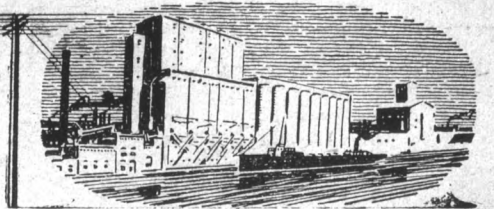


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 16.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1920.

\$1 PER YEAR.



"Hark! the Herald Angels Sing."



**STATE FARM BUREAU**  
A NATIONAL conference on sugar beets was held in conjunction with the A. F. B. F. convention Mr. Berridge of the Michigan Farm Bureau executive committee representing Michigan. As several sugar beet producing regions of the country were not represented, this conference asked Pres. Howard to call a national meeting soon when all organizations of sugar beet growers might participate. A wool conference was held. Mr. Illenden of our executive committee represented Michigan. It was the sentiment of all that the condition of the wool market warrants farmers of the country holding firm with their



## The Organized Farmer

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



wool. A national embargo on wool, wool products and muttons was favored.

Another advance in refrigeration charges threatens. On Dec. 14 the National Perishable Freight Committee of the railroads will hold a joint meeting with traffic representatives, relative to increase of the rates charged for icing. The Michigan State Farm Bureau will be represented at this meeting by Traffic Commissioner Coombs.

The central freight association

comprising railroads in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan has assigned several men to form a new department called the agricultural department. Their duty is to take matters up for farmers. This is another evidence that railroads are studying the interests of producers, a result of the growing influence of farm organization.

The wool-in-transit rate which the traffic department of the state farm bureau is endeavoring to obtain may take some time to bring to pass. This rate would provide that Michigan

wool growers may ship their wool to a warehouse where it can be graded and then sent on to a factory or buyer's warehouse, the entire trip being made on one through freight rate. Consideration of the proposition has been transferred to a Chicago rate committee. The farm bureau will not be able to secure the rate on this year's wool due to the fact that there was no tariff in effect when the commodity moved.

The Kent City Farm Bureau Local is the latest to join the Exchange.

### FARMERS' CLUBS IN SUCCESSFUL MEET

THE STATE Association of Farmers' Clubs held one of its best attended and most enthusiastic meetings last week in Lansing, nearly every county being represented by one or more delegates.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Great Lakes to Tidewater projects as an economic proposition which would enable the farmers' products of the mid-west to more readily reach the markets of the world; recommending federation and more unity between the four great farmers' organizations represented at Washington; recommending strict enforcement of the prohibition law; urging a tariff bill which shall protect the American farmer on cattle, wheat, beans and milk; tightening up the immigration laws; opposing speculation on the future price of farm products on Board of Trade, bucket shops, etc., and asking Congress for the prompt passage of laws outlawing this insidious practice; recommending appointment of practical farmer for Secretary of Agriculture. Signed Lee Noble, Mrs. A. M. Chapin, Mrs. Chas. B. Scully, Edgar Burke, A. B. Cook.

The State Affairs committee, consisting of Sen. Chas. B. Scully, reported out the following resolutions which were adopted. Debate was particularly active over the Constabulary resolution, A. B. Cook, of Owosso, insisting that the civil authorities should enforce the law without outside help. Chairman Biggers of the Boxing Commission appeared before the convention to plead in behalf of the wonderful benefits derived by the high schools of the state from the boxing law, but to no avail. The convention went on record as favoring the repeal of the act. Other resolutions were: Pledging co-operation with the state Teachers' Association to bring about a complete change in the plan of taxation for school purposes to conform to a state unit plan; endorsing consolidated schools and urging the legislature to improve the laws pertaining thereto; endorsement of the State Constabulary; endorsing work of State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and urging continuance of appropriations; approval of Farm Bureau Wool pool and recommendation of a plan of manufacturing which will utilize the product as far as possible within the state (this was anent the proposal of J. N. McBride, representing the Farm Bureau that the wool being held by the Bureau be manufactured into blankets); recommending that the legislature provide the appropriations requested by the M. A. C., in order to carry on work that is vital to the agriculture of the state; endorsement of State Board of Health, free clinics, visiting county nurses and tuberculosis eradication. Signed: Chas. B. Scully, C. B. Bond, J. N. McBride, Mrs. Wm. Schiff, Mrs. E. H. A. Smith.

#### Officers Elected

President, Alfred Allen, Mason; Vice Pres., Lee S. Noble, Oxford; Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton. C. E. Bond, Carson City and Mrs. J. S. Brown of Howell were elected directors for a term of three years. Committee National Affairs: Lee S. Noble, A. B. Cook, Edgar Burke, Mrs. Almon Chapin, Mrs. C. B. Scully. State Affairs: Chas. B. Scully, C. E. Bond, J. N. McBride, Mrs. Wm. Schiff, Mrs. E. H. A. Smith. Committee Legislative Federated: J. N. McBride, Edgar Burke, Alfred Allen. Committee Club Extension: W. A. Cutler, Mrs. C. P. Johnson, Mrs. C. A. Taggett. Committee Honorary Members: Mrs. Lee Noble, Mrs. J. S. Brown.

# A Year in the Open

DURING the year just closing HEBE and its relation to the dairy industry has been brought to the forefront of dairying thought and has been made the subject of considerable discussion. This has resulted largely from the campaign of educational advertising which the Hebe Company has been conducting in this and other farm journals. This out-in-the-open discussion has demonstrated that the opposition to HEBE has been inspired largely either by prejudice, misrepresentation of the facts or misunderstanding of the nature and purposes of HEBE and the manner in which it is being advertised and marketed.

During this discussion many questions have been asked and answered and many charges reflecting against the product have been aired and refuted.

Although presented in a variety of forms the charges against HEBE, when reduced to fundamentals resolved themselves into these two points:—

1. The belief that HEBE will injure the dairy industry by being marketed as a substitute for evaporated and condensed whole milk.
2. The belief that in HEBE skimmed milk is used simply as a means of bringing cocoanut fat on the market in competition with butter fat.

In the advertising published in farm journals and in the correspondence resulting from this form of advertising these points have been answered frankly and fairly. In answer to the first it has been shown that:—

HEBE is *not* being advertised or marketed either as evaporated or condensed whole milk or as a substitute for it or a substitute for anything else—but that HEBE is produced, labeled, advertised and marketed as a new and distinctive product (a compound of evaporated skimmed milk and vege-

table fat) for definite uses (cooking, baking, coffee) and as such is building its own market and thus increasing the general consumption of dairy products.

In answer to the second point it has been shown that:—

HEBE is *not* being used as a means of bringing cocoanut fat to the market but that the converse of this is true—that a small amount of cocoanut fat is merely the vehicle by which a large amount of skimmed milk is being brought to the market as a cooking medium. In the production of every hundred pounds of HEBE, two hundred and ten pounds of skimmed milk and only seven and eight-tenths pounds of cocoanut fat are used. This small amount of non-dairy ingredient is there merely to supply the large amount of dairy ingredient with the shortening and other elements necessary to make it desirable as a cooking medium. The cocoanut fat in HEBE serves a purpose similar to the purposes served by salt in butter and gelatine and flavoring extracts in ice cream—to make the dairy ingredient more readily salable for the uses intended.

As can be seen in this brief review of the year's development in the HEBE discussion the Hebe Company has diligently sought to give to the rank and file of the dairy industry all of the facts by which they may judge the product and know how it will affect their business. It has always been the belief of this Company that the dairy-men should have these facts and that it is for the best interest of the dairy industry as well as the Hebe Company to give the broadest publicity to all matters that directly affect the industry.

It is only partial knowledge that is dangerous and that is why many dairy-men and leaders of dairy thought, after learning all of the facts, have come to see HEBE in a different light in its relation to the dairy industry.

The HEBE situation is discussed at length in the booklet "The Missing Third"—a copy of which will be sent free on request to the Hebe Company, 3281 Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

THE HEBE COMPANY

CHICAGO

SEATTLE



## A. F. B. F. Wrestles With Big Market Problems

*National Organization States Position on Speculation, Tariffs, Railroads, Finance and Marketing*

**I**N A THREE day meeting as harmonious as last year's session was discordant, the American Farm Bureau Federation laid out a constructive program of work at its second annual session at Indianapolis, December 6-8.

Prohibition of short selling of grain by law was urged in resolutions passed at the business session Wednesday. The work of the Farmers' Marketing Committee of 17 was endorsed and the demand of the committee that farmers co-operative commission companies be given seats on grain exchanges was seconded. Demand was also made that co-operative livestock commission companies be given seats on livestock exchanges. Federal regulation of the packers, stockyards and grain exchanges was asked. The Department of Justice was requested to defer action on the disposition of public stockyards until farmers can study the plans proposed and make recommendations.

### Better Crop Reporting System

The right of farmers to prices that will cover the cost of efficient production and a reasonable return on invested capital was affirmed. The federation demanded the immediate enactment of laws removing all restrictions on collective bargaining. Congress was asked to appropriate funds to establish an efficient foreign crop reporting service under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture. The executive committee was instructed to establish at once a department of research and economics which will interpret these and other statistics for the benefit of farmers.

### Rural Credits

The investigation of plans to provide better credit facilities for farmers was urged. The Federal Farm Land Bank was endorsed and request made that the loan limit be raised to \$25,000.

President-elect Harding was asked to appoint a Secretary of Agriculture who has a thorough understanding of agriculture and is in full sympathy with it. Strict economy in government expenses was urged. Request was made that farmers be represented on all public boards and commissions.

The federation asked for the immediate enactment of the truth-in-fabric law and for a protective tariff on farm products. The deflation policy of the treasury department was condemned and the co-operation of banking and business interests with farmers in the present crisis was requested.

The policy of a guaranteed return to the railroads on a cost plus basis was condemned and a reduction in the present valuation of the railroads for rate making purposes was asked. Preferential rates on fertilizers were requested. The convention favored preserving the rate-making power of state railroad commissions. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence water way was endorsed. The Pittsburg-plus basis of fixing steel prices was opposed.

### Federal Taxation

The federation recommended a careful study of federal taxation in order that the burden may be fairly distributed. Appropriations to fight the pink bollworm of cotton and tuberculosis in cattle were asked for. The work of county, home and farm demonstration agents was commended, daylight saving laws condemned, and simplification of the income tax law requested. The federation re-

quested the co-operation of all other farmers' organizations.

All constitutional amendments, including that to divide the Middle West into two sections were deferred until the next annual meeting.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the American Bankers' Association at Chicago, with reference to the formation of a hundred million dollar export company: H. E. Gore, West Virginia, W. E. Shearer, of Idaho; Clifford Thorne, of Chicago; Don Livingston, of South Dakota; George Fox of Illinois; E. H. Cunningham of Iowa and J. S. Crenshaw of Kentucky. The governing body of the proposed export company will consist of one farmer one business man and one banker from each federal reserve district.

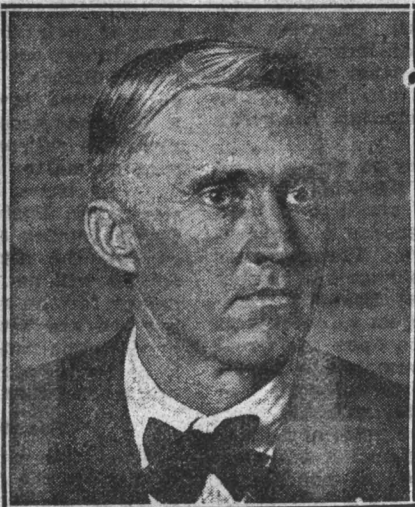
The number of actual paid-up members in the federation, according to the report of the credentials committee is 655,931 of which 464,521 are in the Middle West. The Middle West furnished \$142,130 of the \$159,010 paid into the treasury to date. There are 65 voting delegates—36 from the Middle West, ten from the South, ten from the Northwest and nine from the far West.

The convention devoted a considerable portion of its time to the consideration of constructive measures to relieve the present depression in the market for farm products.

### Harding Deplores Conditions

The statement of Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Bank that while he believes in the orderly marketing of farm products, the federal reserve banks can not help farmers hold their crops for better markets, was not received with much favor by the convention.

By CURTIS S. BILL



J. R. HOWARD  
Re-elected President National Farm Bureau Federation.

President J. R. Howard expressed the sentiments of the delegates perfectly when he said: "Our banking system has followed the lines of least resistance and greatest profit. Bankers have loaned farmers money to produce a crop and called it in as soon as the crop is harvested. So the crop has had to be dumped on a low market and the banker sends the money to the cities for the speculators to use in holding grain until the consumer is ready for it, when it is sold at a much higher price. Farmers must have credit that will extend through the consumptive as well as the productive year so that crops can be marketed in an orderly way without depressing the market unduly. We ask this not as a privilege but as a right."

"The Federal Reserve Bank is not a farmers' institution. It is operated by bankers and admirably serves the purpose for which it was created. According to reports I have received from sources which I believe to be reliable, in normal times less than one tenth of one per cent of the re-discounts of the federal reserve is farmers' paper. Even now the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, in the heart of the crop producing section is reported to have but seven per cent of its discounts in farmers' paper."

"The Federal Reserve Law must be amended so as to give the farmer equal opportunity and equal benefit with the business man. If we can not get adequate service from the existing financial institutions there is but one thing to do—organize our own agricultural banking system."

A nation-wide system of pooling grain in bonded state or federal warehouses, with short time certificates of indebtedness issued against the

warehouse receipts, was recommended by ex-Congressman A. F. Lever of South Carolina as the most practical means of financing the farmers marketing program. His plan would include the following features:

1. Collecting grain in licensed state or federal warehouse with official grading, inspection and regulation.
2. Issuing uniform warehouse receipts against this stored grain.
3. Pooling these warehouse receipts in the hands of a government appointee.
4. Issuing certificates of indebtedness against these receipts, such certificates to run for periods of from three to 15 months. Such certificates will sell readily to the investing public, according to Mr. Lever, and will provide ample capital for financing the grain until it can be sold to the consumer.

"Can you find any better security than 50 million bushels of something to eat?" he asked. "It is surely much sounder security than a Pennsylvania railroad bond based on a locomotive or a tool house."

### Export Corporation

Willis H. Booth of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York outlined a plan of the American Bankers Association for a hundred million dollar export corporation, which will finance foreign trade by issuing debenture bonds against foreign collateral. Stock in this company will be sold to farmers, business men and bankers. Farmers will be represented on the board of directors. "Our plan is an adaptation of the English trade acceptance system, which has made England the greatest exporting nation in the world," he said. "Only by some such system can we restore the industry and prosperity of Europe, which is essential to our own prosperity."

"The greatest need of the farmers is not to maintain an artificially high level of prices," said Eugene Davenport of the University of Illinois. "What we do want is a stable market with the violent fluctuations ironed out."

A hopeful note was injected into the meeting by W. P. G. Harding when he said: "Things are not as bad as they seem. We need to keep cheerful and remember that there are brighter days ahead."

The optimistic note was in evidence throughout the entire meeting. Farmers have been hit hard, but they wasted no time at the Indianapolis meeting in shedding tears about it. Instead they gave their attention to constructive measures that will prevent the recurrence of the disastrous experience of the fall of 1920. They were unanimous in their opinion that a marketing and financial system can be developed that will put the farmer in position to be master of his own destiny in the future.

### Billion Dollar Loan to Germany

One of the most promising means of quick relief, according to Gray Silver, Washington representative of the Federation, is the establishment of a billion dollar loan to Germany, based on German money and property held by the alien property custodian. A German purchasing agent is already in this country ready to begin buying as soon as Congress grants the credit, which Mr. Silver feels confident will be done quickly. Most of the money will go for foodstuffs and cotton.

### Howard Urges Tariff

"American business will not be on a sound basis until the purchasing



For a Cheaper Way to Market.  
(As seen by Melville in the Farm Implement New)



power of the farmer is brought back to normal," declared President Howard in his ringing keynote address. In addition to better credit facilities, he recommended a thorough system of co-operative marketing and a protective tariff on farm products as the most important relief measures. He stated that at present we are importing from Cuba molasses for alcohol manufacture which is the equivalent of 125,000 bushels of corn daily. This comes in duty free. We imported 750,000,000 pounds of vegetable oils last year, also duty free. This affects the market of every dairyman, corn, hog cotton and peanut grower in the United States. Wool, meat, wheat and many other foreign farm products also come into direct competition with American farm products and pay no duty.

"We do not necessarily ask for a high tariff," Howard said, "but we do ask that the farmer be given the same measure of protection as the manufacturer. We have long had a national policy of protection for industry and education for the farmer. Let us now protect the farmer and educate industry."

"The development of a system of co-operative marketing of farm products is essential to the prosperity of the nation as well as that of the farmer. Big business men as well as farmers realize this. The industrial world is watching our efforts with interest and a great deal of sympathy. We must not be in too big a hurry, however. We must know that our principles are sound before we go ahead."

"Important as is the economic value of co-operation, it is a even more valuable in broadening the farmers interest to include world affairs. It will give farmers new ideals of citizenship; will make of them a civic force that will be a great national asset."

"There has been considerable talk

about a national policy for agriculture. What we want most is a broad national policy for all interests, in which agriculture is given recognition in proportion to its importance."

"The American Farm Bureau Federation has grown in strength and importance faster than it has in membership, and it has grown in membership faster than we had hoped. We ask that you will help us as farm bureau officers to plow straight furrows, not only as an organization but as farmers and citizens. If we cut and cover we are not doing good plowing."

A special resolution was wired to the secretary of the treasury Monday asking that the Federal Reserve Board adopt a liberal policy in rediscounting and renewing farmers' paper. A similar request was telegraphed to Congress. Congress was also asked to place an immediate embargo on the importation of all foodstuffs which come into "destructive competition with similar American commodities."

#### Great Lakes to Sea

Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa stated that similar action had been taken by the conference of governors the week before. The governor emphasized the importance of taking action on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project as quickly as possible, in order to open the Great Lakes to ocean commerce. The reduction in transportation costs by such action, he said, will add five cents a bushel to the price of all American grain. "Adequate transportation is the cry of the hour," he said. "We should study our transportation problem and solve it now for all time. The best and most economical transportation is that furnished by nature. We ought to have the good sense to utilize to the fullest that which nature has so abundantly provided."

The St. Lawrence waterway plan

was also endorsed by Governor J. P. Goodrich of Indiana in his address of welcome. Added to that, he said, should be a complete system of federal warehousing for farm products, receipts from which could be used to finance a system of farm marketing; and government regulation of packers and stockyards.

#### Farmers and Railroads

Clifford Thorne, who heads the transportation department of the federation pointed out the farmer's vital interest in the railroads, since the farmer pays half the freight bills of the nation. Thorne was successful last spring in reducing railroad valuation for rate making purposes nearly two billion dollars, thus reducing freight \$100,000 a year. "The magnitude of the farmer's interest in transportation justifies the federation in maintaining a transportation department second to none in the United States," he said. "The present railroad law must be amended. It is fundamentally unsound, for it gives the railroads a guaranteed return no matter what conditions may be. In times of industrial depression when business falls off, the freight burden must be made greater so that the diminished volume of freight will net the same amount of money for the railroads. Under this law we are always facing further burdensome rate increases. We will have to be constantly on guard to protect the farmers' interests."

