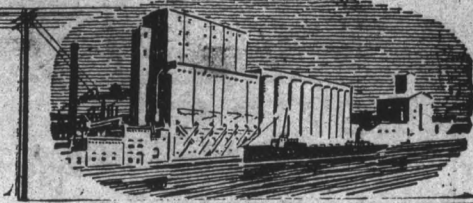


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New York Dairymen to Pool Milk Proceeds

Dairymen's League Presents Co-operative Contract which Would Put Eighty Thousand Milk

THE NEW YORK Dairymen's League is trying an experiment in co-operation which will be watched with interest by organized farmers everywhere. The plan is the last word in co-operation. Under it the farmer absolutely surrenders to the League all right to his product, pledges himself responsible for the acts of the League and agrees to pool the proceeds of his milk with those of all the other members.

The New York Dairymen's League has a total membership of 88,128, scattered all over the state of New York and adjoining counties of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont. Part of its membership supplies fluid milk to the distributors of New York's great industrial centers, part of it supplies a score or more of condensaries, and the rest dispose of their milk to cheese factories and creameries, many of which are owned outright by the organized farmers themselves.

After several years of bitter opposition on the part of the city distributors the League has been able to work out a fairly satisfactory agreement for the sale of fluid milk. In this direction its work compares favorably with that of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, and other state dairy bodies which have had the distributing problem to contend with. But the League has met with even greater difficulty in securing a standard contract for the outlying districts which furnish milk to the manufactories. But it recognized the fact that its members living outside the industrial areas were entitled to as much protection as those within, so it has made a special study of their problems and bids fair to find a solution thereto.

In normal times it was difficult enough to effect a standard working agreement between the farmers and dairy manufacturers, but in the face of business depression, with milk plants shutting down, it became well nigh impossible. The League has found, despite its large membership, that it is virtually at the mercy of the condensaries, many of which are owned by the distributing companies of New York City. By curtailing production in their condensaries or shutting down entirely they are able to divert great quantities of milk from the remote districts to take care of any shortage that might develop in the industrial centers as a result of a strike, etc.

This situation was brought to a head when the condensaries began to close down all over the country. Anticipating an enormous European demand for condensed milk products the condensaries accumulated vast stores which they were unable to dispose of. Rather than continue manufacturing milk products which would only add to the surplus and eventually bring a big drop in the market prices for these goods, the condensaries have shut their plants completely and are trying to hold up the prices of the goods already on hand. This leaves the producers without a market.

Producers on Same Footing

Following a conference with the condensary manufacturers when the present situation first developed, in which it was clearly disclosed that the condensaries had no definite plans for resumption of operations, the executive committee of the League voted to recommend to the members that every member sign the cooperative contract and get in a position to pool all proceeds from milk and to sell League milk for October for not less than \$3.85 per hundred pounds, with the usual freight and butterfat differentials. This price was to obtain no matter where the producer lived or what the nature of his market.

Sowing and Harvesting

HERE is nothing more true than that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap;" and we have abundant proof, in the everyday experience of life, that "he that soweth iniquity shall reap iniquity;" that "they that plow iniquity and sow wickedness, shall reap the same;" and that those who have "sown the wind shall reap the whirlwind." Then, again, we have the comforting assurance that if we "be not weary in well-doing, in due season we shall reap, if we faint not;" and that "to him that soweth righteousness shall be a SURE reward." These are metaphors in which all men are described as husbandmen, sowing the seeds for the harvest and reaping the fruits thereof.

They are sowing their seed in the daylight fair,
They are sowing their seed in the noonday glare,
They are sowing their seed in the soft twilight,
They are sowing their seed in the solemn night;

What shall their harvest be?
Some are sowing the seeds of word and deed,
Which the cold know not, nor the careless heed,
Of the gentle word and the kindest deed
That have blessed the heart in its sorest need.
Sweet shall the harvest be!

And some are sowing the seeds of pain,
Of late remorse and in maddened brain;
And the stars shall fall and the sun shall wane,
Ere they root the weeds from the soil again:
Dark will the harvest be!

And some are standing with idle hand,
Yet they scatter seeds on their native land;
And some are sowing the seeds of care,
Which their soil has borne and still must bear.
Sad will the harvest be!

And each, in his way, is sowing the seed
Of good or of evil, in word or deed:
With a careless hand o'er the earth they sow,
And the fields are ripening where'er they go;
What shall the harvest be?

Sown in darkness or sown in light,
Sown in weakness or sown in might,
Sown in meekness or sown in wrath,
In the broad work-field or the shadowy path,
Sure will the harvest be!

—Michigan Tradesman.

The plan is described in brief to the Business Farmer by Mr. Fred A. Hoan, of the Dairymen's League News editorial staff, as follows:

"The association will continue to sell milk to distributors and manufacturers. The milk will also be manufactured into various milk products in plants now operated by the association, or hereafter owned by farmers.

"Proceeds from the sale of fluid milk or manufactured products will be pooled in a common fund. Sufficient money will be tak-

en out to meet the expenses of operation, marketing of milk, advertising, etc., and the remainder will be distributed equitably among the members, each getting the same base price.

"The farmer will not only be a producer, but a manufacturer as well in competition with existing manufacturers. As the result of operation of the plan, the farmer will have a permanent and stable market. Under the plan, the manufacturer cannot shut down his condensary or other plants and throw milk back on the hands of the farmer in order to maintain or enhance the price of manufactured products which he cannot export or dispose of in the domestic market. In a word, the producer will have a continuous market and he will get for his milk exactly what milk is worth whether it goes to a cheese factory, creamery or condensed milk plant or is sold as fluid milk."

Under the co-operative contract the producer appoints the League his sales agent and grants it "full power and authority to sell said milk in the fluid state, or in its discretion to manufacture the same into such products as it may from time to time determine, and to sell such manufactured products, the proceeds of all such sales to be blended into one fund and distributed" to the producers according to the amount of milk supplied. Before such distribution is made the League draws upon the fund for whatever amounts it needs for operating expenses, etc. The producer also agrees in the event of the Association failing to sell his milk to manufacture it himself into such products as he desires and turn the product over to the Association for sale.

The Co-operative Association agrees to receive all milk or milk products from its members, secure a market for them at the highest possible price, create special funds to retire loans, build warehouses, purchase land, buildings and equipment.

The above plan is truly co-operative which is the biggest thing that can be said in its favor. Under it every member of the Association receives all the benefits enjoyed by every other member. This naturally appeals more to the farmer in outlying sections than to the one living in the vicinity of large cities, for the fluid milk market is generally more stable and higher than the market for manufactured dairy products. At the same time the arrangement is a benefit to the fluid milk producer in that it protects him at all times from possible competition of the remote sections. The disadvantages of the plan are that the milk producer signs away his individualism and his right to dispose of his product where and at what price he sees fit. The human equation is a large factor here. If the officers intrusted with carrying out the details of the plan are entirely trustworthy, the farmer is amply protected. But unscrupulous men in control of the Association could soon wreck the project.



Potash arriving at an American factory

Plenty of Potash

AFTER five years of Potash famine there is now plenty of Potash to be had at prices that will permit it to be used at a good profit.

When Potash in mixed fertilizers was sold at five dollars per unit, everybody exclaimed that the price was "prohibitive." This was a state of mind. As a matter of fact, when the records of long continued experiments, east, south, and west, were carefully gone over it was found that there were plenty of cases where the crop increase from the use of Potash on corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, vegetables and fruit returned over five dollars per unit, even valuing the crops at prices current before 1914.

Now prices of Potash are less than one-half of these "prohibitive prices," and prices of farm products are still high enough to make the purchase of the five to ten per cent Potash fertilizers a very profitable investment when yields alone are considered.

But this is not all. The shipping and keeping quality of many of our truck, fruit and special crops has suffered from lack of Potash. Plant diseases have increased for the same reason.

Our best lands have been over-worked to the limit and need restoration.

The fertilizer manufacturer who really has the foresight to understand that he serves his own and his customers' interest best by furnishing what his community really needs will return to the formulas that were found most profitable for his commun-

ity before the Potash famine upset things. Indeed this is putting the case mildly, for provision should be made not only to restore the old high Potash formulas, but to use additional Potash to restore the drain on the soil during the past five years.

We never advised the use of Potash on soils where we had reason to believe it would not prove profitable, and never shall do so.

There is not a single crop on which Potash has not been found profitable on many types of soil.

In the readjustment period when farmers must use every means to assure success it is of utmost importance that they should not be turned aside in their efforts to buy fertilizers with a reasonable (five to ten) per cent. of Potash.

Potash Pays

and after five years of Potash famine it will pay better than ever. It takes time to produce and ship Potash and large stocks are not carried at Potash works.

Therefore it is imperative that you notify your dealer at once what brands of fertilizer you will require and that you should not be induced to change your order on any claim that the right kind of goods cannot be secured. Stick to it and you can get what you know you want.

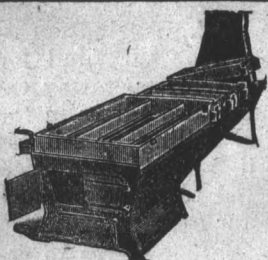
SOIL AND CROP SERVICE POTASH SYNDICATE

H. A. HUSTON, Manager
42 Broadway New York

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There is a great demand for MAPLE SYRUP and SUGAR; are YOU ready for business? The BEST QUALITY SYRUP IS MADE WITH THE CHAMPION EVAPORATOR. Write for catalogue and state number of trees you tap. Order Sap Spouts, Cans and other Sugar Fixtures NOW.

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M

Address



The Organized Farmer

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



ELEVATOR EXCHANGE HAS NOW 33 MEMBERS

THIRTY-THREE elevators and co-operative ass'ns have joined the elevator exchange of the state farm bureau and are doing business in grain and beans solely thru this one agency, according to the state farm bureau. Most of the elevators have also requested that all of their business in hay be handled through the same channel.

The elevators are well distributed over the state, five in Huron, 4 in Kent, two in Branch, two in Barry, two in Ottawa and the rest extending from the southern border to Sault Ste. Marie. Indications seem to point that there will be two or three times as many members in the next few months.

At the last meeting of the Board of Control of the exchange, T. E. Buell, manager, reported that a total of 79 cars had been handled during the first three weeks since the exchange has been doing business, in spite of the handicap of just getting organized and the lull in the market due to the presidential election.

The board ordered that a hay department be established and that a man experienced in handling hay be put on the job. The Upper Peninsula and the thumb district will probably furnish the major part of the hay business of the exchange, but, because most of the co-operative elevator associations have signed an agreement to do their hay business with the exchange, it is probable that considerable business will come from all over the state. The Chippewa County Farm Bureau which expects to market 2,500 cars of hay this season has agreed to take the responsibility for the grading of its product.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CO-OPERATIVES

The National Board of Farm Organizations has issued a call for a National Convention of all the agricultural co-operative organizations throughout the United States to meet at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, December 16, 17, and 18th. The purpose is to gear up existing farmers' selling and buying machinery and set in motion a national movement to meet the acute and distressing needs of agriculture.

"The purpose of the convention is for action," says Charles S. Barrett, who is now starting on his seventeen years as President of the National Farmers' Union. This sentiment will meet with approval from farmers everywhere who are facing disaster as a result of the recent disastrous declines in farm prices.

The total annual turnover of the

agricultural co-operatives is enormous—several millions annually—and co-ordinated effort on the part of the various organizations now engaged in the marketing of wheat, livestock, cotton and milk is of the greatest importance. Farmers' Unions, Equities, Milk Producers' Associations, Granges, Gleaners, Farm Bureaus, and other groups are all invited to participate in the coming meeting. Various committees now working on the grain question will have opportunity to meet and harmonize their programs in case it may appear that there now exists some conflict of opinion as to procedure.

CONVENTION AMERICAN FARM BUREAU

The annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held at Indianapolis, Dec. 6, 7 and 8th. It will be a real event in American agricultural affairs.

The central purpose of the convention will be the formulation of a national agricultural policy. Those who have been invited to participate in drafting such a policy include some of the biggest men of the nation both within and outside the farm bureau ranks.

Speakers of national prominence are scheduled to appear on the program and a total of at least 1,200 delegates and visitors are expected to attend. The American farmer will await the outcome of this great agricultural gathering in the hopes that it will present a practicable, workable plan for united action toward a definite goal.

STATE GRANGE ANNUAL

The Michigan State Grange will convene December 14, at the banquet hall of Pantiind Hotel, Grand Rapids, for a four day session. The Grange will open in form at 10 A. M. Tuesday.

On Tuesday afternoon the Master will read his annual address. Tuesday evening a special degree team from Charlotte will exemplify the proposed new short ritual. Wednesday forenoon reports of officers and standing committees and in the afternoon the State Lecturer will conduct an open program. Following this will occur the annual Grange banquet at one of the city churches. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to business and consideration of reports of committees. Election of officers will also take place, probably on Thursday. Thursday evening the fifth and sixth degrees will be conferred and on Friday evening the new officers will be installed. Details of the meeting will be published later.

Suppress the Hog Cholera Menace

ONE OF THE surprising things about the methods pursued by some of our leading breeders of pure bred hogs is the fact that they persistently ignore the advice given them by their friends and refuse to immunize their herds. At the opening of his auction sale which was held on Wednesday, November 10, Barney Romsdell, Hanover, Mich., made the announcement that all of the hogs that were offered for sale that day had been double treated and that certificates of immunization would be given the buyer of every hog sold on that day; the announcement was well received by the crowd and the sale started off on the jump and never let up for a minute until everything on the bill was sold. No breeder, who cares and takes pride in his work, should for one moment trifle with such a terrible risk; infection of hog cholera is distributed throughout the state and no one can guess where it will show up next.

It is reported that some farmers residing in the western part of this state having some sick hogs on their farms were asked why they did not have them vaccinated; the reply was that the hogs were so cheap that the necessary expense was not warranted. Hogs were selling for \$15 per

cwt. when the above statement was made. It is this kind of talk that makes men, in other walks of life, sore on the farmer. Unless conditions change, very soon, hogs will look high at \$10 per cwt.; our friend, who could not afford to treat them when they were worth \$15 per cwt., may have a better opinion of them when they drop below the ten dollar mark. The old adage—"anything worth doing at all is worth doing well"—applies to the conditions described above.

The hog breeders of the country should band themselves together for the commendable task of cholera eradication; if every farmer in the country would vaccinate his hogs the disease could soon be brought under control. Those who are opposed to vaccination give as a reason that the treatment is liable to "set up" the disease in a healthy herd of hogs; the occurrence of tumors, a short time after vaccination is also cited as evidence of the dangerous character of the treatment. The writer has had an extended experience with immunized hogs and he would give up the business of hog raising and feeding if he were denied the safeguard of "double treatment for hog cholera."

How Government Crop Reports Benefit Farmers

U. S. Official Denies Speculator Gets More Value than Farmer from Crop Reporting Service

By W. F. CALLANDER
U. S. Bureau of Markets.

THE CROP reporting service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was begun in 1866 and has been carried on continuously since that time, the accuracy of the reports being constantly improved and their scope widened. In twenty states the work is carried on in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture or similar state agency. These reports are based on information gathered from many sources, but the principal source of information is the farmer himself, nine-tenths of those who send in reports on crops are farmers. Among these are many hundreds of active intelligent farmers who have been making these reports for ten, fifteen, twenty and some as long as forty years. It stands to reason that these men would not continue to make these reports—without a penny of compensation—unless they were getting some direct personal benefit from them. At present there are about 50,000 regular crop reporters and over 200,000 special reporters. Every agricultural county in the country is covered and nearly every township.

