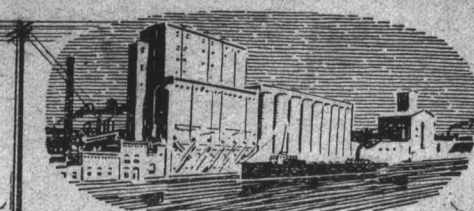


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 15.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1920.

\$1 PER YEAR

How Farmers Co-operate in Pittsburgh Region

Advisory Council Link Between Members and Directors Insuring Democratic Organization

By EARL A. WHITE

THE DAIRYMEN'S Co-operative Sales Company as the name implies, is a co-operative organization of dairy farmers, supplying the Pittsburgh, Pa., and tributary markets. The geographical boundaries include approximately thirty counties in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. The district is the great steel producing center of the universe with a population in excess of 2,000,000 people. The 8,000 members of the organization supply the whole milk requirements.

This organization is organized under the corporate laws of Ohio and is under the same supervision as other Ohio corporations. The co-operative features existing were provided for through the adoption of by-laws, and are of the nature common to co-operative ventures.

The membership is divided amongst some eighty local branches, each with respective officers, and these so-called locals are located at points of natural assemblage. The fundamental principle followed in local organization is to encourage meetings of members for purposes of discussion and regulation of affairs of the main organization. Standing between these locals and the Board of Directors is a body known as the advisory council. The Council is made up of representatives from each local, elected on a certain numerical order, and holds regular meetings each quarter of the year, or more often if conditions require.

The Council has authority at all times over the Board of Directors, and recommends or instructs the board along lines agreed upon by the membership. This particular feature of democratic government is worthy of comment, for undoubtedly, it stands as the foremost achievement in narrowing that chasm often oc-

THE accompanying article is the fifth of a series on co-operative methods employed in Dairy Sections. The sixth and concluding article will be published in an early issue.

curing between the officers and members of a co-operative. It places the initiative into the hands of the members and relieves the officers of responsibilities further than the efficient administration of the duties regularly passed upon them. The officers know their limitations, and equally true, do they know the nature of the backing they will have in work undertaken.

In the beginning there were a great many dairymen who lacked moral courage, or for selfish reasons did not want to join. Dealers were seemingly unalterably opposed to producer co-operation, and openly or secretly planned opposition. The entire or partial control of transportation and distribution gave buyers quite effective weapons with which to wreak vengeance, and it was intimated they had the assistance of public health authorities. It was apparent, public officials had little sympathy for the movement, and consumers looked askance at the entire industry. Could one imagine a more complex situation from which to develop co-operative effort?

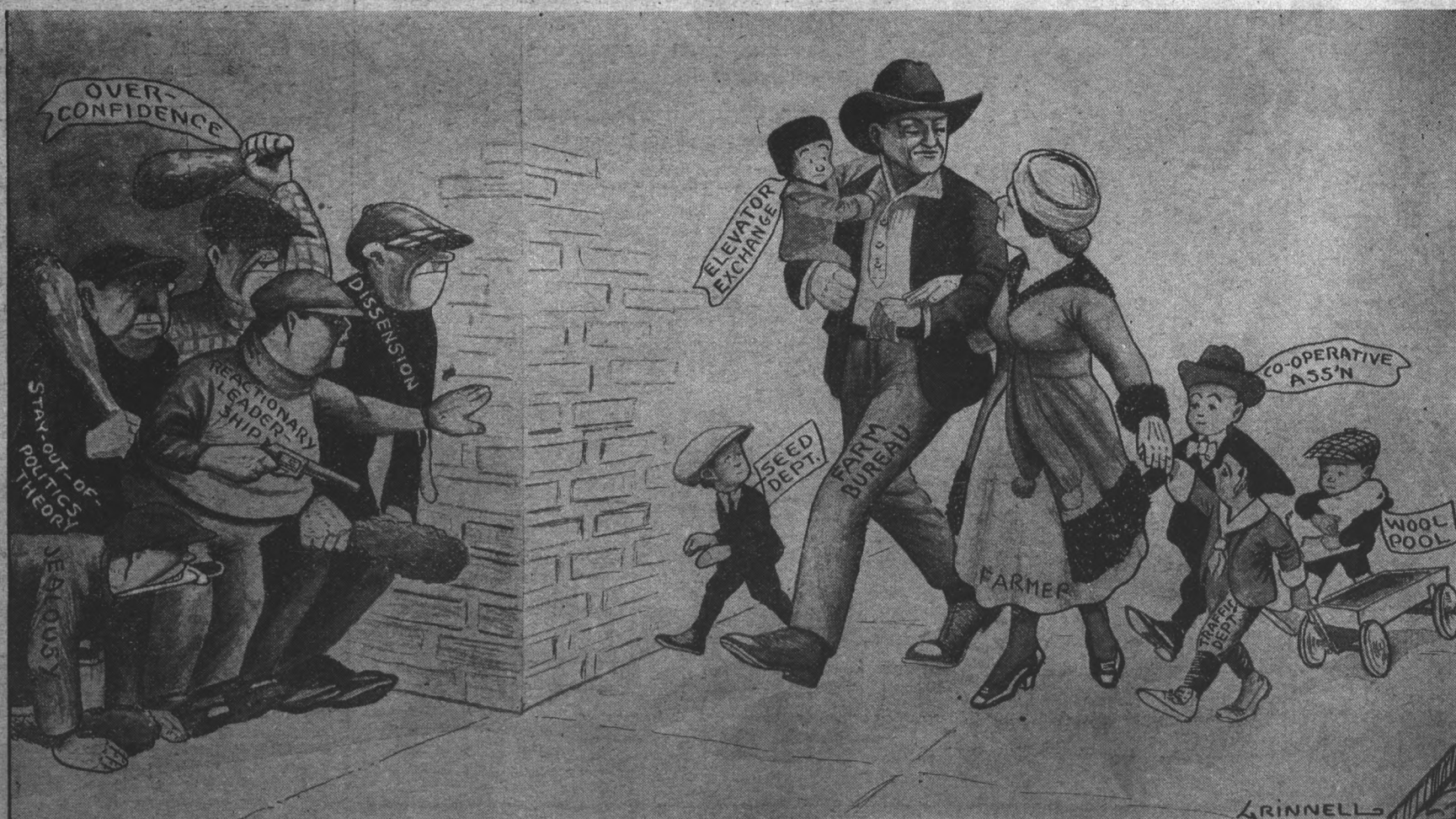
This condition existed as late as August, 1917, at which time producers declared for an increase price or strike, and strike they did for a whole month. Perhaps indirectly there was benefit from the August milk strike for soon after this there seemed to come the realization

the dairy industry in this district was fighting with itself. Conservatively, it might be stated the attitude of the consuming public brought this realization, but since public attitude was an outcome of constant strife between buyer and seller, crystallizing during the strike when delegations attempted to instigate boycotts and have the state tax removed from oleomargarine, it is entirely proper to say both producers and dealers were thus awakened to good common sense.

There gradually began to disappear the opposition encountered in organization work and in a few cases where an organized producer had endeavored to win the good favors of the buyer by capitalizing upon the fact he opposed organization, yes, in several of these cases, the buyer showed the error of his way. In a few months time, the district became substantially organized.

Under mutual agreement, between buyer and seller, testers have been placed in receiving stations for the purpose of checking upon weights and tests. These testers are entirely in the employ of producers although half the cost is borne by buyers. In addition to the work of checking weights and tests, these men endeavored to assist producers in bettering the quality of milk sold, through proper advice concerning care on the farm and in transit.

Upon insistence of producers, they have been given control of hauling or transporting milk to the receiving plants. There are a few instances where this does not apply, since contracts sometimes made between buyers and private haulers would not allow the change until expiration. The advantage in having control in transportation (Continued on page 11)



WATCH YOUR STEP!



The Organized Farmer

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



FARM BUREAU NOTES

THE STATE Farm Bureau is sending out an announcement this week that a legislative program is being drafted "with the thought dominant that economy in state government, with reduced, rather than increased taxes, as a hope for results is what members of the organization, regardless of personal political party ties want." So many legislative problems are of interest to agriculture this year that the state farm bureau announces that it has found it impossible to conduct a referendum concerning all of them but that it would appreciate statements from the county farm bureaus on their wants and need from the various parts of the state.

Twelve representatives from the state farm bureau attended the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Indianapolis, December 5-8. This included the 8 members of the executive committee and three from the office and Dr. Eben Mumford, State County Agent Leader.

Refrigerator cars are very scarce. The traffic department reports that though it has been able to procure a limited number it cannot hope to continue to furnish enough refrig-

erators to take care of potato loading and that it is going to be necessary that every refrigerator car be loaded to capacity. The average load of potatoes at present runs from 35,000 to 40,000 pounds per car. This figure could be increased so that if the car was loaded to capacity it would almost double the supply of equipment.

Thomas B. Buell, manager of the Elevator Exchange has tendered his resignation to take effect immediately. Mr. Buell has taken the responsibility of the management of Mrs. Dorr D. Buell's farm and this combined with the management of his own farm and numerous business connections he says makes it impossible for him to continue with the Elevator Exchange. Directors of the departments expressed their regret at Mr. Buell's departure at an informal meeting in these words: "This meeting expresses the appreciation to Mr. Buell of the pleasant relations his co-workers have had with him and the work that he has done in the interest of the Farm Bureau, and expresses its regret at his departure from active work in the organization and assures him that our interest goes with him in whatever he may attempt in the future."

MARKET FOR SOME WOOL

FARMERS will sleep warm this winter, whether they get any real cash for their wool or not, according to plans made by the wool committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at a meeting at Chicago Nov. 29. Several woolen mills have made definite offers to make up wool of the quarter and three-eighths blood grades into blankets at a cost that will enable the wool to be valued at 35 to 50 cents a pound and the blankets to be sold at half the present retail price. The plan of the committee is not to make up blankets for the owners of the wool as this would involve too much bookkeeping, but to make up the blankets, sell them to the farmers and others through the farm bureaus, and pay for the wool out of the proceeds. Auto robes will probably be made up and sold in the same way, and at the same comparative saving. Maryland farmers have already entered into a contract with a North Carolina mill to handle their entire clip in this way.

"I believe we can dispose of a considerable quantity of wool in this way and at the same time provide ourselves with better blankets than

we can buy," said James N. McBride of Michigan.

In order to check disastrous foreign competition, the committee will ask Congress to place an immediate embargo on the importation of wool and woolen goods of all kinds. The members feel that nothing short of this drastic action will meet the situation. To protect wool growers in the future they will demand a protective tariff on wool that will equal the tariff on woolen goods.

The committee asked the American Farm Bureau to employ a wool marketing expert to work under the committee's direction and received assurances that this would be done. Special attention will be given to the disposal of this year's clip. The expense will be borne by the federation and the wool pools. Plans are being made by the committee to concentrate next year's clip in a few large warehouses where it can be graded, handled and sold to better advantage. The warehouse centers so far are located at Chicago, Columbus, Syracuse, Lansing and Galveston or Houston. All these warehouses will be incorporated under the federal warehouse so that the warehouse receipts can be used as collateral. As soon as a central selling organization is perfected the committee plans to make three year contracts with the wool producers.

"The formation of such a central selling agency is absolutely essential," said C. N. Arnett of Montana. "We are in a period when everyone must operate on a small margin. There will not be enough in the business to carry along a lot of speculators and profiteers. If we are to live and go on with the sheep business we must work out our own salvation. Western wool growers are ready to co-operate to the limit with the wool growers of the Corn Belt and the East, Arnett said. The Fleece States Wool Association has voted to affiliate with the wool committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and this committee and the National Wool Growers Associations, which represents the western ranchers, will work in close co-operation in attempting to solve the wool marketing problem.

SHEEPMEN ASK BAN AGAINST FOREIGN WOOL

THE National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America, No. 23 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, has announced that it would lend its entire support to the plan of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah to secure a year's embargo on the importation of wool.

This announcement was made by President Alexander Walker upon his arrival from New York City to take part in several wool conferences that are to be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stock Yards.

The National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America last January secured the introduction of the French-Capper Truth in Fabric bill, which is designed to compel textile manufacturers to stamp their cloth with its content of virgin (new) wool and of shoddy—old rags reworked in some cases as often as eight times.

President Walker said that one hundred and ten organizations of all descriptions, some of them of nationwide influence, have now endorsed the Truth in Fabric measure and that five or six new resolutions are arriving at the headquarters of the Bureau daily. Among the strongest supporters of the measure is the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which J. R. Howard is president. Mr. Howard is a governor of the Bureau. Mr. Walker said:

(Continued on page 11)

TEXACO

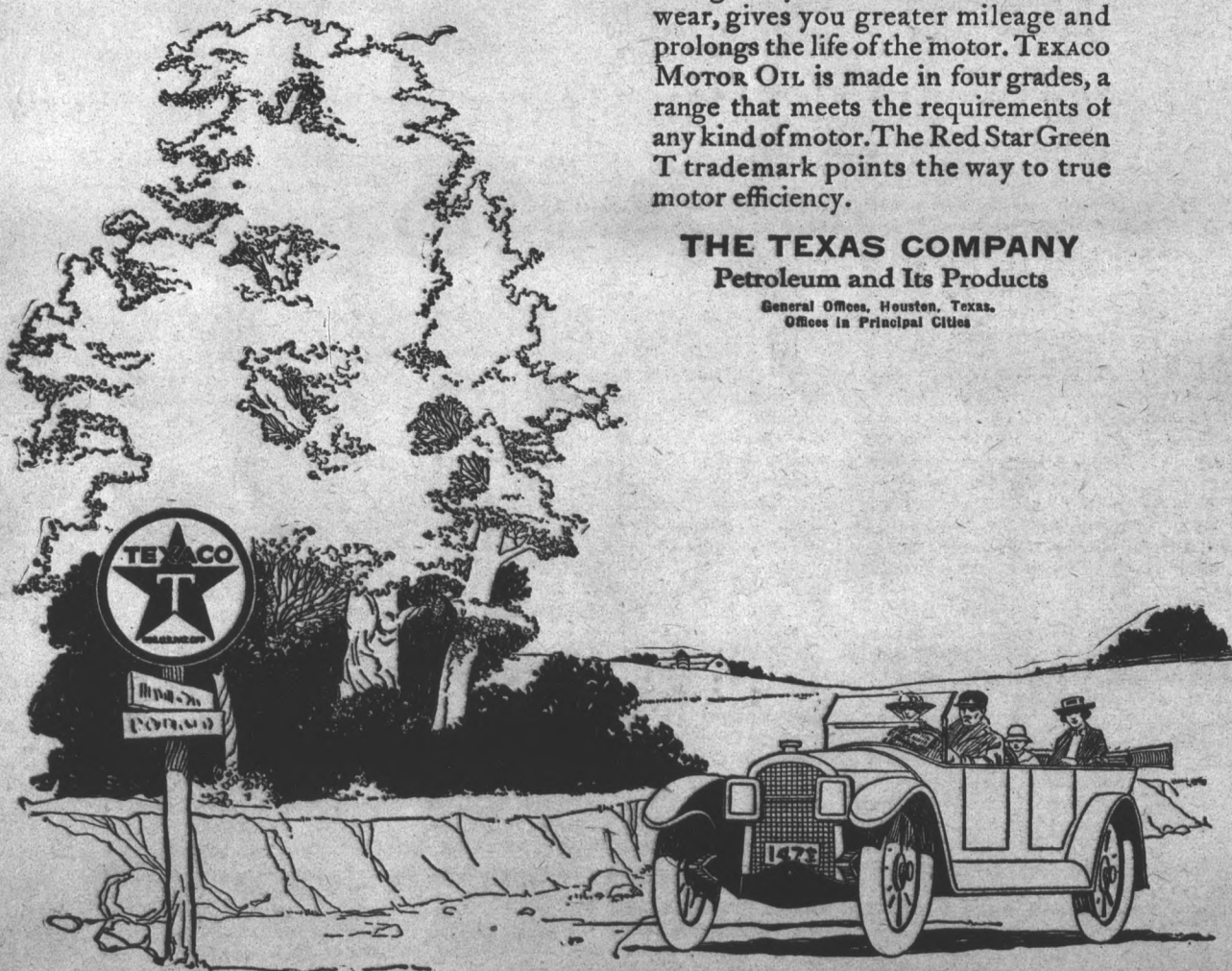
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Michigan Winner at International Grain Show

Carries off Twenty-Seven of Thirty Prizes for Rye, and Twelve Out of Twenty for Soft Red Winter Wheat

By CURTIS S. BILL

Lowden for Co-Operative Marketing

"FOOD cannot be produced permanently for less than cost of production and a reasonable profit," said Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois in addressing the meeting of the National Dairy Council at Chicago, December 2.