#### Taxation Reform

The following suggestions for changes in the federal tax laws were made by H. C. McKenzie of New York chairman of the federation's committee on taxation:

Reduce individual surtaxes so that the maximum does not exceed 50 per cent.

Revise excess profits tax instead of repealing it.

Abolish tax-free securities.

Raise 75 per cent of federal revenue, balance from consumption and other taxes.

If present income and excess profits taxes do not raise sufficient revenue, increase rates on incomes between \$10,000 and \$50,000 to make up the difference.

McKenzie does not favor the sales tax nor the Nolan bill, and through his work on the taxation committee of the National Industrial Conference board has convinced business interests that these plans should be abandoned. He does not favor the proposed federal tax on gasoline and automobiles.

The farm bureau federations should assist each class of farmers to form marketing associations, pool their products and employ salesmen to sell them, according to Murray D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The farm bureau federations should maintain departments of organization, marketing, statistical, purchasing, legal and legislative. Ultimately, he believes, these marketing companies must be controlled by large farmers holding companies.

"County agents should remember that their biggest job is to work out in their counties plans for increasing and cheapening production," said M. L. Mosher of Woodford county, Ill., president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. "The county agent is too high priced a man to fool away his time doing miscellaneous buying. If such buying is to be done, it should be by some other agency."

All other farm organizations should co-operate closely with the American Farm Bureau Federation," said Milo D. Campbell of Michigan, president of the National Milk Producers' Association. "It is the one organization that can co-ordinate the efforts of other farm organizations without friction."

## Farmers Lose More Than Billion Dollars by Bear Raids in Board of Trade

LAST WEEK, to open a discussion of the Chicago

Board of Trade a statement of the intents and purposes of this gigantic commercial organization, by its secretary, John R. Mauff, was published. Mr. Mauff has evidently made a close study of grain market requirements and is amply able to speak, authoritatively, upon the subject; on the other hand it is well for the reader to remember that this very clever gentleman is directly interested in the future success of the enterprise for which he is acting in the role of an apologist.

Among other things Mr. Mauff explains that the Board of Trade occupies the unique position of grain distributor, receiving supplies from the producer, on the one hand and delivering to the consumer on the other. He urges, and not without good reason, the usefulness of the present Board of Trade marketing system in the establishment on every business day, of a scale of selling prices, regulated by actual sales, in either the cash department or the option market. He submits that by distributing latest quotations on grain, the institution, with which he is connected, is performing a service for the farmer and the public at large, the value of which cannot be estimated.

While the importance of fixing a just accurate scale of selling prices and distributing the same to the country at large must be conceded, there are many good judges of value who maintain that the scale of selling prices established by the gambling operations in the "futures" pit of the Chicago Board of Trade are far from just and equitable. In a recent interview, Senator Capper of Kansas, who is preparing a bill to be brought before Congress to prohibit gambling in food products, made the statement, that recent bear raids on cereal values on the Chicago Board of Trade, had resulted in depressing selling prices far below levels which the current legitimate situation would warrant, causing the farmer to lose billions of dollars on his year's work. Mr. Capper also stated that the details of the undertaking had been so cleverly arranged that the consumer would reap but little benefit from the huge reduction in wholesale values.

Recent Declines Bear No Relation to Actual World Supply or Demand

By H. H. MACK

AS EXPLAINED in last week's issue, The Michigan Business Farmer has decided to publish a series of articles, prepared by the market editor, H. H. Mack, on the Chicago Board of Trade, the leading live stock exchanges and live stock markets of the country. The above course was decided upon by the editors of this paper in response to oft repeated requests for information in connection with the subjects mentioned. There is an increasing desire on the part of farmers throughout the country to become familiar with the methods in vogue, in connection with the marketing of their products, and it is to meet this need that this series of articles will be published. A sincere effort to be entirely fair to both the proponents and the opponents of the enterprises under discussion, will be made; the advantages which each project has to offer will be faithfully set forth and the disadvantages and drawbacks of the undertaking will not be overlooked. An effort will be made from time to time to explain the meaning of all technical terms used in reports appearing in market publications. The reader is invited to ask questions, concerning anything not made entirely clear and these letters will be answered in the Market Editor's Mailbox.—Editor.

To establish and distribute just and equitable selling prices for commodities used for food is surely a commendable thing but by the same token, to so manipulate the market as to establish a list of prices which are entirely unwarranted by conditions, is a heinous crime.

"The Chicago Board of Trade as now conducted," said Senator Capper, "is the world's greatest gambling institution. More wheat was sold in Chicago in October than was raised in the entire United States this year. This year's corn crop was sold 14 times in Chicago before a bushel of corn had reached the markets. Only about 1 per cent of the trading done in futures is a bona fide transactions for actual delivery."

There is not the slightest doubt that the gigantic raid made by the bears on the Board of Trade was the chief cause of the recent disastrous slump in the price of farm products. Because a lot of market gamblers find it convenient to bet on the daily quotations, the farmer who has been forced to sell his hogs and cattle at a loss while meat still sells at war prices, is again made the goat.

"The farmer has lost more than a billion dollars by the bear raiding practiced of late on the Chicago Board of Trade. Brokers and commission

houses have cleaned up over \$40,000,000 in margins and commissions alone. The lambs who play the market have lost more than \$100,000,000 in the last 90 days, in speculating in cotton and wheat.

"I find all grain and cotton dealers, millers and spinners recognize the evils of the present system and are anxious to stop gambling in food products. They will heartily support this measure to place the business on a legitimate basis. I am also assured of the support of the farm organizations. The commission houses, brokers, bucket shops and market speculators generally will fight it."

Senator Capper's statement concerning the sale in one month, on the Chicago Board of Trade, of more wheat and corn than is produced in the entire United States in a year, calls to our attention another one of Mr. Mauff's sweeping statements concerning the smooth-working and general effectiveness of the Board of Trade's price-making machine. He states that Board of Trade grain market is "constantly reflecting the inexorable working of the law of supply and demand." If, as Senator Capper tells us, the entire crop of corn produced in this country this year, was sold 14 times before a

bushel of it reached the market, would not the inexperienced trader be led to think that the supply of corn in the country was 14 times as large as it really is?

Throughout a series of six lengthy articles, boosting the Board of Trade, published in *The Chicago Drovers' Journal*, Mr. Mauff has devoted a large amount of space to the importance of the practice known as hedging. That the sale for future delivery of grain which the dealer actually owns, is important cannot be denied, but this is one of the few strictly legitimate features for which the Chicago Board of Trade is noted, and one with which the reformers would hardly interfere. The dealer who "hedges" owns the actual grain that he sells for future delivery; his transaction is strictly legitimate.

For the sake of clarity let us again revert to the question of supply and demand in their relation to food products such as wheat, corn, oats, live stock and live stock products. There are those among us who hold that the words supply and demand as used in connection with the Board of Trade operations are purely fictitious terms having absolutely no relation to the every day, legitimate use of these terms. It should not be hard to understand that there is a wide difference between apparent abundance and real abundance — between apparent scarcity and actual scarcity. Between apparent demand and real demand—between apparent lack of demand and actual lack of demand.

The expert salesman or buyer thoroughly appreciates the need of a congenial atmosphere in which to do business; the comparatively small coterie of traders which control the destinies of the Chicago Board of Trade are adepts in the work of producing the proper "atmosphere" for every speculative occasion—a selling atmosphere whenever a corner in any commodity is in prospect and a buying atmosphere when a short-selling program is planned. The gentlemen, who conduct the lamb-shearing festivals on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, do their level best to make the conditions, which are supposed to influence markets, look exactly the opposite from what they really are.



# General Review of the Michigan Soil Survey

## History of Soil Survey, Methods of Procedure and Extent of Work in Michigan

By M. M. McCool

OUR GREATEST natural resource is the fertility of the soil. If any agricultural community, county, state or nation ignores this basic principle eventually disaster will result. If our informants have spoken correctly it is possible to find rural communities of some of the older, settled regions of Michigan that are less productive than formerly; the result being tumble down buildings both in towns and rural districts. Usually a prosperous agricultural district means prosperity for the merchant, banker and others. The prosperity of the district depends primarily upon soil fertility. It is prudent, therefore, on the part of county, state and national government to do all that is practicable to increase and maintain soil fertility. The Michigan soils program calls for certain activities. One of these is the soil survey.

### The Michigan Farm Bureau Backs the Soils Survey

At the November meeting the executive officers of the Michigan State Farm Bureau endorsed and approved the soil survey that is being conducted jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils and the Michigan Agricultural College. In discussing it the chairman spoke of this as a "bread and butter proposition."

In this article I shall briefly outline the history of the soil survey, our methods of procedure, extent of the work in Michigan and some things that have been emphasized by the work that has been done.

In this country the actual field mapping of soils was begun in 1899, although much commendable work had been performed previous to that date. Since its inauguration by the U. S. Department of Agriculture the Soil Survey has been extended and pursued with vigor and usually with foresight until at one time or another some work has been conducted in every state in the Union. It is notable that this phase of the Department's activities was not hampered by a cut in its appropriation or in other words this line of work stood the acid test. In 1920 the Department of Agriculture co-operated with 27 state institutions. This is desirable for the reasons stated by Dr. C. F. Marbut, Chief of the Soil Survey.

"The policy of co-operating with state organizations in soil survey work was adopted at the time soil survey work was begun. The soil survey work concerns probably more completely than that of any other activity of the Department of Agriculture questions of both local and of very general importance. The soil is a body occurring everywhere and has everywhere a close relation to the local agriculture. Most of the questions of scientific interest and many of those of practical agricultural importance can be treated best when studied in their relation to the widest possible variety of geographic conditions, while all the questions of practical agricultural importance and many of the scientific questions have great local interest. It is eminently fit therefore; in fact it is necessary in order to obtain the best results to have the work done by parties consisting of representatives of both points of view.

A survey by state men is necessarily made from the point of condition existing in that state and will usually fail to show relationships with conditions beyond the state boundaries. The results would have restricted applicability and would fall therefore to serve the highest possible purpose. A survey made by men who see the matter from the nationwide point of view is apt to lack that complete and sympathetic contact with local problems that is necessary to obtain the best and most applicable results. Since the problems dealt with are both nationwide and local it seems superfluous to argue for co-operation between

THIS IS THE first of a series of articles by Prof. M. M. McCool showing what the M. A. C. hopes to accomplish for the farmers by a comprehensive soil survey and what the College's future soil program will be. It is the desire particularly to secure proper analyses of the soils in the undeveloped counties, and determine if possible what crops, if any, can be grown on the bulk of these lands. Still another result of the soil survey will be to discover why some of the older soils of Michigan have "worn out" and still others are producing as well as formerly. A second article upon the soils program of the M. A. C. will be published in an early issue.—Editor.

national and state representatives in doing the work.

The scope of modern soil survey is wide. In a soil survey the soils are considered as such, not as geological formations, are classified, their boundaries located and shown on maps. It should be understood that our views are distinctly agricultural and not geological and the work which is being conducted does not duplicate or take over that being done or belonging to any other state institution. We are making, so far as possible, a utilitarian soil survey of Michigan.

Soils as a general rule have properties of marks of identification by means of which the expert readily recognizes them in the field. These may be texture or the amount of sand, silt or clay they carry, structural relationships, topography, color, vegetable matter content, lime carbonate in subsoils, depth, drainage and others or combination of several of these. On this basis the soils of a county or area are classified and their boundaries located and shown on maps in some suitable manner. It naturally follows that a trained soil surveyor is able to see important differences in soils that the layman or inexperienced person may not be able to detect until his attention is called to them. Such differences often enable one to account for variations that occur in the productivity of soils as well as offering suggestions as to the methods of improvement. It is understood by soil investigators that the methods must be altered somewhat to suit the conditions as they are found in the area in question. Soil classification is the ground work of a soil survey.

Drainage courses are located and shown on the map. The field workers seek out the points of origin of the branches and as accurately as possible trace their courses until they unite to form larger streams or leave the area surveyed. The area of land that are poorly drained or are in need of artificial drainage are also shown on the map. Moreover the

topography or lay of the land is considered as well as the areas or fields that have eroded or are eroding badly and where possible prevention methods are suggested. The amount of land utilized is shown, as well as the possibilities for development are considered. The present state of productivity and methods for improvement by means of lime and fertilizer are also given proper consideration.

Samples of surface and subsoils taken to a depth of forty inches are transported to the laboratory and analyzed for plant food, lime and water relationships. This constitutes one of the most important phases of the work, inasmuch as it affords a background or a basis for future soil improvement or betterment.

Upon the completion of mapping of the soil and the gathering of information concerning them a report is written. This when published includes the soil map of the country or area in question. Records of weather conditions, agricultural relationships, descriptions of the different kinds of soil found, their plant food content, their deficiencies if they have any and means of overcoming them.

### The Present Status of the Soil Survey in Michigan

Earlier surveys by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, includes, Allegan, Wexford, Cass and Genesee counties and also the Alma, Owosso, Oxford, Pontiac and Munising areas. Calhoun county was finished in 1917. These are to be modified somewhat on the basis of the classification that we have worked out and will then be made to fit into the Michigan Soil Survey.

We have performed an appreciable amount of work of this nature in Michigan, for example a reconnaissance survey has been made of the old lake bed soils of the Saginaw basin, Thumb and southeastern areas of the state. About one-third of Chippewa county has been

covered in a similar manner. Soil maps have also been made in St. Joseph and Branch counties. In addition a very detailed survey of Berrien County has been completed co-operatively by the College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils. There were five men in the field the greater part of the last mapping season and seven part of the time.

We have deemed it advisable to first establish our soil types in different parts of the state so far as possible rather than to proceed from within outwards so to speak. This method naturally has slowed up the initial work yet when the state work as a whole is concerned it will result in an economy of time and energy as well as in a unification of the classification. Henceforth the mapping should proceed uninterruptedly.

The important feature of the co-operative agreement is that in so far as possible in the conduct of the detailed soil surveys, the Bureau of Soils is to furnish one field assistant for each one furnished by the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station, the two to constitute a soil survey party. Each institution will pay the salary and subsistence expenses of the man thus furnished. The expense for livery hire will be shared equally by the two institutions.

These co-operative plans call for detailed work in the undeveloped portions of the state, the county being the unit area. In the conduct of this phase the mappers will be on all farms and the boundaries of types ranging in extent from a few to large numbers of acres will be isolated and shown on maps.

The cost of the work is not great due to the co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Berrien County has been mapped in detail the past season at a cost of approximately twenty-five hundred dollars. It should be noted that this is a large and difficult county to map owing to the variation in soil and diversification of agriculture. Several counties in the state will not cost more than one-half this sum and it is very doubtful if any one will cost more. This means a permanent piece of valuable work at a less cost than the construction of one-quarter of a mile of good road!

The work is being conducted extensively on the cut over sections of the state. It seems that it is more important to locate the larger areas of different kinds of land in a short time than it is to spend much time on details. The average cost of a soil map of the undeveloped counties will run under three hundred dollars aside from the cost of the report that is issued.

Several things have been revealed by the soil surveys thus far conducted in Michigan. An abundance of carbonate of lime underlies the greater portion of the heavy lands of the Saginaw Valley, Thumb area, eastern and southeastern Michigan, or the area known as the old lake bed. The nitrogen content is high as is the potash, but the phosphoric acid is the plant food constituent that is lowest but in fact it runs higher than in most of our soils. Attention to drainage and soil tilth is generally necessary. The deeper sandy soils are usually not high either in lime, phosphoric acid or nitrogen. However, the shallower sandy soils are generally very productive when drained. The percentage of the lands in St. Joseph and Berrien counties not in need of lime for best results has been found to be very low. The carbonate of lime is not generally found above 36 inches in the heavy soils of these counties and in case of the sands it usually lies below five feet from the surface. Large areas of light surface soils in Berrien County contain a small percent of clay in the subsoil. The presence of this material doubtless adds to the agricultural value of these soils.



A good start has been made on the classification of the soils of Michigan.



# Wanted--A Press Agent for the American Farmer

Writer Claims Advantages of City and Disadvantages of Country have been Grossly Exaggerated

Being one of a series of editorials regarding the farm labor problem, issued by the Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Chicago, and written by H. G. Weaver.



**YOU CAN'T** believe a thing just because you see it in print. Practically every writer exaggerates. It seems that we as an American people like extremes and sensations. Even a newspaper editorial has got to have more than a one-half of one per cent kick or else we pass it up.

Most stories are based on truth but if you seek facts rather than entertainment, you've got to use a smoked glass and fade out the brilliant coloring.

The woeful plight of the down trodden farmer has been pointed out, explained and discussed so extensively that the condition itself has been aggravated.

You can't get an insight of country life by reading popular fiction any more than you can get a true picture of France by attending the Parisienne Follies.

If I am to believe what I read in the daily paper, there is only one type of agricultural laborer and one type of industrial worker. Here they are:

First, the farm hand—the benighted unfortunate working fourteen hours every day and Sundays for the meagre stipend of \$65.00 per month.

Second, the factory worker, who is on the job not to exceed six to eight hours a day for which he receives all the advantages of the city with \$50.00 per week thrown in!

According to the city press-agent, there is no such thing as a farm hand working less than fourteen hours a day, nor a city employee who works more than eight hours out of a possible twenty-four.

But listen—There are two sides to the story—The truth may be stranger than fiction but it is not so sensational.

How many farmers do you know who work fourteen hours a day consistently? Or if you're a city man, how many factories in your vicinity observe the eight hour day with a minimum wage running into two figures?

I can show you no end of shops right here in the Unionized City of Chicago where nine and ten hour days are still in style. And I know plenty of farmers—up-to-date farmers, prosperous farmers, business farmers—who don't average more than eight or nine hours per day when you figure it out on a yearly basis.

Most of the exaggerations have been in favor of urban life. The city has been advertised beyond all reason. Rural life has been clouded with pessimism.

The anecdote has been told and retold about the fellow who became sick after all his friends entered into a conspiracy to tell him how badly he looked. No wonder the farmer is sick—No wonder the farmer boy seeks a change of climate.

Before me I have clippings from newspapers, popular magazines, statistical reports and a number of farm papers. A few—a very few of the stories are constructive—The majority tell me that the farmer is the goat—even the articles that are written ostensibly to please him are designed to do so by calling attention to the fact that he is very much imposed upon.

I see the expression "rural worm" used repeatedly. A farmer is quoted as saying "to hell with farm life" and in my favorite weekly the sub-head of a feature informs me that the

farmer is the "Mudstall of the social fabric."

I think every paper in America must have published that deep indigo story about the Michigan farm labor shortage. I have seen it copied and reprinted by farm papers, newspapers, magazines and trade papers from all over the country.

