, 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.**

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

**FARM BARGAIN—120 ACRES IN MID-** land county. Good soil large house and barn. Silo, stone road to Bay City and Saginaw. Requires \$3,500.00 cash. Write **EDWARD HESSE, 580 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.**

**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**  
**WEALTHY APPLE AND** **BARRED ROCK POULTRY FARM**  
Barred Rock Cockerels if sold this month, \$2.75. **F. L. SMITH, Prop. E. W. TURNER, Mgr. Roscommon, Mich.**

**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 Pullets \$3.00 apiece. **Mrs. W. A. Eastwood, Chesaning, Mich., R. 2**

**PARTRIDGE ROCK COCKERELS FOR** sale at \$3.00 and \$4.00. **Wm. CRISMORE, R 2, Middleton, Mich.**

**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—BOURBON RED TURKEYS.** Write for prices. **MRS. GEO. HULLIBERGER, Saranac, Mich.**

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

**WILD TURKEYS WRITE FOR PRICES.** STOCK GUARANTEED. **DONALD HYSLOP, Millington, Mich.**

**FINE QUALITY OF TABLE HONEY—25c** IN 60 lb. cans packed two in a case or 27c per lb. in five pound pails, packed 12 to the crate or 50 the barrel. It will please you. Sample for 10c. **O. H. SCHMIDT, R 5, Bay City, Mich.**

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

**FOR SALE—A HAY BALING OUTFIT ALL** in good running order. International tractor and also a Wolverine baler, all complete. Can be bought on easy terms for half price. **THOS. CONROY, Washington Ave., Flint, Mich.**

### Is Your Farm For Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

## 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.**

## Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

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

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

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

To .....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....

## 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.

# Water, Milk and Money

If water were labeled H<sub>2</sub>O, - and sold by the barrel at a fancy price -

more might appreciate its value in the dairy cow's ration and its importance in the making of milk.

A cow makes milk from two things: Feed and water.

Feed costs money, and yet very few of our dairy cows are being starved for want of it.

It is common knowledge that the cow that does not get enough to eat does not produce as much milk as she could produce, nor produce as cheaply.

It should be common knowledge, too, that the cow that does not get enough water to drink produces too little milk.

Water costs practically nothing, and yet many, very, very many of our dairy cows thirst for want of it.

Milk is seven-eighths water.

In order for a cow to make milk most cheaply it stands to reason that she must be given plenty of water.

Thousands of dairymen have learned that they have been getting too little milk in the past because they gave their cows too little water.



Herded out twice a day to shiver through a drink of icy tank water

They have learned that when a cow has all the water she wants when she wants it at any hour of day or night, remarkable increases in milk yields follow.

Yet there is no magic about it.

It is simply the natural consequence of following out natural laws. Just as too little feed meant too little milk - lack of enough water means less milk and a higher production cost.

## Proven By Milk Records

An investigation was made in 28 herds (759 cows) where milk records were kept.

One herd showed an increase of from 5 up to as high as 10 lbs. per cow, per day, just as a result of giving the cows all the water they wanted when they wanted it.

Four herds reported an average increase of 4 lbs. per cow, per day; three stated 3 lbs.; five showed 2 lbs., three 1½ lbs.; one ¾ lbs.; one reported an increase in milk yield valued at \$8.56 per cow, per year; one averaged \$5; one \$10; one received 3% increase; one 8%; two 10%; one 12½%; one 20%; one 33⅓%; and only one herd out of the 28 found that the increase was "not much." An average increase per cow per day of 2.45 lbs.

And now you ask yourself the question, "Can I afford James Cups in my barn?" "Would it not be better to wait until next year?"

Neither of the questions has anything to do with the matter.

The real question is "Can you afford to be without James Cups?"

## You Lose By Waiting

The plain fact is that if next year some one were to make you a gift of the James cups, you would lose money by waiting.

Two pounds milk per cow per day, for the 200 days the cows are in the barn, means 400 lbs. of milk, which at \$3 per cwt. is a total of \$12 for the season.

In these days when feed and other costs are high, can you afford to neglect this extra profit?

James cups will pay for themselves twice over during the season. Can you afford to be without them?

James cups will save much time and work - investigation shows that the labor saving is \$2.50 at least each year.

Can you afford to continue the frost biting work of chopping open the ice bound tank out of doors?

Can you afford to continue feeding the bothersome tank heater through the chilly winter days?

Don't put off this drinking cup proposition a single day. Write us at once for a definite price estimate covering a drinking cup installation in your barn.

We will quote you a definite price if you will tell us the number of stalls, of calf pens, of cow pens, of bull pens for which you want cups and whether the stalls or pens are wood or steel.

## Barn Book Free

If you are interested in other labor saving equipment for the dairy barn such as cow stalls, carriers, steel pens, ventilators, etc., or if you are interested in up to the minute ideas in the planning of the new barn, ask also for our big barn building and barn equipment book "The James Way No. 40."

The James way  
James Manufacturing Company, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin  
Labor Saving Equipment for the Dairy Barn