"If the world not not appreciate this fact it will suffer in the end. I have great hopes that the farm bureau federations are the beginning of a more scientific and less expensive system of taking the products of the farm to the final consumer. I realize that these are perilous times for the farmer. But we must keep our heads and be guided by sound economic principles in working out remedies."

MICHIGAN had more entries than any other state at the International Hay and Grain Show held at Chicago, November 27. This state also made a clean sweep of premiums in the classes of grains best adapted to this state. Twenty-seven out of the 30 premiums for rye went to Michigan exhibitors. Twelve out of the 20 prizes for soft red winter wheat and many of the premiums for No. 2 yellow corn were given to this state.

Though the hay and grain show, as well as the livestock exposition were possibly not as well attended as last year due to less prosperity in agriculture, yet there was more interest shown, more entries made and a higher class of samples brought to

the show than last year. Spectators seem to unanimously agree that the Michigan exhibit was more educational and a more complete presentation of seed development, certification, and distribution than that of any other state in the union. Michigan's exhibit was arranged by the Farm Crops department of M. A. C. to show the effectiveness of building a state-wide program based upon plant culture by M. A. C., certification by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and distribution by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The exhibit occupied the entire end of a long room. Under the general heading of Michigan Mobilized for Handling of Guaranteed Seed. The wall space of the exhibit was divided into three parts each with a graphic representation of the three phases of Michigan's seed work. Bins of seed were located at convenient intervals along the front of the exhibit, labeled with cartoons which depicted the high quality of the seeds. By each bin there was a bundle of envelopes so that prospective buyers could take home a small sample for inspection. Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange had an excellent exhibit adjacent to the main exhibit.

RYE PRIZES.

1st. Louis Hutzler, Manitou, Mich.; 2nd. Murphy and Gormely, Newberry, Mich.; 3rd. Gifford Patch, Clark Lake, Mich.

The next 24 prizes were also awarded to Michigan exhibitors in the order named as follows: G. F. Horton, Jackson; A. Hughes, Hillsdale; A. B. Sanderson, Hanover; H. C. Reed, Fennville; L. L. Lawrence, Decatur; Norman Whitney, Ceresco; E. J. Fenn, Parma; J. H. Thorley, McMillan; W. B. Sterns, Newberry; Ralph Arbogast, Union City; Henry Brown, Newberry; George Starr, Grass Lake; A. M. Berridge, Greenville; Rossman Bros., Lakeview; W. L. Huber,

Charlotte; Howard Kerby, Parma; H. L. & L. R. Queal, Hamburg; Arthur Bohance, Ceresco; Michigan Sample; C. S. Bender, Maryville; Houseman Bros., Cathonia; W. H. Every, Manetostin; A. W. Jewett, Mason; S. A. Foster, Okemos; W. W. Means, Shelbyville; Herman Hardwin, Gillets, Wis.; J. J. Straighan, Craig, Colo.

SOFT WINTER WHEAT.

1st. Sauerman Bros., Cross Point, Ind.; 2nd. C. D. FINKBEINER, CLINTON, MICH.; 3rd. I. B. Keckbley, Marysville, Ohio.

Additional seventeen prizes were awarded in the order named as follows, twelve of them going to Michigan exhibitors: R. B. Caldwell, Ohio; ED. WAYNE, Allegan; BERT CARROLL, Bellevue; C. J. WRIGHT, Marcellus; CLAFF & BENDER, Kalamazoo; L. L. LAWRENCE, Decatur; H. A. FICH, Kent City; L. H. LAYLIN, Mason; A. W. JEWETT, JR., Mason; W. D. DUNACTY, Sodas; J. E. Munnert, Aslona, Ill.; C. E. Troyer, LaFontaine, Ind.; W. A. Willard, Middleton, Ohio; Jay Lawrence, Coslueblu, Ohio; Mc. BARNCHIE, Hilliards; R. JEWETT, Mason; W. B. SLICKLE, Three Oaks, Mich.

HARD RED WINTER WHEAT.

John Howell, Montrose, Colo.

YELLOW CORN.

Region No. 2.

Chas. Laughlin, of Three Oaks, Mich., won first prize in Region No. 2 for Yellow corn. Other prizes awarded to Michigan in this group were: L. H. Laylin, Mason; A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; R. Jewett, Mason.

White 2.

A. W. Jewett, Mason; Farley Bros., Albion; L. H. Laylin, Mason.

FLINT CORN.

A. Campbell & Sons, Beulun, Ont.; A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; R. Jewett, Mason; R. Layens; G. J. Frederick, Brookings; Lny Jewett, Mason

FIELD PEAS-BEANS.

John Dunbar, Rudyard, Mich.

SINGLE EAR CORN.

The first five prizes for this corn went to Minnesota exhibitors. M. M. Adams, Mineberg, Minn., getting first prize. Michigan won the 15th, 22nd and 23rd prizes, these going to Chas. Loughlin,

Secretary Meredith Urges Fair Price

FARMER must have profit, says Meredith. "No problem is of more vital importance to the American people today than the stabilizing of agriculture," said E. T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, in an address at the International Livestock Show December 2. "If we are to maintain agriculture on a satisfactory basis the farmer must obtain a fair price for his products. This means prices which will enable him to produce and provide a satisfactory standard of living for himself and his family. No more important problem confronts us than that of marketing and distributing farm products."

Three Oaks; Ralph Jewett, Mason, and L. H. Laylin, Mason, in the order named.

OATS.

Michigan did not do so well in the oats contest. John Dunbar, of Rudyard, Mich., took 17th prize, A. M. Jewett Jr., of Mason, 21st. H. K. Hankinson, of Gd. Rapids, 25th and C. H. Laylin, Mason, 26th, out of a total of twenty-six premiums awarded. First prize in this class went to B. H. Cohar, S. Woodsee, Can., and second prize to L. M. Hanson, Mondoir, Wis.

SPECIAL AWARDS ON CORN.

Chas. Laughlin, of Three Oaks, received the special award on Yellow Corn for Region No. 3.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA HAY.

A. M. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, took 2nd award in the clover hay exhibit, and 5th in alfalfa hay. L. H. Laylin, of Mason, was third and Richard Jewett, of Mason, fifth in the clover hay awards. Mr. Jewett also took second prize and Mr. Laylin third on their timothy hay exhibits.

Michigan Boys Win Second in Judging Livestock at International Show

MICHIGAN can well be proud of the three boys who represented her at the Non-collegiate Livestock Judging Contest International Livestock Show, Chicago.

Thirteen states entered the contest with high school boys or boys doing Club work. W. A. Anderson, Assistant State Club Leader, accompanied Michigan's team which was composed of Walter Ball, Charlotte; Carl Johnson, Ironwood, and Rex Stowe, Cheboygan. These three club members won highest state honors during the past summer in judging all four classes of livestock—dairy, beef, swine and sheep—at the Detroit State Fair.

Along with the above honors, Carl Johnson has won a prize of a registered Holstein heifer calf valued at two hundred dollars at the Chatham Experiment Station Round-up for judging all classes of livestock. In addition to this he won a trip to Atlanta, Georgia, acting as one of the contestants representing this state in the livestock judging contest held at the Southwestern Fair during the past summer.

Walter Ball, who owns a pure bred Shorthorn cow and calf, and proves himself an active member of the Shorthorn Calf Club of Eaton county, won a trip to the National Dairy Show at which Michigan placed seventh at the Junior Dairy Cattle Judging contest.

All contestants were given instructions and divided into three groups so as to enable contestants to work around each class of animals more easily. Four animals made up a

Georgia Team Wins First Honors From Wolverines by Only Few Points

class. Horses and cattle were identified by lettered cards.

The boys were made to judge six classes of livestock, two classes of beef and two classes of hogs. Fifteen minutes were allowed the contestants to make their observations and record placings. No paper or device that would assist the contestants in giving their reasons before the judges were allowed. After the six classes had been judged, which ended sometime during the afternoon, the boys were allowed to go to lunch with orders to return within an hour to give their reasons for placing first, second, third and fourth of each class. It was a case of each contestant having to keep in mind the picture of the animals he had judged and placed during the morning. Appearing before the judges the contestant was allowed two minutes to give his reasons for placing each ring of animals. The contestant also had to write his placings on a card and hand it to the clerk. It was interesting and impressive to watch the businesslike methods that the contestants employed in doing this work. For instance, one could note them first, standing some fifteen or twenty feet away from the animals, getting a good general view of all four animals. Then they would come in closer commencing with the head and comparing more in detail, with care that no fault would be hastily overlooked, or observed and then forgotten before he appeared before the committee. This method called forth the keenest ob-

servation and concentration on the part of each contestant since all states had their best teams at the contest.

It was with a sigh of relief that each one finished their day's work and waited patiently for the results of their efforts which were to be posted in the bulletin board in the stock yards that same evening.

Results of the International Judging Contest were as follows, the states being named in the order of their rating by teams: Georgia, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Texas, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas and Minnesota.

Among the ten highest individuals Carl Johnson ranked fourth and Walter Ball ninth—Michigan losing to Georgia by a few points.

"The Georgia boys were a go-getting bunch," declared Mark G. Thornburg, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, who had charge of the contest. "They were young-looking fellows, he said, and did not appear to come up to the limit of 19 years set by the show rules."

The Georgia lads scored 998 points out of a possible 1,350. They scored highest in horses, third in hogs and sixth in beef cattle. The Michigan team won second with 965 points. The scoring of the next five states in order were: Iowa, 928; Indiana, 915; Illinois, 900; Texas, 853; West Virginia, 840. The Illinois team had the high man in the contest.

Along with this splendid showing, the boys have gained an experience in judging, and attained a broader

knowledge of livestock. They have rubbed elbows with some of the leading breeders in the country and undoubtedly will carry an inspiration home which will be of lasting importance in the years to come.

Livestock judging has been one phase of the follow-up work for Club members interested in livestock. First, local demonstrations were given by country club leaders or members of the Michigan Agricultural College Boys' and Girls' Club Department, bulletins, circulars and pictures being left at this time for future study. Two months later, a local or county judging contest would be held to determine the local or county champions. These in turn competed in a district contest, made up of several adjoining counties. The winners here went to the State Fair to compete for state honors.

Farm Bureaus and County Fair Associations have helped make this work a success. Due to their efforts, we had twenty club members attending the Second Annual Junior Club tour, during the week of the International Livestock Exposition. This was arranged by the Armour Farm Bureau. One day was spent in visiting the packing plant of Armour & Company, another day in visiting places of interest, such as the art museum, Lincoln Park, the loop district of Chicago, etc. A day was given in visiting the Fat Show and the International Harvester Co.

These Club members were in charge of R. A. Turner, State Club Leader, and his assistant, Miss Elda Robb.

The 1920 International Livestock Exposition

Beef Cattle Division Largest in History while Other Exhibits Show no Increase Over 1919

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE STATE of Indiana jumped into the limelight almost as soon as the gates were open for the twenty-first annual International Livestock Exposition, and stayed there most of the time until the farm folks who came to Chicago last week for the world's foremost farm exposition went home. On Saturday the boys from the Hoosier agricultural college carried away the grand prize in the students' judging contest from 19 other agricultural college teams, and on Monday Black Ruler, a Purdue-fed steer, was made the grand champion of the show and thereupon became the most important individual on the grounds. The glory of the Hoosiers was augmented considerably by the string of ribbons annexed during the week.

The International of 1920 was bigger and better than ever before—in the beef cattle division. There were 2,100 beef cattle, including breeding animals and fat steers, in the stalls on Monday morning when the whistle of the clerks called the contestants to the tannery ring. Last year there were just a few over 1,800 making it by far the largest exhibition of beef cattle ever brought together up to that time. The increase was largely in the Shorthorn and Hereford classes, though there was also a good increase in numbers of Red Polls and a few more Aberdeen Angus shown than last year. Milking Shorthorns also enjoyed the largest exhibition in the history of the breed since a class was opened for them at the International three or four years ago.

The number of draft horses was practically the same as in 1919, but there was some difference in the character of the horse show. Not more than 10 per cent of the draft horses came from the studs of traders and so-called importers, practically all of the exhibits bearing the name of real breeders—many of them

classing as little fellows who have been venturing into the show ring only in the past two or three years. Five years ago practically all of the draft horses came from the traders and importers and very few from the

some classes the fat sheep show was most noticeable by the absence of competition.

The attendance at the International was much smaller than the 1919 record, Monday's crowd being especially small. On Tuesday the country attendance increased some-



Black Ruler, purebred Angus steer, owned and exhibited by the Purdue University of Indiana, was declared grand champion steer for 1920 by the judges at the International last week.

barns of constructive breeders. The pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme and the trader is conspicuous only by his absence.

The swine show, never a very important feature of the International, was about the same in size and quality as it has been for several years past. Carlot classes of hogs showed a distinct falling off in numbers.

The sheep show reflected the down-hearted condition of the industry. The show was not more than two-thirds the size of last year's and not more than half as large as some of the shows of former years. In

what from that of Monday, but there were still many vacant places in the International amphitheatre, usually crowded to capacity, and many Chicago storekeepers with surplus stock of goods on hand waited in vain for the country customers who were expected to carry away these goods.

Judging in the fat classes began Monday morning, and by night practically all of the fat classes had been disposed of by the busy arbitrators. The fat steer classes occupied the big ring all day long. Purdue's entry, Black Ruler, a yearling purebred Angus steer, was early the

favorite. This animal showed his merit by vanquishing the University of Illinois entry in the Aberdeen-Angus classes and was finally made the grand champion of the Angus steers. In the meantime the Hereford entries had been sifted down to two splendid animals—a yearling fed by the Kansas Agricultural College and a blocky calf entered from the herd of E. H. Taylor of Kentucky. The former was vanquished in the yearling championship contest, and the latter was defeated in the decision on grand championship.

Black Ruler was bred and fed by Purdue University, and is the fourth grand champion steer produced by that institution in the past few years. Three of those four champions were also bred by Purdue, a record never equalled by any other college, firm, or individual in the history of livestock shows. Black Ruler was calved in October, 1918. He was shown at the 1919 International calf class, where he was given thirty-fourth place in a class of 35 Angus calves. Dean Skinner and "Jock" Douglas knew that there was merit under that black skin, and took him home. He was fed a mixture of ground corn, ground oats, cooked wheat and cooked barley. He ate from 16 to 18 pounds daily, and gained an average of 50 pounds per month. Black Ruler weighed 1,365 pounds at Chicago.

The colleges won nearly all the prizes in the fat barrow classes, both in the single entries and on pens. Iowa State College won the distinction of winning three pen championships. Oklahoma and Illinois likewise annexed several championships.

Champion wether was awarded to Jess C. Andrew of West Point, Ind., on a Shropshire. Competition in the wether classes was less severe than usual, though Andrew's entry was up to the standard that has won him several championships.

Fruit Growers Discuss Marketing of 1921 Crop at Their Annual Meet

Distribution and Fair Returns Prove Main Issues

By R. D. LESLIE

Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farmer.

OPTIMISM reigned throughout the sessions of the Michigan State Horticultural Society at Grand Rapids last week where encouraging messages were brought by state and national speakers predicting better times to follow the abnormal and unusual season this year.

Conditions over which man had no power combined to turn what promised last spring to be one of the most prosperous in the history of horticulture into one that has hardly yielded a profit for many a fruit grower. But the horticulturists at the convention showed a "happy" willingness to overlook the slumping and glutted markets while they looked forward in anticipation of an early return to normal times.