Presumably about the same time that it was issued I had occasion to visit Detroit and incidentally learned that there were within that city thousands and thousands of men unable to find work but little or nothing was said about it in the papers and the country lads continued to flock cityward.

Last week, I visited one of the sections of Chicago where several employment agencies are located. I counted 268 men in line waiting for jobs—jobs, mind you—just plain, ordinary, everyday, unskilled labor, JOBS.

I looked at the bulletin where the more attractive openings were listed. The wages ranged from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day.

Do you know what board in the city will cost you?—But never mind,



we'll get to that later. The main point is this. Industrial laborers are not scarce—at least not in Chicago.

I talked to one of the employment agency men—He told me that within the city limits there were 80,000 men seeking employment! I asked him what an unskilled country boy could earn. The answer was from \$3.50 to \$4.00 provided he were strong, willing to work hard and were lucky enough to get a job at all.

It is a popular belief that without preliminary training the farmer boy can move to town and readily earn the wages of a skilled mechanic. This is a fallacy—the farmer lad has as much to learn before he becomes a competent factory employee as the city chap must learn before he can earn his salt as a farmer.

We need a better understanding between city people and farmers. The average person of the city does not realize that the farmer of today is quite a different individual from the farmer of the "sixties."

Contrary to popular opinion, there are plenty of farmers even as far west as Peoria who don't say "B'gosh" and you can see more "hicks" on upper Broadway than you'll be able to find in the grocery stores of St. Jo, Missouri.

There is unquestionably a difference between the city mind and the country mind, but this difference cannot be detected by signs of may-seed or by whether or not a man secures his trousers with gallowases, suspenders, horseshoe nails or a belt!

One of the principal points of difference between the city man and the farmer is their respective attitudes toward money.

The city man looks upon money primarily as a medium of exchange. Every move that he makes represents a cash disbursement.

With him money is the one and only measure of value. His money buys what he needs. Nothing comes to him without it. His transactions always involve a monetary consideration.

With the farmer it is different. Much of his business is conducted without cash. Many of his transactions do not involve the use of currency at all. Money does not play an intimate part in his life. He gathers his food direct from the soil. The nature of his livelihood for the most part is the same simple process that has existed since the time that man made his first appearance on earth. The farmer's transactions assume the

form of barter and exchange. Those necessities that he does not raise he buys from the village general store and oftentimes effects full settlement in bushels of wheat, bales of cotton, eggs and produce.

Considering the large volume of business transacted by the farmer, he gets along with a surprisingly small amount of cash. He may go days or even weeks at a time without taking part in a transaction that involves the coin of the realm.

The farmer of the old school looked upon money as something to be saved. He abhorred a cash disbursement.

The farmer of today is influenced by the customs and traditions of the past. Contrary to popular opinion he is not stingy. He is perhaps the most liberal man on earth. He will give you anything that he has except money.

And again—the farmer's attitude towards money makes it difficult for him to understand the daily life of his urban brother. He is inclined to look upon the earnings of the city employee as unincumbered profit. When he hears of a man earning ten dollars a day, he immediately has visions of



a rapidly growing bank account. If he is a land owner, he resents such absurd liberality on the part of the industrial employer—if he is a wage hand, he begins to consider the advisability of moving to town.

Youth is ambitious and restless. The appeal of the printed word is strong. The desire to get something for nothing—to earn a living without the prescribed sweat of the brow—is a strong human characteristic that is more or less evident in all of us. The given or implied promise of a soft job, attractive hours, with big pay, has tempted the farmer lad to forsake the old homestead.

Personally, I don't believe a country boy has ever moved to town without experiencing a keen disappointment—a disappointment that varies in direct proportion with his ambition to succeed and save.

The first few days he is astonished by the high prices of all the necessities of life.

Then he discovers that the attractive salaries so picturesquely described in the magazines and movies do not actually exist in real life.

After he secures employment he is dumfounded to find that there is just as much hard work in the city as in the country.

Having a boss standing over him all the time rather gets on his nerves and the fact that he doesn't see the sunlight more than once or twice a day serves to aggravate the condition.

A few months, or perhaps weeks, pass by—the bright lights no longer attract. He begins to see through the veneer. He is willing to return to the farm, but usually it's too late. He will find conditions changed. He is no longer fitted for farm work. He has sacrificed his birthright for an overdose of cabaret. His place has been filled by someone else and the fatted calf sold to Swift or Armour.

There are thousands of farmer boys in the city barely breaking even, but stimulated by the excitement of the new environment or else too proud to acknowledge a mistake, they tenaciously stick it out.

From my own experience, gained through a rather checkered career, I don't believe it's possible for a young chap without training to consistently make more than \$5.00 per day in any city in America—unless perchance he has the good fortune to be born into a family of the Plumbers and Pipe-Fitters Aristocracy!

But that's another story. The farm labor shortage last fall



seemed to have solved itself. The weather man favored the harvest. The crop was gathered and has been safely stored away.

We do not yet face the bread line. The farm labor shortage is no longer acute because it is out of season but the problem has not been solved.

There is one reason and only one reason back of the boy leaving the farm, he has reasonable hope of bettering his condition elsewhere.

The automobile has brought the farmer boy in direct touch with metropolitan life. The barrier of distance that has heretofore separated the country from the city has been eliminated. The younger generation sees the contrast in the form of superficial attractions and the temptation is too strong to resist.

There is no spectacular side of country life. It has to do with fundamentals. The advantages of the city are on the surface—the attract the eye and temporarily intoxicate the brain. The city is always on dress parade—at least it so appears to the unsophisticated country lad.

There is but one sure way to get men and women back to the farm, and that is by making rural life sufficiently attractive. Agricultural development will come only as it pays and satisfies people to live in the country!

And mark my words, farm life will neither be attractive nor remunerative until we are all sold on the importance of agriculture.

The crux of the whole situation is just this:—

In order for the farmer to make money he must be able to secure and hold farm labor. But he cannot secure and hold labor unless farm life is made attractive.

On the other hand, the argument is advanced that the farm cannot be made attractive without money.

Apparently the riddle does not lend itself to solution.

But listen!

Last year in the State of Illinois alone, the farmers lost over fifty millions of dollars through unwise investments in oil stock and other get-rich-quick schemes.

Fifty million dollars would have done a lot toward making the farm attractive.

There is only one conclusion. The farmers themselves are not sold on the idea of farming.

If the farmers were sold on farming they would not be investing millions of dollars in outside ventures when their own industry needs additional capital. If the farmers were sold on farming, they wouldn't be selling their cattle, decreasing their acreage and moving to town.

The farmer has never received a reward proportional to his effort.

This will be adjusted in the new era of things. Comprehensive plans for co-operative marketing, cost finding, etc., now under way through progressive agricultural organizations will help solve the farmer's financial problems, but there is an even more urgent need for constructive propaganda that will rebuild the morale of our rural population.

We can't help the farmers without helping ourselves. Sooner or later we will learn to appreciate the importance of agriculture. Whether we help or sit by with folded arms and look on from the side lines, the

(Continued on page 19)

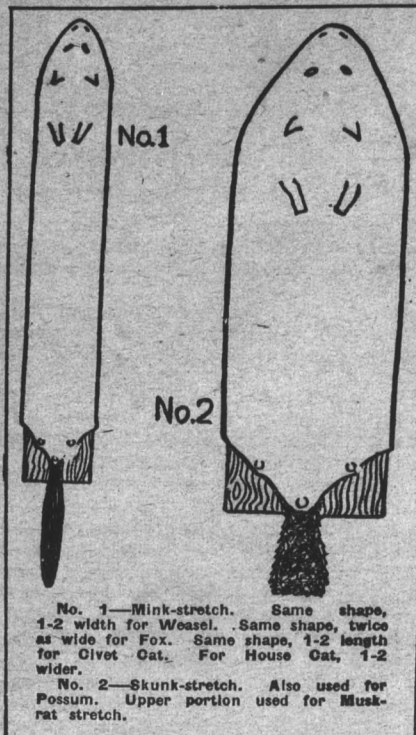




# Receiving the Top Market Prices for Your Furs

Trapper Gives Suggestions on Trapping, Handling and Curing That Will Enable You to Make a Good Profit on Your Winter's Catch

By M. COVERDELL



I KNOW of no other manner in which to emphasize more fully the important of handling and curing furs properly, than to relate the fact that a fur buyer in this neighborhood went out and bought a bunch of furs of a trapper for \$7, shaped them up, and brought them in to our local dealer and sold them for \$24.

Of course, this was an exceptional case, but your writer finds it an easy matter to double the value of furs bought of other trappers, especially if they can be had while they are partly "green," so they can be shaped up to proper proportions and left under correct conditions for curing. With no thought of boasting, but rather to give weight to what I may write in this article, I will state that my furs are so carefully handled and stretched, that I always receive a premium for them. Any trapper who will take the same pains as I do with my furs, can realize the same results—it is merely a matter of "know how," and a close application of that knowledge.

## A Few Good Trapping Tricks

Before going into details of handling and curing furs, it would seem fit and proper to offer a few of the methods employed by your writer during his fifteen years' experience as a trapper.

To kill the metal scent of traps when new, bury them in mud for several days, or smoke them with leaves, rotten wood, bark, etc., being careful not to get them too hot.

Oil all working parts of traps. See that each one spring readily, and that all parts fit true—using the file if necessary. If jaws do not set level, turn the spring to the right.

Always dig a little cavity for the trap to set in, leaving it so it will be on a level or a little below the surface of the ground. Place the trap with the jaws (not the spring) toward the point from which the animal is supposed to come.

I always cover not only the pan and the jaws of a trap, but the spring and chain, also. I am always careful to see that there is nothing under the pan to prevent it from allowing the trap to spring, and that there are no small sticks or pebbles where they will catch the jaws of the trap and hold them apart when the animal springs it. A little dry dirt, leaves, grass or moss under the trap will prevent it from freezing down in cold weather and failing to spring when tripped.

## Taking Good Care of a Line of Traps

I aim to see every one of my traps once a day. This guards against any of the captured animals worrying loose or gnawing a foot off when it comes daylight. Dogs and other animals are apt to find the animals in

traps, and fight or tear them loose.

It must also be admitted that some trappers unworthy of the name, will steal furs out of traps. Then, after an animal has been in a trap several hours, the rush of blood to the parts in the trap causes a darkening of the skin and a consequent lowering of the quality. This is especially true where the animal dies in the trap, or if the weather turns warm during the day. During cold weather, the captured animals usually die a horrible death if left in the trap for long, and they are then very difficult to skin.

## Correct Skinning is Important

I skin an animal just as soon as possible after taking it from the trap. It is easier done at this time, and there is no danger of the heat of the animal's body discoloring the flesh side of the fur or causing any hairs to slip out.

Skinned animals should not be thrown carelessly about, for other animals to pick up, which would cause them to pass one's baited traps, on account of not being hungry. Your writer carefully saves all carcasses, utilizing them as feed for the hogs, or hanging one each day in the scratching shed for the chickens, it being just high enough from the ground to force the layers to take the essential exercise in reaching it.

With a keen knife, I split the skin from the hind foot, up the leg, to the vent. If Coon, the skin is then split up the belly to the chin and down each fore leg to the foot. This is called "open" skinning. Skunk, mink, possum, muskrat, civet cat, weasel, marten, house cat and fox are skinned "cased," the hind legs being split as with "open" skinning, and the hide drawn off without splitting down the belly. The bone always should be removed from the tail, and where the weather is somewhat warm, the tail should be split to the extreme tip, to avoid grease settling there, heating, and causing the fur to slip. If the point of a tail is accidentally pulled off carefully tack it back with fine thread. Nothing so depreciates the value of a fur

as to have the tail disfigured or entirely removed.

## Furs Must be Stretched Correctly

I try to stretch furs as near as possible the same shape as the animals from which they are taken, except, of course, they will be considerably longer than the animals which wore them.

Boards for stretching should be as thin as possible those from ordinary goods boxes being best. Furs cannot be stretched as well on a thick board; they do not show up as well as they do on thin boards, and they are much easier removed from a thin board than from a thick one.

Stretching boards should be not only ovalled at the upper end (like illustrations,) but they should be beveled down on each edge, so the furs will slip on easily and without tearing them; also, to allow them to be drawn off without damage when cured. (Tap the oval end of a board against the floor, when removing a fur from it.)

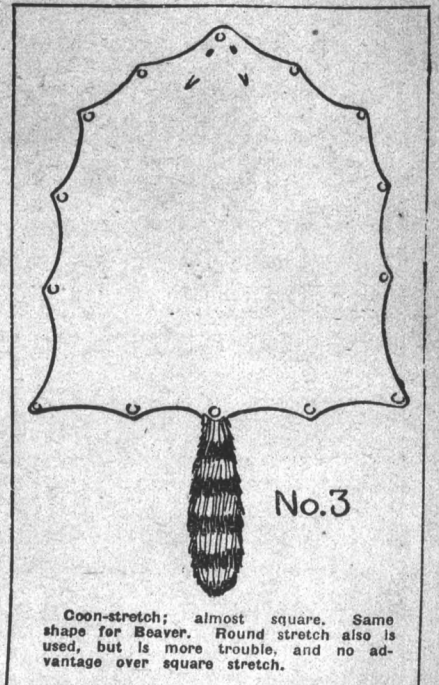
I stretch a fur as soon after skinning as possible. In no case, allow a fur to freeze before stretching. Tacking the fur on a board temporarily, I carefully scrape all the fat and meat from the flesh side, using a dull knife or square edged board. (Caution: Do not scrape too deep, else the real skin—the part which holds the hair firm—will be broken, causing the fur to "shed.")

After cleaning up the flesh side of a fur, I remove the tacks or nails, and carefully re-stretch it. By this plan, the fur is greatly increased in size, and will cure more readily and thoroughly than if poorly stretched. (Caution: Never pull and stretch at a fur until it leaves the hair set thinly over it, which would give it the appearance of a poor product.) Use plenty of nails or tacks in the stretching.

## Some Good Rules for Curing Furs

If a fur is wet or muddy, I try to dry and clean it before stretching, and I never allow the sun or rain to touch one while curing.

Under some shelter, where there is plenty of air circulating, in a cool, dry place, is the spot for curing furs. If furs are stored where mice, rats,



birds or chickens can reach them, they are sure to have the flesh side eaten till the hair becomes loose, the fur being practically ruined.

I never use salt, alum or other cosmetics in curing furs. One thus may whiten them, but the experienced fur dealer can detect their use at a glance, and he will "grade" your fur according to its quality, not its appearances.

I always leave furs hanging (and not too close together) until thoroughly cured, even till they are sold. Keep furs under lock and key at night. They are getting to be so valuable, it is not uncommon for thieves to raid the honest trappers fur supply.

## Marketing of Furs is Important

I have known men who were good trappers, to come out at "the little end of the horn" when it came to the selling side of the game. Your writer handles and cures his furs as above instructed, and then, with first class products, demands top notch prices—and gets them, too!

I leave the furs right on the stretching boards till time to sell them. They are easier handled in this way, and will present a better and larger appearance than if removed from the boards. One also can run over the flesh side of the furs and remove any dust that has collected. This gives them a fresh, clean appearance, and materially adds to their value.

I try to keep well posted on market conditions, and if our local fur-dealer is willing to pay me what I consider he should for my furs, I am glad to sell to him; if he isn't, then I consider it my privilege to ship. Here, however, one must be cautious. All fur dealers do not pay the sky-high prices they quote; they beat you on the "grading."

It is a good plan to make the first shipment to some dealer who will promise to hold your consignment of furs separate until you can write him whether or not his prices are satisfactory. After one finds a reliable concern, this is not necessary, as one should ship to the same house year after year (that is, as long as fair treatment is accorded,) as regular shippers are somewhat favored in "grading," which is no more than natural and right.

## When to Trap Furs

Do not trap too early or too late. Generally speaking, the season is from November to April. "Springy" hides—those that have started to shed, fade, etc.—are not in good demand among manufacturers. As soon as this condition is noticed, sets ought to be pulled up. By doing this and following the laws of the various states and provinces, the valuable animals of America may be conserved and THE TRAPPER MAKES THE MOST MONEY.

## Michigan Breeder Takes High Honor

J. F. GIBSON, of Bridgeport, Mich., has just returned from Atlanta, Ga., where sixteen of his Improved Chester White Porks were awarded nineteen prizes, rewarding Mr. Gibson handsomely for his trip. Mr. Gibson's champion 900-pound boar, which won first place at six of the larger county fairs in central Michigan, was awarded second honors at the national show, and a senior boar exhibited by the Bridgeport breeder was pronounced the champion of his class.

Competing against 2,700 pigs, the local exhibitor's herds won three first prizes, nine seconds, two thirds, one fourth and one fifth prize, more than paying the expense of the trip, Mr. Gibson said.

Mr. Gibson is an enthusiastic reader of THE BUSINESS FARMER, and we are naturally pleased over his success at the National Swine Show. Mr. Gibson's success as a breeder affords an example of the value of good breeding and everlastingly sticking at it thru all setbacks and disappointments.



J. F. Gibson's 900 pound boar, O. C. Michigan Boy, who won championships at West Michigan Fair, and second place at National Swine Show.





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

During the past week, business conditions have floundered along in the same rut that they have been in for the last 90 days; deflation has progressed and prices for many commodities have continued to decline. The pig iron and steel industries are practically at a standstill, as far as new business is concerned, with no prospect of permanent improvement until well into the new year. The cut in prices made by the independent manufacturers to the price levels made by the U. S. Steel Corporation, got them very little new business and the Independents are only running their mills at 50 per cent of their capacity. The corporation mills are running at full blast, working on old orders and turning out more finished products than on any other preceding date this year.

To get a proper understanding of the steel situation, it is necessary to know that there are three classes of buyers who patronize the two divisions of the steel manufacturing business. One class gives all of its orders to the Trust; another all to the Independents and a third and, by the way, much the largest number, buy of both when conditions are normal, taking of the Trust what they can get prompt deliveries on and permitting the Independents to take care of the overflow. Of late there has been no overflow, hence the tremendous reduction in the output of the Independents. Fitting nicely into the above statement of facts is the announcement made by the manufacturers of farm implements that prices will be the same this year as last.

Grain prices seem to be in a pivotal position fluctuating up and down within comparatively narrow limits as the bear gang pursue their regular program of selling short and evening up. Statistically and from the standpoint of foreign demand, wheat occupies a strong position but buying operations are held in abeyance by the extreme depression in financial circles and the consummation of the bull program is, for the moment, deferred. Nearly all of the different grades of live stock have declined to new low levels and fresh meats, at wholesale, are selling at the bottom for the season, so far.

There seems to be a growing conviction, among those who have made a comparative study of existing conditions of supply and demand, that foodstuffs are low enough for the present and with the turn of the year and an upward revision in selling values is looked for. In the issue of Dec. 13 the Wall Street Journal published the following interesting analysis of the current food outlook given out by the president of one of New England's leading retail grocery firms:

"So far as foodstuffs are concerned, I believe the cost of living has at the moment reached the lowest point it is likely to hit for the next eighteen months, or possibly two years. Any number of commodities are selling below the cost of production, a condition that never obtains for long with any class of goods.