A word as to the accuracy of the reports. For two years 1918 and 1919 during the existence of the United States Grain Corporation all of the wheat sold in the United States was reported to the corporation so that there has been a check on the crop estimates. From these reports it has been determined that the government estimates of wheat production for these two years has been within two per cent of the actual production.

And now to get to the heart of our subject—how do these crop reports benefit the farmer and why are they of more importance to him than to the speculator? The farmer is directly benefited by these reports because they are unbiased, disinterested and as nearly accurate as it is practicable to make them, therefore, the farmer can use them as a guide in planting and marketing. By observing whether the indicated supply is or will be relatively large or small as compared with previous years he can decide intelligently whether to increase or decrease the acreage in a particular crop, and whether to sell his harvested crop immediately or hold for a probable advance in price at a later date.

An increasing number of farmers are making a direct use of government crop reports. There is on file in Washington hundreds of letters from individual farmers and co-operative marketing associations testifying to the value of such reports in the handling of their business. Last year a delegation of apple growers

The Farmers' Crop Reports

"WHO BENEFITS most from the government crop reports, the farmer or the speculator?" has long been a mooted question. Thousands of farmers oppose the official collection and indiscriminate publication of figures disclosing to speculators the amount of their annual crops. The fact is generally overlooked that whether or no the government secured these figures the speculators would have recourse to reports of their own gathering. The government is simply supplying the farmer with information about his own business which he has never been in a position to get for himself. We have always contended, however, that the farmers should be so organized that they can at least add to the efforts of the government along this line if not altogether supplant them. The organized farmers of America should maintain a staff of crop reporting experts in every important agricultural county to furnish them with instant and reliable data whenever it is wanted on acreage, condition, and prices of crops, etc. The accompanying article is a portion of an address upon this subject delivered before the Farmers' National Congress by Mr. M. F. Callender of the U. S. Crop reporting service.—Editor.

visited Washington and testified before a congressional committee that the government reports on commercial apple production last year had saved the apple growers of the country a million dollars, or about three times the cost of the service. One potato association in a single county in Minnesota telegraphed that the reports on commercial potato production last year saved the growers one hundred thousand dollars in a single year. In 191 a study of the government reports on potatoes by the county agent in one county alone saved the growers close to half a million dollars. Instead of selling at 80 cents, they got from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel. The growers of early potatoes in the South watch the reports of potato production in the North for the previous year and plant accordingly.

The indirect benefit to farmers derived from these reports is probably quite as great as the direct benefit. Accurate crop reports reduce the risk involved in buying farm products and carrying them in storage until needed, therefore, legitimate buyers and distributing agencies can operate on small margins, and where competition exists they can afford to and do pay higher prices to farmers.

With the rapid organization of farmers throughout the United States, the need for more complete agricultural statistics is being increasingly felt—statistics monthly of stocks of grain on farms and in elevators; statistics of live stock production; and statistics of intended plantings in order to avoid over-production.

What would happen if the govern-

ment crop reports were entirely abolished? Who would profit most by their discontinuance? Certainly not the farmer. Speculators have their own means of getting information and no one can prevent them. The individual farmer has not. Crops and live stock are grown in the open and cannot be hid. Speculators can and do get information all the time by letter and by telegraph, through traveling salesmen, local buyers and dealers, country merchants and bankers, and through crop experts employed by them at high salaries and through various private crop reporting agencies. Were it not for the statistical bureau of the Department of Agriculture, which is a disinterested federal agency, through which farmers can pool information regarding local conditions and have it summarized into an accurate report for the whole county, farmers would be at the mercy of speculators who would be free to issue any sort of misleading reports designed to influence prices to their own advantage and farmers would have no means of checking them up. The crop reports injure no one but the speculators, who could well afford to pay many times the entire cost of the Bureau to have the government crop reports discontinued or discredited.

It is frequently said that the speculators use the government reports to depress prices paid to the farmers. A study of the situation would hardly bear out this contention. The fact that the markets are influenced by these reports shows their value because if prices are depressed by the prospects of a larger crop than

was expected, they are likewise raised by the prospects of a smaller crop than was anticipated—one is just as likely to happen as the other—and the suppression of the government report or the attempted concealment of a large crop would react in the long run to the detriment of the farmer.

Up to the present time very little has been done in estimating live stock production. Outside of estimates made of number on farms once a year, based on the census figures, practically no reports have been made and the only information we have concerning production is to be found in the reports of receipts at stock yards and publicly inspected packing houses and slaughter-houses. As a result we find rapid and frequent fluctuations in live stock prices, which are not justified by the actual supply and demand. What we need are monthly estimates of the number of each kind of live stock on farms, the number that is being prepared for market, and other information of this kind. In the hands of farmers well organized, it should be possible to avoid in a large measure the periods of over-production and under-production which have been characteristic of the meat industry. Knowing with great accuracy the future supply will go a long way towards stabilizing live stock prices. Some experimental work along this line has been undertaken in one or two of the states, but lack of funds prevents its extension. The Department is planning, however, as soon as possible to inaugurate an extensive live stock reporting service, which will cover the entire United States.

From what I have said the idea might naturally suggest itself that farmers' organizations should establish their own live stock and crop reporting systems. I am strongly in favor and believe there is a wide field for statistical work to be done by farmers' organizations in addition to the work already being done and which is planned for the future by the federal and state Departments of Agriculture along statistical lines. It should be constantly kept in mind, however, that the United States Department of Agriculture was created and established to promote agriculture. Therefore, the statistical branch of the Department has that object in view. If the crop reports which are now being issued by the Department are not as complete or comprehensive as the organized farmers desire, they should indicate wherein the present service is inadequate in order that improvements may be made.



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The New York cartoonist has graphically represented a situation which has prevailed in many of the states. A survey of credit conditions in this state just completed by the Business Farmer shows that most of the credit needs of our farmers are being taken care of by the local bankers. Complete results of this survey will be announced later.

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

Looking at the Board of Trade From the Inside

Evil Effects of Grain Gambling and Market Manipulations Seen on All Sides

By WILLIS HOUGH

THE BOARD of Trade claims delivery intent on all future contracts for grain bought or sold, but if its members will be honest they will frankly admit that 99 per cent of the trades are made without any intention of delivery whatever, but for the purpose of closing out on paper at a profit. Here is the test, and I am going to openly challenge them to show by actual figures taken from their Clearing House sheets on May corn that the actual delivery of corn amounted to anywhere near one per cent of the total trades in this future. Come across with the figures, gentlemen, or allow the title of this article to remain unanswered in the affirmative. Do you think that the fellow that makes a trade and then closes it out in a short time to grab a little profit wants the grain? You would have to chase him around four city blocks and tie him down before you could deliver him a bushel of it. He is a gambler and not a bona fide dealer, and furnishes an overwhelmingly large percentage of the trades in this nefarious business.

The ruling of the United States Grain Corporation prevented delivery to an unlicensed trader, and forced him out before the opening of the delivery month. The only thing that an unlicensed trader could do under this ruling was to make a paper bet on the future price of grain.

When they got to playing the joker wild in the wheat pit in 1917, May wheat was taken off the boards and settlement ordered at \$3.18 per bushel. Settlement, mind you, not delivery. In other words, cash in the chips you hold on May wheat and take the money or pay the bank.

When wheat was taken off the boards the gamblers and speculators fled to corn, and to prevent the roof being crowded off the Board of Trade, a 200,000 bushel limit was put on, which is about the same as limiting the ante in a poker game. This was kept on until after most of the farmers had sold their corn at around \$1.20 per bushel last February to meet March payments, then the lid was removed, the sky made the limit, May corn went to \$2.00 per bushel, the gamblers and speculators grabbed the millions and the consumers paid the bill.

The Farmers' Side of It

The Board of Trade has maintained that their organization is necessary to aid the farmer in the distribution of his grain. No greater fallacy was ever advocated. Is anyone foolish enough to believe that these fellows care anything about the farmer, or that the farmer is quick enough to put anything over on them? They have nothing to do but to lay for the farmers' grain, and they see it coming long before he hauls the corn sheller into the barnyard. Witness—corn about \$1.20 per bushel to the farmer when he was selling to meet March payments, and \$2.00 per bushel a short time afterwards when the speculator got hold of it. Do the farmers want it? From one of the leading grain growing states comes delegates to the Republican convention instructed to try to secure a plank in the platform to prevent gambling in grain, and a Congressman from another leading grain growing state has introduced a bill in Congress to suppress gambling in grain, which is sure to pass and become a law. What the farmer needs is a closer connection with the miller, the cereal manufacturer and the live stock feeder, and he has made up his mind that the best way to get it is to kick a lot of profit sucking middlemen out of the way. A large percentage of the grain that formerly came to Chicago is now being shipped direct to the mills in other cities, and, strange to say, is finding a better market than the one furnished by this wonderful boon to farmers in Chicago. The one thing that the farmers does NOT need is a big organization of gamblers and speculators to grab millions of dollars between the farm where the grain is raised and the consumers'

THIS ARTICLE was written by a man who had his fingers burned by contact with the Board of Trade. He is in a position to know whereof he speaks. As the reader will note, the article was written some months prior to the recent disclosures of Grain Trade methods. Some of the terms employed are the vernacular of the pit, and may not be entirely clear to the reader, but the substance of the article is understandable and will give the reader a clearer conception of what happens to the farmer's wheat market when the gamblers get their claws upon it.—Editor.

dinner table, and to argue that he does is about as foolish as to claim that a big crop of mosquitoes makes fishing more enjoyable and promotes health by thinning the fisherman's blood. Gambling and speculating in grain is universally conceded to add to the high cost of living, and the thousands of men who hang around these places and toil not, also strikingly convinces that it adds greatly to the high cost of loafing.

Farmers fight Hessian fly, black rust, cinch bugs and other pests that attack the grain while it is growing. Isn't it about time to swat the animal that attacks the grain after it is in the bin?

Chalk and Blackboard Sucker Traps

Spread out over the nation like a gigantic spider web is a system of leased wires with chalk and blackboard appendages that are used as feeders to the Chicago Board of Trade. What is the primary purpose of these so-called branch commission offices? To aid in the distribution of the necessities of life or to rope in the country sucker and fleece him? Did you ever visit one of these places and notice the worn, haggard look on the faces of most

of the occupants sitting around trying to get some of the money back that they had lost, and sinking still deeper into the mire? Can they beat it? Did you ever notice that when the professionals had the country long at the top that they almost invariably opened the "market" higher to drive in the remaining shorts and induce buying by making it look strong before jerking the bottom out of the hopper and skinning the suckers they had caught in their net? And did you ever notice that these so-called grain swings are generally of about the range of the margins that the commission firms are calling? And did you ever notice that after cleaning up the margins, how they get the country short by various means, and after they have grabbed all the paper bushels in sight, start putting the price up and skin the suckers the other way? Can you beat the pit professionals when you are hooked on a leased wire several hundred miles from them? Did you ever try to guess which shell the pea was under when it was in the manipulator's vest pocket? And did you ever notice how they skin the country dabbler in Bids and Offers that were called by their true

International Crop Improvement Ass'n.

PROGRAMS for the second annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association to be held at the Chicago Stock Yard Inn, December 1, have just been sent out by J. W. Nicolson, International Secretary-Treasurer, and director of the seed department of the state farm bureau.

A. L. Bibbins, secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and Extension Specialist of M. A. C. will tell the story of Michigan's system of inspecting and marketing seeds. Other speakers include some of the best known authorities in the United States and Canada.

Michigan holds a position in advance of other states in the complete manner in which it is organized for seed handling, not only to develop high grade varieties, but to inspect and market them, according to the state farm bureau. The system is made up of three parts, development of seeds, done by F. A. Spragg, plant breeder of M. A. C., its inspection by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and marketing by the seed department of the state farm bureau.

The Michigan exhibit at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago during the time of the International Live Stock Exhibition will graphically portray these three phases of the state seed organization. The seed growers of this state not only intend to take a great many premiums at the show, but also they expect to produce one of the most impressive exhibits. Most states have plant breeding departments which correspond to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association through none of them have yet been able to function as thoroughly, but most other states are not in as good a position to sell their grain. They have no organization that corresponds to the seed department of the state farm bureau which does volume buying of guaranteed seeds for Michigan farmers and does volume selling. One trouble in developing the guaranteed seed business in Michigan has been in finding a market out of the state. Individuals want good seed invariably, but their organizations are not

prepared to do the business for them. A great deal of missionary work has to be done to show other states the advantages of buying seed, guaranteed not only as to variety but also as to place of growth. This state is so far in advance that it must help others in order to help itself. Farm bureaus and crop improvement associations of a number of other states have asked for detailed information on Michigan's methods. Indiana which has had an organization for a year which corresponds to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association was assisted in its organization by Mr. Nicolson. Idaho has asked for his services for a meeting at Boise on January 12. These are both live seed states and their representatives will address the annual meeting of the International Crop Improvement Association. B. F. Sheehan of Idaho, who will address the meeting, is state seed commissioner and is one of the best versed men on the subject of seeds in the west. Other speakers are L. H. Newman of Ottawa, Ontario, secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association which is one of the most efficient and largest seed handling agencies in North America and W. R. Porter of Fargo, N. D., secretary of the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Producers' Association which has developed the highest type of hardy Grimm Alfalfa produced. The program of the December 1 meeting is as follows:

Topic: Seed Inspection, Certification and Marketing.

Canada's Method, L. H. Newman, Sec'y, Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n, Ottawa, Ontario.

Opinions from Indiana's Experience, W. A. Ostrander, Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n, Lafayette, Indiana.

Michigan's Inspection and Marketing System, A. L. Bibbins, Sec'y, Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.

Alfalfa Seed Inspection in Idaho, B. F. Sheehan, Sec'y, Idaho Seed Growers' Ass'n, Boise, Idaho.

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Inspection, W. R. Porter, Sec'y, Grimm Alfalfa Seed Producers' Ass'n, Fargo, N. Dakota.

name, Puts and Calls before the government got after them by jerking the "market" back and forth through them, first above and then below, and vice versa? To show this thing up as I know it would make Tom Lawson's expose of Wall Street look like a Sunday school leaflet.

A Slam on Congress

A short time ago the Hearst newspapers of Chicago printed several sensational articles about the United States Grain Corporation and the Chicago Board of Trade. Grain Corporation officials were accused of using inside information on which to gamble and speculate in corn, and the claim was made that some of them had made fortunes out of it. A Senate investigating committee was appointed to look into the matter and it is to be hoped that their report will soon be ready for the public. Then corn gamblers were accused of cornering May corn and fleecing the public out of THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS in thirty or forty days, which is nearly THREE DOLLARS per capita for every man, woman and child in the United States. Did the Louisiana State Lottery ever pile up such a record? A Federal Grand Jury was empaneled and the books of nine commission firms were ordered laid before it, and there ought to be some real action behind the big smoke barrage.

Well, these exposures apparently got under their hide and surely stirred things up. In fact, there were unmistakable signs that several of those on the inside of the deals had a severe attack of prickly heat. A few days later a propaganda pamphlet was sent the editor of the Hearst paper making the exposures, and he was apparently induced to write an editorial entitled "The Board of Trade as a Stabilizer," as a salve to heal the wounds. The editorial gave the details of a cash grain transaction taken from their propaganda dope that was handled before the war. Why they went back so far is unknown, unless they didn't have anything late in corn that would show up well in print. The editorial touched on very little else and ended with this astounding statement: "The Board of Trade as a factor of social stability is perhaps more important than Congress." Ye Gods! Can you believe it? In justice to the editor, I want to say that I do not believe that the editorial represents the sentiment of the great line all the ear marks of having been dictated by Hearst newspapers, but that it has rected and inspired by the local Board of Trade. More important than the greatest law making body on earth! To infer that an institution that has kept a senate investigating committee, a Federal Grand Jury, several United States District Attorneys and an army of secret service men busy the greater part of three months to keep it from cornering May corn and throttling the American people with exorbitant prices for foodstuffs, is more important to our nation than the highest law-making body of it, is a statement that must not be allowed to go unchallenged and ought to be retracted by the paper that made it.