The fruit growers, like all farmers, were among the first to suffer losses when prices began to slide. Last spring they had trouble finding buyers who were willing to contract for their fruit while in other years they were pestered to death with agents anxious to get their signatures on the dotted line. The canners were hesitant. The cooper shops were backward in filling their orders and when the season came on with a rush, the growers found themselves not only with contractors and a strong market, but also with a limited number of high priced containers. Sugar has been boosted sky-high by profiteers and this, combined with a multitude of other depressing factors, shattered the predictions of the most conservative economic authorities. But all of this is history, so far as Michigan horticulturists are concerned. They made this clear Wednesday when they turned their eyes toward the future and instead of bemoaning their losses, laid plans for the handling of next year's crop.

The problem of distribution and getting a fair return for their crops seemed to be of most concern. To

this end they went on record protecting the methods used in distribution of railroad cars from Chicago. They asked that the Interstate Commerce Commission confer with Michigan farmers before deciding on a car distribution policy in 1921. While no discussion was made of the causes that prompted a resolution to this effect, it is generally understood that the car shortage last summer which resulted in heavy losses to peach growers was a deciding factor in its passage. Freight rates also were

considered and as a result the society petitioned the state farm bureau to send a representative before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the proposed reduction in freight rates on peach shipments.

A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding a repeal or changes in pure food laws which permit manufacturers of synthetic or artificial fruit juices to put their products on the market without marking so as to be readily identified. Another resolution called upon

Michigan congressmen to bend their efforts toward amending the Volstead prohibition act so as to release cider manufacturers from all responsibility should cider ferment after it leaves their hands. Vinegar and cider makers throughout the state were hesitant last fall to manufacture cider in large quantities owing to the liability under the Volstead act. This had a very depressing influence upon the market for second grade stocks of apples.

The fruit growers avoided any discussion of the state constabulary but passed by unanimous vote a resolution reported out by the committee upholding the state police. The resolution declared the state troopers were a "bulwark of safety against orchard thieves."

No contests developed in the election of officers. All the new officers were elected by the unanimous vote of the convention and are as follows:

President, George W. Hawley of Hart; secretary, T. A. Ferrand, Eaton Rapids; treasurer, J. Pomeroy Munson of Grand Rapids; executive board—Prof. C. P. Halligan of East Lansing, E. I. Ver Duyn of Novi and Robert A. Anderson.

Ten senior students of the Michigan Agricultural College took part in an oratorical contest on horticultural subjects and the winners were as follows: A. R. Delamarter of Cheboygan, first prize \$15, for address on "Orchard Fertility"; N. R. Carr of Cleveland, second prize, \$10, for talk on "Advertising Apples"; and Verne Harris of Lansing, third prize \$5 for speech on "Better Lawns."

In a judging contest when the same contestants were asked to identify 40 varieties of apples displayed on a table, Irving Quigley of East Lansing won first prize of \$15 while A. R. Delamarter of Cheboygan and S. G. Geisler of Hartford tied for second place and each was awarded \$7.50.



Above are shown some of the present and former officers of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. From left to right they are: T. A. Ferrand, Secretary; George W. Hawley, President; E. J. Ver Duyn, A. J. Rogers, Robert Anderson, George M. Low, retiring secretary.

Grain Dealers' Ass'n Backs Committee of 17

Farmers' Marketing Organization Approves Farm Bureau Methods for World Wide Marketing

"AMERICAN farmers cannot market their products intelligently without knowing agricultural conditions all over the world," declared E. G. Montgomery of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, in outlining a plan for a world market news service to the annual convention of the Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association in Chicago on December 2.

"Prices of all products of the farm are determined largely by influences that extend all over the world. When wheat goes down in Chicago, it also goes down in Liverpool and in Buenos Aires. Prices of most farm products are fairly uniform in different nations and these products move from one nation to another when conditions arise which make it possible for them to do so. For example, should wheat production in America suddenly increase 25 per cent, it would not only drop the bottom out of the American wheat market, but would quickly affect foreign markets and part of the surplus, at least, would be absorbed in foreign markets. Supply and demand are the factors that determine grain prices, except as they are arbitrarily interfered with. Since these conditions are world-wide, it is manifestly impossible to interpret the future course of the markets without having complete world information."

Montgomery proposed that a world crop reporting bureau be formed under the U. S. Bureau of Markets. His idea is that a corps of crop reporters be placed in the principal agricultural districts of other countries, like Australia, Argentina, Canada, Russia, India, China, and all others which produce important crops that compete with American products. It would be the duty of these men to gather all possible data in regard to agricultural conditions in the countries where they are stationed. Their reports would be filed through agricultural attaches who would operate from the American consulates. These reports would then be transmitted to Washington and issued from the Bureau of Markets.

"It would be impossible for the

Resolutions Adopted by Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Ass'n

"THAT IT IS the consensus of opinion of this convention that constructive steps should be taken promptly to enable the farmers of this nation to collectively buy and sell farm necessities and farm products. The present system of marketing farm products must be reorganized. Therefore, we heartily approve the efforts of the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen to investigate the situation thoroughly, with competent, expert assistants, before submitting any plan for our consideration.

"And further, it is our recommendation that nothing further shall be done toward the formation of a national co-operative machinery or the purchase of large terminal elevators, or the establishment of an export company, or plans for pooling farm products, locally or nationally, until the Committee of Seventeen shall have rendered its report and the same shall have been considered and officially passed upon by the state bodies represented in this organization.

Other resolutions were as follows:

"Urging Congress to establish a world wide crop reporting service, covering both supply and demand, under the direction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Favoring the establishment of farmers co-operative selling agencies at the terminal markets.

"Providing for the appointment of a committee to formulate plans for co-operative buying organizations.

"Providing for a committee to study the feasibility of organizing a co-operative Bank of Agriculture.

"Pledging co-operation with other farmers' organizations."

Bureau of Markets to interpret this information," said Montgomery. "The government's share in the job will be complete when it releases the information. From that time forward the information should be handled by such organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, which will have men competent to interpret the information."

Montgomery also called attention to the necessity of study of consumption of farm products. "The war has greatly disturbed the normal consumption of farm products," he declared. "For example, England consumes one-third as much butter as formerly. That creates a surplus in Denmark and Argentina, which formerly supplied England, and that surplus is dumped into the United States, and at once affects the prices which American farmers receive. The present wool situation is caused partly by piling up of wool stocks

in the southern hemisphere during 1919. Careful surveys conducted by the Bureau of Markets show that world production of farm crops is not above normal. The thing that has played hob with prices is the fact that world consumption is disturbed and out of line. Let us supplement the world market news service with a study of world consumption, and clear that information through the same channels.

"If the farmers of America can thus be informed concerning world trends of production and consumption, they will be enabled to protect themselves against situations like the one they are in at present."

The progress of co-operation in Saskatchewan was discussed by J. F. Booth of that province. There are now 100 retail stores operating, a line elevator system which includes 316 elevators and terminals on Lake Superior, a line creamery sys-

tem which operates 22 creameries and five cold storage plants, 52 livestock shipping associations and various minor co-operative enterprises. The greatest co-operative venture of all, according to Booth, was the Canadian government wheat pool of 1919, and he predicted that this would eventually develop into a national co-operative wheat marketing organization. The government of Saskatchewan has actively fostered co-operative enterprises.

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke briefly concerning a national agricultural policy. Such a policy, he declared must include a protective tariff upon farm products equal to the protection that is accorded industry, a co-operative marketing system that will give farmers fair prices for their products, and a rural credit system that will give farmers credit operating capital upon the same terms as others now secure money. He roundly scored the Federal Reserve system for discrimination against farm loans.

Other speakers included C. H. Gustafson, of Nebraska, chairman of the Committee of Seventeen, Harry F. R. Robertson, manager of a co-operative terminal elevator in Cleveland, Ohio, and L. F. Gates, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The work of the Committee of 17 was explained to its convention by Clifford Thorne, attorney for the grain dealers and a member of the Committee.

"There are two ways to go at the job," he said. "One is to sit down and devise a plan out of our heads. This would give quick action, though the chances are we would be wrong and the plan would fail. The other way, and the one we have adopted, is to investigate all phases of the problem and all existing methods of co-operation thoroughly. This takes a great deal of time, but we will be reasonably certain to have a practical successful plan when we are through."

American Marketing Methods Under Fire by Organized Farmers

Functions of Chicago Board of Trade Which has Been Called, "The Greatest Gambling Institution in the World."

Article One

By H. H. MACK

OWING to the intense interest taken in markets, marketing methods and market places by the farmers of Michigan during recent months the writer has decided to write a series of articles giving in more or less detail, information which relates to the subjects mentioned above. The first two or three articles of the series will be devoted to a description of the Chicago Board of Trade, the marketing system which is in vogue there together with other interesting facts concerning this great open clearing house for the grain crops of the United States. Following the articles on the Board of Trade will be a short series devoted to an explanation on the selling methods in vogue in the leading live stock markets of the country, selling commissions, yardage charges, cost of grain and hay fed to stock waiting to be marketed, etc. A chapter will be devoted to the National Live Stock Exchange and the various member exchanges of which it is composed. An effort will be made to treat the subject in a fair and unbiased manner giving both the friends and opponents of these systems their day in court.

To begin with, is submitted a complete summary of the intents and purposes of the institution known as the Chicago Board of Trade as described in detail by the secretary of the Board, Mr. John M. Rauf.

"The Chicago Board of Trade occupies a position unique in the business world. Its activity as a distributor of grain places it between the producer and the consumer and enables it to perform useful, indeed, indispensable service to each.

ORGANIZED agriculture is up in arms against the Chicago Board of Trade and is demanding government action to either abolish the Board altogether or remove some of its objectionable features. For farmers, or any others for that matter, have any idea of the functions of the Board of Trade or how the transactions of the Board affect the price of grain. Such terms as "short selling," "hedging," "margins," "futures," etc., which are the vernacular of the grain pit, are all Greek to the average man. To enlighten our readers upon these points we have asked Mr. Mack to prepare a series of articles upon the subject. The first article appears herewith. Others will follow in later issues.—Editor.

"It does not itself make prices or deal in grain. Primarily its mission and purpose is to provide a meeting place for the buyers and sellers of the foodstuffs of the world.

"Thus it offers to the producer the advantages of a broad, open market. A market where traders from all over the world, in person or by proxy, meet. A market in which prices are established on a world basis, constantly fluctuating and as constantly reflecting the inexorable working of the law of supply and demand. A market which registers the changing prices at which grain is bought and sold.

"Through the medium of the Chicago Board of Trade, with its continuous stream of quotations, disseminated without cost to the public, the producer at any time may know the exact value of the grain he has grown and is assured of a market for his crop.

"By its system of trading in contracts for future delivery the producer is freed from the handicap of the weather or transportation difficulties. He can sell at any time and

deliver at his convenience. This system of future delivery also provides a ready means of insurance, technically known as "hedging," against loss through price changes.

"Hedged" grain, that is, grain that is protected or insured by a sale or purchase for future delivery, is a merchantable commodity and is preferred collateral in banks.

"Having "hedged" the contents of his elevator, the country buyer can and does pay a higher price to the grower than he could or would if he could not protect his purchase.

"To an equal extent the consumer is also protected by the working of the exchange. The "hedge" which protects the grower also enables the miller to contract at a definite price for the grain which he will grind months distant. Thus protected against changing prices, he is able to sell his flour at a lower price than he could if he were obliged to assume the risk of an advance in grain values in the interval between closing the contract and grinding the grain.

"Through establishing and maintaining a market place is the primary purpose of the Chicago Board of Trade, actually it does much more. Its membership, representing the various branches of agricultural industry, has developed an inflexible code of honor, so rigid that the gesture of the hand or the nod of the head binds a contract as firmly as though a document were triple sealed and witnessed.

Grain Grading System

"The Chicago Board of Trade first established a grading system for grain the prototype of the present state and federal grading regulations, an indispensable adjunct to fair dealing. Chicago Board of Trade grades in the early development of the inland empire of grain were a mighty factor in upbuilding the supremacy of the middle western fields.

"Its weights and measures of grain in transit or stored are unquestioned and are acceptable as standard the world over.

"Not the least of its service is its cash market, where inspected samples of grain are displayed.

"This department of the exchange provides a daily competitive market in which the producer places his wares before scores of buyers simultaneously. Without this cash market the producer would face the impossible task of communicating with this diversity of demands by personal effort.

"Through the cash market more than three hundred million bushels of grain are yearly marketed in addition to the millions of bushels hedged or contracted for under the future delivery system."

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1920

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

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

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Three years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five years, 260 issues \$3.00
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 763 lines to page.
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Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Why Do They Pick On Us?

"WHY DO they pick on us," asked a speaker before the national convention of the Ass'n of Motor Truck Sales managers, apropos the proposed tax against trucks and automobiles. "Because we are not properly organized" was the answer which he offered to his own question. "The government and the state legislature do not pick on insurance companies any more. They do not pick on the makers of pianos. Why? Because they are organized."

This is a frightful arraignment of government. In a measure it is true. The first powerful lobbies that were organized in this country to influence the will of Congress were those of the predatory interests. As a result of their influence upon legislature they were able to secure laws which guaranteed to them special privileges at the expense of the people. In time other lines of business saw the advantages of the lobby. National organizations were effected and we are now told that nearly every distinctive group of the country has its national organization and its paid lobbyist at Washington and in some instances at the various state capitols. The farmers are just beginning to learn the value of organization and the influence it can exert upon law-making bodies. They have found they must meet organization among other kinds of business with organization and that they would have to employ the same methods. It was a case of self-preservation. We wonder, however, who is going to foot the bill when every class of business sends its representative to Washington to plead for special consideration?

Shall We Teach The Bible In The School?

THE RECENT agitation to compel all children who are now attending religious schools to attend the public schools has revived interest in the century old controversy over teaching the Bible in the public schools. If all religious views were alike there would probably be little opposition to giving religious instruction in the public schools, but the wide diversity of religious beliefs offers a good many sensible objections to such a practice.

The Bible is not a perfect guide. Some of its historical facts have been found faulty. It cannot be taken literally in all particulars. One church interprets it thus, and another one so, and each is so jealous of its own particular version that it cannot tolerate any other version. But where in all the world can you find such beautiful, such practical, such inspiring and such genuinely worth while truths as are contained in the Beatitudes, in Christ's sermon on the Mount, the Ten Commandments, and are scattered like gems all the way through the Psalms and other books of the New Testament? Not even an infidel could object to the teaching of these lessons to his children in the public school.

It should not be the aim to teach anything

in the public schools upon which the churches differ. There are plenty of wonderful lessons in the Bible upon which they all agree. These could be segregated by a national commission selected for the purpose and combined in a Bible text book to be taught in the school room. Instill in the minds of our growing boys and girls the virtues of honesty, truthfulness, charity, generosity, kindness, love, clean thinking and clean habits, and we would have less juvenile crime and fewer criminals. How better could we improve our citizenship than by impressing upon the child in the public school the rules of life and conduct taught in the Bible which are too often kept from him until it is too late?

Police.

LAST YEAR a resolution was railroaded through the State Horticultural Society endorsing the State Police. It was therefore to be expected that the Society would take the same action this year. It couldn't consistently take any other. It is pertinent to ask, however, if the handful of fruit growers making up the membership of the Society are going to get away with this endorsement as representative of farm sentiment and thereby thwart the desires of the rank and file. It is also pertinent to ask the identity of the gentlemen in the wood-pile who are working so assiduously through the Horticultural Society and the Farm Bureau to line the farmers up on this military machine. It is to be hoped that the State Grange which meets next week in Grand

Man is a Failure

WHEN he has not confidence in himself nor his fellowmen.

When he values success more than character and self-respect.

When he loves his own plans and interests more than humanity.

When his friends like him for what he has more than for what he is.

When he becomes so absorbed in his work that he cannot say that life is greater than work.

When he lets a day go by without making some one happier and more comfortable.

When he tries to get ahead in the world by climbing over the shoulders of others.

When he values wealth above health, self-respect and the good opinion of his fellows.

When he is so burdened by his business that he finds no time for rest and recreation.

When he envies others because they have more ability, talent or wealth than he has.

When he does not care what happens to his neighbor or to his friend so long as he is prosperous.