"Sugar is the best appreciated example—off from 25 to 9 cents at wholesale. Coffee, though less is heard of it, is another, for it has dropped from 26 to 7 cents. Flour and potatoes, both fundamentals of the human diet are also in the same boat. Other less important items could be named to swell the list.

"The wail from the farmers is very real and regardless of Federal aid to alleviate the present distress it is morally certain that producers of foodstuffs are sure to curtail their operations sharply next season. It is not human nature to attempt to raise bumper crops after a year of losses. The curtailed production will make itself felt before next fall—the more so as buying power will be nearer normal next year when the credit strain is no more.

"The consumer will find supplies

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Grain working higher. Cattle Steady. Hogs lower.

CHICAGO—Wheat strong. Corn steady. Oats lower. Cattle dull. Hogs 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.)

smaller than he imagined—the producer next year will not be in a position of begging for a moratorium. That is why I look for a rebound of at least 50 per cent in important foodstuff items in the next twelve months. The world cannot deflate four years of inflation in a single year."

The problem of unemployment is becoming more and more serious as time goes on and sweeping reductions made in the wages of those that are working are of daily occurrence. Detroit with her 110,000 idle men and the state with an idle list that will approximate 250,000 brings us nearer to the bread lines and soup-kitchens of other years than we care to be. The holiday season of 1920 will bring with it little of comfort and enjoyment to the homes of Michigan laboring men.

On the New York Stock Exchange conditions have been going from bad to worse, many standard stocks, including some of the motors, making new low records and the entire list showing very little rallying power. Very likely activity in the bond market has been noted during the past week and some of the issues, notably tractions, have made record-breaking declines.

Railroad securities are still under pressure, the recent break in Southern Pacific being the signal for throwing overboard the stock of nearly all other lines; receipts are falling rapidly, as the result of decreased tonnage and passenger traffic and some of the operating companies are said to be already in financial straits.

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 14, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.08	1.78	1.94 1/2	
No. 2 White	1.98			
No. 2 Mixed	1.98		1.89 1/2	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	2.40	2.38	2.38	

The majority of the traders, in the wheat market, are becoming conservatively bullish and the result is not only a gradual increase in the selling value of this cereal but a uniform firmness which this branch of the market has not known since early last fall. The active foreign

demand, which absorbs primary receipts, every week, is the pillar of strength upon which the bull movement is predicated and the bears begin to hesitate about following the short selling program much further down the grade. The visible supply showed a gain on Monday and in response to this information, the market eased off temporarily but when it was learned that the increased supplies were largely in the eastern part of the country and, probably, largely Canadian-grown grain, the market righted to and closed at prices 3 cents higher than Saturday's close. The only obstacle, in the way of a strong bull market, is the alarming financial situation and this element has already been largely discounted. Cash buying of wheat by the mills of the country is comparatively small in volume; the call is principally for Red wheat.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 14, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.55 1/2	.50		
No. 3 White	.53 1/2	.48		
No. 4 White	.49 1/2			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.85 1/2	.84 1/2	.83	

Country offerings of oats are increasing and the market is showing signs of weakness. The fact that oats are badly colored, works against any material advance in selling prices at this time.

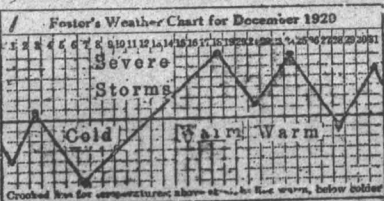
### CORN

NEW CORN PER BU., DEC. 14, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.82	.79 1/2	1.01 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.81			
No. 4 Yellow	.78			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detroit	1.52	1.50	1.48	

NOTE: Old corn is selling 10 cents higher. Bears in the corn market have been arguing for some time past that corn must go lower because the farmer, badly in need of ready money, would soon begin to flood the market with the new crops. Good judges of the present situation, in connection with cereals, point out that corn and oats are the only grains that have gone down to pre-war levels and they argue that corn

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1920.—During the week centering on December 23 a warm wave will come into the extreme northwest and temperatures will rise in all the Rockies and southeastward to, and in the States near, New Orleans. Behind it will come the storm center and following that the cold wave with rains south and snows north. The storm center will move toward New Orleans till it is about half way between the Rockies and the Atlantic coast, then it will tack sail, changing its course toward Pittsburgh and Ottawa. It will be a large storm, covering most of the continent and passing on to the Atlantic during the last days of December. Generally warm weather, as an average, will prevail all over the continent from about De-

cember 18 to near the end of month, and then will come the blizzard. Precipitation is not expected to be heavy till last days of December and first days of January, and then most of it in eastern sections. A moderate cold wave is expected to reach meridian 90 about December 22 and furnish a few inches of snow, in northern sections, for the Christmas holidays. Christmas day will probably be warmer than usual.

The January chart forecasts will be a little late this month, and will be published about December 25. That will be a radical month in the way of storms and other weather features. Great storms are expected during the weeks centering on January 9 and 27. In a general way the precipitation will be near the general average for January, snow or rain will be near the average as to latitude. Two great blizzards are expected, or, northern, as the southern people call them, as the closing scenes of the two great storms mentioned above. Fairly good crop weather during January is expected in all of North America.

W. T. Foster

is low enough for this year. Corn prices have been holding fairly steady of late and in event that wheat follows the upward trend which has been outlined by its friends corn will surely follow suit. We consider it good policy to "sit tight" on corn for the present.

### RYE

Rye is lifeless and market prices fluctuate slowly and within narrow limits. Cash No. 2 is selling for \$1.55, ten cents lower than last week's quotations.

### BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., DEC. 14, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	4.10	4.75	5.50	
Red Kidneys	11.00	10.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Detroit	9.00	7.10	11.50	

The bean market shows no signs of improvement, the going price of \$4 per cwt. comparing unfavorably with \$7.10 on this date last year and \$12.50 two years ago.

### POTATOES

SPUD PER CWT., DEC. 14, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit		2.00		
Chicago		1.85		
New York		2.35		
Pittsburg		2.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Detroit		2.46		2.26

The potato market, following the general trend of many of the staple food commodities, is working lower. Scanning the market reports from the various Michigan cities it develops that good merchantable potatoes are lower in Detroit than at any other point in the state, probably, chiefly because of our close proximity to Canada. All markets report a softening of selling prices during the past week as a result of increased receipts and a decrease in demand.

### HAY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	28.00	27.25.00	26.25.00	28
Chicago	30.00	32.25.00	29.25.00	28
New York	37.00	38.35.00	37.31.00	33
Pittsburg	28.00	30.27.50	28.28.00	27
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover	
Detroit	25.00	26.23.00	24.22.00	23
Chicago	28.00	29.26.00	28.25.00	26
New York	37.00	38.34.00	35.30.00	32
Pittsburg	27.00	28.27.00	28.23.00	25
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	29.50	30.28.50	29.27.50	28
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover	
Detroit	27.50	28.26.00	27.27.50	28

The hay market situation in Detroit is called weak with a decided tendency toward lower prices; offerings are not large, it is true, but the demand is so freakish and undependable that dealers hardly know where they are at. One of Detroit's leading hay dealers made the following statement to a representative of this paper on Monday:

"The country is full of hay that is being quietly urged on the market but we are discouraging shipment of large quantities because there is no dependable demand. Local horse owners have but little hay on hand, it is true, but they will wait until the last minute before they buy because they are expecting lower prices."

### WOOL

The Commercial Bulletin in a recent issue published the following:

"There is more wool being sold and a better feeling pervades the market, although prices are quotable on a lower basis. Many grades of wool now are believed to be dragging on the bottom and the outlook for the more remote future is very encouraging. Meanwhile there are prospects that congress may pass a law offsetting the effects of foreign exchange, which will help the market. The demand for cloth is still



spotty and generally dull, although a little is being done."

The Bulletin published wool quotations as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 47 and 48c; fine unwashed, 30 and 31c; 1-2 blood combing, 33 and 35c; blood combing, 30 and 31c.

Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 45 and 47c; fine unwashed, 29 and 30c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 32 and 34c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 29 and 30c.

#### SUGAR

The option deal in sugars has been extremely weak of late and the cash market for both raw and refined sugar is adversely affected by the marked weakness in future deliveries. Refined sugar is selling for 9 cents per pound, wholesale and the raws for 4 to 4 1-2 cents. Detroit is selling eastern granulated at wholesale for \$11, powdered for \$13.10 and beet granulated for \$10.90 per hundredweight.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The cattle trade has shown little change of late, the chief feature of the market being dullness and marked lack of demand, especially for all of the common grades of butchers cattle. On the opening on Monday, Dec. 6, receipts were shown to be smaller all around the market circle and the result was a slight hardening of the steer market in Chicago; it was also noticed that shippers to eastern points were showing more interest in the trade and it was their bidding that gave the market what little activity it had. The run of range cattle was disappointingly light and anything in the way of an active demand would have put prices much higher than they were. The trouble with the whole situation seems to center around the question of employment or lack of it. Men who are out of work are hard to interest, especially when prices are still hovering around the late war average. Reports from the eastern dressed beef trade showed very little change from the values that prevailed during the last week in November. Chicago quotations for dressed beef showed very little change but Detroit quoted beef lower.

In the range cattle department of the Chicago stock yards, receipts for the first two days of last week were 5,700 less than for the same days of the week before, 10,000 smaller than the week before that and 12,000 smaller than the corresponding period last year. The marked increase, recently, in arrivals of range cattle has caused a hardening in the stocker and feeder trade and Chicago quotations, in this department, show a gain, over week before last, of 50 to 75 cents per cwt. Veal calves have been very dull in all markets, of late, and prices are quoted sharply lower for all grades; coarse heavy calves are almost unsalable.

#### Sheep and Lambs

The sheep departments of all of the leading live stock markets are featured another bad break in prices last week, the main cause being the size of the run which was 25 to 40 per cent larger than for the same days the week before. Aged ewes have been in liberal supply and are off 50 to 60 cents per cwt from the closing trade of the week before last. Aged wethers sold with a \$5.75 top and were called 50 cents lower. Yearling wethers suffered a loss of 75 cents to \$1 per cwt.

For the first two market days of last week, lambs in the Chicago stock yards lost \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. in price and the market was decidedly dull and weak at the decline. In Chicago, packers only stayed in the market a part of each day and the latter half of each day's trade was well nigh demoralized. Feeding lambs were in light supply in all markets; in Chicago the range of 62 to 65-pound lambs was \$10 to \$11 per cwt.

#### Live Hogs and Provisions

The early estimate for Chicago's hog receipts on Monday of last week were 49,000 but arrivals fell about 3,000 short. The market opened lower and continued dull and heavy all

the week. Including holdovers from Monday, Tuesday's hog offerings amounted to 60,000, a much larger number than was needed and prices dropped to the extreme low point of the season. The decline was the most noticeable in the department devoted to the sale of heavy Yorkers and light mediums. Pigs have been demoralized all the week, the best selling for \$9.50 per cwt. in Chicago.

While last week in the Detroit cattle market showed very little activity in demand, the average of prices for everything except canners and feeding cattle, was called from 50 to 75 cents higher than the close of the week before. On Monday of this week prices were generally lower in spite of the fact that the run was moderate. The soft weather, which has prevailed of late is against the trade in dressed beef and veal and partially accounts for the marked absence of demand. Sheep and lambs have been dull and slow many fairly good lambs selling for \$11 per cwt. The Detroit hog trade has been fairly active, of late and prices paid here have compared more favorably with those in other markets than they did earlier in the season.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated receipts of hogs in Chicago this week, 220,000; last year, for same week, 238,000.

Aggregate receipts of live stock at Chicago, last week, were 385,000; for the corresponding period, last year, 451,000.

Live stock receipts at leading west-

ern markets, last week, 695,000, for week before last, 605,000. For the corresponding period in 1919, 716,000. Since Nov. 1920, live stock receipts at western markets have equaled 3,097,000; for the same period, last year, 3,753,000.

Average price of hogs at Chicago last week, \$9.80; for the week before, \$10.20; for the same week, one year ago, \$12.80; for the same week two years ago, \$17.56; for the same week three years ago, \$17.05.

Hogs packed between Nov. 1 and Dec. 10 this year and for five preceding years are shown by the following figures: In 1920, 876,000; in 1919, 1,212,000; in 1918, 1,534,000; in 1917, 1,012,000; in 1916, 1,519,000; in 1915, \$1,412,000.

Last week's shipments of cured and fresh meats from Chicago were 48,350,000 pounds against 54,492,000 the previous week and 89,741,000 a year ago. Lard shipments were 8,375,000 against 8,370,000 the previous week and 15,473,000 a year ago. Canned meat shipments were 26,726 cases against 33,122 the previous week and 24,989 a year ago.

Armour and Co. report last week's fresh and cured meat prices the lowest of the year. Beef trade continues depressed but demand for fresh pork cuts is unusually strong. Collections hold fairly well under existing conditions but noticeably tighter in the South. Foreign inquiries are larger.

#### DETROIT LIVE STOCK PRICES

The following are the receipts and selling prices of live stock for Monday, Dec. 13.

RECEIPTS.	
Cattle .....	998
Calves .....	497
Sheep and lambs .....	2,260
Hogs .....	3,425

CATTLE.	
Best heavy steers .....	9.50-11.50
Best handy wt. butcher steers .....	8.25-9.25
Mixed steers and heifers .....	7.00-8.50
Handy light butchers .....	6.00-6.75
Light butchers .....	5.00-5.75
Best cows .....	6.50-7.75
Butcher cows .....	4.50-5.75
Cutters .....	3.75-4.00
Canners .....	3.00-3.50
Best heavy bulls .....	6.00-7.00
Bologna bulls .....	5.50-6.00
Stock bulls .....	4.50-5.00
Feeders .....	7.00-7.75
Stockers .....	5.00-6.75
Milkers and springers .....	65.00-100.00
CALVES.	
Best grades .....	13.00-14.00
Culls .....	8.00-11.00
Heavy .....	4.50-7.00

#### WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

U. S. Bureau of Markets

Washington, D. C., week ended Dec. 13, 1920.

FEED: Feedstuffs movement remains below normal because of continued favorable weather conditions. Bran and middlings prices steady in majority of markets but declined sharply in Cincinnati. Bran sold in Cincinnati as low as \$30 to \$31 per ton compared to \$35 last week. Red dog lost \$9 per ton past two weeks. Linseed meal demand slightly improved, cottonseed meal remains weak; sales 43 per cent meal \$37 Chicago. Hominy lost \$1 per ton; gluten is steady and unchanged. Demand for all feeds is of hand to mouth character. Beet pulp broke \$4 per ton. Chicago quoted: Bran, \$25.50, middlings, \$23.50. Minneapolis, linseed (Continued on page 23)



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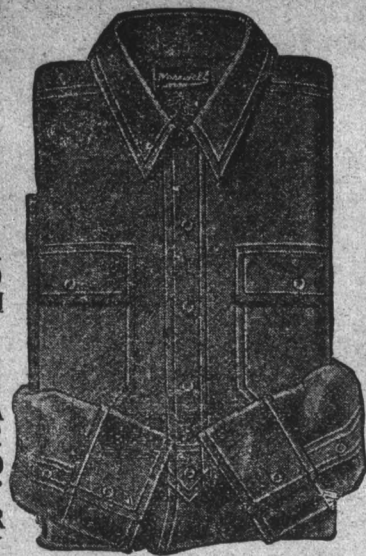
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As I am interested in the Michigan Finance Corporation I would be glad if you could give me some information regarding the company's standing, whether it is a good one to invest money in. Is it going to be a paying concern and is the company reliable?—A. S. F., Rockford, Mich.

The Michigan Finance Corporation is capitalized at \$5,100,000, \$600,000 common and 4,500,000 preferred. Par value of preferred, \$10, common, \$1. The company was approved by the Securities Commission February 28th, 1920, and permission given for the sale of \$4,500,000 worth of preferred stock and 525,000 shares of common stock, upon condition that 75,000 shares of common stock, issued to A. E. Manning, et. al., for promotion be escrowed with the State Treasurer until the company is earning 6 per cent net on all outstanding stock. Manning was formerly assistant state banking commissioner under Mr. F. L. Merrick. He resigned, we understand, to take charge of this company. As a general proposition, the issuing of a large block of stock for "promotion" purposes does not look good to us. The \$75,000 that has been given outright to Mr. Manning must come out of the rest of the stockholders at some time and in some form. This fact should be taken into consideration. However, most of the men who are identified with this company are well known business men and so far as we know thoroughly reliable. Whether their proposition will pay out is another thing. No man can determine that.—Editor.

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN CATHOLIC TERRITORY

Is it possible that there is no law in this state which compels a school district to provide educational facilities for its children? I have in mind a case here in Kent county, where there is a school district composed largely of Catholics and German Lutherans who send their children to the parochial schools. The Protestant people of the district are not of sufficient number to control the school affairs of the district, and at a recent meeting of the school electors the proposition to rebuild a public school which had burned down was rejected because the parochial school vote was in preponderance, and the electors were not interested in building a public school to teach the thirty or forty children of the Protestants of the district. What would be your suggestion in such a situation as this?—Reader, Kent County, Mich.

The legislature in making the school law evidently did not contemplate such an emergency. Section 5675 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 provides that the board shall have power to lease or buy sites out of money provided for that purpose. If they have no fund for that purpose the district board could not act; but if they had a fund for that purpose I think they could be compelled by mandamus to perform a plain duty. I also think that the State Supt. of Public Instruction could remove the whole board and have others appointed in their place if they refused or neglected to act. It never dawned upon me that a district would not act when to fail to do so would cause them to lose the primary school money. This would be a case where complaint with all the facts should be made to the Supt. of Public Instruction.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### FLAW IN DEED

If A buys a farm from B and B agrees in the contract to furnish a good deed but in one transfer one man's wife did not sign the deed, can B's administrator force A to pay the last payment until this missing link is adjusted? Does the law compel B to furnish an abstract though not mentioned in the contract?—A Subscriber, Levering, Mich.

It would be difficult to pass on the question you ask with out the contract, or at least the wording of the part concerning the kind of a deed he is to give. There is a difference between furnishing a good deed and furnishing a good title. In a proper kind of a contract there is an agreement to furnish a "merchantable title" and if the chain of title shows a deed of a man without the wife's signature it would be such a defect as to result in damage to him. He could compel the vendor to make it

a good title. The vendor does not have to furnish an abstract unless he agrees to do so but the absence of an agreement to furnish an abstract would not relieve the vendor from furnishing a good title if he agrees to do so in the contract.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### CROP FOR MUCK LAND

I have three acres of muck broken and in fine shape. What can I raise on it? Would frost catch crop? Land around muck quite level. Would pop corn do well? Is there a market for it? Land is fairly well drained. I own a truck and will truck what I raise to Detroit.—F. M. D., Lapeer, Mich.