The Board of Trade in Action

In the past, Chicago visitors have been urged to see the Board of Trade in action, as one of the sights of the city. The almost universal comment of spectators who have looked down on the scrambling in the pit is that it resembles the incurable ward in an insane hospital, and it has been freely commented on in that light through the press. How, anyone could contend that the foodstuffs of this great nation should be thrown into this maddening maelstrom for juggling and manipulation is beyond comprehension. It would be about as rational to suggest entrusting the care of the baby to a bunch of wild cats while its mother went shopping.



Farmers Service Bureau



MAKING CIDER FOR NEIGHBORS

I am writing for information on cider making. My neighbor and I made a small size cider mill for ourselves and a few of the other neighbors want us to grind them cider. Is there anything to prohibit our making for them? Would we have to get a permit?—F. C. N., Sheridan.

Section 29 of Title II of the National Prohibition Act provides that the penalties imposed in the act against the manufacture of liquor without a permit shall not apply to a person for manufacturing nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices exclusively for use in his home, but such cider and fruit juices shall not be sold or delivered except to persons having permits to manufacture vinegar.

The Bureau's interpretation of the foregoing provision is as follows: Any person may, without permit, and without giving bond, manufacture nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices, and in so doing he may take his apples or fruits to a custom mill and have them made into cider and fruit juices. After such nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices are made, they must be used exclusively in the home, and when so used, the phrase "nonintoxicating" means nonintoxicating in fact and not necessarily less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, as provided in Section 1, Title II, of the said act.

Or if the person making such cider and fruit juices desires to do so, he may (1) sell such cider and fruit juices at any time to persons having permits to make vinegar; this he may do under the provisions of said Section 29. (2) If he preserves such cider and fruit juices at the time they are made, he may sell same to the public in general; this he may do under the provisions of Section 4, of Title II, of said Act. (3) Or he may sell said cider and other fruit juices so long as they contain less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, but the purchasers thereof can not use or possess the same after they contain more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol; this he may do under the provisions of Sections 1 and 3, of Title II of said Act.

The operator of a customs mill is not required to file bond and secure a permit provided he manufactures sweet cider only and does not retain possession of same at or after the time it contains 1-2 of one per cent or more of alcohol by volume.

The owner of apples may manufacture cider and sell same provided said cider contains less than 1-2 of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume. He may also retain such cider in his home and allow it to become vinegar. No bond or permit is necessary. Persons purchasing cider is not allowed possession or use of same after it contains 1-2 of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume.—John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner.

UNION MORTGAGE COMPANY

I would like to thank you very much for a little information in regards to a so-called Union Mortgage Company of Detroit. Is it deserving of confidence or is it a get rich scheme?—H. G. Mason.

The Union Mortgage Company was approved by this Commission March 6, 1919, and permission given it to sell \$6,000,000.00 worth of unissued Preferred Stock, and \$3,999,790.00 Common Stock was validated to be given as bonus with the Preferred Stock. The approval was given only after \$1,000,000.00 Common Stock, which had been issued for promotion, was split into two pieces. The larger piece \$750,000.00 was escrowed with the State Treasurer there to remain until the company earned 6 per cent upon the total outstanding Common Stock, and this stock is still here in escrow. The smaller piece \$250,000.00 worth was, returned to the Treasury of the company, there to be held until the further order of this Commission.

The Union Mortgage Company was examined by this Commission the 24th day of April 1919, and at that time its books showed total assets of \$2,012,751.80—from this total our examiner deducted \$176,532.18 as assets not admitted, these being 20 per cent on contract investments and other percen-

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

age on first and second mortgage bonds held in trust. The liabilities of the company were found to be \$776-145.45, which would leave net assets, according to examination of our examiner as of that date, \$1,060,074.17. At that time also the actual cash received from the sale of stock by the company totalled \$1,115,790.52.—The Michigan Securities Commission.

EDITOR'S NOTE: From the statement it appears that a good sized chunk of stock was laid aside for promotion, a bad practice. It also appears that the company has not yet been able to earn 6 per cent on its outstanding stock. Under the circumstances I would not advise you to invest in this concern. If you desire further information, ask your banker to write a correspondent bank in Detroit.

ADOPTING STEP-CHILDREN

Will you please state the disposal of the personal property after the decease of the husband, there being a joint deed of real estate, a wife and children remaining? Also, what measures should be taken for a man to adopt his stepchildren, their mother alive and all living with her at his home?—L. R. G., Freeland, Mich.

The real estate held by a husband and wife in their joint names goes to the survivor without taking any steps. The personal property is to be divided according to the statute of distributions. From it would be first paid the expenses of administration. Net the widow's allowance for herself and family for one year in

such an amount per week as the judge of probate thinks is proper taking into consideration the family. The debts are next to be paid. After that the personal is to be divided, one third to the widow and two-thirds to the children. The step father, the mother and the children if of sufficient age should go to the office of the Judge of Probate and sign such papers for the adoption as the Judge requires, and he will have the proper orders and records made.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

STEPFATHER'S RIGHT TO CHILDREN'S MONEY

A man marries a widow with two children. The mother dies with an insurance policy drawn in favor of the two children. A guardian is appointed, to whom the policy is paid. Can that stepfather legally draw pay for those children's board from the children's insurance, held by their guardian.—A subscriber, Pigeon, Mich.

The guardian should make an allowance for the care and support of the children if you did not adopt them. If he does not you are under no legal obligation to care for them for nothing. The fact that you married the mother of the children does not make you legally liable for their support after her death.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

The Collection Box

INNER TUBE NEVER CAME; MONEY REFUNDED

The 7th of last July I sent \$26.78 to Montgomery Ward & Co. for a tire and inner tube. In a short time I received a check for \$22.50 from them and a letter in which they said they were out of that size tire so they were returning the money to that amount but the tube would be shipped. It never came. So I wrote them and they stated they had sent the \$26.78. I again wrote them calling their attention to the mistake but have never heard from them.—A. P., St. Johns, Mich.

This was a case of a green clerk or something of that nature and as soon as we laid this complaint before them they sent our subscriber a check covering the balance due him.

TRACTOR HORN RECEIVED

We ordered a horn for a Fordson tractor from the National Auto Supply Co., Chicago, the 14th of August, but they never wrote me as to whether they received the order or not. We can get no answer to letters wrote since.—F. A. & Son, East Jordan, Michigan.

Immediately we took this complaint up with this company and after a short delay they advised us they were trying to locate the papers in regards to the order. Three days later we received another letter from them in which they stated they had located the order, which they believed had been willfully held up by one of their employees with whom they had been having considerable trouble. But, they went on to say, they were promptly filling the delayed order. A and Son received the horn they advise us. Honk! honk!

FIRM REIMBURSES SUBSCRIBER FOR INCONVENIENCE CAUSED

I sent an order for a library set to the Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co., the 22nd of last March. On May 17th I received the set but they had not sent the rockers for the rocking chair or the domes of silence for the tablelegs. I wrote them several times regarding this and on July 15th received word they were shipping the rockers and domes and I would receive them in a few days. They also stated they were crediting my account with them because I sent the amount in full, \$43.85 with my order. I have not received the rockers and domes yet nor do I get replies from letters addressed to them.—Mrs. F. P., Gaines, Michigan.

In answer to our letter the Hartman Company sent us a copy of their letter to our subscriber. They stated the rockers and domes had been sent and must have become lost in transit, but they were sending another shipment. The \$2 mentioned was sent to Mrs. P. to reim-

burse her for the inconvenience she suffered, the company advises.

RETURNS \$21.80

Last June I sent an order to Philipsborn's and Co., Chicago, for a dress costing \$21.88. They sent me a card saying they had received the money and would send dress in a few days. I have not heard from them since although I have written them several times. As I have waited so long I do not want the dress now but wish my money back.—Mrs. J. H. O., Au Gres, Mich.

We felt sure that as soon as Philipsborn's knew the facts of the transaction they would cheerfully refund our subscriber's money. We advised them of the particulars and a few days later Mrs. O. acknowledged receipt of her money in a letter to us.

POMONA NURSERY WILL NOT REPLY

I ordered some nursery stock on May 24th from the Pomona Nursery, Dansville, N. Y. I received word of a prompt shipment and then did not hear from them again until in July and at that time they stated they would hold my order until fall. I have wrote them three times since requesting they refund my money but they will not reply. The amount is \$3.85.—Mrs. H. H., Alger, Mich.

Although we wrote this nursery two different times we were no more successful in getting a reply than Mrs. H. It does not look as if this company intended to "come across."

MONEY RETURNED FOR GOODS NOT SENT

On May 4th I sent to the Boston Store, Chicago, for a skirt and blouse. I received the skirt but not the blouse. I have written them several times and they always ask for an exact duplicate of the original order which I send but this is all the satisfaction I get. The blouse was \$4.48.—Mrs. A. L., 403 E. 2nd St., Flint, Mich.

Upon receipt of our letter the Boston Store sent us a check for \$4.48 which we forwarded to Mrs. L.

ANOTHER CHICAGO FIRM ADJUSTS PROMPTLY

On August 25th I returned a dress valued at \$5.10 to Leonard Morton & Co., Chicago, by insured parcel post. I have written them twice but have received no reply or adjustment for the goods returned.—C. M., Alba, Mich.

This company wrote us immediately upon receipt of our letter enclosing a copy of their letter to Mr. M., in which they advised they were enclosing a check for amount due. Mr. M. says, "I received check from Leonard Morton & Co. Thank you. Will try and send you a few subscribers."

LIGHT POLES ON PROPERTY

We bought a 40 in the village limits 2 years ago, and there is about 15 rods of lighting poles inside the line. The company was allowed to put them there 3 years ago by the agent who had this place for sale. There was a deed made out and the owner says he did not receive a dollar. The village says he got \$100 and the company says \$50. You see they asked the owner by letter if they could place the poles inside the fence, but the deed says on the section line and on the section line they are. We would like very much to have them moved and the village says yes they will pay \$65 if we will pay \$100. But it is the agent's fault and why should we pay any? Why shouldn't he pay for his mistake as he admits it was? The owner did not know they were there until he came up from his home in Wisconsin. He was angry but said nothing. The village says we bought the farm with the poles on. Why not pay to move them? We think the agent should do it. He is rich and he is not as nice to farmers as he should be.

There is a flaw in the deed, we think, as it provides only for the care of wires and poles. It says nothing about new business. Could we get out an injunction against them when they start to put on new business as they expect to soon? How much will it cost and where do we get one and how and when do we serve it?—Mrs. W. J. W., Stevenson, Mich.

If there was a deed of the right of way to set poles and signed by the owner it would make no difference what the consideration was if it was paid as agreed. If the poles were on the place when you bought it their presence was notice to you that there was some claim of right on the part of the owner of the poles and you would be bound to take notice of whatever that right was. While there might have been negotiations for setting of the poles inside the fence, yet, if it was afterward agreed that they should be set on the section line, and so stated in the deed, the former negotiations would be merged into the deed and the deed would be binding. If the statement that they were to be set on the section line was a mistake and it can be proved that it was a mistake then the deed would subject to correction by application to the Circuit Court in Chancery. If the owner did not sign the deed it would not be binding and they could be compelled to be removed by proper notice as the agent could not have authority to sign such a deed if he was merely an agent for the sale of the property. The agent would in no ways be liable for the poles unless he has contracted in some way.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DAIRY HEADS NOT CONNECTED WITH CREAMERY

Will you please tell me, thru the Farmer's Service Bureau of your paper, whether Pres N. P. Hull or Sec. R. C. Reed of the Milk Ass'n own any stock or have any money interests in the Detroit Creamery Co., or any other creamery?—A Subscriber, Ortonville, Mich.

I know beyond question that Mr. Reed has no financial interest either directly or indirectly in any Distributing Company in the City of Detroit, nor in any other place, and I positively know that I have no such interest. I shall be glad to have you give just as wide publicity to this statement as you can.—N. P. Hull, President, Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n.

NO WRITTEN AGREEMENT

I am writing in regards to T. H., of Lake City, Mich., inquiring about his father-in-law in "The Farmers' Service Bureau." The old gent was brought there to visit a week or two, then was going to visit some of his other children, but instead T. kept him there and went to his brother-in-law where the old man was staying before and got his trunk and the old man had \$440 dollars when he came there and T. coaxed him to give the money to him. Then he was to keep him the rest of his life but he lived longer than he thought he would so he sent letters to his three brother-in-laws to make an agreement some way with him. One of the boys came over and came also in his other brothers' place who were sick with the flu at that time and they made an agreement that T. was to take care of him the rest of his life but the boys were to pay the doctor bills and pay the funeral expenses. His brother-in-law wanted to have a written agreement but T. would not sign it. So it wasn't a week before he engaged a lawyer and wanted \$30 a month from the three boys which they wouldn't pay or can't pay as they have big families to support. T. was going to bring him to the poor house so the boys offered him \$15 a month but T. wouldn't.

(Continued on page 12)

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Edited in Michigan



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Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Veteran Editor Dead

JAS. M. PIERCE, the militant editor of the Iowa Homestead, is dead. In his loss the farm journal field is deprived of one of its most fearless and independent thinkers and the farmers of Iowa one of their best friends.

Jas. Pierce held a unique and conspicuous place in farm journalism. He was one of those rare editors who never permit the business interests of their publications to interfere with their editorial policies. He was usually at variance with the majority of farm paper editors and the advertisers in his publication upon social and economic questions. He was one of those few farm paper editors who believed in government ownership of the railroads, and one of the still fewer who had the courage to commit their publications to such a policy even at the risk of losing advertising patronage. He fought the return of the railroads under the Cummins Esch law with all the power at his command. But the roads were returned and he then trained his guns upon the authors of the law, both of whom desided in states in which Pierce owned farm publications. He fought both of them tooth and nail in the primaries. Esch of Wisconsin was defeated as a result of the campaign against him by the Wisconsin Farmer which Pierce owned. Sen. Cummins, of Iowa, was renominated in the primaries after a hot scrap and with but few votes to spare. In the election he ran over one hundred thousand votes behind Mr. Harding, so effective was the barrage which Pierce poured upon his candidacy.

Mr. Pierce was a lover of clean politics. In his home state of Iowa he investigated and uncovered scores of cases of graft and corruption in high political circles. He despised special privilege no matter in what form it existed and attacked it with such force that he usually destroyed it root and branch. By reason of the dominant position which he held in Iowa agricultural affairs and the wide circulation of his paper, Mr. Pierce made and unmade congressmen, senators and governors. He was non-partisan at heart and in politics. A party label meant nothing to him if it covered a man whom he distrusted and believed unworthy of the position which he sought. In one campaign he would be found supporting a Republican for a high position; in the next a Democrat. His readers might disagree with him; his friends argue with him. It made not a particle of difference. Once having declared himself upon a principle he was as immovable as the Rock of Gibraltar.