When he is so busy doing work that he has no time for smiles and cheering words.

—Dallas Rotagrams.

Rapids and is a thoroughly representative farm organization will draft such resolutions upon the subject as will put the forty thousand members definitely upon record against this half million dollar second fiddle to our civil police.

Falling Out.

WORD COMES across the river that the farmers and laboring men of Canada have found out they are not congenial bed-fellows. It seems that the farmer rests quite contentedly, but labor has nightmares, dreams of a Bolshevik paradise and tries to kick the farmer out of bed. So, according to Premier Drury, a divorce or twin beds are in order.

The Business Farmer has never been able to see how farmers and laboring men could work in political harmony. This is a reflection upon neither one. So long as the legislative guns would be trained on the common enemies of the two, connubial bliss would be inevitable during the course of the bombardment. But the instant the friends or interests of the farmers should come in range the farmers would turn against labor, and who could blame them? Or, if, perchance, the laboring interests should become the target they in turn would turn upon the farmers. And, again, who would say them nay?

Organized labor has never been able to satisfy the public with its ultimate aims. Whether they consist of a mere reformation in the

present wage system or a legislative destruction of the system the average person outside the labor ranks is still in the dark. We know what the farmer wants legislatively. He wants a square deal. He wants an even division of taxes, an even division of patronage, an even division of the benefits of government. Above all, to repeat the words of Farmer-Premier Drury, he wants "good government."

Winter.

YES, THE weather is a bit colder. Looks like winter had set in, all right. Pretty fine fall we've been having though. Not much like that winter three years back when the north wind began piling up the snow along the last of November and it stayed hard by us until the robins returned from the south the following spring. Bitter cold it was. Men froze their ears and fingers and the stock shivered in the barn. It wouldn't have done to put your tongue against anything cold that winter or you wouldn't have eaten comfortably for quite a spell afterwards. I mind, too, that the poor folks in the cities suffered in the poorly-heated tenement houses and the little box-car homes at the outskirts of the towns. Some of them had no wood or coal. Mothers kept their tiny ones warm by hugging them close to their naked bodies, the way the animals do in the forest. Most of the folks that winter were fairly well fixed. We were reaching the heyday of our wartime prosperity. We wouldn't like to have the winter of 1918 duplicated this year. Even with mild weather quite a lot of folks in both town and country are going to suffer privations. Wouldn't be surprised if a lot of the little kiddies get pretty blue on their going and coming from school. Money can't be spared for the back when the stomach suffers. We hope God will spare us from a long, cold winter. Unemployment, low markets, and our other earthly problems will be hard enough to bear for the next few months without our being obliged to wrestle with a tough winter in the bargain.

Is It A Case of "Too Much Credit?"

SECRETARY of the Treasury Houston knows that he couldn't possibly make himself any more unpopular among the farmers than he was when he was Sec'y of Agriculture. He has no hesitancy consequently in saying to those who have been clamoring for more agricultural credit: "The farmers have already had too much credit and have spent their savings and destroyed their credit through the purchase of worthless stocks."

This is a pretty strong indictment. It contains a lot of truth. But it should not be applied solely to farmers. We will probably never know the aggregate amount of money that people of all classes have sunk in mythical mines, paper automobile factories, packing houses that never existed except in the imaginations of the promoters. Hundreds of millions have passed from savings accounts, both in town and country, to get-rich-quick Wallingfords and others of the quick and crooked-witted and light fingered gentry. The swindles have been aided by the ease with which credit has been obtainable the past several years.

But because there has been plenty of money to line the pockets of stock promoters, there ought to be plenty of money now for the far more worthy cause of aiding the farmer to get a decent price for his products. If Sec'y Houston has his way the farmers will not get the credit they need, but fortunately our much abused congress may have something to say about that matter.

It appears that the Chicago Board of Trade is imitating its very clever trade associate, the Institute of American Meat Packers by establishing a Bureau of Public Relations. The secretary of the Board, a proficient producer of newspaper copy, has been turning out data and statistics by the ton of late for the benefit of visitors to the International live stock show. If you desire a clean bill of health hire some bright fellow to "say it in the newspapers."

It appears that the original producer, the jobber and the wholesaler have cleared the decks for trade resumption. Only one obstacle left. Your move Mr. Retailer. Come on! Let's go.



What the Neighbors Say



FEDERAL LAND BANKS

I GIVE to you my deep appreciation of the benefits we receive from and through THE BUSINESS FARMER.

Information received through this paper about The League of Nations is of value beyond compare; coming as it did through the fog and the mist and mud of the recent national political campaign; to the minds of men that were groping and searching for the light of truth. It has increased the confidence of the farming public in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

May the knowledge of the truth continue to come, and in larger volume through this paper.

What is holding up the business of the Federal Farm Loan Banks? In our home county there are loans, —or applications for loans,—amounting to \$100,000 that are waiting for the opening for business of our Federal Farm Loan Bank at Louisville.

Is it possible that the private loan companies are beholding the Federal Farm Loan Banks?

Why is this, the best thing that has come to the farmer, now throttled?—H. E. Corfman, Custer, Ohio.

Thanks, my Ohio friend. I am deeply grateful for those good words. I would gladly exchange ten years of my life for the absolute knowledge that the folks who read this paper understand our position on the League of Nations and other great issues, and understanding, respect our opinions whether they agree with them or not. It is not hard to be differed with. We expect that. But it is hard to be misunderstood and our motive brought into question. Those are the things that take the heart out of a man and bring the grey hairs to his head.

The Farm Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n are the fellows who are out to "get" the farm loan system. They have tied the law up in case to test its constitutionality. The case has been pending before the Supreme Court of the United States for over six months, and a decision is expected now any day. If the Court upholds the law, the machinery of the law will undoubtedly be speeded up to make up for lost time and your bank at Louisville should be ready in a short time to pass upon your applications for loans.—Editor.

FAVORS STATE POLICE

IN YOUR issue of Nov. 20 I notice a sheriff of Ottawa Co. thinks the State Constabulary is a thing we don't need. I for one think we sure need them. I wish Cheboygan Co. had them. The way the cars go on these roads is awful. It is very seldom they dim their lights and give very little of the road if any. Look at the accidents right in and near our city and what is there done to prevent it. Our sheriffs and police are of very little good if any. What of moonshine. You see many if not more drunks than ever before. Tell our head men, sheriff, police and the Prosecuting Attorney and that's all the good it does. Some of the soft drink parlors have even fixed it so passers on the street can't see in. Where, oh where, is our brave sheriffs. I could tell a lot more but if the Ottawa sheriff wants a job come over here.—M. J. W., Cheboygan, R. 3.

The M. B. F., and the sheriff of Ottawa county were talking about one thing and you about another. So far as outward appearances go to show there is as much illegal trafficking in liquors in counties where the constabulary is stationed as in counties where they are not. The presence of the Constabulary is not a positive guarantee against bootlegging and moonshine manufacture. Anyway, your local officers were elected to enforce the law. Why do you want them to sit idly by while the Constabulary does their work? Wouldn't it be better to ask the Governor to force them to do their duty? Gov. Elect Groesbeck has promised us that he will enforce the law. Isn't that the logical way?—Editor.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY

I DON'T want to hurt any one, but it hurts to read such letters as written by the one who has no sympathy for the people of the cities. Her case seems to be one of selfishness or self-pity. Our editor is right, nobody wants to see people hungry, and if the city people did not buy any of our products or manufacture a thing the farmer would feel the sting.

And about the church; how can

any church support charity without money and what is it if we gain the whole world and suffer the loss of our soul? Did not Christ say, "Cast your bread upon the waters." (I do not mean to covet anybody's goods.) But some people would give five dollars a year to the church and save a thousand dollars for an automobile and then say the church is wrong. It is better to defend than to defame. It is such ill talk that makes bigotry and hatred.—A Reader, Bad Axe, Mich.

Everyone will agree with you on the first proposition, even the thoughtless reader who had no sympathy for the people of the cities. I know the average human heart too well to think for a moment that its owner would stand pitilessly by with the cries of starving thousands ringing in his ears. We're going to make the people of the cities pay what our products are worth just as long as they have a nickel to spend for amusements and luxuries. But if the time comes when there is no work and the larder is empty we shall see that they are fed. Am I not right?—Editor.

GRAZING THE NORTHERN LANDS

HAVING READ a letter in your paper from C. E. R., Thompsonville, entitled, "Grazing in Northern Michigan," with the editor's comment, it has induced the writer to send you the following facts that now are history of the above named subject.

Some five years ago we got the idea that it could be done and as we had a neighbor who had a brother, Mr. John W.—who lives in Lapeer county, we went to see him, talked it over with him and he came to see it as a good idea and agreed to get his neighbors to join with him and send a car load north the following spring. He found it very hard to do so as it was a new thing and the writer being an entire stranger in that part of the country. Nevertheless I made another trip down there the following spring when we met Dr. O. G. J.—of Fostoria, who also was very much interested, the outcome of the matter being that Mr. J.—and W.—made a trip up here the following fall. Feeling satisfied that conditions would warrant a trial of the scheme two cars of cattle were sent up the following spring and we have been making a trip regular every spring to bring

some north and back again in the fall.

Dr. J.—having given up farming the work of tending the cattle the last year or two has been carried on for us by Mr. L. L. C.—and J.—of Fostoria and Mr. John W.—of Mayville. Our plan has been simple: We have pastured the cattle for \$6 per head the first three years and for \$7.50 this last season paying the freight out of said amounts. Our worst trouble has been that of transportation, both as to the service and rates, the service being the worst feature.

The preventing of fires was the motive that caused us to try out the proposition for we know from actual experience that there is not another "one thing" that will prevent so many forest fires in this northern country. We would respectfully warn anybody who might think to try out the plan not to do so unless they have a fenced pasture to try it in. When we began this we were in hopes that others would follow in a few years as it is a very plain fact to us that unless the public wakes up and conserves our timber supply it will receive a bump. We have in our own small way tried to get the state to give the matter some encouragement as it is spending a lot of money in trying to prevent forest fires in this northern country which in our own humble opinion can never be done until such a time when it is all or very nearly all grazed. To support this will say that we have not had a single forest fire this year in this surveyed township, 28 N. R. 1 E., in which I am the local fire warden by virtue of my office as supervisor and the reason therefore is that every settler we have in it is quite a large stockholder and grazer and therefore cannot afford to have any.—H. H. S., Oscoda County.

In other words you kill two birds with one stone. Since you have found the experiment to be feasible, why not take up the matter of rates and service with Mr. H. M. Hill, agricultural agent of the New York Central lines, west, with offices at Chicago. Mr. Hill was formerly assistant secretary of the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, and is naturally interested in the welfare of your section. Perhaps with his assistance, you could secure better rates and service, and encourage other southern Michigan feeders to take their herds north.—Editor.

Seeing Ourselves As Others See Us

THE U. S. ELECTIONS

WHATEVER can be said about partyism elsewhere, the result of the presidential election in the United States shows that partyism there, at any rate, has escaped any disintegrating influences. One would never imagine from the press reports that there were other parties in the field beside the Republican and Democratic, nor does there appear to be that disgust with the historic parties which "academic" politicians would have one believe. Whatever the number of votes received by the Prohibitionist, the Socialist and the Farmer-Labor candidates, it does not appear to have had any appreciable effect upon the election as a whole, although Mr. Christensen, the Farmer-Labor candidate says that his party did remarkably well, and is going to tear the Democratic Party all to pieces before the next election. Evidently Mr. Christensen regards the Republican party as invulnerable. Mr. Gompers did his best to put the American Federation of Labor behind the Democratic candidate, but the millions of American workmen appear to have voted in the main for the party that promised them the "full dinner pail."

The result is an overwhelming victory for the party of splendid isolation, "no entangling alliances," "America for the Americans," and apparently, if Senator Harding cor-

rectly interpreted Republican opinion the cancellation of European debts to prevent flooding the American market with goods sent from Europe on account of those debts. The latter, however, may be taken as one of Senator Harding's eccentricities; whether it means a full or an empty dinner pail the payment of interest on indebtedness will be welcomed by American investors just as it is welcomed by investors in other parts of the world. Senator Harding however, did explicitly promise protection to American farmers against imports from Canada, and the success of his party augurs badly for the closer trade relations between Canada and the United States, which is urged by the farmers in this country. Just how far it means rejection of the League of Nations remains to be seen. It is hard to believe that the United States will refuse to be a party to any international effort of the kind represented by the league, but the vote seems to be a decisive rejection of the league as it now exists, and with it the Treaty of Versailles. From an international standpoint, indeed, the success of the Republicans is a success for reaction, since it means not only rejection of closer international relation through such a body as the League of Nations, but a return to the policy of protection as exemplified in the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs.—Canadian Grain Growers' Guide.

DOCTOR AGAIN COMES TO DEFENSE OF SUGAR COMPANIES

IN YOUR paper of Nov. 6th you asked about the losses the Michigan Sugar Co. had for the first six years here. It is a well known fact that the factory lost money at this place and the directors were figuring on moving the plant. A committee was appointed to try and induce the directors to remain another year and try it. This was successful and everyone was more than pleased.

If the farmer wants to share in the profits should he not want to share in the losses?

I don't care to wager you a ten year subscription to your paper but will wager you a good hat that at no time during the next two years will a contract be in operation which has been dictated by any association of beet growers, and the reason is because it is absolutely impractical.

Since the matter has created so much agitation I have done some reading upon my own account, and I have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely unreasonable to expect the manufacturer to allow some one else to dictate the price he has to pay for raw material, when the manufacturer has no possible power to control the price of the manufactured article.

Inasmuch as less than twenty per cent of the sugar consumption of the United States is beet sugar, the price is entirely dependent upon markets and production from other countries. This being the case the beet sugar manufacturers are in no position to dictate the price of the manufactured sugar.

Suppose the bean growers of this state of Michigan would say to the elevator companies, that they would grow no beans for the season 1921 unless they have a contract between this date and April 1st specifying that they will pay them \$7 per cwt. otherwise no beans would be grown. I'd like to ask you how many cars of beans would be planted under such an arrangement.

You refer to the "avalanche" on sugar prices. You know as well as I that the so called "avalanche" is hitting everywhere.

The farmer who has grown beets this year finds himself very fortunate. I do not hold any brief for the sugar company but have lived long enough to know that there are two sides to all subjects and the farmer must judge for himself whether or not it pays him to grow beets and not worry about his neighbor.

I have practiced medicine among the farmers here for years and I think in the end they will come to correct conclusions and grow the crop best adapted to their farms.—H. H. Learmont, Physician and Surgeon, Crosswell, Mich.

Yes, doctor, there are two sides to every question. You persist in looking at only one side, the manufacturer's. No, I won't bet you a hat that the farmer will dictate a contract to the manufacturers. That is not what they are asking for. But I will bet you a hat that the growers will have a conference with the manufacturers within the next two years, or else there will be no beets grown except for farmer-owned factories. It looks unreasonable to you for the farmers to dictate to the manufacturers, but it's perfectly all right for the manufacturers to dictate to the farmer. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. The farmers want a conference with the manufacturers. Then they may be able to see the manufacturer's side of it. If the manufacturers cannot pay them what their beets are worth they want to know the reason why. If the reason is a good one the farmers will be satisfied and take their losses providing the manufacturers are willing to be satisfied with a reasonable profit. The western manufacturers have conceded the farmer's right to a voice in the terms of the contract. Why not the Michigan manufacturers? The western manufacturers will pay the farmers according to the sugar beet content. Why not also the Michigan manufacturers? Does that appear unreasonable to you? The Michigan manufacturers are afraid to have a conference with the farmers. They fear that some unpleasant facts might crop out about the profits that have been made the last three years. You seem so entirely familiar with the situation I suppose you know that the Michigan Sugar Company earned 25 per cent net

(Continued on page 14)



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

DARKNESS has fallen over the rippling waters of the Detroit river, the big passenger boats ply up and down and huge steel freighters carry their burden of ore and grain from the west to the eastern ports, but in the half-mile expanse of water that lies between the border towns of Walkerville and Windsor and Sandwich and our own big metropolis, there is carried on under cover of darkness, a trade that calls for men of reckless and adventurous spirit.