Most muck is frosty so you should keep this in mind. Take no chances with frost resistant crops. It should be noted, however, that although there have been years in which frost did not do much harm, for example in 1919 and 1920 frost was not serious in the southern part of the state where there was sufficient rainfall. Experimental evidence and practical observations lead us to believe that the first factor in growing muck crops is maintaining the mineral content of the soil. Most muck is deficient in potash and phosphorus even if it is virgin and has had no crop on it. Muck should have a dressing of manure or a commercial fertilizer which contains considerable potash and phosphorus. A very important factor in putting a muck field in shape, especially new muck, is to roll it thoroughly; three times is not too much. I will not go into the details of the rolling beyond saying that if the muck is well packed lodging of grain will not be so excessive. Crops that are hardy to frost and grow well on muck are alsike, timothy, red top, field peas, sugar beets short season varieties of corn and sunflowers. The question as to what crops to raise depends entirely upon the type of farming. If you wish to get into intensive farming, cabbage, onions, celery and lettuce are successful muck crops.

I am not acquainted with pop corn on muck. So far as I know pop corn is not any more hardy than ordinary field corn, so there is no special adaptability of pop corn to muck.

I would be pleased to have you advise me as to the details of your situation and I would be very pleased to answer you in detail. It is very difficult to generalize about muck when we consider that there are many different kinds of muck.—Ezra Levin, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

### LAW AGAINST FARMERS SELLING MEAT

I would like to know something about the law which prohibits farmers from selling dressed meat by the halves, quarters or otherwise. Butchers here threaten anyone who sells dressed meat by halves or quarters.—F. A., Hillsdale County, Mich.

I presume that the authorities are acting under the provisions of Act 120 of the Public Acts of 1903, C. L. 1915, Sec. 6498 and following. There may be city ordinances governing such sales; as cities and villages are given authority to pass ordinances upon the subject. The regulations are so long that you will get a better idea of the law by reading the whole statute then I could give you a brief digest of it. There are some other regulations but the above citation is the most important regulation.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### DISCHARGED WITHOUT LAWFUL EXCUSE

Can a man collect for the balance of a year if the man he was working for fired him without a lawful excuse? Could he hold the garden or sell it to some one else?—C. A. S., Allegan, Mich.

If you hired for a definite time and were discharged without a lawful excuse you would be entitled to recover the difference between what you would have received if you had continued under the contract and what you did receive working the best you could at other jobs. The holding of the garden as you put it would depend upon the lawfulness of your discharge.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### IMPOUNDING CATTLE

Would you please publish in your paper the law regarding the impounding of cattle that run at large? Also what is legal charge and would the man that holds the cattle have the right to collect the damage from the owner? If the man locks them up in the barn can you do anything with him?—C. S. C., Rhodes, Mich.

The statute for impounding cattle that are at large in the highway will be found in the Compiled Laws of 1915, Sec. 14779, and following. The charges for taking up horses and cattle are 50c per head, 10c per head for sheep and swine. These charges belong to the one who took them if put in a public pound, and the pound keeper is entitled to 4c per head. They must be impounded in a public pound if there is one; but if there is no public pound they may be impounded in some suitable place under the immediate charge of the one who impounds them. If no public pound a barn is a proper place to impound them. He must care for them and see that they have proper feed and the owner must pay that in addition to the fees. There are no damages to assess for cattle taken up for running at large in the highway. If they are taken while doing damage the one impounding them is not entitled to the fees but to the damage the animals do and the cost of feed. Methods for giving notice and for fixing the damage is provided for in the statutes.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### FEEDING PEAS TO HORSES

Are peas hard on a horse's kidneys and how do they compare with oats as a grain ration?—K. C., Lupton, Mich.

Peas are a very satisfactory feed for horses, being more efficient as a grain than oats. They should, never, however, constitute the sole grain ration as they contain too large a proportion of protein, which is hard on the horse's kidneys. Fed to the extent of half the grain ration in connection with corn, barley or oats, and timothy hay, they have given excellent results. I would not advise their use with clover or alfalfa hay.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

### INFANTS ARE LIABLE FOR NECESSARIES

My son, who is under age, while working in Jackson, Mich., last winter was induced by an agent to sign up for a course of lessons with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. He soon grew sick of the deal because he was not advanced in his grades enough to handle their work. So after trying one or two lessons, which he paid for, he quit. But the school can't see it that way and they are trying to collect \$113 for the full term. The account is now with American Adjusting Association of Providence, R. I.—E. D. F., Prattville, Mich.

Infants are liable for necessities and if this course of instruction was a necessary he would be liable; but if it was not and was not adapted to him he would not be liable.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### CANNOT CROSS NEIGHBOR'S PROPERTY TO PUBLIC DRAIN

I have a piece of land close to a county drain and it is a natural water course. I pay on the drain and my neighbor will not let me go to the ditch. Have I any right to tile to that drain across their land which is about 14 rods? It is a pasture lot. Also there are trees close to the fence so we cannot run machinery along on account of the limbs hanging over so and every year we have to pick brush and clean up trees that fall over on ours. What way can we compel him to take care of them?—N. M. L., Webberville, Mich.

You have no right to ditch across your neighbor's land unless a public drain has been established. The mere fact that it is a natural water course does not give you any right to change it nor could you gather the water from your premises in ditches or furrows and cast it upon your neighbor in any other manner than it would go in a state of nature. If you want to drain across him you must have a public drain established or buy your way from your neighbor. I believe from what your letter states that you would have a right to cut what limbs hang over your place.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.





# What the Neighbors Say



## SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL

IN YOUR issue of Nov. 27 on the editorial page you make reference to the soldier's Bonus Bill. Congressman Fordney is a man that was chairman of the committee and was a man well chosen for the position and I hope he has sand enough to push it through.

You state of the taxes imposed upon the American people to pay this bonus. You do not even consider the poor ex-service man who only got \$30 bonus a month of which \$6.60 and more was taken out for War Risk Insurance, his laundry and his allotment to his folks at home and which in most cases left him only from at the most \$15 to as low as 75 cents per month to live on during the time he served, which was in many cases and most, over six months which as you state that the munition workers, coal barons, steel magnates, etc., piled up huge profits and also how about those from received from \$10 to \$30 per day working in those places? They earned in one day as much as the service man received in a month and had at least 25 more days to make more in.

You do not hear an ex-service man crying about that extra tax in which comes his share to pay his own bonus. He will pay his share with the thousands who made these extra millions and 25 extra days pay for the service man's month pay. Who can best stand the extra tax? The ex-service man or the sugar manufacturers, coal barons, steel magnates etc., and the other taxpayers? Who does the most grumbling and why?

Just let any one of those above referred to get \$15 and less a month, tramp through France and Flanders mud and endure the same weather, carry up to 70 pound packs in the same mud for 20 miles a hike and live on iron rations day after day just a short time and we will see who and why they will appreciate a bonus.

As I figure it out this tax on luxuries for one year and just as the other extra taxes are for a year will make a very large hole in this bonus tax and no one will ever miss it any more than now if as much. As the public is getting used to it by this time as a matter of course as I am and seen service and know a little of what I am talking of.

I see no reason for so much of this grumbling from those outside of the ex-service man when he does not grumble about his paltry share of the taxes with no millions of dollars of bonus in sight either. Mr. Fordney is to be helped in his effort to put the bill through and he shows his sound statesmanship in his efforts to put it through at this time and not when a lot of us are dead and gone or on the way. NOW is the time and not 10 or 20 years from now for the bonus to ex-service men.—A. A. P., Oxford, Mich.

I have been a reader of your publication for some time and until recently have been well pleased with your editorial policy. However, I cannot let your editorial entitled "The Bonus Bill Bobs Up Again" pass without a word of criticism. Your stand on this matter is entirely different from what would be expected of one in your position, and entirely foreign to the principles of Americanism.

Just why so many farm organizations and publications are exerting so much more effort to block the cause of justice for fighting men of the world war, and using so little effort to curb government waste and extravagance is not at all clear to the ex-service man. If, as your editorial suggests, you think the civilian population is financially embarrassed to such an extent that the taxes needed to supply this bonus will be disastrous to the welfare of the country, to what extent do you suppose this embarrassment reaches among the service men who gave

from one to three years service with almost no pay.

Personally I am a farmer, and expect to continue as one and I am just as much interested in securing just legislation for farmers as anyone else, but I feel that the soldiers of the late war are entitled to first consideration and that their claims for justice should be considered before the claims of agriculture. It seems to me that farmers as well as all others should bear in mind that these men looked very good to them two years ago when they stood between them and the Kaiser's guns, and it is small stuff on the part of anyone to oppose them in their efforts to secure justice.

If I understand this matter correctly this bill was drafted and approved by the American Legion and Mr. Fordney has merely been selected to introduce it into congress, and is not the author of it, as your editorial would have us believe. As the American Legion is composed entirely of men whose Americanism is above question or criticism it seems to me very likely that organized agriculture will be placing themselves in a very unpatriotic light if they attempt to obstruct the passage of this measure and I believe any real

American will agree with me fully in all I have said.—D. P., R. 6, Continental, Ohio.

You misunderstand our position. It has always been a hobby of mine that men who fight a nation's wars should have the major share of the "spoils" of war. In the case of the world war, the "spoils" were the enormous profits that came to certain classes of people. In the Oct. 11th (1919) issue of the Business Farmer, I said: "We have had a feeling that the nation has not fully paid its debt to the young men who gave up active careers to fight for their country. Congress and the nation at large have had every opportunity to liquidate this debt upon a just, safe and practical basis. It has not done so." At that time I was strongly in favor of legislation that would recompense the soldier boys in part for the sacrifices they had made. War profits were everywhere in evidence, easily taxable. But Congress and Mr. Fordney had not then learned the political value of a "soldier's bonus bill" so they let the golden opportunity pass by. Today, the situation is radically different. The war profits have become scattered and invisible; state and national taxes are burdensome; and financial depression stalks the land, hitting producer and consumer alike. We need five billion dollars to carry our government through the coming year. How to raise this amount without unduly burdening the consumer is a perplexing question. I am wondering what would happen if we added another five billion on top of that to pay the soldiers a bonus. Many times five billion dollars could be raised by a graduated income and inheritance tax which would confiscate large incomes. But I know the calibre of Mr. Fordney too

well to think for a moment that he will suggest such a thing as that. Nor will Mr. Fordney disturb the profits of the sugar manufacturers, and the coal and steel profiteers. He has already publicly declared himself against a further tax on automobiles. So whence is to come the soldiers' bonus? I concede the justice of the soldiers' bonus. I am willing to pay my share if I can. But I am thinking of the millions who are already suffering from oppressive taxation. You cannot squeeze blood out of a turnip no matter how much you need it. If you boys and Mr. Fordney will get your heads together and devise a plan of taxation which will force those who secured the profits of war to pay the major part of the bonus, then the rest of us folks will dig down a little deeper and find enough to pay the balance.—Editor.

## RUNNING CATTLE AT LARGE

I NOTICED in a recent issue that C. D. S., of Cheboygan county thinks it is not right to graze cattle at large on the cut-over lands of northern Michigan. He is one out of fifty. In our county we have a thousand acres of idle wild land that could be used for this purpose. We have some people who have lived here for thirty-five and forty years and have never put up more than two wires around their clearings. It is all right if their stock got out onto some one else's land but if any stock gets on their land, they set up an awful

(Continued on page 17)

## One Way to Save Feed

Your own grain ration may be getting every pound of milk out of your cows that they can give.

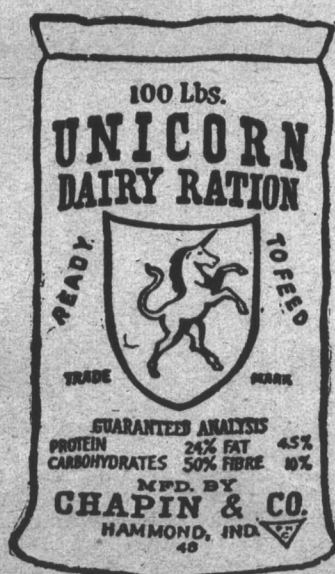
But have you figured feed against milk?

You may be astonished to find that for each dollar you spend for feed you are getting a return of only \$2 or \$3 in milk.

Where Unicorn is fed, \$1 paid for feed brings you a return of \$4 or \$5 in milk.

Your own ration may be getting the milk, but it is not getting the profit.

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## CHAPIN & COMPANY

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Edited in Michigan



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## Is Black White?

THE CONTROVERSY surrounding the continuance of the state constabulary seems to have resolved itself into a debate on whether black is white. The constabulary press agents are trying to prove to the public that black is white, but a considerable portion of the state of Michigan still cling to the well-established theory that white is white and cannot possibly be made to appear black. Over at the Farmers' Clubs meeting at Lansing the other day Sen. Chas. B. Scully and a representative of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League succeeded in convincing a majority of that well-balanced body that under certain conditions black may be white, although Mr. A. B. Cook, chairman of the Farmers' Federated Committee, who is a man of unusually clear vision, did his level best to prevent the organization going color-blind.

A circumstance that is quite likely to paint this entire situation in false colors to the eye of the farmer in his well-known respect for the law and his passion for rigid law enforcement. Make it appear that Michigan would revert to the lawlessness of savage days except for the presence of a mighty army of 150 troopers and you've got the farmer and all other law-respecting people gaffed through the gills. That's precisely the picture that the constabulary artists are painting for the people of Michigan. If you surrender to the direful prophecies thus presented you are a good and obedient citizen. If you protest that the picture does not represent a true condition you are no better than the thugs.

But even at the risk of being classed with low company by the several score of gentlemen who are making an easy living out of the State Constabulary and the scores of others who would like to make the Constabulary a personal bodyguard for themselves and property,—all at the expense of the taxpayers,—The Business Farmer refuses to be frightened into submission by the horrible picture that is presented of a Michigan minus a state police. We endured several generations of saloon lawlessness when booze flowed from every cross-roads village; we passed safely through local option and state wide prohibition when many dry counties were surrounded on all sides by wet bailiwicks and when the avenues of illegal liquor trafficking extended in every direction from the borders of Michigan,—and no one ever thought of creating a state police to usurp the duties of the civil police in enforcing the law. Having passed through these experiences what reasons have we for believing that the civil police will not acquit themselves equally as well during the early labors of national prohibition, if given half a chance?

Below are reasons why The Business Farmer cannot give its support to the State Constabulary:

1st. We already have adequate civil facilities for enforcing the law. The presence of state troopers in any county or the knowledge that

state troopers are within call encourages indifference and incompetency on the part of the civil officers.

2nd. Prohibition is now the law of the land. It is a federal measure and should be enforced by the federal authorities. Instead of our legislature giving a longer lease of life to the State Constabulary for the purpose of enforcing the liquor laws, it should at its next session call upon the national government to provide adequate patrol of the international boundary to prevent the importation of liquor from Canada.

3rd. The State Police do not render a service commensurate with their cost. In spite of the fanciful testimony to the contrary, the rural districts receive very little benefit from the State Constabulary. The readers of The Business Farmer can probably bear out this statement from their own experiences or observations.

4th The necessary expenditures of the state have now become so great as to be burdensome to the average taxpayer. Every piece of useless luggage should be dropped. The State Constabulary will cost the taxpayers better than \$1,500 a day for the next two years. This is an amount worth saving or diverted to more urgent needs.

The civil police of Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, all border states have not had a chance to enforce the prohibition law. The State Constabularies of those states have been trying to do it for them. It is a fact that has somehow or other escaped observation that violations of the prohibition law seem to be most plentiful in those states which have a constabulary. Given a decent chance to enforce these laws, co-operation of law-abiding citizens, added facilities in the way of motor cycles, and occasional encouragement or prodding when necessary by the chief executive of the state, and the civil police will enforce the liquor laws far more satisfactorily and at one tenth the present expense. In cases where the civil police refuse to do their duty inspectors of the Food and Drug Department could be empowered to investigate and prefer charges of malfeasance against such officers, upon complaint from any citizen.

If one-half the pressure that is being brought to bear upon farm organizations and the legislature to extend the tenure of life of the state constabulary were applied to the Governor, the sheriffs and other police authorities, there would be an altogether higher respect for the law and a more rigid enforcement.

"We ring the bells and we raise the strain,  
We hang up garlands everywhere,  
And bid the tapers twinkle fair,  
And feast and frolic—and then we go  
Back to the same old lives again."

—Susan Coolidge.

## Peasants or Plutocrats.

"ILL FARES the land, to hastening ill a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;  
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;  
A breath can make them, as a breath hath made;  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

GOLDSMITH'S lament over the fate of Sweet Auburn, "loveliest village of the plain," where "rural mirth and manners are no more," comes down through the ages to warn us against the evils of expanding commercialism. "Trade's unfeeling train," "usurps the land and dispossesses the swain," more ruthlessly today than when the poet wrote. We are becoming accustomed to it. To Goldsmith it was a new experience. The poet felt keenly the decline of the rural community or its expansion into a big, busy industrial city. In his eyes a tree, a flower, a brook were more beautiful and worth while than the gigantic industries which despoiled the landscape and harnessed the waters of the brook for power.

"A time there was, e'er England's griefs began,  
When every rood of ground maintained its man:  
For him light Labor spread her wholesome store—  
Just gave what life required, but gave no more;  
His best companions, innocence and health;  
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth."

A strange philosophy for this day and age when the world is running a Marathon after the almighty dollar. Indeed, times have altered. The little hamlets have expanded into villages, the villages have become large towns and in instances great cities. "Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorne grew," where the sober herd low'd to meet their young and the noisy geese gabbled o'er the pool, "unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose." No longer does the rural swain meet his sweet-

heart at eventide beneath the great old maple near the church for the maple has long since gone the way of useless things and the little wooden church is no more. As wealth and power have usurped the beautiful things of life to their selfish ends so have they unconsciously conspired to make rural occupations less attractive and less remunerative. Very gradually but none the less surely, agricultural pursuits have lost their pristine charms. Commercialism's corroding influences have reached into the heart of the rural community and blasted the peace and contentment within. Let us pause in the mad race for gain and take note whither we are going.

## Internationalism.

"WE MUST think internationally," says Chas. M. Schwab, the steel magnate, discussing the prevailing business stagnation and the future of American trade. So we should. Whether or not we join the League of Nations or any other association of nations we cannot escape the responsibilities that will devolve upon us, nor the opportunities that will come our way, as a member of the great group of nations making up the earth. Possibly we do not like to look at it this way. Perhaps we would much prefer to associate with the nations on the planet Mars instead of on the planet earth, but it seems that we are to have no choice about this. Our planetary location has been fixed. We cannot change it. Hence, we must make the best of it. And making the best of it consists in being friendly with the other nations of the earth, in trading with them and encouraging them to trade with us, in seeking their counsel and offering them ours for the advancement of peace and prosperity all around the circle. Even those who talk so meaningless of Americanism, America for America, and holding aloof from European affairs, must know that by the very nature of things this "splendid isolation" policy, while it makes good powder for political propagandists, cannot long endure. Indeed, the falling off of exports and the growing disinclination of foreign countries to trade with us, should already have revealed to us the folly of such a policy. At first blush it may seem a far cry from the League of Nations to the demand for and the price of the farmer's products, but a little open-minded investigation will disclose a rather intimate relationship.