Mr. Pierce had a personal following among the readers of his paper which few editors can claim. His sterling character; his love for truth and righteousness; his virulent defense of what he believed was right won for him the admiration and undying loyalty of his readers. Their confidence in him and his opinions was reflected in the elections. In the majority of

cases as the Iowa Homestead went so went the farmers of Iowa. Mr. Pierce's love for the farmers and his defense of their rights was seconded by his devotion to the great body of laboring men. When other farm paper editors denounced the right of labor to strike, Mr. Pierce upheld it. He believed that there should be closer economic and political co-operation between farmers and laboring men, and was almost alone in the farm paper field in that respect.

As a result of his ultra-progressive views, many of which were called radical and extreme by those who did not agree with him, Mr. Pierce lost thousands of dollars worth of advertising every year. But he let it go. The cancellation of a five thousand dollar advertising contract meant nothing to him and affected his views not one whit. Despite the occasional loss of a contract, the Iowa Homestead led all other weekly farm papers in the amount of advertising carried in 1919, which goes to show that a farm paper can be made a financial success without sacrifice of principle, and that not all advertisers seek to control the publications which they patronize.

Jas. Pierce has left a definite mark upon agriculture. In the state of Iowa he contributed immeasurably to the economic, educational, social and political advancement of the farmers. He has blazed a trail which other farm paper editors may do well to follow with beneficial results to all mankind.

Bonus Bill Bobs Up Again

THE SOLDIERS' bonus bill which the country thought was well dead and buried, has been resurrected. Political advisers indicate that Congressman Fordney, who has championed this pernicious piece of proposed legislation will bring it to the fore immediately upon the reconvening of congress. While we applaud Mr. Fordney's apparent interest in the welfare of the ex-soldiers, we must admit that he shows a deplorable lack of sound statesmanship to propose to reimburse them at this particular time when the country is groaning under already grievous tax burdens. If Mr. Fordney will devise a tax to meet the requirements of this bill which will confiscate the war profits of the munition makers, the steel magnates, the coal barons, the sugar manufacturers and the thousands of other plutocrats who are revelling in the profits of war, we shall be with him on the proposition. But those who know Mr. Fordney best are well aware that he would never treat his friends like that. Soldiers' bonuses will be paid like all other expenses of the war, by a tax upon the consumer which includes the soldier himself, the soldier's family and the soldiers' friends.

More Bushels Per Acre

A FEW WEEKS ago a striking advertisement was published in these columns under the heading, "More land or better land?" How many farmers have settled that question? When we compare the yield per acre of certain crops in Michigan with those of other states we are forced to admit that a lot of farmers in this state are not giving the subject of better land very much thought.

In 1919 Michigan ranked third among all other states in the yield per acre of winter wheat. But that is an exception. In ordinary years Michigan will rank from fifth to tenth place in wheat yield, tenth to twelfth in corn yield, sixth to tenth in rye, third to sixth in oats. Considering that there are forty-eight states competing for the honors, that's not so bad. At the same time it might be better. The record is even poorer when it comes to beans, potatoes and sugar beets. Our average yield of beans per acre is particularly poor. The average yield covering a period of six years (1914-1919) was slightly over nine bushels to the acre. In New York during the same period it was over ten; in California over fifteen; in Colorado nearly ten and a half. In an average number of years Michigan's yield per acre of potatoes is less than that of New York, Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota. When the yield per acre in Michigan exceeds one hundred bushels it is considered a fair

crop, but a less than two-hundred-bushels-to-the-acre yield in Maine is no crop at all. Of course, when we get into comparisons with European potato yields we discover that our best potato states are mere pikers at the game. Germany's yield per acre averages better than two hundred bushels; France's one hundred and twenty-five; United Kingdom's two hundred and ten; while that of the United States less than ninety. This is not a comparison for the enlightened farmers of this country to be proud of.

We are not advocating maximum production on every acre that is being tilled. That would be ruinous to agriculture. What we are advocating is less extensive farming and more intensive farming. Many farmers in this state can cut their acreage materially and by the judicious use of fertilizers and intelligent crop rotation make the fewer acres yield more crops with less labor and expense. It's a subject worth looking into.

The Farm Bureau and the Farmer's Strike

IT IS said that members of the Farm Bureau's Marketing Committee of 17 which met recently in Chicago expressed themselves as opposed to the farmer's "strike." Having already officially declared against labor strikes the Farm Bureau cannot consistently approve of farmers' strikes. At the same time the Committee of 17 suggested no remedy for meeting the present emergencies of the farmers. The Committee of 17 made a mistake in not recommending some united plan of action on the part of the farmers to stem the downward rush of farm commodity prices and restore them to their proper level. The grain gamblers have used extreme measures to force the prices of grain to unreasonably low levels, and the farmers must use equally extreme measures to bring them back where they belong. The only way to do this is for the farmers to withhold their products from the market. There is nothing criminal, nothing immoral, nothing unethical about such a practice. It is simply a matter of self-preservation which is the first law of nature. But the farmers need advice and guidance in carrying out such a program. To be effective it should cover the entire nation. To be thoroughly understood and approved by the consumer the reasons back of it should have the widest publicity. To be entirely successful it should not be permitted to overreach itself, and become a means of exacting unreasonable tribute from the consumer. Such a program the Committee of 17 could have conscientiously adopted. In not doing so it has lost a fine opportunity for showing its real worth to the farmer.

The Balm of Gilead

IN ANSWER to the allegation made by John Bower, Benton County, Ind., in a letter to the editor of a western market paper, claiming that on September 22, the writer lost \$600 per car on four loads of steers as a result of collusion among the packer-buyers in the Chicago stock yards, W. W. Woods, calling himself director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of the American Meat Packers, gave the newspapers an elaborate statement, a part of which follows:

"We regret that Mr. Bower, or any other producer should have lost money on his live stock; we know that many producers have suffered losses on their cattle, but it is unfair to blame such losses on the packers. Officials of the institute have tried to draw the producer's situation to the attention of the public, for we realize that successful live stock production is the basis of a successful packing industry. The year just closing has not been a particularly good one either for the man who sells cattle or the man who sells beef."

Would Mr. Woods, then, really have us believe that the American meat packers have gone out of their way to inform the dear public concerning the extremely low price at which beef is selling "on the hoof?" A splendid idea, that, on your part, Mr. Woods, for the public would never have found it out by scanning its meat bills.

The present members of the League of Nations say that certain reservations desired by the United States will be acceptable to them, but that an entirely new covenant is out of the question. Of course, our common sense tells us that when we divorce politics from the issue.



What the Neighbors Say



NO SYMPATHY FOR CITYITES

IN YOUR editorial "It Might Be Worse," of Nov. 13, you seem to think we farmers should feel sorry for the city people. Do they feel sorry for us? Last summer when we had more work than we could possibly do and big idle men were walking the city streets we could not hire them at any price. They would work in the city or not at all. And their wives—what do they do to help while we farm women are digging potatoes or husking corn. They are sitting on the lawn or at a picture show. We farmers have our cellars full because we work. Why do city folks put everything on style?

Another thing I wished to say is, yes, there are many poor Catholic people who would be glad to have the burden of the parochial school and nunneries lifted from their shoulders as it is getting so they want all he earns, but when he asks for help they want big pay. The Catholic church may be all right, but of late years it seems to be more of a big money making business as every Sunday there is a call for money for one thing or another until the poor Catholic layman hardly knows what way to turn.—*One who knows, Gd. Traverse County, Mich.*

I am not defending the ways of the people of the city. I know many of them waste their substance in riotous living. They ought to have an object lesson. At the same time I do not want to see them and their little children suffering for lack of food and coal. Neither do you, Christ said, "blessed are the merciful." I know right well that if there were mothers and children suffering in our cities for want of food, the farmer would need no prompting from us to show them mercies.—*Editor.*

BEET GROWER ANSWERS H. H. L.

IN THE Nov. 6th issue of your paper was a letter from H. H. L., of Croswell on "Last Year's Beet Lesson," that was very amusing and surprising to me. You answered him rightly by saying his letter proved his sympathies were not with the farmer. I think no one in this vicinity did more or tried harder to get farmers to desert the Beet Growers' Ass'n, by telling them they were sure of \$16 and maybe \$18 or \$20 per ton. One would think from his letter that beet growers are the only ones who can pay their debts this year. If so, there will be a lot of debts unpaid, as the growers are few, about one-half the usual number, and I feel safe in asserting that more acres of beets were planted this year that will not pay out than those that will show a profit. He says last year's experience will make it hard to get farmers to join the Beet Growers' Ass'n another year. I believe just the opposite. I have heard of none who refused to grow beets that are ashamed of their stand, and have heard several that did grow say, "no more for me." Some people cannot realize that most people are willing to sacrifice a few dollars for the sake of a principle. It is all right for the Medical Ass'n of which H. H. L. is a member to organize and set prices for their work, but for the farmer it is wrong and foolish.

One grower who contracted for 50 acres was heard to say he "wished he had never seen a beet." Another for 25 acres because of the \$16 or \$18 dollar prediction says "no more" and another for 25 acres but planted only 15 says, "Never again" and another for 4 acres but harvested none says "No more at the old price." These are all close by growers.

I believe with the editor that the time is near when the contract will be mutual and will venture that those non-association growers will be ready to accept the better conditions they are not willing to help get. They will be like the pea growers here last spring. A number of farmers contracted to grow peas at 3c, but most farmers refused to contract at that price and were called fools, hogs, etc., by some of the 3c growers and by practically all the business and professional men. After a conference and a get-together

meeting with the canning people the contract was made 3 1-4c. I haven't heard of any 3c grower refusing the extra 1-4c. To one of them it made a gain of over \$500. Do they thank the Canning Co. or the fools? The Croswell Sugar plant may have a good campaign but most of the beets are coming from Ontario and I hear the Canadians are also waking up.

I wish to ask H. H. L. or any one else, "Why, when the state made it possible to have a check test made for sugar content did the Michigan Sugar Co. at once quit buying on the test basis?"

Why is the wholesale price of sugar always lowest while it controls the price of beets?

Why, when one can buy sugar in Chicago delivered at Croswell station at 10c do we have to pay 12c here where they make a ton of it every day? Why?—*W. R. J., Croswell.*

You can't say enough about this subject. The present method of contracting and paying for beets is indefensible. No other class of business man but the farmer would submit to it for one instant. There is both a moral and business principle involved which should be recognized and adhered to. The same is true of the entire system of marketing farm products. For the love of Mike wake up, farmers, and take your place with other business men of the nation. Answering your questions, the wholesale price of sugar is lowest when it controls the price of beets because those are the great sugar marketing months when both cane and beet sugar are dumped upon the market. The market may be manipulated at that time, I do not know. I do know that it is a big advantage to the manufacturers to take those months as the average in settling with producers. It is an advantage which the producers ought to take away from them also by insisting that the settlement price be based upon twelve months of the year instead of four. Your second question I will have to leave to some reader to answer. I cannot.—*Editor.*

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION

IF EAR that your editorial in the issue of Nov. 6th with reference to representation in the state legislature may convey a wrong impression to your readers. I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to the practical workings of the provisions for apportionment that will prevent Wayne County, or any other county in obtaining an undue representation in the legislature as long as this provision of the constitution is in force.

The provision concerning representation in the state legislature is Section 3 of Article V, of the amended Constitution. I have discussed this section with the provisions of other states with many and I have never had any of them disprove this section with the Michigan Constitution. The clause that is of importance is as follows:

"Each county with such territory as may be attached thereto shall be

entitled to a separate representative when it has attained a population equal to a moiety of the ratio of representation."

The population of the state is 3,663,222 and the ratio of representation for 100 members would be 36,633. Each county that has a population of 18,317 would be entitled to a representative. I do not have the population by counties. I am unable to give the exact number that would fall below that population. By the census of 1910 taken on the present ratio, or rather the ratio of the present population of over 36,000 there would be 23 counties that would fall below the 18,317 but it may be possible that some of those counties have increased their population to above that amount and will be entitled to a representative. As a rough estimate there would be at least 60 representatives apportioned by counties that would be entitled to at least one representative. That leaves a balance to be divided among the counties that are entitled to more than one of 40 representatives. Bay county might be entitled to be apportioned 2 or 3 extra. Berrien might get one extra. Probably Genesee would get three extra. Houghton 2 or 3 extra. Kent 5 or 6 extra. Saginaw 2 or 3. Oakland 1 or 2 and Wayne the balance.

If the full allowance I have suggested is made it will amount to 21 of the 40 extra to be apportioned leaving 19 to go to Wayne. Wayne will scarcely be able to muster over 25 or 26 and this number will constitute no element of danger either in the way of affirmative legislation or as a block to proposed legislation. Twenty-five or thereabouts, which I think will be more than they can get, to 75 from the rest of the state will not be at all annoying in the work of the legislature or on the policy.

As a practical working question a small minority may make themselves so disagreeable that will stand but little show with the balance of the members from up state, "corn fed" statesmen. I think the danger lies in an agitation to change that section of the constitution.—*W. E. B., Lapeer County.*

The editorial in question was based on the presumption that growth of population would give Wayne County 32 out of 100 representatives, which with the representatives from urban centers would give the industrial cities a whip hand in all state affairs. It remains yet to be seen what the proportion of rural representation will be to urban, as the complete figures of population have not yet been announced. We see no danger in changing the Constitution to prevent the balance of legislative power from going to the industrial centers. Anyhow, we believe the legislature will recommend such checks to industrial domination as the situation warrants.—*Editor.*

ON SELLING OUT-OVER LANDS

IN YOUR November 6th issue of M. B. F. there is a communication from F. A. W., Alcona County, relative to the London Land Company.

This is rather interesting to The Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau not only because the land company in question is operating in Northeastern Michigan but also because F. A. W. says he believes The Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau means to be square. As Secretary of the Development Bureau I am glad to know that he believes this way and wish further to assure him that it need be no matter of believing on his part but that he can have the positive certainty that The Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau is absolutely on the square.

Pernaps occasionally we get a real estate member of the organization or rather a member of the organization who is engaged in the real estate business who may not do business as everyone would believe to be absolutely proper but on the directory issued by the Bureau this statement is made: "The firms herein listed as believed to be honorable in their dealings and worthy of your confidence. Should this not prove to be so in your experience the Bureau would appreciate being so advised." It is our desire to eliminate from the organization any member who does not deal honorably and squarely with his customers, and if F. A. W. will kindly advise us as to the identity of this "wise agent and member of the organization whom he encountered as doing cunning crooked work," the Bureau would esteem it a favor to the organization and hold the communication strictly confidential.

One of the land agents in question, as spoken of in this article has already been dropped from the Organization. Not necessarily that we are absolutely convinced that he is not on the square but rather because everything points that way.

However, I sincerely and thoroughly believe that many times a land agent is charged with being crooked when as a matter of fact such is not the case at all. For instance I know of agents who sell land at a price two or three times higher than similar land nearby can be bought at. At first blush this would appear to one as being crooked work, but look at the agent's side of the case. The agent maintains other agents, does considerable advertising and is at a large expense to make a sale. When it comes to selling undeveloped land which is nominally worth ten to twenty dollars an acre, it is obvious that an agent is not able to carry the expense of selling an eighty of such land on any five or ten per cent basis. For instance 50 acres at \$15 per acre is \$1,200, 5 per cent of \$1,200, which the average purchaser would consider a fair percentage, is but \$60. Certainly not a large fee for the expense to which some of the agents are put.

I know one land man who has agents scattered through certain portions of the United States. Upon learning of a prospective purchaser, he sends one agent. If this agent is unsuccessful he sends a second one and if the second one does not succeed a third is sent. This costs money. Furthermore the man himself is continually traveling, meeting with prospects or taking them to the various holdings he has to offer, showing land, etc. No doubt there are some agents who are a little exorbitant in their prices but I maintain there is something to be said in their behalf.