They use boats of the small and speedy type that run under no regulation whatsoever even as to lights. They leave from some friend's dock and make for some secluded spot on the further shore, perhaps a tent dimly lighted, which is entered in the quiet and caution, there the cargo is taken aboard and the return trip attempted in spite of danger from arrest, fine, imprisonment and even death. The papers daily record these happenings.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 quarts of whiskey have been thus transported in less than one year.

Fortunes have been made and are still in the making, fortunes also have been lost and when you have been double-crossed of course you have no redress. Men, money and cargo have all gone and yet trade continues and continues in spite of the authorities, both Canadian and American. Many an officer has been threatened with death unless he ceases his activities. The arms of the law are not numerous enough to handle the situation. We can not and should not close our eyes to this outlawry that goes on in the country quite generally and right here under our very noses.

It is true, we could not expect complete success at first in the enforcement of the amendment for we took a long step and time is necessary to meet conditions and to handle the situation, but neither did we expect such wholesale violation.

The Supreme Court has handed down its decision and the Prohibition Amendment stands and will stand. Now we must require a proper enforcement of the Amendment for a contempt for law is a dangerous attitude for a people to take or submit that others may hold. It is this same contempt for the law that put the saloons out of business, the people at last became aroused and indignant at conditions and voted for prohibition. Very few of us are sorry. Now this is true, "If one law is held in contempt it weakens respect for all law." The laws of our country and state must be upheld otherwise there is no security for any of us.

FOR WOMAN CABINET MEMBER

IT WOULD be possible and profitable for congress to create an addition to the cabinet to be known as the Department of Social Service," says the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the Republican Publicity Association.

"This should include the Women's and Children's Bureau now in the Labor Department and the Bureau of Education now in the Interior Department and the Public Health Service, now in the Treasury Department. There are three or four more branches that might well be included, as the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission already presided over by a woman."

Almost half of the votes that elected Senator Harding were cast by women. Hereafter they will have a voice in shaping national policies and having demonstrated their ability in various executive positions, there is no reason why a woman should not sit in the president's ad-

visory board, the cabinet, if there is work that a woman is especially fitted to do and it would seem that these bureaus mentioned hold work that a woman by her very nature could do better than a man.

A woman would certainly be much out of place as Secretary of War or of the Navy. The same may be said of the Treasury Department and of the Department of Commerce. The State Department directs the work of hundreds of male diplomatic representatives and corresponds with officials of foreign governments—all

dentist tho and not by a medical or lay writer.

With the help of dentists who are awake to the importance of proper popular instruction—of the physicians who appreciate the vast influence of the mouth and teeth in the causation of disease or in the preservation of health—and with the help of the fathers and mothers who desire to have the best instruction possible for the growing child; they expect to have a real chapter upon the care of the mouth and teeth in every school textbook on physiology in the land.

This chapter should tell of general

Griggsby's Station

By James Whitcomb Riley

*Pap's got his patent-right, and rich as all creation;
But wher's the peace and comfort that we all had before?
Le's go a visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore.*

*The likes of us a living here!
It's just a mortal pity to see us in this great big house,
With carpets on the stairs,
And the pump right in the kitchen!
And the city! city! city!—
And nothing but the city all around us ever'wheres.*

*Climb clean above the roof and look from the steeple,
And never see a robin, nor a bush or ellum tree!
And right here in ear-shot of at least a thousand people,
And none that neighbors with us or we want to go and see!*

*Le's go a visitin' back to Griggsby's Station,
Back where the latch-string's a hangin' from the door,
And ever neighbor round the place is dear as a relation—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!*

*I want to see the Wigginses, the whole bit and bilin,
A drivin' up from Shaller Ford to stay the Sunday thro,
And I want to see 'em hitchin at their son-in-law and pilin'
Out there at Lizzy Ellen's like they ust to do.*

*I want to see the piece-quilt the Jones girls is makin';
And I want to pester Laury 'bout their freckled hired hand.
And joke her 'bout the widower she come purt nigh a-takin'
Till her Pap got his pension 'lowed in time to save his land.*

*Le's go a visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where they's nothin aggravatin any more,
Shet away safe in the woods around the old location,
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!*

*I want to see Marindy and he's with her sewin',
And hear her talk so lovin' of her man that's dead and gone,
And stand up with Emanuel to show me how he's growin',
And smile as I have saw her 'fore she put her mournin' on.*

*And I want to see the Samples on the old lower eighty,
Where John, our oldst boy, he was tuk and buried—for
His own sake and Katy's—and I want to cry with Katy,
As she reads all his letters over, writ from the war.*

*What's in all this grand life and high situation,
And nary pink nor hollyhawk a bloom in at the door?
Le's go a visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we used to be so happy and so pore!*

men—hence it would be embarrassing for a woman to undertake it.

"But it would be eminently fitting should a Social Service Department be created to appoint a woman as its head.

"Practically the entire work would deal with teaching nursing and woman's welfare. Subject that can be better handled by the gentler sex. Public welfare would be served by the change, other departments would be relieved of duties more or less foreign to them and an opportunity would be given Senator Harding to enlist the assistance of women of the country by appointing one of their number to his cabinet."

THE CARE OF TEETH

TEETH can be used for several purposes. They are nice to smile with. You can chew gum with them, thus given employment are thousands, and also you can show them to your enemies, though that is perhaps mostly done in the movies. Then some people think that they are made to masticate their food with. Well each to his own liking.

The Missouri Board of Dental Examiners is working now to have a dental chapter in every school book upon physiology that is used in the schools of the state.

This is a big idea.

The chapter should be written by a

formation of the mouth, the arrangement and number of the teeth, the cause of caries or cavities, generally called. Every student should learn that the mouth is the greatest port of entry for disease—that mastication or thorough chewing is necessary for digestion. Hasty swallowing of foods is the cause of much serious trouble. The danger to general health from loss of the teeth and from infection of the mouth should be taught in order to show further reason why the care of the mouth should be made one of the first of the habits of life.

Telling the comfort and beauty to be gained from good teeth does not always work, sometimes it is necessary to paint the other picture and tell the miseries that lie in wait for the unwary. Even a Sunday school can not run on promises of Heaven only—there must always be, lurking in the rear, the fear of the gridiron.

Eighty per cent of decayed teeth in children could be prevented by teaching just plain cleanliness. Teach the tooth-brush along with reading and spelling. It will help the mental development.

The mouth is the front door of the stomach, it cannot be healthy unless the mouth is clean. You would not consider eating a fine dinner from a dirty plate and with dirty and unwashed knives and forks.

Decayed teeth constitute the most prevalent disease known and it all could be prevented or cured.

HOLIDAY CANDIES

HOME-CANNED fruit makes attractive and delicious candies, which are not too expensive. Try these tested ones:

Peach Maples

Boil one cupful maple or brown sugar and one cup of cream until it will form a ball in water. Remove from fire, add stiffly beaten white of an egg and half a cup of soft canned peaches. Beat until mixture is blended and firm and shape into squares between greased fingers.

Raspberry Balls

Cook two cupfuls of white sugar with one cupful raspberry juice from canned berries. After testing, remove from fire, add stiffly beaten white of an egg, half a cupful of the berries and half a cupful black walnut meats. Beat until creamy, shape into balls and roll in coconut toasted a delicate brown.

Cherries in Cream

Canned cherries that have been carefully seeded may be rolled in unflavored fondant to make delicious candies. Canned pineapple may be treated in the same manner.

To make the fondant boil two cups of sugar and one-third cup of water without stirring until it forms a soft ball in cold water. When taken from fire, put a pinch of cream of tartar in and add any flavoring (or none to make above candy.) Work in hands until it creams. This will also make patties, chocolate creams or date or fruit roll.

Strawberry Cubes

Heat one cupful canned strawberry juice with two cupfuls granulated sugar. Boil rapidly until ball forms when dropped into cold water. Add a fourth of a cupful of the berries and a fourth of a cupful of chopped dates or raisins. Whip with fork until mixture creams, then cut in squares, greased plan. When cold, cut in squares and decorate each with half a walnut meat.

Rose Apples

Here is a recipe for the Rose Apples which would be a simple way of using them than for salad which I gave last week.

These are wonderfully decorative delightfully palatable and a delicious accompaniment to hot baked ham, the rose apples to be arranged about the dish of ham and this combination makes a dish especially nice for a buffet supper for a party.

Peel and core one dozen apples as for baking.

Put the apples in a pan and pour over them one pint of water and stew until tender.

Into another pan put one cup of sugar and add ten cents worth of red cinnamon drops and four cups of water. Boil until thick.

Put the apples in this and cook for a few minutes but do not cook until they lose their shape.

If one chooses to serve this as a dessert the apples should be cooled and served with whipped cream.

TO BRIGHTEN PICTURE FRAMES

PICTURE frames become soiled and shabby just as do door and window frames. If they are gilded frames, they are more delicate than the trim of rooms and become soiled even more easily.

Washing frames sometimes freshens them up, but the best way to do it is to go to the paint or drug store and buy a little package of bronzing liquid.

For some reason these liquids do not come mixed ready for use as does paint. The solution or liquid is in one compartment of the can and the bronze powder in another. It's a very simple matter to compound them when ready to do some gilding.

It takes but a few moments and costs but a few cents to re-gild a frame and you've no idea how it brightens up a room to have the gilt picture frames treated as suggested.

Genuine Aspirin

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



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

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Read the Classified Ads

—IN—

M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Several weeks ago I wrote you about Boys' and Girls' Club Work. I want to talk to you again about it because I am very interested in this work and think all girls and boys should belong if they possibly can. If you do not belong to such a club but would like to, and your papas and mammas are willing you should, you can. There may be one or more clubs of this nature in your school at present but if there isn't the State Club Leader will be glad to form one. The way to go about to form a club would be to first find out how many of your schoolmates would like to join, then go to your teacher and ask her if she will help to have a Corn Club or a Canning Club, or whatever kind of a club you wish, established at your school. Nearly any teacher will be glad to assist in work of this kind. Your teacher will then write the State Club Leader at East Lansing and he will come to your school house and talk with you all, explaining the work of club members, after which he will form the club for you.

Club work teaches boys the better ways to farm and it teaches the girls how to can and many other things that are helpful when they are grown up. Last week we published an article on this work in the front of the paper. Ask your mama or papa to read and explain it to you. I am publishing a story on our page this week about how a boy club member raised his crop of beans. I have more stories I will publish from time to time in this department. Goodbye until next week.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am twelve years old and in the seventh grade at school. I saw in your paper recently that you were going to give a prize to the one that wrote the best story about the fair they attended so I am going to try. I am going to tell you about the fair I attended.

The first fair we went to this year was the Iowa fair. We started about nine o'clock and got there about ten. It was a nice morning when we started but it rained a little while in the afternoon. When we got there we stopped down town and got a drink and then we went to the fair ground. The first thing that we went to look at was the tractors and different things run by them. Then we went around looking at the farm tools, etc. From there we went to look at the poultry, cattle and horses. They had some very nice chickens and the largest rooster I ever saw. There were some very large cattle too. Then we went through a hall where they had machine guns and other different things they used in the war. It was not noon yet so we went over to see the airplane. It was the first time I had ever been so close to one. I saw two go up and come down that day. After we had seen them we went and got our dinner and ate it at the stand and then we went to the automobile show and there were some very nice cars there. I wouldn't mind owning one of them if someone would buy it for me. There was such a crowd on the grand stand that we couldn't get up there to see the races and performers in front. After a while my brother came around and we went and took a ride on the ferris wheel, merry-go-round, airplane and the whip. We had a good time and

then we met my father and we went over to the motordome, and I went up to see the motorcycles go around. The fellow came so close to the top that I got frightened and came down. It was getting late so we went and got our supper and went down town and waited a while and then we started for home. We got home about seven o'clock. It was dark and we had quite a time doing the chores. If I write any more you will think it is too long and you will put it in the waste paper basket. From your friend, **Firmin Burns, Carson City, Mich., R. R. 2, Box 12.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am going to join with the other girls and boys. I am 15 years old and in the 8th grade. I have two brothers and three sisters. For pets I have a rabbit and three dogs. We have six head of cattle and three head of horses, 12 head of hogs and about 60 chickens and 11 guineas. We have 80 acres of land. We farm about 25 acres. Well I will close with a riddle. Round as a cup, black as a bear, you don't tell me this riddle, I will pull your hair. Answer—An apple-butter kettle. —**M. Harrison, Clare, Mich., R. R. 6.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am in the sixth grade at school. I am eleven years old. We have three cows, six calves and two horses. For pets I have three cats, two rabbits and two sheep. We have about seventy-five chickens, with the old hens and young ones. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister is married. I didn't attend the fair this year but two years ago I did. I enjoy reading "The Children's Hour." Very much. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like to read it. I live on an eighty acre farm. —**Dorothy M. Anderson, Frederic, Mich.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—May another farmer girl join your merry circle? I am a girl 12 years old and am in the eighth grade. My brother takes the M. B. F. and we all enjoy it very much. We live on a farm of 120 acres. We have four horses and a colt, ten head of cattle, about fifty chickens and for pets we have 3 cats and about fifty bunnies. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. —**Your friend—Jone Greene, Walkerville, Michigan, R. No. 3.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Ruth Forwood. I have one sister 11 years old whose name is Angeline. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the stories and the boys' and girls' letters in the "Children's Hour." I did not go to any fair this year, but I like to read what the other boys and girls saw at the different fairs. —**Thelma Leona Slade, White Cloud, Mich.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a girl 15 years old. I live in the country. My father has a farm of 60 acres. We have four horses and six cows and some pigs and chickens, also some ducks and geese. I have four brother and one sister. I like the Doo-Dads very well. As the time is getting short I will close. I will write more next time. —**Nettie Sprywa, Reese, Mich., R. 3.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a girl 10 years of age and am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Pelto. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. We have 8 heads of cattle. I have five sisters and four brothers. I would be glad to receive letters. —**Esther Luoma-men, Alston, Mich., Box 13.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a farm boy and I was 13 years old the 10th of last month. I am in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Lewis. I went to the Eaton County fair. It was so cold that it rather spoiled the fair. —**Donald Miles, Vermontville, Mich., R. 4.**

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I just got through reading "The Children's Hour," and that I would try and write too. I am in the sixth grade this year at school. My teacher's name is Miss Martha Mick. I like her very much. Goodbye. —**Alberta Priest, Benzonia, Michigan, R. R. 1.**

How I Grew My Crop of Beans

Merle Touse, Hillsdale, Mich., 3rd place, State Bean Club Work, 1919

LAST YEAR I enjoyed project work so much that I decided to have a project this year whether there was a club in our neighborhood or not. As there was no club in our neighborhood, I enrolled in the Hillsdale club.

I raised my seed last year. I picked them by hand, taking out all imperfect beans so to have good seed.

The ground that my father told me that I could have for my plat was of a sandy nature. I plowed the ground and dragged it once just after plowing and twice before planting.

I planted the beans with a corn planter in drills thirty inches apart. I planted a half bushel of seed. Three days later some of the beans were coming up. I dragged the ground with a spike tooth drag. This did not injure the beans, but it did kill a good many of the little weeds that were also coming up. I cultivated the beans three times in growing season.

After pulling and threshing the beans, I found that I had ten bushels. Of these I kept two bushels for my seed for next year and what we will want to eat. The rest, I sold. I received nine cents per pound for some of them but before I could get them all on the market, beans had dropped in price to eight cents per pound. The total income from the acre was forty-nine dollars and sixty cents and my total expenses were fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents, leaving a profit of thirty-four dollars and eighty-five cents on one acre. It cost one dollar and forty-eight cents to raise a bushel of beans, leaving a profit of three dollars and forty-eight cents per bushel.

Through Club Work I have taken a greater interest in farm problems. One cannot appreciate a thing nearly so much until he is confronted by that thing himself.