## Party or Country?

"NO MAN loves his party better than I do, but I love my country, my home and my friends better than I do the shibboleth of any political party." So spoke Milo D. Campbell before the American Farm Bureau convention at Indianapolis last week. They are patriotic words, spoken by a patriot. Many men prate of their patriotism and their love for country when down in their hearts they know they would betray their country into the hands of partisans if it seemed to their advantage to do so. Mr. Campbell minced no words in his address to the Farm Bureau gathering. He made it plain that while he expected the Republican party would fulfill in every particular its pre-election pledges to the farmers, and the country he would not countenance its failure to do so, even to the extent of embracing some other political party in the event of such failure. Country must come before party if our democracy is to live.

## Financing Export Trade.

RELIEF for suffering industry is in sight as a result of a formation of a huge export banking corporation, with a hundred million dollars capital. For the first time in history the financial interests have turned considerate eyes to agricultural needs, and have made it clear that a goodly share of the corporation's funds will be available for underwriting purchases of food in this country by the foreigners. For this new and withal favorable attitude toward agriculture the farmers have the American Farm Bureau Federation to thank. This organization has by its very size alone commanded the respect of the



great financial interests, and its insistence that the farming business be given greater consideration has apparently borne fruit. As a result of such financing European purchases of American commodities should pick up, which in turn should have a stimulating effect upon domestic industrial and financial conditions. All of which will bear a close relation to the future of farm commodity prices.

#### Relief for the Farmer.

TWO SEPARATE pieces of legislation have been introduced in Congress to afford relief to the farmer. Sen. Capper is the father of a bill that would virtually wipe out future trading on the Boards of Trade except by bona fide farmers who expect to deliver the actual grain under future contract to bona fide dealers. The objects of the bill would be accomplished by putting a prohibitive tax upon the gross amounts involved in future trading. The measure is getting some opposition as is to be expected from the Board of Trade and thousands of substantial citizens who profit from their speculations on the Board of Trade. It remains to be seen, however, whether the gambling facilities of the

Board of Trade are to get more consideration than the legitimate interests of the farmers of the country.

Another bill under discussion would revive the war finance corporation and enable the U. S. Government to employ alien property now in its custody as collateral for underwriting loans to Germany and Austria for the purchase of food products. This bill has the backing of all the leading farm organizations. Financial interests are opposed to the bill. Again it remains to be seen whether the special interests are to have their way as they always have had or whether the interests of the great producing class are to have first consideration.

Sentiment is strong among the farmers, their leaders and their representatives for remedial legislation. It is practically certain that some kind of legislation will be adopted in the very near future which will either reform or abolish the Board of Trade, extend financial relief to farmers who are holding their crops, and stimulate the export demand for American food products.

Advices from Washington say that Mr. Fordney will oppose an embargo against the importation of foreign wools, beans, etc., which are raising havoc with the American farmer's markets. Election's

over. Mr. Fordney's job is safe for the next two years. Events of today may be forgotten or else obliterated by the smoke screen with which Mr. Fordney knows so well how to blind his farmer constituents. So why should he worry over the demoralization of the farmer's markets?

It is reported that the "Steering Committee" of the New York Stock Exchange is threatening to investigate the methods adopted by certain influential brokers, who have been active on the Exchange in creating the proper "atmosphere" for the recent short-selling raids to thrive in. The campaign of lies, insinuations, misrepresentations and innuendo, directed against some of the solidest and best-managed industrial enterprises in the country, for sheer venom and underhanded mendacity has never been equaled, except in the world's vilest gambling dens. It is more than likely that the Business Conduct Committee of the New York Stock Exchange may slap some of these unruly gentlemen, lightly, on the wrist.

"As many mince pies as you taste at Christmas, so many happy months will you have," runs the old English saying. So, mother, bake up the pies; what care we if we do have the old fashioned stomach-ache the morning after?

Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard  
To get her ex-soldiers a pension,  
But every last sou had gone up the flue  
To pay for state troopers' retention.

## The True Spirit of Christmas is the Spirit of Sacrifice

By DR. W. W. DIEHL

"FOR UNTO us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulders. His name shall be called wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace."—Isaiah 9:6.

As we approach Christmas time two questions arise in every thoughtful mind. First, why do we observe Christmas? Second, how can I best celebrate Christmas? We observe Christmas because the prophecy made by Isaiah several centuries before Christ has been fulfilled.

In sublime language the prophet foretold the event that brought light and gladness to all the nations. When the night of gloom was dark and Israel sat weeping the man of God sang a new song of hope, for he foresaw the dawn of a glorious day. The day of Christ's coming.

After the lapse of twenty-five centuries it is perfectly fair and very helpful to construe Isaiah's words in the light of their fulfillment.

To do so is to lift Christmas meditation into lofty realms befitting the august revelation made by Him who came and so lived as to make for the progressive nations of earth one common holy day.

#### The Prophecy Fulfilled

Christ came. He was cradled in a manger. The wise men saw His star in the East. They journeyed to where the Child was and worshiped. The child grew to manhood and lived His more mature earthly life as artisan teacher and martyr. To these facts all modern history bears common attestation.

Not only so, He brought new truth, new life and new power to the world. These new forces have changed the character of all peoples and all nations wherever they have gone. This fact brings wonder and worship into the Christmas spirit.

How speaks the records? Look first at the beginnings. An innocent helpless child, delivered from the murderous hand of Herod; growing to manhood, toiling as carpenter, like common mortals, until thirty years of age, teaching for the brief period of three years, crucified as a young man, leaving behind not one single scrap of literature and only a small group of followers.

These followers were plain men. They had no money, no social or political prestige, no churches, no schools, no governments, no armies. From the very start they were opposed by mighty kings and fierce persecutions. Nevertheless, the influence of the Nazarene went steadily forward. Thru the ages its enemies have stood helpless at the irresistible advance.

DR. DIEHL is pastor of the First Methodist Church of Albion. His experience as a teacher of Christ has been varied, ranging from a twelve years' pastorate in the heart of the city of Chicago to superintendent of the rural churches of the Detroit area Methodist Episcopal church. In this latter capacity he has been in close touch with the farmers and has come to understand their outlook upon life, to sympathize with them in their problems and rejoice with them in their successes. Dr. Diehl is a graduate of the M. A. C. and of the Garret Biblical Institute. At present he is superintendent of rural activities at Albion College. This Christmas message was written by request and especially for the readers of the Michigan Business Farmer. We hope to present other sermons to our readers from the pen of Dr. Diehl, in future issues.—Editor.

The new religion entered the chief cities of the Roman empire, the centers of learning and of commerce. It won adherents from the common people and from Caesar's household, and sat down in the very center of the "Eternal City." It swept across oceans and continents, making bad men good and good men better; it tamed the wild nations that kings and emperors could not conquer. It broke up the foundations of pagan empires and built upon their ruins a new civilization, instinct with the consciousness of God and the brotherhood of man.

After the turmoil, confusion and ruin of the world war it still lives, and with new courage and added power, sets itself to the task of building Christ's Kingdom in the whole earth. Today, where e'er the sun doth his eternal courses run, there the sons of men crown Him "King of Kings and Lord of Lords forever and forever."

Under the fostering care of His spirit and in the best types of civilization stately church structures are erected, charitable and philanthropic institutions flourish, great bodies of students assemble to inquire at His eternal fountain of truth, wise law-makers gather together to perfect the best governments of earth and millions of worshippers from cabin and palace join in loud acclaim, singing:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,  
Let angels prostrate fall,  
Bring forth the royal diadem  
And crown Him Lord of all."

#### His Persecutors' Doom

Where now are His persecutors? What have they accomplished?

Herod and Pilate are dead. Porphyry and Celsus are dead. Hume and Voltaire are dead. Paine and Parker are dead. All these men fought Him, each in his own day.

Not one of them has erected an abiding monument. No great material structure, no commanding philosophy, no lofty literature, no triumphant song, no new civilization, no new government and no militant host.

While no one now is so poor as to do these men honor, the reverse is true of Christ. The best men of the Christian era, and from all lands and from all races, own Him master and crown Him Lord.

How shall we observe Christmas? In feasting and in selfish indulgence? In the execution of greedy, gainful commercial enterprises? No—never!

Three great basic considerations enter into the fact of the incarnation.

To observe Christmas intelligently, and with constructive purpose we must understand these factors, appraise their value and comply with their spirit.

First, Christ came to meet a real human need. Even the possessed of the law and the prophets man stood in need of added revelation. Christ came not to destroy but to fulfill. To fill full. The divine nature and purpose must be made intelligible to human understanding. This universal need was fully met in the revelation of God through Christ. He revealed the Father once and for all time. Human need lies at the very center of the incarnation.

Secondly, sacrifice. Christ humbled himself, took upon Himself the form of a servant, made Himself of no reputation, was tempted in all points like as we, yet without sin and died upon the cross that we might live. The fact of real sacrifice must enter into every worthy Christmas activity. Thirdly, giving. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

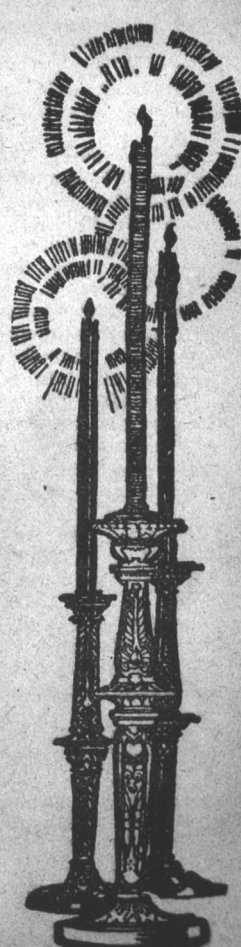
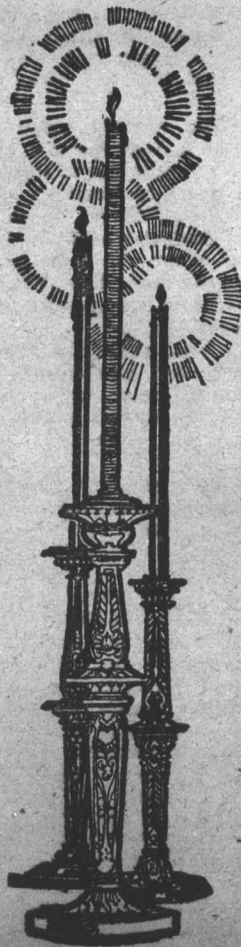
We cannot here enter into a discussion involving the complex mysteries involved in the divine personality. We only affirm, that Christ came as the free sacrificial gift of the Father. God gave Him and He came.

To really enter into the Christmas spirit we must make some worthy gift, that involves sacrifice.

Every added advance in civilization multiplies human need. War has proven a colossal failure. The world's crying need is not armies and armaments but Christ. This Christmas should witness some worthy act performed by every Christian to meet this new need.

In material things America has become immensely wealthy. The call for vast sums of money to rebuild a world civilization dangerously near the verge of collapse is upon us. To use our resources in sacrificial service as did Christ will surely win the day. This is now our high duty and holy privilege.

As the Father gave His Son, so must we now give our sons and daughters in holy consecration to the task of carrying the truth, the life, and the power of Christ to all the ends of the world. So shall His kingdom come and His will be done in the earth.







# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



T WAS in the year 1635. On a November afternoon. Mrs.

Rachel Olcott was spinning flax in the cheerful kitchen of a small house not far from Plymouth Rock, in Massachusetts. Eastward from the house, the ocean broke with a sullen roar on the rocks of the coast below; northward lay the few homes of the few Pilgrims who were Mrs. Olcott's neighbors.

Captain Olcott's ship has sailed from Boston for England, in the year 1632, and had not been heard from. The little band of Pilgrims had ceased to look for news from the Captain or his ship.

Mrs. Olcott kept up a brave heart and a cheerful face for the sake of her four children, Robert, Rupert, Lucy, and poor crippled little Roger; but this November afternoon anxiety filled her heart. Day by day her little store of provisions had lessened under the stress of hunger until even the corn meal had vanished, and it became necessary to send corn to be ground at the only mill in all that region. Early in the day Rupert and Robert with their sister Lucy had been sent to the millers, for it was well understood that each comer must await his turn at the mill. This grinding in those early days was slow work, and much of the day had passed before Mrs. Olcott expected them to return.

But when the sky grew dark and the snow began to fall, the loving mother grew anxious. She drew the great armchair, in the cushioned depth of which poor, pale faced little Roger lay curled, far into the fireplace; and then, when anxiety grew to fear, she threw over her head the hooded red cloak that all the Puritan matrons wore, and hurried over the hills, as fast as the drifting snow would permit, to the house of her nearest neighbor, Master John Hawley.

As she drew the latch and walked in with impetuous haste, up sprang John Hawley and stalked to the corner, where, ever ready, stood his trusty musket.

"Indians, Rachel?" shrieked Mrs. Hawley, springing to drop the curtain that hung above the one window of the room.

"Put up your musket, friend," gasped Mrs. Olcott. "It is my boys who are in danger. They went to the mill with grist. Lucy is with them. Oh, save them!" she pleaded.

"They're young and tough; they will weather it through, and be home by supper time," said John Hawley, the staunch Puritan, dropping his musket to its corner. "I'll step over after supper and see. Go home, and don't worry."

To him, nothing less than Indians seemed worth a moment's uneasiness.

When he turned, Rachel Olcott was gone, and his wife was at the door, watching the red cloak as it's wearer urged it through the snow.

"A woman has no business to look as she does," exclaimed Mrs. Hawley, closing the door.

"She's had trouble enough in Plymouth, goodness knows!—her husband lost, and that crippled child to care for night and day, those boys to bring up, and hardly enough money to keep soul and body together. And there she goes this minute with a face like a sweet brier rose," and John Hawley demanded his supper at once.

He had it, his wife looking as stern as any Puritan of them all, as he put on his waist coat and went out, saying:

"If those youngsters have come home, I'll be right back."

But he was not "right back." Midnight came down on all the Atlantic coast, and he had not returned.

The supper for the young Olcotts was baked at the hearth, and set back

## The First Christmas Tree in New England

By SARAH J. PRITCHARD

to await their coming. The blazing logs filled the long, low kitchen with light. There was no need of a candle, as the mother sat, to sing her poor boy to sleep. But Roger could not sleep.

"Tell me something more about England, mother," he pleaded, again and again. "It keeps me from thinking of Lucy and the boys, when you talk."

The firelight illumined the white face and made the blue eyes of the boy more pitiful than ever in their plaintive asking that night.

The mother's thought and her heart were out in the snowdrifts searching with her neighbors for her bright, rosy darlings, but her words

could see a Christmas-bough just for once before I die."

At that moment the door was thrust in, and the boys, Robert and Rupert, clad in snow, entered the room. The mother, dropping Roger's mite of a hand, sprung to meet them with untold gladness in her eyes, that still looked beyond them in search of something more.

"Lucy is all right, mother!" cried Robert. "If it hadn't been for Mr. Hawley, though, and Richard Cooper, and the rest, we'd have had a night of it in the old cedar tree. We couldn't get a bit farther with the meal and Lucy; so we scooped out the snow in the big hollow, put Lucy in first, when we had made sure there

the Roger drew more and more away from the bleak New Eng-

land life. It was evident to everyone who saw the lad that he was going to the shiny shore,—although the little Puritan boy had never heard much of its being a shining shore,—and I think that was the reason he fell to thinking so much of the beautiful Christmas bough. He talked of it when awake, he dreamed of it when he slept; and he told his dreams and said, with tears on his cheeks, how sorry he was to awake and find that he hadn't seen it after all—and, oh, he wanted to so much!

The time of Christmas in that far, far away year drew near, and in all the land there was not a Christmas bell, a Christmas tree, nor even a Christmas gift.

Beautiful Mrs. Olcott felt that her little Roger was getting very near to the heavenly land. A physician from Boston had come down, and told her that the lad must die. This bright little mother wished, oh, so much! to make her child happy, and his little heart was set on seeing a Christmas-bough before he died. She could not withstand his wishes, and she said to herself, "If I am punished for it as long as I live, Roger shall see a Christmas-bough." So she took her boys, Robert and Rupert, and little Lucy, outside the house one day, just a week before Christmas, and told them what she was going to do.

"Oh mother!" exclaimed Robert, the eldest son.

"They'll persecute you to death! They'll drive us into the wilderness; We shall lose our home and everything!"

"Remember, boys, your mother has been into the wilderness once, and she isn't afraid of that. We shall have the Christmas bough! I am going up to Boston tomorrow, if the day is fine, and I'll fetch back some nice little trinkets for poor Roger. Maybe a ship has come in lately; one is expected."

On the morrow, clad in the scarlet cloak, Mrs. Olcott set forth for Boston. She had not been there since the day she went up to see the ship sail, with her husband on it—the ship that never had been heard from. But that was more than three years before, and it was in going home from Boston that Roger had been so hurt and maimed that his little life was spoiled.

Great was the astonishment in Plymouth when it was learned that the widow Olcott had gone to Boston. Why had she to go to Boston? She had no folks living there to go to see; and what had she been buying, they wondered, when she came back. Mrs. Hawley went down the hill that same day to make an inquiry and found out very little.

As soon as Mrs. Olcott was well rid of Mrs. Hawley, she called her boys, and bade them go to the pine woods and get the finest, handsomest young hemlock tree that they could find.

"Get one that is straight and tall, with well boughed branches on it, and put it where you can draw it under the wood shed, after dark," she added.

The boys went to Pine Hill and there they picked out the finest young tree on all the hill, and said, "we will take this one." So, with their hatchets they hewed it down and brought it safely home the next night when all was dark. And when Roger was quietly sleeping in the adjoining room, they dragged the tree into the kitchen. It was too tall, so they took it out again and cut off two or three feet at the base. Then they propped it up, and the curtains being down over the windows, and blankets being fastened over the curtains to prevent anyone looking in, and the doors were doubly



and her hand were ministering to this child, bereft of almost everything belonging to the outside world of work and endeavor.

"Well, then, Roger, shut your eyes and try to go to sleep, while I tell you something about Christmas—the way we used to keep it—before mama was a Puritan, you know."

Then she told the boys of old-time customs in her native land; of her father's house, and the great rejoicing that came at Christmas time, and lastly, with a vague feeling of regret in her heart, she came to the story of the great green bough that was lighted with tapers and hung with gifts for the good children.

"What made you be a Puritan, mother? Why didn't you stay at home?" asked Roger.

"Don't ask me, my boy," she said, touching the shining face with a kiss. "Remember that heaven is a much finer place than England."

"Do they have any Christmas boughs there, mother?"