Now so far as selling poor land is concerned, it seems that there is always a certain class of buyers who, with every safeguard thrown around them that is possible, will continue to be beaten by purchasing the wrong kind of land. Then again there are many who start in on farming and make an absolute failure on the land

(Continued on page 9)

The Week's Editorial

THE ELECTION

BY THE greatest vote in our history the people of the United States declared on November 2 that a change was wanted in national and in most of the state administrations. It was the most sweeping Republican victory that ever happened. Had the war administration been Republican and had the same things happened that took place under the administration of President Wilson the victory would probably have been the other way, for the public demanded a change and the change will take place. The electoral vote of the country will go overwhelmingly for Harding, the ratio being more than three to one. President Harding will be supported by a Republican congress. The Republican majority in the senate will be about 14 while in the house the Republican majority will be 152. Naturally there will be a great overturn in federal officialdom the country over and if the general change will return some old-fashioned efficiency to the postoffice department it

will be a great thing for the public. In the state elections there were 28 Republican governors and seven Democratic governors elected. With the exception of North Dakota every state which elected a Democratic governor was in the South. In this great political landslide the Republican party not only has a great opportunity but must shoulder great responsibility. The American people have voted for a change in national policy; they have voted against the League of Nations as demanded by President Wilson, but the great majority favor a world court or an association of nations to discourage war. Probably the league to which more than a score of nations belong at this time would be acceptable with certain modifications. All of this will have to be thrashed out and set right by the incoming administration. In choosing his cabinet President-elect Harding will doubtless use careful judgement for on this group of men will depend a large share of the solution of our problems.—*Ohio Farmer.*



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



THOUGHTS OF POLITICS

BEFORE the November election recedes too far into the background let us consider for a little the part we women citizens played in it.

Until the Fall election in Maine, we were considered to be an unknown quantity, represented by X in the political equation. Two questions were raised; first will the women really turn out and vote and if they do, how are they going to vote?

We voted as well as the men, numerically at least, and in some localities the ratio went as high as 60 to 40 per cent in our favor. Also we voted in general, very intelligently, with one or the other of the two big parties, therefore our votes counted and were not so much waste paper. We voted in good numbers to be sure, at the election, but not so well at the primaries. Now you know that at the primaries we have a choice of candidates, we have a voice in saying what men shall run for office, but at the election we have a choice of principle only.

We had been struggling for over one hundred years to be recognized as citizens, burden-bearing, tax-paying citizens. The bone we had to pick with England—taxation without representation—was always to me the big uncontestable argument for suffrage.

I do not know whether we will better politics, perhaps we will not, being very human like our men-folks, but I do believe that politics will better us, will be mighty good for us. We will be much more interested and much better informed about the government of our county, state and glorious country. A system of politics is absolutely necessary in a republic and a republic such as ours is the very best form of government yet evolved.

If we are interested in politics we can take our minds and conversation away sometimes from the small and often monotonous details of house-keeping. I always enjoy hearing men talk because they really talk about something—they exchange ideas one can generally learn by listening.

Have you ever just stopped and listened to a lot of women talking? You

know and I know but we do not need to tell that it is so often just about nothing at all. Of course this does not refer to you or me.

We women living in the country and in the rural districts need outside interests, even if they bring a little responsibility. We become tired from too much monotony rather than from too much activity.

Of course there are women who are making themselves very prominent and somewhat obnoxious. They make a loud noise and are known for their much speaking. These women want to run for office, not because of any outstanding ability, but just because they are women.

The women who do not want to carry their husbands' names, who are willing to make a marriage but not a home (and how on earth would you label the children of such a union?) do not quite approve of. We may console ourselves by repeating that very wise remark of Col. Roosevelt's, "Around every progressive movement there hangs a lunatic fringe of the mentally unbalanced."

We are the normal and reasonable body, they are the fringe only.

FIXING UP THE OLD HOUSE

THE APPEAL of the new farmer's wife of St. Charles, reminds me of my own experience as a bride.

I found myself many miles from home in a tiny run-down house 24x36 that I was to make a home of.

My husband was a very busy man having many acres of farm land and fruit to care for as well as stock.

We found the house and barn both painted red, the woodwork of the house also red with white plastered walls. The first impression I had as I stepped in was that the rooms were about 2x4 and the glare from the red and white was simply unbearable, so I coaxed my husband to buy some blue and gray paint, also some white enamel and we also purchased some tan colored oatmeal paper with which we covered living room, dining room and bed room walls. I painted the woodwork white enamel, it washes so easily. I bought cream-colored silkoline and a box of wax crayons and made my window curtains with a pretty stenciled design on the sides and across the top ruffle, the design being all in blue. I could not afford a couch

or a linoleum so I bought Japanese straw matting for my living room, this was cream and blue. I bought a couch frame at a sale and made a tick for it and a cover of blue and cream colored material with a ruffle around it. I had a rag carpet for the living room and some rag rugs for my bed room which I had made ere I was married.

I had no bookcase but many books, so with some boards I made a three shelf open case, painted it white and hung it with silkoline.

In the kitchen, which was very small, I painted the casings gray and the walls blue. We put down a well and built sink over which I hung a medicine cabinet, a glass shelf beneath held soaps, etc. With my stove, kitchen cabinet and tiny refrigerator my kitchen was full.

Upstairs were two good rooms and a hallway. I calcolored one room a delicate purple, and one a salmon color. I stenciled the purple with black, and the salmon with red and green foliage and roses. We painted the woodwork and floors a steel gray and built a wardrobe in each room. Later we built a porch, screened it in and used it for a sleeping porch.

When our family increased to six and finances permitted the makeshifts were replaced by good substantial furniture.

We painted our house white, doing it all ourselves. In the yard we had a great time as it was all grown up to brush and lilacs that had to be grubbed out and sod carried to fill the bare places. We planted flowers and vines on our veranda until one would hardly recognize the place.

It took lots and lots of hard work and patience but we were amply rewarded by the restfulness that came in the end. It matters not whether the home is costly or not, order and beauty can prevail even tho produced from simple things.

"Home is not merely four square walls. Home is where affection falls."

Home is Heaven on earth, to you, mothers are entrusted the making of manhood and womanhood of the true Americans of tomorrow. The coming generations will be the tribute to the mothers of today.—G. D.

Child and Mother

Oh, mother, my love, if you'll give me your hand

And go where I ask you to wander,
I will lead you away to a beautiful land,

The dreamland that's waiting out yonder.

We'll work in the sweet posy garden up there,

Where moonlight and starlight are streaming,

And the flowers and the birds are filling the air

With the fragrance and music of dreaming.

There'll be no little tired-out boy to undress,

No questions or cares to perplex you;
There'll be no little bruises or bumps to caress,

Nor patching of stockings to vex you.
For I'll rock you away on the silver dew stream

And sing you asleep when you're weary,

And no one shall know of our beautiful dream

But you and your own little dearie.

And when I am tired I'll nestle my head

In the bosom that soothed me so often,

And the wide-awake stars shall sing in my stead

A song which my dreaming shall soften.

So, mother, my love, let me take your dear hand

And away through the starlight we'll wander,

Away through the mist to the beautiful land,

The dreamland that's waiting out yonder.

—Eugene Field.



The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I expected to award the prize this week for the best letter about the fair you attended but just as I was about to begin this letter my mail was brought to me and I found several more letters telling about fairs so you will have to wait another week or two. I have received several letters about what some of you did on Hallowe'en. One boy says he and some other boys went out in the evening but they did not do any of the mean tricks I told you about. I hope none of you did. Did you remember to give thanks on Thanksgiving Day for the many things you have to make you happy?—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 9 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it real well. I am in the 4th grade at school. I have one brother and no sisters.—Adaleva Brown, Barryton, R. 1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another little jollier who would like to join your merry circle. We live on a 97 acre farm. We have three horses and one pony, two guinea hens and a lot of other animals. We live one mile from school. My brother wrote a few weeks ago. I am a girl twelve years old and in the sixth grade. I will close with a riddle. It is this: I

went across the field and found something. It wasn't flesh, it wasn't bone and in three weeks it could walk alone. Answer: An egg. Wishing the M. B. F. and all good luck.—Miss Alice Krieger, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 11 years old. We live on a farm of 50 acres. We have 2 horses and 2 colts, 1 cow and 2 calves. For pets I have 2 rabbits and 3 cats. I have 3 sisters. Their names are Alice, Laura B., and Lillian.—Joseph E. DeField, R. F. D. 1, Coloma, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old. I am 78 inches in height and I weigh 69 pounds. My eyes are brownish green in color, and my hair is light. My name is Mabel Greene, Plymouth, Mich., R. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy nine years old and in the third grade at school. My papa takes the M. B. F. I live on a 40 acre farm. We have 3 horses and two cows. For pets I have a dog and some rabbits.—Wilbur Showers, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old and I am in the sixth grade. I go to the Frenchtown school. I have three sisters and one brother. I live on a farm of 10 acres. We have seven cows, ten calves, seven horses, also about thirty pigs and about one hundred chickens. We have a big gasoline engine to pump water for our horses and cattle. For pets I have a cat and a dog. My brother has a little rabbit about a week old. We feed it with clover and cabbage and also give it milk to drink.—Evangeline Tatro, Pinconning, Mich., R. F. D. 3, Box 160.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I just finished reading "The Children's Hour." I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I am a country girl of 15. I have 5 brothers and 3 sisters. We rent a farm of 160 acres. I have one and three-quarters miles to go to school. My teacher's name is Doris Aldrich. I like her fine. I would like to have the boys and girls write to me.—Carmel Shedell, Remus, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wish some of the girls would write to me. I wrote to a girl by the name of Ruth Yankie but never heard from her. I wrote to her a month ago. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have a brother in the 8th grade and a sister that teaches the school. If Dorothy Van Steenis would write to me I would write back as she said. I would like to get a letter from Theo. Tracey, Helen Stelle, Rose Tarkowski, Anna Madzelan, Beatrice Van Epps, or any one. I will answer their letters.—Gladys Rickert, Saranac, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I did not see my letter in print last time I wrote you so I thought I would write again. Last time I wrote I sent two riddles and they were in print, so this time I will send a story.

Once upon a time a farmer hired a boy from the city to work for him. One night he told the boy to get the sheep and put them in the sheep pen, and he went to supper. The boy was gone a long while. Presently he came in. "Well," said the farmer, "did you have any trouble with the sheep?" "No," said the boy, "but I had some trouble catching the lambs." "The lamb!" said the farmer, "I haven't any lambs." "Yes you have"

said the boy. The farmer went out to see, and there were 5 jackrabbits.—Caroline Collins, Applegate, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am a girl 10 years old and in the sixth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Marjorie Graham. For pets I have four kittens and one cat. I wish some of the girls would write to me, and I will gladly answer.—Miss Mabel Selter Rosebush, Mich., R. R. 2

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle
SPOOL. LOOPS. SLOOP. POOLS.

Our Puzzle Corner

Answers

Fractional Birds—1. FL-ute. A-pril. MIN-t. GO-rilla. 2. COR-k. MO-ntana. RAN-sack. Turkey. 3. CAS-h. SO-uth. WAR-ning. Y-oko-hama.

DIAMOND

P
SIP
SALAD
PILGRIM
PARSE
DIE
M

Current Agricultural News

THE 1920 INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

IN THE travail of a great industry an event of supreme importance will develop at Chicago the first week of December. It is the twenty-first anniversary of the International Live Stock Exposition and will be staged this year on an unprecedented scale, both as concerns numbers and merit. North America at the conclusion of the European war was in possession of bovine and ovine seed stock of incalculable value and the upstartdom of this national possession will be displayed at Chicago this year. In view of impending meat scarcity, the problem of replenishing the national larder is of more importance than ever at this juncture.

Live stock in common with other industries has passed through a period of deflation and readjustment. The new basis of production cost interest is reviving and will accentuate as the fact becomes apparent that within the next five years there will not be enough beef, pork or mutton produced in the United States to maintain pre-war consumption.

Profit in live stock production hereafter will depend on quality. The function of the "International" is improvement of the herds and flocks of the country—a task to which the agrarian interest must now address itself vigorously. On this account the 1920 display possesses more than usual interest, concerning not only producers but consumers.

As a spectacle of animal life this year's "International" will exceed in scope and magnificence all former efforts in the show ring on this continent or Europe.

More closely associated than ever before are live stock and grain production problems; hence this year's corn show, made possible by a liberal donation from the Chicago Board of Trade, will be staged on more extensive scale than last year. Corn makes live stock raising possible; without live stock "King Corn" would be minus a stout prop.

TO PROTECT FAIR RATES

Fair men from all over the country will meet at Chicago December 3rd, to protest against a proposed increase in railroad rates which would double the expense to exhibitors.

George W. Dickinson, of Detroit, President of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions, has received notice that the railroads propose to do away with the schedule which allows exhibitors at fairs a one-way rate for the round trip, of their products from farm to fair and back to the farm. This rate has been al-

lowed by the railroad, said Mr. Dickinson, to stimulate interest in fairs which have been recognized as valuable factors in building up the country. Even during war-time, the one-way schedule was allowed to remain in force.

Mr. Dickinson declared the proposed change in rate would not only mean financial loss to the fairs themselves, but would impose a hardship on exhibitors of moderate means, and probably mean that many high class animals and farm products would not be shown.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS

The 50th annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held in the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Michigan, November thirtieth, December first and second. The meeting will open at ten thirty a. m., on Tuesday morning, which will be in the form of an open meeting, subject, "Experiences of the Past Season."

"Marketing Problems," will be discussed by R. V. Goff, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and will be of special interest to all. "Dusting versus Liquid Spraying," is another subject to which plenty of time will be given. "Farm Financing by Communities," is a new idea and will be discussed by Hale Tennant. Mr. Nicolson, chief of the Seed Department of the Michigan Farm Bureau will bring some news to you that will lower the cost of your cover crops. Mr. Stillwell, Investigator of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture will give an address. "The Present Status of the Grape Thrip and Apple Leaf Hopper," by F. L. Simontop, will give you the latest authority regarding these injurious insects which have wrought havoc throughout the state this past season. Mr. C. A. Bingham, Secretary, and Mr. F. E. Coombs, head of the traffic department of the State Farm Bureau, will also address the meeting. "Orchard Fertilizers for Michigan Soils" by Prof. Halligan of M. A. C., will give you the results obtained the past year.

ON SELLING CUT-OVER LANDS

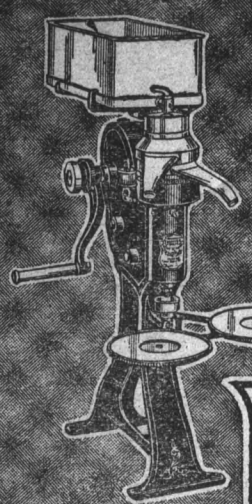
(Continued from page 7)

they buy, when as a matter of fact they would make a failure on the best land in the country.

I agree with F. A. W. that some settlers are to blame for their own condition. The Agricultural College, Development Bureaus, County Agricultural Agents, bankers, adjacent farmers, supervisors and almost anyone, would be willing to give advice; some of which by the way would not be worth much; and yet people continually buy poor land. However, this same thing is true in every walk of life for we read of people buying the Statler Hotel in Detroit from strangers on the street.