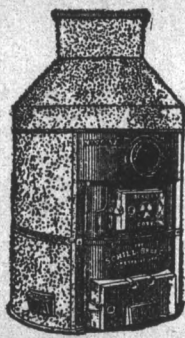


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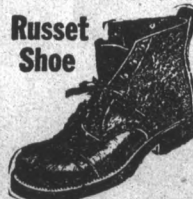
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NOTE: We also have the Field Shoe, same as above, with Hob Nail. Both heels and 1/2 soles for \$1.00 additional or \$4.90 a pair. As an evidence of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 for each pair of shoes ordered stating style shoe desired. Balance on delivery. Be sure to mention size and style shoe.

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MARKET FLASHES



MARKET AND TRADE REVIEW

The trite saying, "it is always darkest just before the dawn," may now be in the course of active demonstration in connection with the business readjustment in this country; surely, the outlook is dark enough, just now, to make the bright dawning of a new, active, business day decidedly noticeable whenever it shall arrive. The optimists among us, who have lately assumed that the money strain was over for this year, evidently have another guess coming; our leading bankers have, all the time, insisted that very little relief in credit conditions could come to hand before the early spring of 1921 and recent developments seem to warrant this conclusion. Meanwhile, the shrinkage in inventory values continues and the question of adequate collateral for short and long time loan paper, becomes more and more complicated. The news concerning the failure of another bank in North Dakota which came to hand on Monday of this week is not reassuring; the list of bank failures in that state alone now numbers 21. Bradstreet reports 1,085 business failures for the month of November, involving more than 36 millions of dollars.

Bankers are watching closely the trend of money matters during the last month in the year; they have learned to do this in the school of experience. They have learned to look for stringency during the closing days of the last month in the year, even under normal conditions but in times of reconstruction and readjustment of business conditions they feel certain of their position. As the year draws to a close, demands upon the banks of the country are usually greater than at any other time in the year but it is believed that for the most part they are amply able to meet their obligations. The United States government has certificates of indebtedness, exceeding \$700,000,000 which it must meet on December 15; to meet the above obligations it is anticipating the payment of the last installment of 1919 taxes. Tax-paying periods are not without their attendant anxieties for the banks for they mean a shifting of funds and sometimes more or less financial disturbance.

That the automobile organizations are passing through a difficult period becomes more and more apparent, every day, as time goes on. The liquidation of the Durant stock holdings in the General Motors organization and the frantic efforts to save Allan A. Ryan, famous in connection with a stock exchange sensation last spring, are straws which show which way the wind is blowing. It is not to be wondered at that some automobile manufacturers are in the hole when the cost of operating these concerns during the past year, is taken into consideration; besides employing, at a tremendous cost, a low grade of unproductive labor, they have paid outrageous interest charges for money loans with which to keep the outfits going. Some months ago, Boston banks were invited to participate in a loan, the collateral for which, was a large block of what was then considered gilt-edged automobile stock; during the past week these notes have been paid and it develops that the interest charge, including commissions and other expenses, amounted to 27 per cent that the borrower paid for the use of the money.

The commanding officers of the craft, which sails under the name of American Big Business, are eagerly scanning the horizon for signs of better financial weather; that these men are expecting much of Congress which will be getting down to business goes without saying. Hardly ever before, in the history of this country has the nation's great law-making body been called upon to solve so many difficult problems. The forming of some kind of a farmers' aid measure is one of the most diffi-

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Grain higher. Cattle dull. Hogs and lambs lower.
CHICAGO—Grain higher. Steers active; other cattle, sheep and hogs dull and lower.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

cult undertaking with which the new Congress will have to deal. Nearly every line of business in the country is feeling the heavy hand of prolonged business depression and if any basis upon which to proceed can be discovered, Congress will be asked to help lift the load.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 7, 1920				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.08	2.08	2.08	
No. 2 White	2.07	2.07	2.07	
No. 2 Mixed	2.07	2.07	2.07	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed		
Det.	2.31	2.29	2.29	

The upturn in wheat values, on the Chicago Board of Trade, continues; on the basis of present quotations, wheat shows a gain of 25 cents per bushel over the recent low point, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that the value of this important food product was artificially depressed by speculative manipulation. Bulls are in evidence everywhere and the bears have apparently holed up for the winter. The producer, scenting the first fresh blood of victory, over the forces organized to depress prices, is setting tight. Talk of congressional action, unfavorable to organized short raiding, is helping to beat the bears to cover. The visible supply shows a big decrease for the week and primary receipts are disappointingly light. Exporters have been absorbing daily arrivals making it necessary to supply domestic needs from the visible supply. The exporter is not expected to follow the market much farther for the present. Bulls in the cereal market are pinning their faith to the fact that a huge international syndicate, with a capital exceeding two billions of dollars, for the ostensible purpose of helping to finance buying of food for Central Europe. Information to the effect that India is exporting wheat when it was claimed that she would be an importer is helping the bull campaign along.

CORN

While the bulge in wheat is evidently helping the corn deal the good yellow grain is blazing an upward trail for itself, the boosting force being small arrivals at pri-

CORN PRICES PER BU., DEC. 7, 1920				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.57	.51	1.57 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.51			
No. 4 Yellow	.57			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Det.	1.55	1.54	1.50	

NOTE: New corn is selling 11 cents lower many points, a decreasing visible supply and a rapidly increasing demand from all directions. Advances from the corn belt indicate that very little corn will be sold at present price levels and long strings of empty box cars laying on the sidings of western railway lines, tends to verify this view of the situation. We look for corn to sell much above present price levels.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 7, 1920				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.58 1/2	.51	.58 1/2	
No. 3 White	.57	.53		
No. 4 White	.54			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White		
Det.	.52	.51	.50	

For the first time since grain began its memorable nose dive, oats are showing marked activity. Feeders, evidently fearing that they have already sinned away their day of grace, are liberal buyers of cash oats causing prices to be marked up daily. We look for a marked gain in cash and futures.

RYE

After tailing the other grains all the fall without showing hardly a sign of independent action, rye has slipped up the price scale nine cents per bushel. Cash No. 2, \$1.65 per bushel.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., DEC. 7, 1920				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	4.10	4.75	5.25	
Red Kidneys	11.00	10.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys		
Det.	9.00	6.95	11.50	

The bean market is dull and quiet with very little inquiry and very few sales. Lack of ready money, among the working classes, is assigned as

a reason for the lack of demand for this important article of food.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 7, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det.	2.25	
Chi.	2.00	
N. Y.		2.30
Pitt.		2.40
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Det.	3.00	2.50

The potato market is working along, quietly, with prices tending toward lower levels. In Detroit the trade was hardly ever known to be so dull, unemployment being evidently the cause. Outside markets are all dull and slow. All markets report that many consignments are partially frozen and must be sold at a sharp discount from going quotations.

HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, DEC. 7, 1920				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Det.	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	
Chi.	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	
N. Y.	27.00 @ 28.00	27.00 @ 28.00	27.00 @ 28.00	
Pitt.	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Det.	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	
Chi.	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	
N. Y.	27.00 @ 28.00	27.00 @ 28.00	27.00 @ 28.00	
Pitt.	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 27.00	

Detroit hay dealers report a very dull trade with unmistakable signs of lower prices in the near future. In cities surrounding us hay is selling much lower than it is here, our market having held up as a result of a lack of dependable supply; recent offerings in this district have been much more liberal than formerly.

WOOL

The wool market is still dull and featureless with very little inquiry and very little pressure to sell. The cloth manufacturers are practically out of business until the taking of inventories is finished and business has squared away for the beginning of another year. The managers of the various state wool pools are prepared to stand their ground and await developments, in the belief that the new congress will pass some measures that will protect home growers from the encroachments of foreign product. A list of price quotations is practically without value as very little business is being done to establish values. The highest grade wool will probably bring about 50 cents per pound but the average offerings will sell at 25 cents per pound or below.

SUGAR

The sugar market is dull and slow with users adopting a hand-to-mouth policy in buying and the speculative contingent which formerly hung around the sugar market like bees around a honey barrel, conspicuous for its absence. Centrifugal is quoted at 4.75 and the refined product at 8.75 to 9 cents per pound.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

It has quite often happened that the International Live Stock Show has been the signal for a sweeping break in live stock prices; shippers, desiring to make a trip to Chicago during the show week bring along a few carloads of stock and the market is over-supplied before the trade awakes to the dangers of the situation. During the last week in November, Chicago got a big run of cattle and early receipts during International week were much larger than the market required; prices scored a bad break, especially in the steer department. The principal cut in prices appeared in the medium grades of steer; extra prime cattle and the commoner kinds, while they were somewhat lower, showed less loss than the other grades. Butcher cattle have been weak of late and the

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1920.—During the week centering on December 18 another warm wave will appear in the extreme northwest and temperatures will rise in all the northern Rockies and their immediate vicinities. Temperatures will be warmer than usual on all the continent till near end of the month. The storm that brings that warm wave will expend its forces principally in a change to higher temperatures; a destructive storm is not expected. This warm wave, with the usual storm wave and cool wave following, will drift southeastward, then northeastward, crossing continent in four or five days. Not much precipitation is expected from that storm. A change to higher temperatures enables the

atmosphere to hold a greater amount of moisture, and it will continue to hold it till fiercer storms bring down the upper, cold atmosphere that is one cause of precipitation. Therefore an unusually large amount of snow north and rains south are expected during the next period of severe storms, information of which will be given in next bulletin. More than usual good weather is expected during last half of December, and during that favorable period you should prepare for bad winter weather.

I am expecting northern Europe and northwestern Siberia to get a drouth during the crop season of 1921. That will make an opportunity that agriculture on this continent should make good use of. Study the crops that will be affected in Sweden, Siberia and northern Russia and then produce more of those crops than usual on this continent. That will require a study of future crop weather here. Our moisture will come from the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean for 1921 crop season.

W. T. Foster

same can be said of all kinds of beef cattle except canner cows which have held steady. On the opening, last Monday, beef cows were called active and about steady but the large number of cows that came to hand finally broke the market in this department of the trade. Reports from the eastern trade in dressed beef were sharply lower for all kinds and the Chicago and Detroit trade was in a similar condition. In Chicago the call for stockers and feeders has not been what dealers expected of the demand from visitors to the International and cattle are accumulating in the feeder alleys. The supply of feeding cattle in all of the leading western markets is said to be the most varied and generally desirable in character that has ever been offered there at this time of the year. On Monday, Chicago got only 18,000 head of cattle and prices were quoted higher for the most part.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

With a falling off in arrivals in the sheep department of the Chicago market on Monday of last week and decreased receipts, compared with the week before, the trade in fat stock has experienced great prosperity and lamb prices have touched a point which shows a gain of more than \$1.50 from the recent low point. Aged western wethers were in light supply at Chicago last week and a few sales were made for \$6.50 per cwt. A pressing demand developed for yearling wethers and few loads went as high as \$10 per cwt.

One of the features of the Chicago lamb trade last week has been the almost entire absence of quality in connection with the offerings; packer buyers made the rounds of the yards and when they realized the scarcity of good stock they bid prices up from 20 to 50 cents per cwt. The demand for feeding lambs was extremely dull and unsatisfactory, a situation which was exactly the opposite from what the trade expected for show week. Really desirable light feeding lambs were conspicuous by their absence; one band of light weight feeders, averaging 52 pounds, sold in Chicago for \$10.50 per cwt.

Live Hogs and Provisions

Subsequent developments make it appear that the big packers overplayed the market when they drove prices down \$3 per cwt. just prior to the Thanksgiving holiday; there are, indeed, many indications that seem to warrant the conclusion that the break in live hog values kicked up a sensation that resulted in a permanent reduction in the selling value of meats in all of the different departments of the trade. Shippers have been the life of the trade, recently, but instead of taking light and heavy Yorkers, as they usually do, they have been in the market for packers and good butchers; the last mentioned freak in market demand is taken by the trade to mean that provisioners are close up in pork supplies. Provisions have been showing some strength, especially in the speculative market and the general opinion seems to be that the "gamble" in hog products has headed toward permanently higher levels; strength in the grain markets has also helped the hog and provision trade.

Detroit Market Conditions

For the first three days of last week cattle were dull and lifeless in the Detroit market but on Thursday the last market day, the trade was more active and prices were called a trifle higher for some kinds. On Monday of this week, everything except canners and common cows were active early, but closed with gain lost. Veal calves are dull and slow sale. Sheep and lambs were strong and active in the Detroit market, last week, in sympathy with the trade in other markets but on Monday prices eased off, somewhat and the close on that day saw best lambs sell for \$11.50 per cwt. Detroit had a fairly satisfactory hog market, early last week but on Thursday, the last market day, the trade was extremely dull and a large string of hogs were sent to Buffalo and to a money-losing market.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

Following quotations apply to business done in the Detroit Stock Yards Monday, December 6th:

CATTLE PRICES.	
Best heavy steers	9.50-10.50
Best handy wt. butcher steers	8.50-9.50
Mixed steers and heifers	6.75-8.50
Handy light butchers	6.00-6.75
Light butchers	5.00-6.00
Best cows	6.50-7.25
Butcher cows	4.50-6.00
Cutters	3.75-4.50
Canners	3.00-3.75
Best heavy bulls	6.00-7.00
Bologna bulls	5.50-6.00
Stock bulls	4.50-5.00
Feeders	7.00-8.00
Stockers	5.50-7.00
Milkers and springs	65.00-110.00
CALVES.	
Best	14.00
Culls	8.00-11.00
Heavy	4.50-6.00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Best lambs	11.50-12.00
Fair lambs	9.50-10.00
Light to common lambs	4.00-7.50
Yearlings	8.00-8.50
Fair to good sheep	4.00-5.00
Culls and common	1.50-2.50
HOGS.	
Mixed hogs	10.20
Pigs and lights	10.20-10.25
Roughs	9.00
Stags	7.50
Boars	5.00

HOW FARMERS CO-OPERATE IN PITTSBURG REGION

(Continued from page 1)

trol and management of milk routes the hauling charge is lessened. It also affords certain protective features for the organization.

The organization is always able to locate a market for members or for those who contemplate shipping milk. During the past two years, there have been hundreds of butter makers entering the whole milk markets, and whenever these men desired, they have been taken into the organization and their milk sold to satisfactory buyers. In recent months, most of the buyers have been advising parties applying for a market, to join the dairy organization. The statement given by buyers regarding this action is, that since the organization supplies practically all of their requirements, they would rather take on new shippers in this way and to eliminate dealings with the individuals.

Throughout their entire work, the Board of Directors of the D. C. S. Company, aim to foster co-operation from the time milk is produced until it has been consumed. They are not content to confine the benefits only to themselves, and firmly believe the ultimate end, the successful end, is the culmination of efficient production, efficient manufacture and distribution, and giving consumers the most for their money. It seems they are making progress.

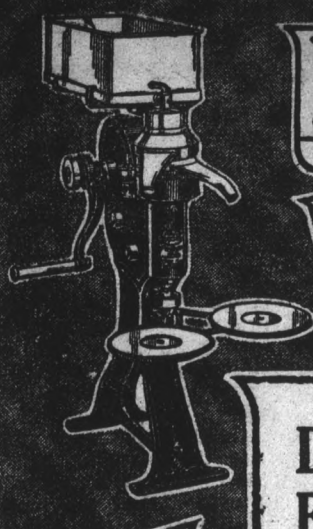
SHEEPMEN ASK BAN AGAINST FOREIGN WOOL

(Continued from page 2)

"The National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America is greatly in favor of Senator Smoot's embargo proposal and will give it and also the proposal for a tariff high enough to adequately protect the wool growers of the United States the same whole-hearted and vigorous support that it is giving the French-Capper Truth in Fabric bill.

"It must be clearly understood, however, that neither an embargo nor a high protective tariff would of itself be able to protect the sheep grower from his greatest foe—the junkman. Even with the embargo and the tariff in effect, the wool grower would still need the protection of the French Capper Truth in Fabric bill to shield him from the unfair competition of the rag-picker, because shoddy—the product of re-worked woolen rags—would still be sold as virgin (new) wool under cover of the misunderstood popular term, 'all wool'. The wool grower will be at the mercy of the shoddy interests until there is passed a law making it compulsory for the textile manufacturers to label their cloth with its content of virgin wool and of shoddy.