I am not personally familiar with the land which F. A. W. believes it would be a crime to sell for farming property but I venture to state that unless it is much poorer than most land in Alcona county it can be farmed or rather operated at a fair profit if handled in the right manner. This of course is another story and since in Northeastern Michigan at the present time there are thousands of acres of undeveloped land which will make splendid farms and which can be bought at remarkably low prices there is no need for the average man to attempt to develop the light lands.—T. F. Marston, Sec'y & Mgr., Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau.

We have never heard of any suggestion that the Northeastern Development Bureau is not absolutely on the square. We recognize that in the development and sale of any land there may be misunderstandings and unwarranted criticisms of methods employed. The Development Bureaus of Michigan have done a great work in settling up the cut-over lands and increasing the fame and consequently the value thereof. We know they are scrupulous about the character and honesty of those who seek membership in their ranks. At the same time that does not altogether prevent land sharks from parading under their protection until found out. There is some poor land in northeastern and northwestern Michigan just as there is in southeastern and southwestern Michigan, a fact which should be admitted and kept in mind by the prospective land settlers in the upper part of the state.—Editor.



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

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

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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

No change in the business situation since the last issue of this paper, can be noted, except, that liquidation has continued with the inevitable depreciation in the marketable value of all staple commodities and basic materials; the elements of depreciation has progressed so far that banks, trust companies and other financial institutions, that loan money and deal in securities, are beginning to feel the strain that results when commodities, which have been accepted as collateral for loans, shrink 50 to 75 per cent in value. The information that a string of banks in the Dakotas, the patrons of which are almost exclusively farmers, have closed their doors, will come as a great shock to every one who has an interest in the general welfare and prosperity of American agriculture. That many farmers, especially in the west, have demanded and received more credit than they deserved, from the banks they were doing business with, cannot be denied. If these men had limited their activities to the legitimate business of farming, there is good reason to believe that the result would have been different. Quite often it transpires that having on demand an unlimited credit is not an unmixed blessing; many western farmers abused the confidence placed in them by their bankers, by engaging in all kinds of wildcat speculation, with the sad results recorded above. There is one thing that the Michigan Business Farmer would like to have thoroughly understood by all of its readers, namely, the attitude of this paper on the question of rural credits. We believe that in the matter of borrowing money, the farmer should receive exactly the same treatment as other borrowers; if investigation shows that he is a good risk he should be given the accommodation. If the reverse is true the banker, who refuses him credit, is not only playing safe himself, but he is placing a much needed check upon the venturesome spirit of his client.

Business, along all lines, is marking time, deferring as far as possible the laying in of the usual supply of goods for next season's business, is the belief that prices have not yet reached bottom. Pig iron, steel and lumber are at a standstill and producers are in a quandary as to what course to take; they urge that they cannot continue to pile up products, indefinitely, without making some sales. On the other hand they call attention to the fact that to supply a normal summer demand for the products they turn out, their plants should be run to the limit during the entire winter season. Producers also mention the fact, that postponing the making of purchases until toward spring, will complicate the shipping situation and produce a congestion that will make it impossible for consumers to get the goods when they are needed.

A new disease and one that threatens to be destructive to current and future prospects for export trade with European countries for the want of a more appropriate name is called "cancelitis." Buyers, who have made contracts for American made goods at prices somewhat above present levels are cancelling orders by the thousands. It is also hinted that Americans are playing at the same game in connection with import business; the future outlook for our foreign trade is not encouraging at this writing.

The fluctuation of market values on the New York Stock Exchange during the past week have been very irregular but with the single exception of railroad securities, the general drift of the market has been toward lower price levels; in connection with industrials and foreign trade enterprises, conditions nearly approaching demoralization have prevailed. The money market was easier, call rates dropping from 10 per cent to 6 per cent and resting

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat shows strength. Corn and oats weak. Beans easy. Rye lower. Grain movement small.

CHICAGO—Wheat not in demand and price declines. Oats weak. Corn market firmer. Cattle average higher, while hogs show decline.

(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.)

quietly at the latter figure; the inference was plain that the absence of demand for call money was the result of a clearing out of speculative accounts and a lack of the confidence in the future of the market which leads to investment buying of securities. There is at the present moment very little of encouragement in the industrial outlook.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 23, 1920			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.92	1.67	1.88
No. 2 White	1.90		
No. 2 Mixed	1.80		1.88
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Det.	2.24	2.22	2.22

After making a good start on Monday of last week, wheat, in keeping with all other staple commodities, has had a bad time of it, prices slipping to a new low record nearly every day and the whole situation showing hardly a sign of reactionary strength. All authorities agree that wheat is statistically strong and should be selling higher but the severity of the current business depression combined with the natural dullness and inertia of the market seem to overcome all other conditions and prices continued to sag. The visible supply is small and the same can be said of the primary movement. Export demand is taking all of the grain that is available but in spite of this important fact, the market continues its downward course. It is very generally believed, however, that prices have gone just about low enough for the present and, while no one is heard advising the purchase of wheat for the long pull, very few can be found who care to advise selling the market short. Wheat was stronger on Monday gaining 2 cents per bushel in Chicago but brokers remember that it did the same thing last Monday and after that something happened.

CORN

Corn has been very weak and top-heavy, of late, showing little disposition to recover after big declines in price and dealers are beginning to ask if the yellow stuff is really worth

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 23, 1920			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.83		.85 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.87	.68	
No. 4 Yellow	.83		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Det.	2.58	2.58	2.58

anything at all. Both corn and live hogs are playing tag, chasing each other down the price scale. The old fashioned practice of blaming the decline in hogs upon the weakness of the corn market and vice versa is coming again into vogue. It would be hard to find a reliable market authority that would advise putting out an extended line of short corn at this time; on the other hand, it is very hard to find a man with courage enough to bull the corn market on present conditions. Since the high point, last year, cash corn has declined more than \$1 per bushel. The weakest element in the present situation is the large supply of old corn which is hanging over the market. Corn sold 1 1-2 cents higher in Chicago on Monday. Cash corn shows a decline of 5 cents per bushel for the week.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 23, 1920			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.55	.47 1/2	.58 1/2
No. 3 White	.53 1/2	.45	
No. 4 White	.51 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Det.	.77	.76	.75

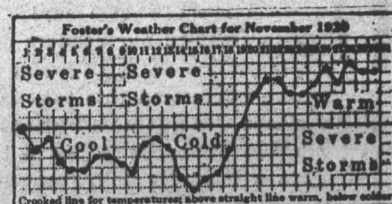
The deferred options in the oat records, frequently, of late but the market have been making new low decline in the selling price of cash oats, since we went to press last week, has only equalled 3 cents per bushel. Country offerings are still very light and dealers in lower Michigan are finding it very hard to buy oats with which to supply the needs of their current trade.

RYE

The rye market still continues to swing idly with other grains showing no independent action of its own. No. 2 rye is selling for \$1.53. This price is 2 cents lower than was quoted on the same day last week.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1920.—Cold weather, generally, is expected during the first half of December. Not far from November 30 the final high temperature wave of November will overspread the Northern Pacific slope, Northern Rockies and Middle Northwest and then extend eastward and southeastward till it envelops the whole country. About that time Saturn, Mars and Uranus will combine their batters on our planet and another set of bad storms, similar to those of first part of November, will inaugurate the first week of December. I offer you the same advice I did for the first part of November. Put your outdoor affairs in condition for bad weather generally. Precipitation will be increased

by those severe storms. The new 165 days' weather period promises more precipitation for the period of these storms than the average of the last 165 days' weather period. The location of these storms will not be exactly the same as for the first ten days of November, but you will do well to prepare for somewhat similar weather for the coming week.

Better weather forecasts were never made than these bulletins gave for the past month. The high and low temperatures, the rise and fall of temperatures, severe storms, cold waves, rains and snows were more completely told a month in advance than any one can repeat from memory for the past month. There was a time when such correct forecasts would have been regarded as miraculous, but it is now not much more difficult than to know when to expect your railroad train.

Now listen. Very much similar great storms, frosts, rains, freezes, blizzards, snows, cold, cold waves will occur during the week centering on December 9.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., NOV. 23, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det.	3.75	
Chi.	2.50	
N. Y.		2.45
Pitt.		3.25
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Det.	3.00	2.80

Very little change in the potato market is noted, the soft weather having overcome the slight strength which the market showed during the prevalence of freezing weather; supplies are ample to the needs of the case in all markets. The general opinion seems to be that the advent of permanently cold weather will harden prices and make demand much more active.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., NOV. 23, 1920			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.40		
Red Kidneys	8.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Det.	8.65	6.50	11.50

There is very little current demand for beans but the general opinion seems to be that cold weather is needed to energize the bean market.

HAY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Det.	29.00 @ 30.25.00 @ 29.27.00 @ 28		
Chi.	33.00 @ 35.31.00 @ 33.28.00 @ 31		
N. Y.	38.00 @ 40		35.00 @ 38
Pitt.	31.50 @ 31.29.00 @ 30.27.00 @ 28		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	
Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover	
Det.	25.00 @ 29.26.00 @ 27.26.00 @ 27		
Chi.	28.00 @ 31		
N. Y.	37.00 @ 39.34.00 @ 37		
Pitt.	28.00 @ 29.30.00 @ 31		

Hay shippers have not been sending their consignments this way of late and offerings are light in the local market. The demand is active and, if it were not for the dullness in all other commodities, hay would soon be selling higher in the Detroit market.

WOOL

Wool is quoted lower, the decline being the result of a combination of conditions and circumstances which tend to weaken the whole situation. At the London sales, now going on, prices for merino wool show a decline of from 10 to 15 per cent while many other grades show a decline of 30 per cent in price. Cross-breds fell 25 per cent and Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools 15 to 30 per cent. Sixty eight thousand bales were held over unsold. The goods market is quoted weak and manufacturers are apparently indifferent to the outcome of the market.

SUGAR

New low levels have been reached in the sugar market, refined having dropped to 9 cents in New York. The American Sugar Refining Co., has closed its refineries owing to lack of demand. On the 1 cent sugar basis beet growers will receive only \$10 per ton for their crop.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

A determined effort, on the part of the owners of cattle, to get out of the way of the "squaw winter" recently prevailing has resulted in a glut of all kinds of cattle in all markets. Chicago has been struggling with a tremendous over-supply for the past ten days, and the result is a decline in values of from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. from the closing prices of week before last. The average quality of the cattle that are finding their way into market, these days, is very low and commission salesmen are having the time of their lives in the effort to make a daily clearance. With a few exceptions, \$15 per cwt. was high in Chicago last week. A few yearling

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To our customers—

The fur season is close at hand and we want to say to our many friends and shippers that the trade is now going through a trying time. But the fur business will still remain the fur business and the thinning out of the fakers and speculators will be a good thing for the trade. The good houses still remain and its up to you to deal with one of these reliable firms.

Our list will be out later on, meanwhile we advise caution. Write us.

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Purchased direct from the Surplus Property Division of the Government. These raincoats are made of the very best of quality for the Army by such well known manufacturers as Kling Brothers, U. S. Rubber Co., and the Goodyear Rubber Co., but were received at the government camps too late for issue to the soldiers. Made up in three styles and three colors, dark gray, light and dark tan. State chest size and we will send you a raincoat that would cost you at retail at least twice our price of \$9.75 each. We do not guarantee to give you the exact color and style you request, but we will do our best to fill your order as nearly in accordance with your instructions as possible. If the coat is not entirely satisfactory return it to us and we will refund your money promptly when coat is received. As a matter of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 on each coat ordered and they will be shipped to you by express, subject to your inspection, unless otherwise requested. You pay the balance when you have received the raincoat.

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References: First Nat. Bank, Marquette, Mich.

steers came to hand that were good enough to pull down \$16.50 per cwt. Reports from eastern wholesale meat markets, indicate the duller trade of the year and the lowest average prices.

The tremendous run contained a goodly mixture of feeding cattle and these sold from 50 cents to \$1 lower than on the close of the week before. There are thousands of experienced cattle feeders that will not put in a "hoof" this year, simply, because they cannot raise the money with which to finance the deal. If advices from the Chicago market can be believed on, desirable feeding cattle are selling lower there, just now, than on any preceding date in four years. Feeding cattle are coming greatly mixed, giving buyers the opportunity to make selections that are suited to their individual needs. The men who finish cattle this year will have many things in their favor.

Arrivals in Chicago during the last half of the week, were lacking in quality cattle and prices for some of the better grades of milking cattle advanced from 25 to 50 cents from the extreme low point of the week's business. The beginning of the hide movement, after nearly a year of depression and declining prices, was the subject of much discussion in stock yard circle over the week end. On Wednesday, at the Chicago stock yards, was made the largest single transaction in hides ever made in the history of this country, when 750,000 hides were sold by Chicago packing firms to one large tannery. The packers also sold 125,000 hides, last week, from their South American plants and marked of 200,000 more to their own tanneries. This movement in hides is taken as an encouraging omen by the trade and other important announcements are looked for shortly.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

The leading feature of western sheep and lamb markets is the demand for feeding lambs; this kind are beating out the finished natives in price, a carload selling in Chicago, on last Wednesday, for \$13 per cwt. The sheep trade is dull and lower. Fat native lambs got a bad start last week and were weak until the close. As in all other branches of the live stock market, the trade in sheep and lambs is suffering from the protracted depression in the business world.

Live Hogs and Provisions

If one-half of the reports are true concerning the current cholera outbreak, the prospect is that America will be short of young hogs this year for replacement purposes. The predictions of lower prices made in this paper last week and the week before, are coming to hand right speedily and still further recessions are looked for before the fall tax-paying season is passed and the big surplus of fat hogs is marketed. For more than 20 years in this country, the big provisioners have manipulated the American hog market to suit themselves; there is, however, good reason to expect that these men will this year make a determined effort to prove to the outside public that they are complete masters of the live hog and commodity situation.

The activities of the farmers' organizations of the country, in connection with market problems, has brought about a fight between the farmers of the country and the men who make a business of merchandising the farmers' products and, so far, the latter seem to be having their own way in fixing prices. Recent arrivals of live hogs have been liberal in all markets and shipping demand has been conspicuous by its absence. The trade has a weak undertone and lower prices are looked for during the next 30 days.

Never before, in the 40 years' history of the Detroit stock yards, have cattle been so hard to sell as during the past week. One of the main causes for the extremely low prices prevailing is the common quality of arrivals, many of the animals being entirely unfit for food. Sheep and lambs have been weak and lower and the same has been true of veal calves. The local hog trade goes by fits and starts, Detroit packers frequently staying out of the market when a big run is on sale and coming in the following day and making a bargain counter cleanup. Saturday's estimate for last Monday's Chicago hog run was 33,000 but 52,000 hogs came to hand on that day. Record hog runs and lower prices latest prediction for coming week.