"With the farmers still burdened with their wool clip of last spring, with the storehouses of the world choked with four billion pounds of unused virgin wool, with the popular demand for virgin wool cloth artificially diverted by certain textile manufacturers from the wool grower to the rag-picker, it is absolutely essential for the protection of the wool growers that the French-Capper Truth in Fabric bill be enacted as soon as Congress re-convenes."



UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

WITH PERFECTED DISC BOWL

World's Record Skimming

Interchangeable Discs

Easy bowl to clean

Do YOU Value Ease in Cleaning?

Morning and evening—365 days a year—the same process. Maybe it has sometimes seemed to you the milk separation was mostly "washing up."

The wash-up is one of the problems solved for you by the United States perfected disc bowl. No fussing with numbered discs to waste your time and try your patience. Washing and rinsing the interchangeable discs is done in a jiffy, and your separator is ready for the next run.

It is characteristic of United States precision that this marvelously easy-running bowl has been attained with interchangeable discs.

At every turn the United States meets you more than half way in labor-saving.

Write for catalog

Vermont Farm Machine Corporation
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Chicago, Ill. 53 W. Jackson Blvd. Salt Lake City Portland, Ore.

Crank or Power on either side

One Piece Frame

Davis' Merry X-Mas Specials!

X-MAS BOOTS -- \$1.95

for Kiddies, sizes 5 to 10 1-2.
11 to 2, \$2.45 2 1-2 to 6, \$2.95. Men's red rubber—\$2.95, hips, \$4.95, women's, \$2.95. Boot socks all sizes, 19c. Lamb's wool soles for crocheting slippers, 49c.


Pretty Slippers 75c for Gifts

Red and wine, all felt with felt soles, sizes small 5 to big 2. Fur trimmed as shown, \$1.45 and \$1.85. Women's fur trim or padded sole slippers, six colors, sizes 3 to 9—\$1.95. Women's all felt slippers \$1.45. Men's 98c, \$1.45, \$1.95 to \$8.00.

Sent parcel post paid—send for Xmas Circular—

DAVIS BROTHERS

MICHIGAN'S LIVEST SHOE HOUSE—LANSING, MICH.



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

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Friends:

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

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Introduced by your reader:

M

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To get all the strength and power out of a horse, he must be able to plant his feet firmly and without fear.

Red Tip Calks

will hold a horse up on any street however slippery; they give him added strength, courage and self reliance. They are so made that they wear sharper with use and can be renewed when necessary, in a few minutes.

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Send for Booklet telling all about them

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more.

Our Illustrated catalog tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

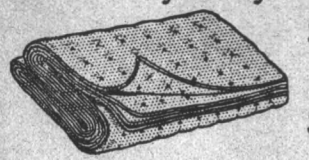
Then we have recently got out another we call our Fashion Book, wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with tanning and making changes. Also fur garments remodeled and repaired.

For Fox, Raccoon and smaller skins, the Fashion Book is all you need. Catalog is for big stuff.

You can have either book by sending your correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Extra Heavy Army Comforts



\$3.75

AND

\$2.40

Weight 7 to 8 pounds, size 66x76. Stuffed with the purest of white cotton. Extra heavy covers, mostly Khaki in color, with a small percent of floral designs. Beautiful extra strong comforts that are more serviceable than comforts costing from \$8.00 to \$11.00. These comforts were issued just one month before the Armistice was signed, and many never left the supply depots. All in practically first class condition. Our price, \$3.75 each.

We also have several thousand comforts of the same kind and size of the above which are soiled, but in good wearing condition, free from holes and rips, at \$2.40 each. These are classed as No. 2 comforts and if you prefer this one be sure to state you want comfort No. 2.

As a matter of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00, balance on delivery. We always ship comforts by express, unless otherwise instructed.

KINGSLEY ARMY SHOE CO.
3852 Cottage Grove Av., Dept. X-231, Chicago.

BUY COFFEE WHOLESALE YOUR COFFEE IN 5 LB. LOTS

from JEVNE'S and SAVE 10c per pound

We Pay Parcel Post. We sell only High Grade Coffee and Tea

Send for our Money-Saving Price List, or better still

Send \$1.55 for 5 lbs. JEVNE'S ECONOMY COFFEE

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PEACH TREES—June Budded APPLE TREES—1 year STRAWBERRY PLANTS—

Standard sorts and everbearing

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CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES

Chattanooga Tenn.

BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK

Send for my New BARGAIN FENCE BOOK showing the biggest line and lowest prices on all kinds of wire fencing. My latest direct-from-factory prices save you a lot of money. 150 STYLES—FREIGHT PREPAID. We use heavy ACID TEST GALVANIZED wire—outlasts all others. Book and sample to test—FREE by return mail. (1)

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 1127 CLEVELAND, O.



Farmers Service Bureau



TAKING WALNUTS

We have 2 walnut trees inside the road fence on our land. Have people going along the road a right to pick up the nuts that fall on the ground on the road side of the fence or throw sticks in the trees on the road side of the fence and knock the nuts off? If not how can one stop them from doing it?—F. W. Mt. Morris, Mich.

The walnuts from the trees are your property even if the tree stands in the road. It would be larceny to take away the nuts on the ground and in addition trespass to throw sticks into the tree to knock them off. In 1919 the legislature passed a statute to encourage the planting of nut bearing trees along the highway and expressly provided that the fruit or nuts should belong to the owner of the land.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FORD STARTERS

Are the batteries and starters on Ford cars guaranteed for any length of time by the Ford company?—G. W. B., Hillman, Mich.

All parts pertaining to a Ford Starter complete are guaranteed for a period of 90 days, with exception of the battery on which adjustments must be taken up direct with the battery manufacturer.—A. Wood, Service Department, Ford Motor Co.

DISTANCE COMPELLED TO WALK TO SCHOOL

Our school district is a joint district to Johannesburg district and we have no school. There is no way provided for getting the children back and forth to the Johannesburg school which is the only school in this township. My boy would have to walk 6 miles and some other children would have 7 miles. There are 15 children and the parents of two of the children are tax payers. Is there a law to compel the district to furnish a conveyance to get the children to school? What steps should be taken to get a school in our district?—W. W., Johannesburg, Michigan.

Your letter does not inform me ed district making a township unit whether this district is a consolidator or not. The school commissioner of that county should be able to inform you of the proper steps to take in whatever district you are. I think the Supt. of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich., would give you information of what to do if you will tell him just what kind of a district you have and how it was formed and when. I do not understand the law to compel the transportation of a child but the district may do so. If your school is held under the consolidated school act, being No. 117 of the laws of 1909, as amended, you may arrange to appeal to the Superintendent of Public Instruction from any act or thing they have done within 90 days from the doing of the act.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER

What is your opinion concerning the new annual white sweet clover? I saw an ad in the Rural New Yorker where it is for sale at 50c per oz., or \$5. a lb. Would it be profitable to buy this variety and where can the seed be purchased?—A. H., Aome, Mich.

The annual sweet clover was first developed by Professor Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station. It differs from the ordinary biennial type of sweet clover in that when planted in the spring it completes its growth and matures seed in the fall.

The Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College has grown 5 acres of the annual white sweet clover during the past year and will have seed for distribution in small amounts at cost price. The seed has not yet been scarified and cleaned and hence definite arrangements regarding distribution have not been made. The yield secured was approximately 8 bushels per acre.

In this State seed of the annual white sweet clover can be purchased from Olaf Nelson of Aloha and L. L. Lawrence of Decatur.

The price quoted in the Rural New Yorker is apparently the usual commercial price, which is approximately \$5 per pound or from 50c to \$1 per ounce. Owing to the heavy seed yields of this crop, the seed will undoubtedly be cheaper in a few years.

This crop is apparently a very promising forage, green manuring and seed crop, and should be of particular value on Michigan's lighter types of land. The Farm Crops Department will announce plans in regard to distributing the small supply of seed at its disposal at a later date in the winter.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

CHARGES FOR THRESHING

Has a bean thresher got a right to charge a person having fifty-two bushels of beans, fifteen dollars when a man having one hundred bushels can get them threshed for fifteen?—C. P., Pierson, Mich.

There is no statute regulating the price of threshing beans. It is a matter subject to agreement and that agreement as to price would be binding upon both parties. If no agreement was made then you would be liable for only a reasonable figure. It is reasonable to make a fixed charge for locating the machine and so much per bushel. It would be reasonable to make a fixed charge for locating the machine and so much per bushel. It would be reasonable to make a fixed charge for a small job. If you did not fix a price then his charges would have to be just what was usual in cases similar to yours. You should always arrange price in advance. If you do not like the price you can thresh them yourself. My father never had a bean thresher on the farm. He used a flail. If you have to you can do the same.—W. E. Brown legal editor.

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made for a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than six months old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FUR FIRM DELIVERS GOODS

Have taken your paper some time and enjoy reading it. Wish you would look up the W. B. Place Co., of Hartford, Wis. I shipped them 2 deer skins last June, but have heard nothing from them since, although I have written them several times.—G. A. K., Stanton, Mich.

Correspondence with the above firm disclosed that the skins had been received and tanned, but as late as Nov. 3rd had not been made into gloves and mittens as per order. The order was given immediate attention however, and on Nov. 27th, our subscriber advised that he had received the goods.

YEAR AND A HALF OLD DEAL SETTLED

In June of 1919 I sent a phonograph motor to Sears, Roebuck & Co., for repairs. I also wrote them telling them I was sending the motor. They replied to my letter saying that the motor was not received. I sent them my express bill to help locate it. I never have heard from them again although I have written them a number of times.—Mrs. J. B., Pottersville, Mich.

Sears, Roebuck advised us when the matter was called to their attention that they had been unable to locate the motor but rather than inconvenience our subscriber by further delay they would replace the motor, which according to a recent letter from our subscriber has been done.

SET OF DISHES ARRIVE

On April the 1st, 1920, I sent an order to the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Co. for a set of dishes. I also sent \$1.00 with my order for first payment. Shortly after they wrote me they could not fill my order within 60 days so I waited but never received them. I have written them but they do not respond.—Mrs. J. S., Brown City, Mich.

In a letter addressed to the Hartman Company we gave them the facts regarding the above complaint. Mrs. S. writes, "My order of dishes has arrived."

PAGE DAIRY COMPANY

We would like to know if you consider the Page Dairy Co., of Toledo, Ohio, a reliable company? They are trying to buy cream up this way and are offering premiums to prospective patrons.—A. C. V., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Know of no reason why this company should have to go way up into central Michigan to get its milk supply when it can buy all it wants at almost any price it wants to pay right at its own back yard. I know the temptation the "premium" holds out to the farmer these days, but better take a less price from someone you know to be reliable than to ship your cream a hundred and fifty miles away and lose it all.—Editor.

SOLDIERS INSURANCE

A man goes to war and leaves a wife but no children, also leaves a mother and father, sister and brother, and loses his life while in service, leaving an insurance of \$10,000 from the government to his wife. Now if the wife dies before the insurance is all taken up who will the balance of the insurance go to? Can the wife will the insurance away to whom she chooses? If she marries again can the husband hold any of the insurance at her death?—A Subscriber, Lakeview, Mich.

I believe the insurance is the property of the wife and that she can dispose of it but it would be better to write the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TOWER MOTOR TRUCK

Would you consider the stock of the Tower Motor Co., of Greenville, Mich., a good investment?—W. C. L., Lakeview, Mich.

No, I know nothing about this concern, but the wise man will steer clear of all motor stocks for the time being. Many big automobile and truck factories are in financial straits and most of the small town fellows have gone under completely.—Editor.

DEARBORN REAL ESTATE

Can you tell me a little bit about the John A. Campbell organization which is offering Dearborn lots, 40x120 feet, at \$790 within the one-mile circle in Dearborn, claiming that Henry Ford has sold his Highland Park plant to General Motors and is going to move his machinery to make cars to Dearborn? How would it be as an investment?—C. E., Marlette, Mich.

It's no good. The agent lied when he told you Ford had sold his Highland Park interests. Why not go to Dearborn and look the place over yourself. You ought to anyway before even considering an investment. You'll find that Dearborn has got to grow a lot yet before it even fills up the half mile circle. Some day it may be a great manufacturing town, but I doubt it. Ford is building tractors there more as a matter of home pride than because of any special manufacturing facilities the town may afford. It will be at least ten years before all the property that has been subdivided in the vicinity of Detroit will be settled. It's good property to leave alone.—Editor.

RAILROAD LIABLE FOR DELAYED SHIPMENT

I had an engine shipped from the Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Nebraska. The bill of lading shows it was shipped May 16th but it did not arrive until about September 9th. Now as I have lost the sale on the engine owing to the delay could I compel the railroad to pay for this engine and keep same? I have no use for it now. What can I do?—R. A. S., Fremont, Michigan.

The railroad is liable for loss caused by failure to ship promptly. You will probably require the help of your local attorney to make out your claim.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RIGHTS AS VOTER OF FORMER RES. CITIZEN

When a voter here has made his home and living in Canada for five years or more and has no property here how long must he live here when he returns before he is a legal voter?—B. H., Atlanta, Mich.

If he is a citizen of the United States before he went to Canada upon his return he must reside six months in the state and twenty days in the precinct next immediately preceding election.—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 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid confusion and 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.

Jan. 10, Holsteins. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Mich.
Jan. 14, Aberdeen-Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
J. L. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

GET STARTED WITH HOLSTEINS

The most popular dairy cattle.

We can supply you with good healthy Holstein cows or heifers, singly or in car lots.

Holsteins for Profit

Send for information

THE MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.

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

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie 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

OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.98 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.

What We are Doing in the A. R. O. Testing

We have just finished testing 5 cows one Senior Yearling has made over 16 lbs. of butter in 7 days. One Jr. 2 year old has made over 16 pounds. One Senior 3 year old has made over 26 lbs. of butter in 7 days and a Jr. 3 yr. old has made over 20 lbs. Last bull advertised sold to Mr. John Gault. All our cows are in the advanced registry and free from T. B.

JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT

MICH.

FOR SALE REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF 4 mos. old, 2-3 white, from 30 lb. sire and long heavy producing dam, at farmer's price.

SMITH & JENSON, R. 2, Bangor, 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 26.3 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

M. B. F. Produces Three Buyer for the last Bull Advertised

Now who wants this one—ready for service—sired by Son of King of the Pontiacs, 35.89 lbs. out of a 16.29 lb. dam, mostly white and a perfect individual. \$200 gets him—money refunded if not satisfied. Herd under Federal Supervision.

BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLOREST)
Ortonville, Michigan

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

MR MILK PRODUCER

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

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigree and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

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.

PRICED TO SELL

SIX HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Two yearling heifers, bred to grandson of Traverse Princess Weg. Price \$150 each.

Three heifer calves, ages 5, 4 and 2 months old. Price \$125 each.

One bull 8 months old, dam has 7 day A. R. O. 18.77 butter 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11 butter, 387.7 milk. Sire's dam 22.43 butter, 503.2 milk. Price \$125.

Pedigrees sent promptly on request.

This stock is all nicely grown.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, 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.

Howbert Minita Ormsby

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, BORN

APRIL 18, 1919

well marked, good condition. Sired by a 27 pound bull. Dam a well bred Ormsby cow. Herd Tuberculin tested under State and Federal Supervision.

H. L. 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 16,281.1 lbs. milk, 654 lbs. butter. Two A. R. O. daughters. His sire a 24 lb. grandson of Colantha Johana Lad. Price \$200.

VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

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.

BULL CALF BORN MARCH 27, 1920, VERY nice, straight and well grown, sired by a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest dams average over 32 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam is a 20.61 lb. Jr. 2 year old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad 68 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$150. F. O. B. Flint. Pedigree on application.

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, 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, one a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.

R. H. BARNHART, R. 1, St. Charles, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTER HOLSTEIN COW.

Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.

R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

SHORTHORN

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

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

FAIRVIEW FARM Alma, Michigan

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 \$600.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Tawas City, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. BULLS FROM COWS

making records. Priced reasonable.

O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED

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 of beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

Write the secretary.

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND

Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Glts, 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.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Fairfax and Disturber blood, 150 Reg. head in herd. \$35.00 reduction on all sires. Choice females for sale. Write me your needs.

EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

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. 38605. 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

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS GOOD TYPE, strong boned young bulls, 12 months old for sale. Also high class females any age. Inspection invited.

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

JERSEYS

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY cattle for sale.

J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

PERSISTENCY A PLENTY

One of the Many Illustrations of JERSEY PERSISTENCY

is the four consecutive Register of Merit records of Jap Sayda's Baroness, which are as follows:

Milk	Butter	Age
lbs.	85 pct. lbs.	Yrs-Mos.
8998	628.4	2-4
14438	1019.6	4-1
12393	870.	5-4
13858	969.4	6-5

49687 3487.4 and 4 calves

In five calendar years and one month average percent of butterfat 5.96.

Write Sec'y Hendrickson of Shelby, Mich., for more of same kind of dope.

REGISTERED JERSEY

bull calves at bargain prices. Sired by Oxford's Champion Fox 168681. His dam produced 8,311 lbs. milk, 468 lbs. butter at two years old; milked 50 lbs. per day with 2nd calf. Sister to Sadie's Crown Princess 16578 lbs. milk, 1,031 lbs. butter in one year.

C. S. BASSETT, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Get Your Start in

Registered Jerseys for \$500!

5 heifers from 5 mos. to 1 yr. will be sold at this price if taken at once. Write for breeding and description to

FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HER 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.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWE 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.

BARTLETT'S 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

GUERNSEYS

We are offering some choice bull calves from three to six weeks old from a splendid grandson of Imp. King of the May.

Also one bull calf nearly 9 mos. old, and a few females at prices that are right.

Write or come to

Meadow Gold Guernsey Farm
St. Johns, Mich., R. 8

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Fine heifer calves 6 months old—\$200.
Fine bull calves 6 to 8 months old—\$100.
All papers transferred.

J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, 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.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

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

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 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 FARM

L. T. P. C. boars all sold. A few spring boars and some gilts left. Will sell with breeding privilege. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome. **W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. WE ARE OFFERING at private sale, some choice gilts bred to grandson of the Clansman for April farrow. Also fall pigs registered and delivered to your town for \$20. **DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.**

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDING, bred to Big Bone Boulder No. 726, 872 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. Individually they will please you. Price \$50. **HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. WE ARE OFFERING at private sale, some choice gilts bred to grandson of the Clansman for April farrow. Also fall pigs registered and delivered to your town for \$20. **DORUS HOVER, Akron, 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. Spring pigs, both sex for sale. **W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.**

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. A few choice spring boars and gilts sired by "Half Ton Lad," a good son of "Smooth Half Ton" Champion of Michigan in 1918. Gilts will be bred to Jumbo's Mastodon 2nd, son of Big Bob Mastodon for March and April farrow. **HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.**

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers. **F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.**

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.**

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.

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.**

B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired by WILBY'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 I 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, RS, 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

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.**

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS, BOTH SEX. Spring and fall pigs. Have several extra good spring boars ready for service. Write us your wants. **HARLEY FOOR & SON, R 1, Gladwin, 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.**

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

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

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

SPRING BOARS FOR SALE AT FARM. The big growthy kind. **C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.**

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2849 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. **Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.**

PEACH HILL FARM

Spring boar pigs by Peach Hill Orion King, 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced at \$85 up. **INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.**

NOTICE FOR \$25 WE WILL SELL good long stretchy Duroc-Jersey boars. Sired by Brookwater Principal 17th and Springfield Model. Sows born April 25th, 1920. Write for pedigree. **W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.**

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. JERSEY HOGS, choice boar pigs for sale. **J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.**

PLEASANT VIEW DUROCS

Service boars, bred sows, open gilts and Sept. pigs. **W. C. BURLINGAME & SON, Marshall, 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. GALKINS, 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, Ferrinton, Mich.**

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

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Breeders Directory

MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

GREEN CORN NOT CAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA

"Hog cholera, nor any other specific infectious disease, is caused by feeding green or immature corn to hogs," according to J. W. Connaway. "The injudicious feeding of new corn, is however, a factor which may increase the losses from hog cholera when the germs of that disease are present," he adds in discussing hog cholera and immature corn in Bulletin 173, published by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Continuing he says: Most of the herds that become sick after feeding for a while on new corn are already infected with the disease germs prior to the beginning of the feeding period or become infected from some other source than the corn after they are put onto this feed. Many of the feeding hogs are shipped in from some other locality and are often mixed bunches, picked up from various farms, some of which are liable to harbor cholera infection. Some of these feeding herds pass through stock yards which are permanently infected with cholera germs; or they may be shipped in infected cars. Hogs thus exposed if not immune will contract the disease, and a large per cent will die after they arrive at the feeding farms.

Moreover, "breaks" from cholera will occasionally occur in carlot shipments which have been given the "double treatment" for permanent immunity, if the feeder does not exercise proper care at the beginning of the feeding period. The turning of a carlot of feeding hogs directly into the corn fields on arrival from the stock yards is attended with considerable risk, because the fatigue and the disturbance of the circulatory and digestive functions incident to vaccination and the stress of the handling and shipping lower the vitality and powers of resistance of the hogs. Under these conditions it is injudicious to permit the hungry hogs to overload the stomach and especially with new, immature corn, which is more fermentable than fully ripened and well-cured grain, and more liable to cause digestive disturbances and diarrhoea.

Disturbance of the digestive functions from dietetic errors will still further increase the susceptibility of the herd to hog cholera, and its complications, even though new or soft corn is not a direct cause of cholera.

The importance, therefore, of having the "feeder" hogs well immunized against hog cholera this fall before feeding the new corn crop can scarcely be over emphasized, because of the probability that a considerable amount of the crop, and especially the last plantings, will not be properly matured and hardened before the feeding season begins.

ARGENTINE DAIRY EXHIBIT

American stock breeders and distributors of dairy appliances who are looking toward the Argentine market will be afforded opportunity for demonstration at the annual international dairy exhibition of the Argentine Rural Society to be held at Palermo, a suburb of Buenos Aires, May 8-27, 1921.

DOCTOR AGAIN COMES TO DEFENSE OF SUGAR CO.

(Continued from page 7)

on an actual investment of \$7,738,184 for the year ending June 30th, 1920, after all federal taxes were paid? I suppose you know that this company now has a surplus of \$3,868,942, after salting away \$1,591,736 for depreciation and \$1,783,947 for repairs, federal taxes, etc. If you are not acquainted with these facts you ought to be and you can be by examining the Michigan Sugar Company's last financial statement. We shall have more to say about this statement later on. You are right when you say that if the farmers share in the profits of the industry they should also share in the losses. But isn't that exactly what they have been doing? They have never had an adequate share of the profits, but their losses have been plenty. I admire your courage, doctor, in taking a stand that is diametrically opposed to the interests of the people who are your best patrons, but I think you would be wise to try to see their side of their question.—Editor.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE spring boars and fall pigs at a bargain, book your order now for bred gilts.

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BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right.

We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call

GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

O. I. C.

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

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS
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June and July boars and open gilts each one a guaranteed feeder. Recorded and express paid in full for the next thirty days.

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O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR MARCH AND
April farrowing. Also a few choice service boars.

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.

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Registered Hampshire Down Ram Lamb. Registered Shorthorn bull calf. Berkshire pigs of spring and fall farrowing.

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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.

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FOR SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED TO LAMB
in March, write or call on

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MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG-
b-neck, heavy shearers.

HOUSEMAN BROS., R 4, Albion, Mich.

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Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell.

JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R 2

HAMPSHIRE REGISTERED RAMS AND
ewes all ages. Bred right. Prices right.

W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

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FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES,
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Beautiful Thoroughbred Scotch Collie puppies and one litter of Shepherd Puppies; natural heelers, bred from trained stock; two spayed female Boston Bull Terrier puppies; two rat terrier puppies. One ten months old Pit Bull Terrier, (some watch dog) and one hound puppy four months old. All stock guaranteed.

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Crop Reports

WEXFORD—First of December started in with very nice weather. Most all of the farmers have their fall work done. A few auction sales.—S. H. S. Harrietta, Dec. 1.

MONTCALM—Some of the farmers are plowing, some cutting wood and some working on the road. Weather has been damp but quite warm. Soil in good shape for plowing. Nearly all farmers are holding potatoes and grain.—M. C. P. Trufant, Mich.

MANISTEE—Farmers are plowing and cutting wood. Some are working on the road. The weather is fine and warm like spring. Fall grain looking good and growing these days. There is nothing being sold here except chickens, hogs and cattle, and the price is dropping every day.—C. H. S. Bear Lake, Dec. 3.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Are sure having fine weather for this time of the year. Farmers are hauling in corn. Some potatoes are being sold as farmers are afraid price will not raise much. Another auction sale here this week. Prices on cattle and hogs are way down.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Dec. 3.

GLADWIN—The farmers have started plowing and are shredding corn. An old farmer, one of the first in Gladwin twp., died a short time ago. The roads are muddy, and it is not very cold. Farmers are selling hogs, chickens and sheep. They are holding hay and beans for higher prices.—F. A. F., Gladwin, Dec. 4.

GRATIOT (east)—The farmers are plowing and husking corn. Plowing is nearly done. Lots of corn to husk yet and a good crop. Wheat is looking good at present. Weather is warm and quite a lot of rain. There are lots of auction sales here this year but stuff is not selling very high. Cows ranging from \$45 to \$75. Last year they ran from \$75 to \$150. Will Smith, John Zull and Jim Newton all bought Ford tractors this fall.—J. W., North Star, Dec. 1.

JACKSON (south)—Weather unsettled. Much corn in the shock and many apples frozen on trees. Shops closed in towns makes help plentiful, such as it is, but farmers have no work now to any extent for steady help. Everything that the farmers have to sell seems to be on the downward slope, except taxes which are climbing the other way. Some farmers report hog cholera on their farms, but no serious outbreak yet.—G. S., Hanover, Dec. 1.

MONTCALM—Some of the farmers are now filling silos with the dry corn stalks and others are refilling. Some drawing potatoes, attending sales and drawing wood to town. Many are doing fall plowing. The weather is cloudy and rainy much of the time. Mr. James Decker, an old soldier living on a farm here died Dec. 1, in the hospital at Lakeview, after having his leg amputated for gangrene. Another farmer is putting up the wall for a large barn in the place of one that burned last summer. Prices on almost everything are going down.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Dec. 2.

GENESEE—Farmers are not doing much the last couple of days on account of the bad weather. Before the bad weather set in they were husking corn, plowing and working on the roads. We have had lots of rain lately and the roads are in bad shape. Most of the farmers who had sugar beets have them hauled. Corn is not turning out as good as was expected. Rye and wheat are not looking very good and if we have a hard winter they will be in very bad condition in the spring. There has not been as much fall plowing done this fall as had been expected. Auction sales are quite plentiful and prices received are low in most instances. Farmers are not selling much of anything with the exception of potatoes which they are moving slowly at between \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bu.—C. W. S., Fenton, Dec. 2.

MONROE (N. E.)—We have had two weeks of very rainy weather and it has put back husking corn, also fall plowing. Lots of corn to husk yet. The wet weather helped late sown wheat as it was not cold and wheat has done real well. There is not much being sold off the farm; a little hay and a few truck loads of oats or corn as they need it but at prices quoted farmers are sitting tight and will not sell without a reasonable price. We know we have to take a big reduction, but do not have to sell at prices they offer. Some are figuring to farm only part of place next year and I know some that have bought farms on contracts that will lose out. The biggest noise now is how high taxes are, and that by some that did not go to vote at all.—C. L. S., Newport, Dec. 2.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Even after a splendid fall we seem behind the weather. Farmers are husking corn; some leaving the corn on the stalk and filling silos as they have no time to husk. Some are holding potatoes and some are selling. The farmers' association is selling for \$1.00 per bu. Some plowing is being done although the soil is rather wet. Grain crops were heavy and seeding good so farmers all report a favorable year. No market now for chickens and prices have been low since fall.—A. H., Frederic.

MIDLAND—Husking corn is the order of the day. Some fall plowing is being done and wood is being cut for winter. The weather is good at present. The ground is not frozen and is in good condition to plow. Not much produce going to market as prices are too low. Not much building is being done. Most of the farmers are members of the Farm Bureau. They are talking of organizing an elevator association. Auction sales are plentiful with horses going very low. Good cattle are selling for what they are worth.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Dec. 3.

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.

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ducks, R. O. Br. Leghorns. Place orders early.

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Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes.

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stock not akin if desired. Order early.

Also S. C. R. I. Red cockerels and pullets, the dark red kind and bred to lay.

Our stock will put your poultry on a paying basis.

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400 S. C. White Leghorn Pullets

6 months old first week in December, now ready to lay; these Pullets will pay for themselves from the first. They are pure white, with drooping red combs indicating maturity; they are highly bred stock. Send for description and price. All our stock is reliable; we guarantee everything. Day Old Chicks, all breeds and White Leghorn Pullets for spring. We will send you Catalog and description, if you wish.

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Kalamazoo, Michigan

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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.

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equipped with 8 horses, 7 cows and heifers, 2 steers, 2 calves, bull, brood sow, flock hens, wagons, cream separator, complete implements, etc., close city; tillage producing 3 tons hay acre; spring watered wire-fenced pasture; estimated 600 cords wood, 4,000 cedar posts; big assortment fruit; warm 2-story house, fine 20-cow barn, tool shed, poultry house, etc.; owner called out state \$5,000 takes everything, easy terms. Details this and 320 acre farm, only \$2,000 down, page 72 Strout's Illustrated Catalog Bargains \$3 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BB, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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100 Rose Comb R. I. Red Cockerels at \$3 each. Good in color, type and size and from heavy laying stock. 5 for \$14. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. We have hundreds of good cockerels worth up to \$25 each and make this special offer to move some of them quickly. Order at once from this adv. as this offer may be withdrawn at any time.

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all sold. Hatching eggs next spring from stock rich in blood of Parks best pedigreed pens.

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JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS
are hen hatched, grow quick, good layers. Sold on approval, \$4 to \$8 each. Circulars. Photos.

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producing strain. These will make strong breeders next year. \$3.00 each.

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lets \$3.00 apiece.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED FROM
great layers. Bargain prices now.

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erels. Flock culled and approved by E. C. Forman, poultry extension specialist of M. A. C.

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Write for price.

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GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. STRONG, VIGOR-
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early hatched toms and hens.

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How do you do your chores—the old way or the Jamesway?

The old way—cleaning out the barn is the dirtiest and hardest work on the place—a chore that is shirked by everyone who has a chance to get away from it.

Loading up the old wheelbarrow—pushing it out through the barn, leaving a trail of dripping filth—across a mushy yard and up on to a manure pile, trying the strength and patience of the strongest man; afterwards loading the wagon from the pile, losing the liquid—who could like such a job?



But dirty work like this is no longer necessary on any farm.

This task, like many other tasks in the dairy barn, has been changed by James to a chore that even the boys like and which they can do as well as the strongest man.

James Carriers Make Chore Time Short

What a snap it is to clean the barn the modern James Way! How easy to drop the carrier to the floor, lifting the manure barely knee high to get it into the tub.

In a few moments the big tub can be loaded with more manure than half a dozen wheelbarrows can hold.

Then a quick, easy run out of the barn and a jerk on the trip empties the load directly into wagon or spreader or onto the pile.

And it's a clean way. The tub is practically water tight—no slopping or dripping.



A most attractive feature of this new way is that freedom from the drudgery costs you less—in actual dollars and cents—than the old way of cleaning with a wheelbarrow, or with wagon driven through the barn.

Every farmer ought to know that the old-time wheelbarrow way of cleaning the barn is the most expensive way. He knows very well it's the hardest.

The cost of wheelbarrows or the cost of modern carriers is only a fraction of the real cost.

The real expense is the time required—time for which you pay cash if your hired man does the work; or time in which you can be earning bigger profits if you do it yourself.

James carriers cut this time in half.



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There are many other James devices that save labor, increase milk yields, help sanitation and improve cow health, such as Cow, Calf and Bull Pens, Feed Mangers, Calf Pail Holders, Sure-Stop Swinging Post, Swinging Cranes, "Safety First" Bull Staff, Handy Milk Stools, etc.

Also equipment for the hog barn, horse barn and beef barn.

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