Crop Reports

AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special crop correspondents report the prices paid the farmer during the week ending Nov. 20 as follows: **WHEAT:** Average, \$1.86 1-2; highest, Williamsburg, \$2.10; lowest, Kalamazoo and Baroda, \$1.70. **CORN:** Average, 91c; highest, Atlanta, \$1.00; lowest, Corunna, 85c. **OATS:** Average, 58c; highest, Williamsburg, 80c; lowest, Trufant, 40c. **RYE:** Average, \$1.41; highest, Baroda, \$1.60; lowest, Bear Lake, \$1.15. **BEANS:** average, per cwt., \$4.02; highest, Corunna, \$4.60; lowest, Lakeview and Williamsburg, \$3.75. **POTATOES:** Average, per cwt., \$1.33; highest, Trufant, \$1.70; lowest, Corunna, \$1.00. **HAY:** Average, best grade, \$22.50; highest, Atlanta, Kalamazoo, Baroda and Battle Creek, \$25.00; lowest, Corunna, \$14.00. **HENS:** Average, 19 1-2; highest, Colon, 22c; lowest, Corunna, 16c. **SPRINGERS:** Average, 20 1-2; highest, Battle Creek, 25c; lowest, Bear Lake, 16c. **BUTTER:** Average, 57c; highest, Corunna, 65c; lowest, Trufant and Williamsburg, 50c. **EGGS:** Average, 62 1-2c; highest, Corunna, 70c; lowest, Bear Lake, 57c. **BEEF STEERS:** Average, 6 3-4c; highest, Battle Creek, 8c; lowest, Atlanta and Corunna, 6c. **BEEF COWS:** Average 4 2-3c; highest, Battle Creek, 6c; lowest, Atlanta and Bear Lake, 4c. **HOGS:** Average, live weight, 12c; highest, Corunna and Atlanta, 14c; lowest, Battle Creek, 10c. **HOGS:** Average, dressed, 17c; highest, Baroda, 18c; lowest, Colon, 16c.

MONTCALM, N. W.—Farmers are husking corn. Weather is rather changeable. Soil is rather wet. Farmers are selling some potatoes. Lots of sales around the country, some things are selling good and some poor.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Nov. 19.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Farmers are getting up wood and hauling in corn. Some potatoes are being sold through the Farmers Co-operative Society. Not much news just now. Auction sales occur quite often. Some snow on the ground but raining this morning.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Nov. 19.

KALAMAZOO—The farmers are husking corn, and trying to get ready for winter but the weather is not favorable. The weather is quite cold as there has been snow on the ground for about a week now and it has been snowing quite a lot lately. Many of the farmers are selling some of their grain.—H. H. F., Climax, Nov. 14.

INGHAM—Weather warm and foggy. Some rain, no frost in ground. Farmers are plowing and gathering cider apples. A good deal of corn out yet. Quite a number of farms are changing hands; prices from \$150 to \$225 per acre for good farms. Farm stock and crops prices are the cause of selling farms. Stock looking well.—C. L. M., Williamsburg, Nov. 20.

MONTCALM—Farmers are still husking corn and some potatoes being handled this week. Weather is warm and real pleasant. Soil in good shape for plowing. Lots of potatoes being held and warehouses are full on account of car shortage. Most of farmers around here are short of hay and are feeding wheat straw, but it does not seem to be a good feed for horses.—M. C. P., Trufant, Nov. 20.

CALHOUN—Farmers in this section are husking corn as most of them have some out. The weather has come off fine after the young winter. The soil is in fine shape. There is not much selling as farmers feel that the prices are too low. It is hard work to sell any kind of stock and get any price at all. Potatoes are a little better since the cold weather set in.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, Nov. 20.

MONTMORENCY, Central—The farmers are just getting started in their association. The weather is cold; started to freeze the night of the 12th. Lots of potatoes in pits. The growers are about divided on potatoes; part holding, part shipping. Considerable hay is being bought at present. Several farmers are putting on lightning rods this week. If the cold weather continues it will mean that feeding has started in earnest.—P. H., Atlanta, Nov. 16.

BERRIEN, West—Weather moderating at present; have had close to zero weather the past week. The freeze caught some potatoes still in the ground. All corn shredding outfits are busy now whenever weather will permit. Some mint growers didn't get their mint plowed over and are awaiting the first opportunity to do so. Quite a few chickens, etc., being shipped to the city markets for the Thanksgiving trade. All other farm products seemingly at a standstill.—O. Y., Baroda, Nov. 18.

MANISTEE—Farmers have been snowed in this last week but the weather is better today; turned warmer with sunshine. The snow is going fast. Will get one more chance to finish husking corn, and there is lots of it out yet. There is not much being sold in these parts and prices going down every day. Auction sales are all the go again even if stuff doesn't sell for much. There is not much prospect of things being any better for a while in these parts.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, Nov. 18.

SHIAWASSEE—The first snow in this section came the 14th of this month, falling on unfrozen ground and was soon melted. The weather was quite cold, but is more moderate at present. Not much corn is husked yet, farmers being busy with their beans and cloverseed threshing. Beans are as a rule of good quality and quite free from anthracnose, yielding from thirteen to eighteen bushels per acre. On account of low prices, hundreds of bushels of apples are left on the trees. Many growers are holding their potatoes for higher prices. There are a few cases of hog cholera reported in this township, (Shiawassee) but not of alarming extent, as prompt action has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.—D. H. M., Durand, Nov. 15.



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FOR SALE—48 ACRES OF GOOD LAND 10 miles from Grand Rapids, Mich.; 7 room house, plenty barn room, fine water. This place is on a main traveled road and a very nice location. With this farm I will give a young pair of horses and two good cows, enough stalks to run them through and 200 bus. of corn, and all tools that go with any farm. My price is only for all, \$2,700, and I would like half down. Now if you are looking for a nice cheap place here is your chance. Owner, MRS. CHAS. ROOD, Belmont, Mich.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,600 ACRES \$10 per acre; elegant elevator, lumber, hay, coal—no opposition; feed barn; 50 farms; sales and exchanges made everywhere. REED REALTY CO., Carsonville, Mich.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, CENTER OF A great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. BOARD OF COMMERCE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, BUILDINGS, FENCED. 80 under plow. Mile from school, 3 1/2 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, 590 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

FINE QUALITY OF TABLE HONEY—25c in 50 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. 6, Bay City, Mich.

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.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—ORDER early to insure delivery, don't pay retail prices, buy thru us and save money, any reliable make. Largest jobbers in central west. NORMAN POULTRY PLANT, Chatsworth, Ill.

40 Cords a Day

Easily Saved by One Man with new OTTAWA. Get your own fuel at less than 2c a cord, then supply big demand for fire wood at \$20 a cord up. Beat the Coal Shortage!

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Over 4 H.P. 810 strokes a minute. Wheel-mounted. Easy to move, cheap and easy to run. Engine runs other machinery when not sawing. New clutch lever starts and stops saw while engine runs. Cash or Easy Payments. 30 Days' Trial. 10-Year Guarantee. Send for Big FREE BOOK and Special Low Factory Price NOW. Write to Ottawa Mfg. Co. 1489 Wood St. Ottawa, Kansas.

It Pays Big

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



Farmers Service Bureau



(Continued from page 5)

take it so the sheriff took him away to one of his daughter's. The old man was not an invalid, is 83 years old and was good and spry when he went there and good and spry yet, only a little childish once in a while. What I wanted to know is, can T. keep the money for board. He had no written agreement and T. says that the old man gave the money to his wife who passed away about a year ago. The old man had his trunk full of good clothes when he went there and T. has some of his clothes yet but won't give them up. They are clothes he had when he came there.—A Subscriber, Missaukee County, Mich.

Agreements not in writing are difficult of proof. If T. agreed to care for the aged man for the balance of his life upon the payment to him or his wife of the \$440 he could be compelled to do so or to pay his expense elsewhere.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CANCELLATION OF ORDER

On the 21st day of May, 1920, I contracted with an agent representing a lighting plant corporation of New York, for a lighting plant to be delivered and installed in my residence as soon as possible, with the agent representing to me as follows: Said agent was to be here on the 31st day of May, 1920, for me to go with him to solicit orders and I was to receive the sum of ten dollars for each lighting plant that was sold during my time with him. The agent did not come as he had agreed and I heard nothing from him. I sent the company a written notification of cancellation of my order of the lighting plant as the agent did not live up to his agreement. The lighting company answered and said that I could not cancel my order. The lighting plant was shipped from their warehouse on about the 26th day of July. It is here at the station now. I refuse to accept it on the grounds of the misrepresentation of agent of the lighting company. Can the company force me to take the lighting plant?—L. W., Sanilac County, Mich.

It would be necessary to examine the contract signed by you for the plant to show whether you had the right of cancellation. His misrepresentations with reference to your agency would not be a misrepresentation in regard to the lighting plant you had contracted for. It would be better if you did not sign contracts for strangers.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FEDERAL BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY

Will you please give me information through the M. B. F. as to the security of the "Federal Bond and Mortgage Co." Detroit, Mich.—A Subscriber, Fowlerville, Mich.

The Federal Bond & Mortgage Company of Detroit has been registered with this Commission since November 1917, as dealers in securities. We have never had any complaints concerning this Company and believe they do a legitimate business. However, this Commission does not recommend the purchase of any security and its approval should not be construed by investors as an endorsement of value.—Michigan Securities Commission, Alice E. Alexander, Secretary.

(Please advise what securities this concern is offering for sale in your locality and we will investigate its worth.—Editor.)

TENANT TO HUSK CORN

If I rent a farm for a year and the lessor leaves a pile of straw on the place am I entitled to a share of the straw harvested this year? And also would I be compelled by law to husk his share of corn? The place is rented on half and half.—J. C. S., Williamston, Mich.

You would be entitled to a share of the straw of this year unless your contract is otherwise. If you are to do the work on the farm I would be of the opinion that part of the work is to husk the corn and that it would be part of your bargain to do so.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WIFE CAN PREVENT SALE

I have been renting my father-in-law's farm and now desire to leave after having given him three months' written notice. I wish to have a sale of my share of cattle, hogs and hay. Cows and hay are already divided. Can a wife who objects to such a sale being made prevent the same in any legal way?—R. F., Litchfield, Mich.

The wife can prevent the sale of two cows, five swine, ten sheep and sufficient hay and grain to keep the animals for six months. The balance of the personal known as

farm stock and tools the husband has the right of control and sale. The husband has the right of control but not of sale of the animals specified. The wife sometimes prevents the sale of all property by filing a bill for divorce or for separate maintenance and, upon proper showing, an injunction is frequently issued to restrain the sale until the settlement of the divorce case.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

A CROP TO TURN UNDER FOR FERTILIZER

What would be the best to plant and turn under for fertilizer? Would soybeans be as satisfactory as anything else? If so how much should be planted to the acre?—F. M. L., Edmore, Mich.

The green manuring crop to use for the above mentioned purpose will depend upon the season of year that the crop can best be sown, and the condition of the soil. When it is possible to sow between August 15th and the first of September, a bushel of rye and 20 pounds of hairy vetch per acre usually makes an abundant growth for plowing under, the following spring, especially on those sandy soils that are adapted to the growing of vetch.

On soils that are not acid, sweet clover usually makes an abundant growth, and the second crop may be used for green manuring, while the first may be used for hay or pasture.

On acid soils soybeans frequently give good results for green manuring purposes. Would suggest using either the Manchou, Ito San or Black Eyebrow varieties, since they are much better adapted to Michigan conditions than many of the late varieties, such as Mammoth Yellow. Soybeans may be sown in rows 28 inches apart, using 35 pounds of seed per acre, and for best results should be sown the latter part of May.—O. R. Megee, Asst. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

PHONE SERVICE

Our market town is Carsonville and there are four of us want to get a phone in our homes. The Michigan State Telephone Company will not put in a phone for us because we are just outside their territory without the consent of the company which has the territory in which we live and their central office is in Appleton, a town which we do not use. They will not give their consent so we are without a phone unless we take the Appleton phone. We would have to pay \$18.50 and installation charges and a fee of 10 cents for each station to station call and 15 cents and 5 cents toll for each person to person call of 3 minutes and 5 cents for each additional minute. Now I think we should get a line to our nearest town regardless of territory. Is there not some way we could get service from the line we want without going to another central office? Their line is 3 miles away and the line we want is 30 rods from my house.—L. J. W., Carsonville, Mich.

I think you are entitled to connection with the line nearest to you. I would advise you to state the facts to the Michigan Public Utility Commission, Lansing, Mich., and ask them for an order compelling them to furnish you with telephone service. State to them that you are willing to comply with any reasonable regulations required of you and to pay such rates as other similarly situated pay. If they require a formal complaint and do not prepare it for you or if they require a hearing on the matter you should comply with their instructions.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LABOR HIRED BY RENTER

If a land owner rents his land on shares to a renter and the renter employs help to work in helping to seed and harvest the crop and in case the crop does not mature or is damaged so the share of the renter will not pay the help or if the renter should hire more help than his share can pay for the labor can the laborer collect any of the landowner's share for his work?—A. E. A., St. Johns, Mich.

The laborer can only look to the tenant for his pay. The landlord's share is not liable for the contracts of the tenant.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FIVE YEAR OLD CHILD AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

At what age must a child be taken into our public school? Has a child that was five years old in the spring and on the primary list a right to a seat in school? What about a child that is past five now but was not five when the census was taken and is not drawing primary money? Has the teacher any right to send a child home from school that is past 6 years old because she does not know the letters or figures, saying she is not compelled to teach kindergarten in public school? Our teacher last year taught children that were five the latter part of July. The one we have now does not want to be bothered with these small children although she is getting \$35 a month more than our last teacher.—A Subscriber, Saginaw County, Mich.

A child that is a bona fide resident of a district must be admitted and instructed in the primary school if five years old. The parent will be compelled to send them when they are seven. It will make no difference whether the child is on the list for primary school money or not. A child five years old is entitled to instruction. The teacher of a primary school has no right to send a child of six years of age away from the school because she does not know her letters or figures. If the child has not had instruction it is her business to give it. The parent should consult the county school commissioner.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

STATE REWARD ROAD

A state reward road is graded, and stakes are set 25 feet from center of the road. How far back of these stakes are they allowed to take sand?—G. M. L., Tustin, Mich.

Sec. 4638 of the Compiled Laws provides, in part, as follows: "Any surplus earth or gravel taken from one portion of the road may, with the consent of the highway commissioner, be used to fill such depressions in any other road in the same district: Provided. That no earth shall be dug, plowed or scraped nearer than within eight feet of the margin of the highway without the consent of the owner of the premises adjacent thereto.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WIFE REFUSES TO SIGN OFF

A month ago I sold my farm to a man. He paid me \$300 down on the agreement that we shall vacate the place on the last part of this month. I signed the receipt for the \$300. Now my wife says she will not sign off. If I have to back out could this man hold me liable for damages? We own the farm jointly. Would my wife have to sign off?—R. S. Pinconning, Mich.

You would not be liable for damages if your wife refuses to sign the deed. To convey any title to land owned by husband and wife together it is necessary for the wife to sign the deed.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PAPER SENT AFTER EXPIRATION DATE

I subscribed for a paper two years ago and sent them the money for the year subscribed. But when the paper should have expired as per the date on the label, it did not but kept right on coming every week and now I have been getting statements all the time to pay for the other year. I just got a letter from an adjusting company stating they were going to take action against me at once for the payment of the other year that I never told them to send.—H. A. B., Willis, Mich.

If you subscribed for a definite time that is the extent of your contract and the extent of your liability.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

VOTING RIGHT OF SUPERVISORS

Has the Supervisor or chairman of the town board a right to vote on any subject coming before said board? We have just had a recall election to recall our supervisor who put the town to quite an expense for defense. Has he the right to charge everything up to the township?—W. S., Fremont, Mich.

The statute provides that the supervisor shall be a member of the town board. As a member of the board he has the right to vote on all questions. The items enumerated in the recall statute passed in 1917 are the items of expense to be paid by the township. The township is liable for these expenses but I can not say as to the liability of the case you cite.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



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 12, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Dec. 3, Spotted Poland Chinas, Frankenthuth, Spotted Poland China Ass'n., Alfred Grubner, Sec'y, Frankenthuth, Mich.
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas, Witt Bros., Jascor, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
J. J. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plimouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, 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.

Dispersion Sale of Registered Holstein Cattle

Having sold my farm I will offer my entire herd at Public Sale WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1920 at the farm.

The herd consists of my yearling herd sire, dam and 18 lb. 3 yr. old, one bull calf and 14 cows and heifers, none over 5 years old. Herd on State Accredited List. Sale of tools at 10 o'clock A. M. Sale of cattle about 1:30 p. m. Farm 1-2 mile south and 1-2 mile east of the depot. Parties met at train by appointment.

Charles I. Cook, Fowlerville, Mich.

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aggie 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

FOR SALE

A son of Pontiac Aggie Korndyke from a 20.32 lb. daughter of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, born April 1, 1918. For price and pedigree write the
ALFA STOCK FARM, Dowagiac
Chester Ball, Prop.

OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

WALKER LYONS 174771

whose twenty nearest dams have records averaging 30.11 pounds of butter from 59.2 pounds of milk. These bulls are from dams with records up to 26.8 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

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

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 solve 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.

Pedigree and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

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.

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.

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.

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 16,116.3 lbs. milk, 548 lbs. butter. Two A. R. O. daughters. His sire a 24 lb. grandson of Colantha Johana Lad. Price \$200.
VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, 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

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

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.

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 HOL-stein and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

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

FOR SALE

LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW five year old, well marked and a good milker, also her bull calf born Oct 27; 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.

F. E. BOYD, FAIRVIEW FARM, Alma, Michigan

BUY SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCRED-

ited herd, that are right, at readjustment prices.

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, Mo.

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, pall fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREED-ers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT

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 Of-fers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. **J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.**

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

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd heifers. 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.

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. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 356905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. **Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.**

THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

150 HEREFORD HEIFERS, ALSO KNOW of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorns and Angus steers 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.
C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

JERSEYS

PROFITS!

MILK CHECK LESS FEED BILLS.

Jerseys

produce **ECONOMICALLY** hence at a **PROFIT**.

HUNDREDS have proven it. **PROVE** it yourself and **PROFIT** thereby.

Write **SECY HENDRICKSON**
Shelby, Mich.

for free Jersey literature.

DO IT TO-DAY

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.

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

REG JERSEYS YOUNG BULLS, READY for service, sired by the Island bred bull Majesty's Oxford Shylcock 156692—dams are averaging 15.5 lbs. butter per week. Write for price and description.
GUY C. WILBUR, Belding, Mich.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at **GLENWOOD FARM** for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in **SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING**, 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.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

AYRSHIRES

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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

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.

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 offer.



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

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.

THE THUMB HERD

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

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.
DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH. Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price 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, 8 fall boars and 5 spring boars. If you are looking for something good, here is where you can get it.
Write for catalog.
W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.

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

My, Oh My, What an Opportunity!

We are now offering a few choice big type Poland China Boars, from Big Smooth Jones, one of the breed's best sires, from Dams by such noted sires as Grand Master, Hillcrest Wonder, Mastodon Wonder and Hillcrest Bob. You can't get better breeding. Individual 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.

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 boned and big litter kind. For prices and breeding write.
E. W. LANDENBERGER, Parma, Mich.

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

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure winners.
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 up what you want. Our prices are right.
JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, 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 Wiley's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant. All immunized with double treatment. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, 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.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, 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.

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, 16 blues and 14 red. Double immune with pedigree. Satisfaction or money back.
Bloomington, Mich.

Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

Boars—Ready for Service

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

OPEN GILTS

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

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKWATER FARM

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



Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling

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

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY

boars, gilts, and fall pigs for sale. Herd headed by Brookwater Demonstrator 27th No. 155217.
H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

SPRING BOARS FOR SALE AT FARMER'S PRICES

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

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2948 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.

PEACH HILL FARM

Spring boar pigs by Peach Hill Orion King, 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced at \$35 up.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. Duroc Jersey Weanling Pigs of good quality and breeding. Either sex. Am offering spring gilts also.
VERN. N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

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

DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
F. J. DRODT, R-1, Monroe, Mich.

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.

DUROC BOARS. GOOD ONES. GRANDSONS of Panama Special, ready for service. \$40.00 each. September pigs, \$15.00 each. Shipped on approval.
E. E. OALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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

FOR SALE—Reg. Duroc Yearling Boar weighing 600 lbs. A bargain at \$75. Spring boars weighing 200 to 250 at \$40 and \$50. These are real boars. We still have spring sows at \$40 and \$50. Stock double immunized for cholera.
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 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 FOR SALE AT BARGAIN prices. Will ship C. O. D. and reg. in buyers name.
RALPH COSENS, R 1, 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.

BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY

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

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

CANKERED EARS

My Beagle hound, three years old, has sore ears. A yellow-colored matter runs from them. They seem to itch very much. Has been this way for nearly four months. I have tried oxide of zinc (a powder) and it did not help, and now I bathe her ears with zincoleum diluted, but neither seem to give relief. Please tell me through the M. B. F. what to do.
—A Subscriber, Central Lake, Michigan.

This is caused by dust, dirt and water getting into the ear and not properly cleaned out; it is most commonly seen in dogs that have long ears. Symptoms: The dog shows great irritation by scratching, rubbing and holding the head with the affected ear downward, and pain is manifested by the cries and yelps which accompany any manipulation of the ear. Upon close examination, caked around the external opening, matting the hair surrounding it, a brownish, stick discharge with a characteristic odor is noticed. If the base of the ear is gently pressed a sucking sound is heard and the dog evinces pain. Treatment: The dog should be secured and the ear thoroughly but gently cleaned out by hydrogen peroxide and absorbent cotton swabs. It is necessary that the whole of the external ear, and flap and all, be cleared of every vestige of discharge at the first treatment. The ear and canal should then be thoroughly dried and the opening into the internal ear filled with either of the following dusting powders: Chin-sol, fifteen grains, and boric acid one ounce mixed together; or blismuth formic iodid, fifteen grains and boric acid one ounce mixed together. I prefer the first. An ear cap or bandage should then be applied to prevent patient from flapping the ears and means should be taken to prevent scratching of the affected ear. The after treatment consists of keeping the ear packed with the dusting powder held in position with cotton and bandage. It must be remembered that after the first washing and cleaning all further treatment should be in the powdered form as the use of lotions or liquids in any form is only productive of pain.

ECZEMA IN HORSE

Would you please tell me through your paper what to do for a horse that breaks out all over her body in the summer but not in the winter? In the summer she itches so she is nearly wild. There are scabs and under the scabs there is water.—W. R. K., Emmet County, Mich.

This is a case of chronic eczema and while I have never met with a case that failed to recover under proper care and treatment, yet the majority of cases are very obstinate and require considerable time to complete a cure. I would advise you to begin in the early spring, before the disease shows its appearance, with Fowler's Solution of arsenic and potassium iodid according to prescription given below:

Potassium iodid, ounces two; Fowler's Solution arsenic Ad. Q. S. ounces sixteen. M. SIG. One tablespoonful given with syringe morning and night.

This treatment should be kept up until two pints of the above mixture has been given; should the disease appear either before or during treatment use the following wash: Zinc sulphate and sugar of lead of each one ounce, distilled water to make one quart, apply to affected parts twice daily. Shake well before applying. I might say after two pints of the arsenic and iodid solution has been given omit for two weeks and begin again, keeping up in above manner for at least three months if a cure is expected.

JOHN PHILIP TO JUDGE "DODDIES" AT INTERNATIONAL

A new judge will pass a critical eye over the "Doddies" this year at the International Live Stock Show. He will be John Philip of repute on two continents both as a judge and a breeder of famous black cattle.

Philip has an extensive breeding farm at Loftholock, Aberdeenshire, Scotland in the famous valley of the Spey. This will be his first appearance at the International Show. Last year he judged the Angus cattle at the Argentine International.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

ready for service, hog cholera immune, for prices and description write

ALFA STOCK FARM

Chester Ball, Prop.
Dowagiac, Mich., R R 5

O. I. C.

O. I. C. and CHESTER WHITE SWINE
Some choice spring gilts which will be sold open or bred for March Farrows, to one of my good herd boars. Also fall pigs.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, 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, Cliford, 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—3 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

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.

DELAINE 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 EWES BRED TO LAMB
in March, write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS,
also 35 ewes. GEHRINGER &
WIGGLESWORTH, Cohoctah, 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.

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.

MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

The annual meeting of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association will be held at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, on December 14 and 15. This will be one of the most important meetings ever held by the association—says the notice sent out by the secretary.

"Louis F. Swift strongly advises the owners and shippers of stocker and feeder cattle not to force them on the market while the present condition as to prices exists, but to feed them for the winter and spring markets, when better financial results may reasonably be expected, considering the abundance of feed in the country and the lower prices at which it is being marketed. He believes that there should be no liquidation in the cattle industry at present, except along normal lines."

The next annual meeting of the American Farm Economic Association will be held Dec. 30 to Jan. 1 in Washington, D. C., at the National Museum Auditorium, 10th and B Streets, N. W. Special features will be discussions of tests of efficiency of the farm business; elements of cost in producing farm products; the relation of cost to price, and papers dealing with marketing economics, cost of production, land tenantry, price trends and farm power. F. W. Peck is the secretary. His address is 200 14th St., S. W., Washington, D. C.

It seems that the Farm Bureau marketing committee of 17, while it was not entirely satisfied with what it found out concerning the Board of Trade operations and Live Stock Exchange methods it did discover that no farmers were wanted as members of either of these time-honored institutions. There is certainly something slightly suggestive in the "No Admittance to Farmers" sign when displayed by organizations that claim to be playing the roll of benefactors to agriculture.

At Columbus, Ohio, the delegates representing Farm Bureau organizations of nine, mid-west states petitioned the government authorities to defer acceptance of the present proposals from the packers, to dispose of their interests in stock yard enterprises, until a live stock marketing committee from live stock producers' organizations has time to consider them. That there is a very dark complected gentleman in this particular bunch of faggots, it is universally conceded and the farmers are doing their level best to smoke him out.

Genuine Army Flannel Shirts 1-2 Usual Price

Manufactured by the factory that made many thousands of the regulation shirts for Uncle Sam's boys. Army colors Khaki and Olive Drab.

These shirts are usually sold at \$5.00. By purchasing the entire factory stock we are able to offer you these shirts for 1-2 usual price or \$5.00 for two. Single shirts \$2.75 each. We also purchased from this factory the entire lot of the grays and blues, old popular war colors. As a matter of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 on each shirt ordered, balance on delivery. State neck band size and color desired. We will ship color wanted if possible, but reserve the right to substitute other colors with the privilege on your part to return for exchange if unsatisfactory.

KINGSLEY ARMY SHOE CO
3852 Cottage Grove Av., Dept. M231, Chicago, Ill

AUCTION SALE

of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Having rented my farm I will sell my herd of registered Holstein cattle at the farm, 3 1-2 miles west and 1 mile north of Crosswell, or 1 1-2 miles east of the Buel Town Hall, Sanilac County on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3rd

Commencing at 1:00 o'clock p. m.

Cow Sanilac Daisy DeKol No. 211075, born May 19, 1913. Sired by Pontiac Vulcan No. 62875.
Cow Sanilac Olio No. 241968, born Mar. 21, 1914. Sired by Sanilac Forbes DeKol No. 73422.
Cow Sanilac Forbes Mercedes No. 241969, born April 20, 1914. Sired by Sanilac Forbes DeKol No. 73422.
Cow Sanilac Forbes Pontiac No. 276209, born October 27, 1914. Sired by Sanilac Forbes DeKol No. 73422.
Cow Sanilac Forbes Pierlerje No. 305691, born October 6, 1915. Sired by Sanilac Forbes DeKol No. 73422.
Cow Sanilac Grace No. 398266, born Sept. 18, 1916. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Ivy No. 395481, born Oct. 4, 1916. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Mona No. 456200, born Sept. 28, 1917. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Rova No. 456201, born Oct. 5, 1917. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Queen DeKol No. 525252, born Nov. 24, 1918. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Pearl No. 525253, born Oct. 24, 1918. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.

Ivy No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Belle No. 525254, born Oct. 15, 1918. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Muriel No. 532299, born Nov. 28, 1918. Sired by Traverse Dutch DeKol No. 94194.
Cow Sanilac Justine No. 605761, born Oct. 25, 1919. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
Cow Sanilac Candace No. 605762, born Nov. 7, 1919. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
Cow Sanilac Sylvia No. 605763, born Nov. 11, 1919. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
Cow Sanilac Trixy No. 605764, born Nov. 17, 1919. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
Cow Sanilac Aneta No. 605765, born Jan. 28, 1920. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
Bull Sanilac Rock No. 319396, born Nov. 8, 1919. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
Bull Sanilac Jay No. 319397, born Nov. 25, 1919. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.
10 Young Calves from 2 to 6 weeks old. Sired by Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763.

A BUSY BUSINESS BUNCH

Pontiac Vulcan was bred at the Pontiac State Hospital. He was sired by Pontiac Cornucopia No. 38977 and out of an 18-pound granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.
Sanilac Forbes DeKol No. 73422 was bred at Newberry State Hospital. He is out of a daughter of Pontiac Butter Boy No. 23154 and sired by Northern Forbes DeKol No. 48868 who is a son of Homestead Jr. DeKol No. 28400 and Jessie Forbes 5th Helena Burke No. 56941.

Traverse Dutch DeKol Ivy was bred at Traverse City State Hospital and is from a 24-pound A. R. O. granddaughter of Pontiac Butter Boy and sired by Sir Mercena Rag Apple No. 51002 who is a son of Pontiac Korndyke No. 25982 and Pontiac Clothilde DeKol No. 49657.
Rocharm Korndyke DeKol No. 215763 was bred by D. B. Armstrong, Watertown, New York, is from a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs No. 89037 and sired by Sir Woodcrest Korndyke Kate DeKol 7th, No. 146781 who is from a 32 pound dam.

TERMS—One year's time will be given on good approved notes bearing seven per cent interest.

I. W. HALL, Prop. JAMES TURNBULL, Auctioneer

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM
offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

WHITE CHINESE GEES, 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.
CYCLO HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg.
Elmira, N. Y.

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS

stock not skin 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.

LEGHORNS

S C WHITE LEGHORNS PULLETS SIX
months old first week in December, now beginning to lay; these Pullets will pay for themselves from the first. They have drooping red combs and are pure white; highly bred stock. Price, immediate shipment, \$2.45 each. You may order direct from this ad. All our stock is reliable; we guarantee everything. A few 5 months Pullets at \$1.95 each. We will send you catalog and description, if you wish.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Michigan

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. Knap strain. April hatched.
W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—R. O. B. L. COCKERELS, Sired
by Madison Sq. winner. Bred for size and layers, weighing 8 lbs., \$2.50 each. Flemish Giant rabbits.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

WYANDOTTE

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS
bred for color and eggs. A fine lot of Cockerels of both combs at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list.
INTERLAKEES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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Thanksgiving!



We are duly thankful to the many thousands of live-stock growers and farmers in Michigan, who have seen the need of an adequate packing plant, in this, America's fourth city, and have encouraged the establishment of this company.

We are thankful for the number of these men who have joined hands with us and lent their support to make this necessity a reality.

We are thankful that slowly, but surely the price of the material and machinery needed in equipping and enlarging this modern and efficient plant are returning to normal and that we can again receive honest labor from the men so employed.

We are particularly thankful for the courageous and splendid help given the Detroit Packing Company, by public leaders, the press and bankers throughout Michigan, in the face of "propaganda" designed to injure our cause.

And we sincerely believe that there are a great many Michigan farmers and live-stock growers who are thankful that, at last, Michigan is to have a large Independent packing plant adequate to prepare for the markets of the world the product of their farms and pastures.

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