"Something better than boughs, my boy!"

"Mother, I'd like it, if God would let me, to go to heaven around by the way of dear England, so that I

wasn't a fox or anything inside; we crawled in ourselves, with a big stick apiece to keep off enemies, and were getting very hungry and sleepy, when a light flashed in our eyes."

"But where is Lucy?" interrupted Mrs. Olcott.

"Oh, they are bringing her! And mother, Mr. Hawley has been scolding us half the way home for going to mill on such a day. And we never told him that we haven't meal enough in the house to last until tomorrow. We took it brave."

"That's right, my good boy; but how did they find you?" Mrs. Olcott demanded.

"They didn't; we found them," cried Rupert.

"They had a lantern, and we saw it; and then we made a dash after the light, and brought them back to the hollow. When they drew Lucy out, she was fast asleep and as warm as toast, 'cause Robert gave her his jacket, and I tied my muffler on her, too."

"And she's fast asleep this minute, I do believe!" added Robert, as two vigorous young men entered—one drawing the sled load of meal and the other bearing Lucy in his arms.

From that night in November lit-



Neither Pilgrim nor Puritan Frowned at the Gift.



barred to prevent any one coming in, they all went to bed.

Very early the next morning, while the stars shone on the snow covered hills,—the same stars that shone sixteen hundred years before on the hills when Christ was born in Bethlehem—the little Puritan mother in New England arose very softly. She went out and lit the kitchen fire anew from the ash covered embers. She fastened upon the sprigs of the tree the gifts she had bought in Boston for her boys and girl. Then she took as many as twenty pieces of candles and fixed them upon the branches. After that, she softly called Rupert, Robert, and Lucy, and told them to get up and dress and come into the kitchen.

Hurrying back, she began, with a bit of a burning stick, to light the candles. Just as the last one was set aflame, in trooped the three children.

Before they had time to say a word, they were silenced by their mother's warning.

"I wish to fetch Roger in and wake him up before it," he said. "Keep still until I come back!"

The little lad, fast asleep, was lifted in a blanket and gently carried by his mother into the beautiful presence.

"See! Roger, my boy, See!" she said, arousing him. "It is Christmas morning now! In England they only have Christmas boughs, but here in New England we have a whole Christmas tree."

"Oh mother!" he cried. "Oh, Lucy! Is it really, really true, and no dream at all? Yes, I see! I see! Oh mother! It is so beautiful! Were all the trees on all the hills lighted up that way when Christ was born? And, mother," he added, clapping his little hands with joy at the thought, "why yes, the stars did sing when Christ was born! They must be glad, then, and keep Christmas, too, in heaven. I know they must, and there will be good times there."

"Yes," said his mother; "there will be good times there, Roger."

"Then," said the boy, "I shan't mind the going, now that I've seen the Christmas bough. I—what is that, mother?"

What was it that they heard? The little Olcott home had never before seem to tremble so. There were taps at the window, there were knocks at the door—and it was as yet scarcely the break of day; There were voices also, shouting something to somebody.

"Shall I put out the candles, mother?" whispered Robert.

"What will they do to us for having the tree? I wish we hadn't it," regretted Rupert; while Lucy clung to her mother's gown and shrieked with all her strength, "It's Indians!"

Pale and white and still, ready to meet her fate, stood Mrs. Olcott, until, out of the knocking and the tapping at her door, her heart caught a sound. It was a voice calling "Rachel! Rachel! Rachel!"

"Unbar the door!" she cried back to her boys. "It's your father calling!" Down came the blankets; up went the curtains; open flew the door and in walked Captain Olcott, followed by every man and woman in Plymouth who had heard at the break of day the glorious news that the expected ship had arrived at Boston, and with it the long-lost Captain Olcott. For an instant nothing was thought of except the joyous welcoming of the Captain in his own home.

"What's this? What is it? What does this mean?" was asked again and again, when the first excitement was passed, as the tall young pine stood aloof, its candles ablaze, its gifts still hanging.

"It's welcome home to father!" said Lucy, her only thought to screen her mother.

"No, child, no!" sternly spoke Mrs. Olcott.

"Tell the truth!"

"It's—a—Christmas tree!" faltered poor Lucy.

One and another and another, Pilgrims and Puritans all, drew near with faces stern and forbidding, and gazed and gazed, until one and another and yet another softened slowly into a smile as little Roger's piping voice sung out:

"She made it for me, mother did. But you may have it now, and all the

pretty things that are on it, too, because you've brought my father back again; if mother will let you," he added.

Neither Pilgrim or Puritan frowned at the gift. One man, the sternest there, broke off a little twig and said:

"I'll take it for the sake of the good old times at home."

Then every one wanted to take a bit for the same sweet sake, until the young pine was bereft of half its branches. But still it stood, like a hero at his post, candles burning and gifts hanging, until all but the little household had departed; and even then, the last candle was permitted to burn low and flicker out before a gift was distributed, so glad were the Olcott's in the presence of the one great gift of that Christmas morn; so eager were they to be told every bit of the story, the wonderful story, of their father's long, long voyage in a poor, little, storm beaten and disabled ship which at last, he had been able to guide safely into port. His return voyage had been made in the very ship that Mrs. Olcott had hoped would arrive in time for her Christmas tree.

That morning brought to Roger something better than Christmas trees—better, if such a thing were possible, than the home coming of the hero-Captain—renewed life. It may have been the glad surprise, the sudden awakening in the bright presence of a real, live Christmas tree; it may have been the shock of joy that followed the knocking and the shouts at door and window, or the more generous giving that came into the little house near Plymouth. Certain it was, that Roger began to mend in many ways, to grow satisfied with bleak New England wind and weather, and to rejoice the heart of all the Olcotts by his glad presence with them.

#### HOW TO MANAGE A HOME ON THE FARM

I'M A MOTHER of a large family, having raised ten children, so I think I have some experience along that line. I always tried to do my own work, unless I was sick in bed, and so I let my children help me do little things. Although I never made them do too much or too heavy work and I managed to let them go to school, except one day. On wash day I would keep the oldest girl home. I always dressed them neat and clean, not with stylish clothes, but I would always dress them in gingham or other washable clothes.

I will tell you how I do my patching the quickest and best, to my way of thinking. I do it mostly all on the machine. I have four big men now and two smaller ones to patch overalls for. Some will say "how do you do it?" When there is a hole on the knee I cut the part out that is worn and then as I keep all the good pieces out of old overalls I cut a piece a little larger than the piece I cut out of the overall and sew it in and it looks neat and is a lot firmer than if done by hand.

I always managed to do my work in the day time. I needed rest at night. Some women would come to me and say, "I don't see how you can do your sewing during the day." There are so many ways of doing things quickly and well, too. I learned to put in sleeves without basting, at least in every-day clothes. I sew them in the garment before I sew the garment under the arm seam. It is easier.

We built an addition to our house last year and what I wanted my way in was a cupboard in the wall between the kitchen and dining room. On the dining room side it has glass doors and on the kitchen side it has wooden doors. It is so handy and also a nice looking cupboard. We have a furnace that also is a handy thing, and we have a washer where we can use it by hand or power, but we can not all get those things as soon as we get on the farm. It takes years sometimes to get everything in order. I do my papering and painting and tended my garden and put up a lot of fruit and vegetables, that also is convenient. I think I will end now as my letter is getting long. —Mrs. M. Dieterman. Marion, Mich.



### Two Ways to Spell a Good Thing

Teacher: "Spell Dessert."

Bobbie: "Is it where the camels live?"

Teacher (severely): "Certainly not. It is the best part of dinner."

Bobbie: "Oh, I can spell that—

## "J-E-L-L-O"

Nobody knows better than the children what the best part of dinner is, and Bobbie expresses the prevailing conviction regarding it.

Delicious pure fruit flavors, freshness, wholesomeness and sparkle—these are famous Jell-O qualities.

And nothing to do but add boiling water, cool and serve.

Put up in six pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate.

Each in a separate package, at any grocer's or any general store.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY  
Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, Ont.

**REMEMBER** to ask your grocer for Calumet Baking Powder and be sure that you get it—the Indian head on the orange label.

Then *forget* about bake day failures. For you will never have any. Calumet always produces the sweetest and most palatable foods.

And *now remember*, you always use less than of most other brands because it possesses greater leavening strength.



Now Remember—Always Use



# CALUMET BAKING POWDER

There is no waste. If a recipe calls for one egg—two cups of flour—half a cup of milk—that's all you use. You *never* have to re-bake.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities, is the product of the largest, most modern and sanitary Baking Powder Factories in existence.

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

Calumet  
Columbia  
Muffin  
Recipe

—4 cups sifted flour, 4 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 2 cups of sweet milk. Then mix in the regular way.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in The Michigan Business Farmer It will Help Us.





**DEAR CHILDREN:** One week more and then Christmas, the day we receive gifts and lots of nuts and candy. When next week's issue of the M. B. F. comes to your home you will be so busy with your presents, and you may be at some of your relatives or some of them may be at your place, and will not have time to read our page until two or three days after Christmas so this week I want to wish you all the happiest and merriest Christmas this year that you have ever had. We will have to have lots and lots of snow between now and the time for Santa Claus to come or he will have quite a time getting around with his sleigh and deers, or do you think he drives an airplane? Maybe he does. Who knows?

Letters about fairs continue to come every once in a while but fair time is so far away, and we are busy with other good times, so I am going to close the contest with this issue. From now on I will not print any more letters on this subject. I will try and tell you next week who won the prize. The prize will be sent in time so that some girl or boy will receive it as a Christmas gift. Maybe I will tell you what the prize was after the winner has received it but not before because I want it to be a surprise to him or her.

Several boys and girls have written me lately enclosing in their letters clippings of the puzzles printed at the bottom of our page, and with these were the answers they had made out. In their letters they ask if I am giving a prize. I do not give prizes for solving the puzzles. I print them because I think you are interested in such things. They sharpen your wits and give you lots of pleasure figuring them out. Don't you think so?

Again before I close this letter I want to wish you a merry, merry Christmas and I hope you get the gifts you have been wanting.—**UNCLE NED.**

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—So many boys and girls write you I thought I would try to get my letter in print. I am a boy fifteen years old. We live on a 200 acre farm. We have a Fordson tractor, a Union truck and a Dodge touring car. We have three horses and twenty cows. For pets I have thirteen rabbits, twenty five pigeons and twelve pigs. We have 220 chickens and four ducks. We have a shepherd dog and his name is Shep. We had 18 acres of beets this fall. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to school, and my teacher's name is Mr. W. K. Swan.—Roy Tacey, R. 2, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl, 13 years old. My brother takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have got 5 sisters and 4 brothers. For pets I have a cat. Her name is Martha, and she is very old. My father said he would not sell her for anything. I am in the seventh grade at school. We had a program at our school for Thanksgiving. I was in a dialogue and drill and a song. I like to read The Children's Hour, and I wish the Doc Dads would be in this paper again. I live on a 60 acre farm. Well I must close and leave some room for the other boys and girls.—Jennie Falk, Manistee, Mich., R. 1, box 58.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 8 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. We live on a twenty acre farm. We have 3 horses, 2 cows, 6 pigs and also 30 sheep. We have a Fordson tractor and a Ford truck. We have 250 chickens. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it real well. I have six sisters and two brothers. For pets I have a dog and a cat. For music we have a Victrola.—Ray Tacey, Bay City, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 13 years old and in the 8th grade at school. We live on a 40 acre farm 9 miles from town. We have 2 cows, 2 horses, 2 calves and 1 pig.—Mabel Johnson, Sidnaw, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your Children's Hour. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the children's page best. We have had lots of company at school this week. I go to the Vermitya school and like it. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Alice Goodell. I like her. There are 13 pupils, eleven girls and seven boys. I went to the Davison fair, but I don't think I could write anything about it. We live

#### Jes' Fore Christmas

By Eugene Field

Father calls me William, sister calls me Will,  
Mother calls me Willie, but the sellers call me Bill!  
Mighty glad I ain't a girl—rather be a boy,  
Without them sashes, curls an' things that's worn by Fauntleroy.  
Love to chaunk green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake  
Hate to take the castor-ile they give fr belly-ache!  
Most all the time the hull year roun' there ain't no flies on me,  
But jes' fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!  
Got a yaller dog named Sport—sic 'im on the cat:  
First thing she knows, she don't know where she's at!  
Got a clipper sled an' when us boys go out to slide  
Long comes the grocery-cart an' we all hook a ride!  
But sometimes when the grocery-man is worried and cross  
He reaches at me with his whip an' larrups up his hoss.  
An' then I laff an' holler: Oh you never teched me!  
But jes' fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!  
Grandma says she hopes when I git to be a man  
I'll be a missionary like her o'les brother Dan.  
As wuz et by the Cannib'ls that lives on Ceylon's isle!  
Where ev'ry prospec' pleases and only man is vile!

But Gran'ma she had never been to see a Wild West show,  
Or read the life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess she'd know,  
That Buffalo Bill an' Cowboys is good enough for me—  
Excep jes' fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!  
Then Ol' Sport he hangs around so solum like an' still—  
His eyes they seem a saying; what's 'er matter, little Bill?  
The cat she sneaks down off her perch, a wonderin' what's become  
Uv them two enemies of hern that used to make things hum!  
But I am so pertite and stick so earnest-like to biz,  
That mother says to father: How improved our Willie is!  
But fater havin' been a boy hisself, suspicious me,  
When jes' fore Christmas I'm as good as I kin be!  
For Christmas with its lots an' lots uv candies, cakes an' toys  
Wuz made, they say, fr proper kids and not fr naughty boys!  
So wash yer face and brush yer hair, an' mind yer p's and q's,  
And don't bust out yer pantaloons an' don't wear out yer shoes;  
Say yessum to the ladies an' yessir to the men,  
An' when they's company don't pass yer plate fer pie agin.  
But, thinkin' uv the things you'd like to see upon that tree,  
Jes' fore Christmas be as good as you kin be!

on a place of 189 acres but are going to move some time I think this fall. My father has bought a farm the other side of Lapeer. I go to school every day. I like all of my studies except history. I live two and one half miles from Columbiaville.—Zella Leone Hill, Columbiaville Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been thinking for some time about writing to The Children's Hour, but I never have. I have been reading the letters quite regularly and enjoy them very much. I will write one and see how it looks in print. I go to high school. For my pet I have a black and white cat named Tom and a dog named Burney. I have one sister named Ethel, seven years old and in the third grade at school. I live on an 80 acre farm. We own four horses and five cows.—Hazel L. Shepard, Ada, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am going to write about Hallowe'en parties. We didn't have a very big time at home, but we had a good time at the school house. We did tricks and played games. We had popcorn, taffy kisses, peanuts, and a

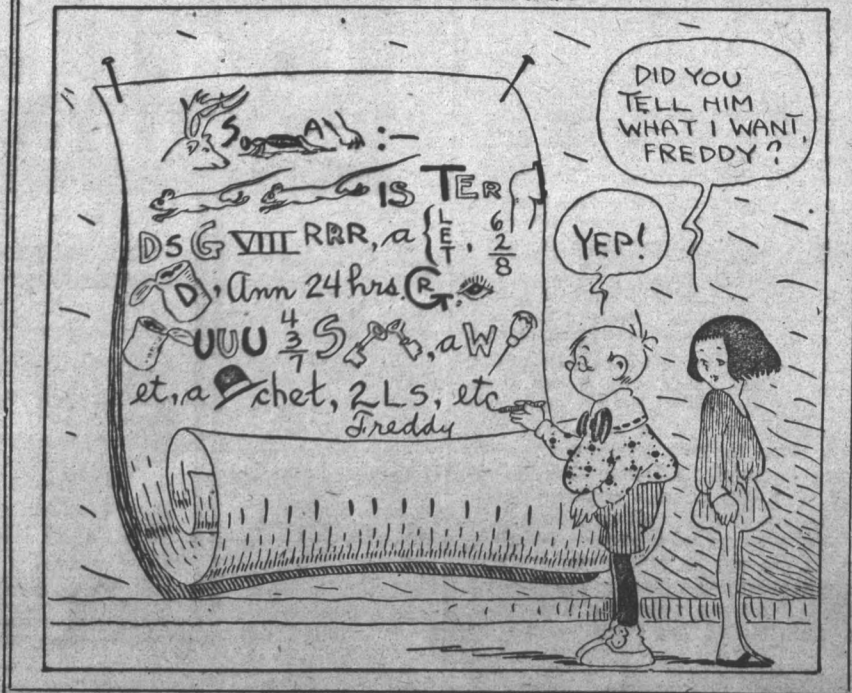
marshmallow roast. Our teacher is Miss Hayes and she scattered peanuts along the floor. The boy that got the most got a big piece of taffy. We played croquet and basket ball. It was ten minutes to five when my sister and I got home. I will let some one else write. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.—Garnet Darly, Standish, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Would you like to have another join in your merry circle? I am 13 years old and in the 8th grade. Our teacher's name is Helen McDonald. We live on a farm of 200 acres. I have 5 brothers and one sister. Her name is Helen. You wanted to know what we did Hallowe'en night so I thought I would write and tell you what we did at our school.

The Friday before Hallowe'en we thought we would have fun at our school. We had a marshmallow roast and we had popcorn. After we got through eating our popcorn we played a game "Putting the tail on the cat," and we told fortunes and after that our teacher let us go home.—Rachel Cook, Weldman, Mich. R. 2.

#### LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Dear Uncle Ned:—I thot I would write a letter to the children's department before I am too old to be a member of it. I will be seventeen in January, 1921, and any boy or girl who can guess the date of my birthday I will write them a letter and tell of the good times I have on the ranch which we live on. I am going to describe myself. I am a girl with blue eyes, brown hair, weigh 106 pounds and am 5 ft. tall. Hope you all know me the first time we meet. I have five brothers and two sisters. Both of my sisters are younger than myself. We are having real warm weather at the present. I am getting afraid that Santa Claus can't come to see us this Christmas if we don't soon get some snow. I like winter just as well as I do summer, especially when I can go skating. We live quite close to a nice big creek. I am waiting patiently for it to freeze up. We have never lived on this place in a winter yet. We moved here last spring and have spent the summer and part of the fall so far this year.—Evelyn Bugg, Ponca, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy eight years old and live on the farm. We have one hundred and ten acres of land. We have seven horses, eighteen head of cattle, twenty pigs, eleven ducks and two hundred chickens. For pets I have three rabbits and a dog. I go to St. Michaels school and am in the third grade. There are seven Dominican sisters teaching our school. I have five brothers and seven sisters. One of my brothers lives in Texas. Two of my sisters are in the convent. The rest of us are at home. My father runs a threshing machine. He likes the M. B. F. very much. We had a nice Thanksgiving dinner. We had a rabbit, chickens and two ducks. As my letter is getting long now I will close. From your new nephew, Andrew Yoklin, New Lothrop, Mich.

My Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have just been reading the children's letters so thought I would write one too. I am a boy 8 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Johnson. I have a brother and sister. My sister's name is Velma. She is three years old and my brother's name is Lawrence. He is 5 years old and in the kindergarten. For pets I have a dog and a cat. We live on a 1,000 acre farm of which my father is foreman. I help my father with the chores as we have lots of cows, horses, hogs and sheep to look after.—Russell Chapin, Stanton, Mich., R. 2, Box 10.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am ten years old and have five nephews and a little niece. Two of my nephews live in Chicago and they spent their vacation here. They liked the farm and they liked to have the letters in The Children's Hour read to them. Their names are Emerson and Leonard Wells. They helped me with my chores and I miss them now they are gone. We have six cows, two horses and a flock of chickens. We grow nice apples, peaches, plums, pears and other fruits. We had some Wolf River apples, one of which weighed a pound and a half.—Walter Laing, Warren, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and I like to read the boys' and girls' letters from The Children's Hour. I have 4 sisters and three brothers. My oldest brother is in Detroit. I am eleven years old and am in the fifth grade in school. We own 100 acres of land and have 3 cows, 2 heifers and 2 calves. I heard that a prize is going to be given when drawing pictures, and I am going to try and draw a Pilgrim and a log cabin.—Emma Pearson, Kabra, R. 1, Box 78, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mr. Matheson. I like him very well. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like to read The Children's Hour. For pets I have four cats and one dog. We have 6 cows and four horses. We live on an 80 acre farm. I have one sister and her name is Louise. I went to the fair this year and had a nice time.—Irene Myron, Blaine, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join The Children's Hour. I am a girl eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I live on a hundred and eighty acre farm. For pets I have one dog named Jack, and three cats. My teacher's name is Miss Effie L. Hales.—Frances R. Ernest, Coleman, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old. I am in the sixth grade. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a farm of one hundred and five acres. We have nine cows and five horses and one colt. We also have eight rabbits. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have blue eyes and reddish brown hair.—Frances Harrington, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 10 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 6 cows, 2 pigs, 80 hens and 4 roosters. I have one sister and one brother. I live a mile from school and am in the fourth grade.—Kenneth Farrow, Munising, Mich.



# Genuine Aspirin

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Say "Bayer"—Insist!



Buy "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-stalls also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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reveals the fineness of gold, so the acid test of time has revealed the inherent tonic-virtues of

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Take KI-MOIDS for Indigestion.

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

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Send us your salted horse and cattle hides with the hair on and will cure and tan them so that you can have a warm, comfortable coat or robe made.

Large, spready cow hides make up best for coats. Trade with your hide buyer and get a black hide. They make beautiful coats.

We make robes from all colors in the natural color. Write at once for free catalog, circulars and lining samples.

W. W. Weaver, Custom Tanner  
30 Years' Experience  
Reading Mich.

## RUNNING CATTLE AT LARGE

(Continued from page 11)

howl. It is way cheaper for any new settler to fence in 3 or 4 acres the first few years if he doesn't care to fence the rest and let his stock run with the rest. A while back we had a crank move into the neighborhood. He gave all the neighbors orders to keep their cattle off his land. The neighbors offered to put up the fence, but he said he didn't want any fence, only trouble. He got it, two weeks in the hospital and \$80 doctor bill. So you bet he put up a fence as soon as he was able, and no more trouble since. C. D. S. complains about the cattle stripping the growth. Well, I will give him a whole 40-acre growth if he will clear it. It costs at least \$80 to clear the swamp lands and sometimes more. All new settlers are only burning it anyway. —T. F., Menominee, Mich.

Apparently you believe in enforcing the rule of "when in Rome do as the Romans do." I have observed that much of the clearing in northern Michigan is done by burning, hence I could see no objection to turning cattle on these lands in their wild state. Due consideration, of course, would have to be paid to the property rights of adjoining land holders. —Editor.

## CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

YOU are right my friend B. W. B., of Fergus, Mich. It would be all right if the government would lend money at four per cent to the farmer, but they would rather loan money, "the liberty bond money," to finance the President to fight a working class government, than to loan the farmer a little. There are often old countries in which the government runs things, R. R., telegraph and factories for the benefit of the people. They don't run things for the benefit of big corporations like they do in this country. There is New Zealand, Australia and a few others. Australia is run by the government and they don't allow the people to be hoodooed by big interests. Last spring in Australia sugar was only 8c per pound and everything in accordance. Wages were \$3 per day, except skilled labor, that was more, but a few of our head officials let Wall Street run the government. If our constitution was lived up to we would have good government.

But is is far from it, and just so long as the old parties dominate, just so long we will have hell on earth. They have done all they ever will for the laboring class. There are not many James A. Garfields or Abe Lincoln men in the old parties that are up for office. Too much money to finance militarism leaves very little for the farmer or laborer; 90 per cent goes for the uplift of the army and navy. They say wages are good, yes, sure enough, but it takes all of those wages to pay rent, buy clothes, and fuel and if you have much of a family you don't have much left if you live in the city. We are sore when we see little children who ought to be at school working long hours in the cotton mills of this country while the owners of these same mills are surrounded in their luxurious homes with liveried servants who bed down dogs in silken blankets. And some of them say a dollar a day is good enough for a laboring man. If he can't live on that let him starve.—S. H. S., Wexford County.

That's a pretty strong picture you have drawn. Sure it is that too much money is going for the purposes of war. Sure it is that too many people have too much and too many have too little. How to remedy this condition has been the problem of the world almost from the beginning of time. It is one thing to decry the present wage system. It is another to offer something better to take its place. You must not overlook the fact that for one plutocrat who takes advantage of the present wage system to enrich himself at the expense of those who labor for him there are thousands of small manufacturers, merchants and farmers, who under this same system, are earning only what they are entitled to by reason of their thrift, ability and training.—Editor.

## WE THANK YOU

I would not like to get along without your paper as I like it very much. Hope not to miss one copy. Am a reader and think it fine.—A. S., Pellston.

We like your paper very much. We think it the only farm paper printed that can be depended upon. Let the good work go on.—E. P., 749 Newall St., Flint.

## —and bring the family along!

Mother and the children will be just as much interested in the wonderful sights at the telephone exchange as you. Gather them together some afternoon for a personally conducted tour through your exchange.

Your nearest telephone office will welcome the opportunity to receive you. Every *Tuesday* and *Thursday* afternoon, between 2 and 4, the exchange manager or his personal representative will be on hand to show you through and explain everything.

He is anxious, too, to show you the many things that have been done to make your service what it should be.

MICHIGAN STATE TELEPHONE CO.



"Our Ambition—Ideal Telephone Service for Michigan"

## IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE

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

## Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

25c

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

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

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

To .....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....



## BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

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

## FARMS & LANDS

**450 ACRE MODERN FARM, 3 HORSES, 21 cows and heifers, 2 bulls, 11 steers, 5 hogs, stove wood, 50 bu. potatoes, 15 bu. wheat, 200 bu. oats, 80 tons ensilage, 5 bu. beans and vegetables, wagons, cart, sleighs, harnesses, machinery; conveniently located near best markets; 130 acres tillable dark loam soil; spring-watered pasture 50 head; vast quantity wood, pulp and timber; 1,000 sugar maples; complete equipment; big orchard variety fruit; modern 16-room house, 3 basement barns, big stable, all fine condition with running water; 125 ton silo, 5-room tenant house; death in family causes low price of \$10,000 easy terms. Details page 8 Strout's Free Illustrated Catalog Bargains 33 States. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

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

**BEAUTIFUL 60 ACRE FARM, FINE BARN,**  
garage, granary, brick house, electric light plant, 1 mile from Carsonville High School. REED REALTY CO., Carsonville, Mich.

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES DAIRY AND POTATO FARM, 1-2 miles east of Greenville, good soil, good buildings, excellent milk market. Deal direct with owner. BLANDING BROS., Lock Box 93, Greenville, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—122 ACRES BEST OF SOIL.**  
All plow land. Very productive; good buildings, on good road, 40 rods to school, 3 miles from Lansing. S. W. HEMPEY, Owner, Lansing, E. T.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

**MAPLE SYRUP WANTED—WANT FIVE**  
gallons or less of good pure syrup, put up in gallon cans. In writing state quantity and price, Box F, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens.

**BLACKSMITH SHOP SUITABLE FOR GARAGE**  
cheap. Terms. REED REALTY CO., Carsonville, Mich.

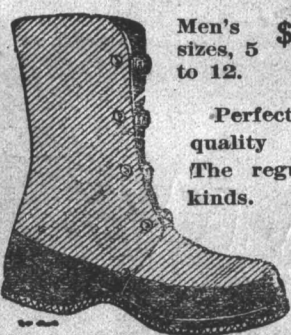
**WANT THE CHEAPEST, HANDIEST BELT**  
power? Then ask me about the LITTLE TWISTER Power Transmitter for Ford and Dodge cars FRANK R. WEISBERGER, Salina, Kansas.

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

**WANTED—A BUSHEL OR TWO OF EXTRA**  
good hickory nuts, write quantity and price, Box G, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens.

**FOR SALE—GENERAL STORE, GOOD**  
barn and store rooms, about 1-2 acre of ground, located at Findley, Michigan. Address MARM BROS., Burr Oak, R. 1, Mich.

## Great Xmas. Rubber Buy—MEN'S FOUR BUCKLE ARCTICS for giving or wearing



Men's sizes, 5 to 12. **\$2.95 pr.**

Perfect first quality goods. The regular \$5 kinds.

Women's four buckle arctics, .....\$2.95  
Child's one buckle arctics .....\$1.45  
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Child's leggings, knee .....95c  
Men's heavy wool socks now .....85c  
Men's part wool medium socks .....45c  
Women's \$2 wool sport hose .....95c  
All sent postpaid

**DAVIS BROTHERS**

Lansing, Mich.  
Send for Christmas Circular  
Other Footwear Bargains

**10 Cents**  
WORTH OF COMMON SENSE  
or KEROSENE  
No Wick to Trim  
No Smoke  
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**300 CANDLE POWER**

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

**KNIGHT LIGHT & SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, Dept. 509 Chicago**

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



### BACK TO NORMAL AN' SICH

**WE'**VE all and sev'ral heard lots of talk about gittin' back to normal—to pre-war conditions an' about reconstruction an' a good many ways has been suggested by men who are supposed to know what they're talkin' about—we've kinda expected the gittin' back would jest natcherly have to commence some where an' we wuz purty dum sure it wouldn't be big business that would suffer first—it never is don't cha know, an' it ain't big business now not by a long shot it ain't.

As is gen'raly the case, the poor ol' farmer is the first to feel the pangs of the gittin' back business—he's the first to git it in the neck so to speak an' it hits him all over at once too.

First the bottom falls out of the wheat market but bread still sells at the same ol' price 12 and 16 cents a loaf—if wheat's cheaper why shouldn't bread take a drop too?—don't they make bread from wheat or are we still bein' gouged on that corn flour stuff which we all loved? so well during the war.

Then look where hogs has dropped to an' yet pork chops sells for 35 an' 40 cents a pounds same as they did a year ago an' pork chops an' hams an' bacon are direct descendants of the hog ain't they?

Wool ain't worth much of anything to the farmer but jest the same about the only cut we've seen in wool clothes is what we've seen in the papers—they tell of wonderful cuts in prices but migosh! when we try to buy clothes we find 'bout the same ol' price, don't you?

Cotton sox that sold one year ago or two years ago, for 25 cents bring 25 cents today an' I've got to be shown where's there's any reduction in price an' yet the price of cotton is less than half what it wuz a year ago an' so it goes right along the line the farmer has to take less than the cost of raisin' his stuff but the consumer sees but little if any difference in the prices he has to pay.

Now what I'm drivin' at is this—why should the farmer who did more than all others to keep things goin' durin' the war an' after the war, be made to stand all the losses of this reconstructin' process? Why not kinda divide the thing up a little an' let the manufacturer, the jobbers, the wholesalers, the retailers, the profiteers (let them be ousted entirely) an' the poor ol' ultimate consumer each stand a share—give the overburdened farmer a chance for his life even if some of the other fellers don't git rich quite so quick—surely the farmer an' the said ultimate consumer seems to be miles an' miles apart—seems like there's too darn many hands reachin' out an' grabbin' all they can after stuff leaves the growers hands an' there ought to be some way to do away with part if not all of this grabbin' an' graftin'—some way so the man who raises the stuff we live on should git more'n the 25 cents out of each dollar the consumer pays for what he eats an' what he wears.

Take beans for example—right here in Calhoun Co., farmers are selling beans for about \$3.80 per hundred. These same beans are selling out of the stores at from \$8.50 to nine dollars a hundred pounds—the dealers gittin' more for sellin' the beans than the farmer gets for growin', pullin', haulin', threshin', an' haulin' to market. Out here it costs 20 cents a bushel to thresh the beans—that jest for the machine an' then there's the help, board an' coal besides. Is there anything fair about the division in the bean business?

An' clover seed, which is one of our main crops here—\$3 to \$3.50 for threshin' besides help an' coal an' about \$8 is all the dealers will pay an' the seed's got to be good to bring that much.

Now takin' all these things into consideration is it any wonder farmers are goin' into the Farm Bureau, Co-operative Associations, the Grange or Gleaners or any other organization that promises them a fair an'

honest livin' The wonder is that any farmer stays out, 'specially out of the Farm Bureau which seems to be about the best answer to their problems that I've met up with yet—it acts jest's if it wuz goin' to git somewhere purty soon an' it seems to mean business right from the shoulder.

Some little time ago I attended a meeting of the Lee Township Farm Bureau of which Chas. Voorheis is chairman or president or whatever it is they call the man at the head of the business, an' say, he's a regular little hornet for business too—why he didn't let a minute go by but what there wuz somethin' bein' done—he took orders for coal, twine, fertilizer, an' I don't know what all an' in less'n an' hour the meeting was over with an' everybody ready to go home. Yes, I'll say Charles Voorheis is some humdinger to carry on a meetin' an' they say he's jest as good at farming an' as supervisor he can't be beat.

But I'm gittin' away from my subject or its gittin' away from me I scarcely know which—any way my advice to farmers would be to git into the Farm Bureau jest as quick as possible—everything is organize agin you—remember there's the grain dealers ass'n, the bean jobbers ass'n, the hay buyers an' the wool buyers, the retail grocers, the butchers an' bakers, hardware an' builders, implement dealers an' druggists, bankers an' railroads, politicians an' profiteers—each an' several they're after the farmers scalp, an' if you don't want to stand all the losses of the present reconstructive period, by gosh, you've got to git together an' you've got to stick together an' work together—it's the only way I know an' if you know any better way write to M. B. F. an' tell us what you know. Cordially—UNCLE RUBE.

### KIND WORDS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

I have not much to write but will let you know that we like your paper very much. We think it the best farm paper we ever had. Wish you good luck and a merry Xmas and a happy New Year.—A. E. T., Rudyard.

Wouldn't do without the paper.—J. S. McG. Fibre.

I like the paper very well and would not care to get along without it. I remain one of your satisfied readers.—W. K., Petoskey.

Fine paper. Would not like to be without it.—A. P., Rockford, R. 1.

Send me your M. B. F. for one year. It's the only paper for the farmers that we've seen.—D. K., Hale.

Am not farming but live on the farm, so of course am somewhat interested. You publish a useful paper in the interest of the farmers.—E. J., Livingston County.

I like the paper.—F. N., Willis.

As we like the paper very much for the good information and reading we get from it, am enclosing \$2.00 for renewal. Your friend and well wisher.—J. S., Stanton, R. 3.

The M. B. F. is a real farmer paper and just the kind that a busy farmer wants for he doesn't have to read all night to find out what he wants to know. Keep up the good work, for with the farming class behind you, you cannot help but send out a good publication.—B. D. B., Benton Harbor.

Will say that I like the paper very well.—F. B., Hersey.

We could not run our farm without The Business Farmer.—R. F., Elsie, Mich.

Here's one dollar for your M. B. F. paper. We all like it very well.—J. S., Saginaw, R. 3.

Could not farm without The Michigan Business Farmer. The farmer's share is getting the small end of the stick this fall. He worked hard to put in crops and bought high priced machinery. Now when the note comes due he has to sell his potatoes for 60 cents a bushel. Could not break even at \$1 a bushel. It is certainly hard for him this fall. He can't buy what he ought to have.—N. R., Reed City, R. 2.

We want to keep M. B. F. coming as it is a good farm paper.—T. W. A., Brimley.

The Michigan Business Farmer somehow is the first one of the five farm papers we take, that I want to get hold of when our weekly budget of mail comes. It beats them all in getting right to the point, in plain words that everyone can understand. I enclose my subscription herewith. I wish any of your readers wanting to better themselves could know what splendid cut-over lands we have here in Walker township, Cheboygan County, at only \$10 to \$15 per acre, where four or five acres of potatoes well taken care of, will pay for an entire 40 acre farm the first crop. Only 3 inches of snow altogether, no sleighing so far this winter.—C. W. O., Tower.



## Your Private Cow Doctor

If cows could tell their feelings, many a serious illness would be prevented, and constant milk losses would be saved.

Milking cows, particularly, are subject to many ailments that are first manifested only in a reduced milk yield.

Such cow ills you can treat yourself with the aid of Kow-Kare, the great cow medicine. At the first sign of reduced milk flow try Kow-Kare. Use it according to directions and watch the story the milk pail tells.

Dairymen everywhere know the value of Kow-Kare both in preventing disease, and in treating such ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches.

No cow barn should be without Kow-Kare, your private cow doctor. Sold in 70c and \$1.40 packages by feed dealers, general stores and druggists.

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

**DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.**  
LYNDONVILLE, VT.



### 10,000 Heavy Army Wool

elastic rib Union Suits equal in value to suits selling from \$7.50 to \$10.00. Snug fitting collarette and elastic knit arm cuffs and legs that will not gap; closed crotch that stays closed; flat unbreakable seams; buttonholes last the life of the garment; pearl buttons sewed on to stay. There never has been a greater value in a wool union suit. Our price while they last \$3.90 a suit.

### 10,000 Medium Weight 90% Wool

Jersey ribbed two piece underwear. Shirts have a snug fitting collarette and elastic knit arms. Drawers have a wide, easy fitting three button sateen waist band that adds so much to the wearer's comfort.

A wonderful value that cannot be duplicated for our price of \$3.90 for a two piece suit. Worth from \$7.00 to \$10.00.

**5,000 All Wool Yarn Knitted Sweaters**  
equal in every respect to sweaters selling as high as \$14.00. Weight 1 lb. 10 oz. V neck, roll collars and cuffs. Colors: black with orange collar and cuffs and Maroon with purple collar and cuffs. A beautiful garment that can be worn for years. Our price \$4.90 each.

### 5,000 Army Slip Overs

of knitted yarn without sleeves. A wonderful bargain and the only thing for protection against the storm and cold weather. Worn under the coat.

At our price you cannot afford to expose yourself. Price \$1.65 each.

### All Wool Army Socks

The warmest and best sock made. Uncle Sam said so. Easily worth \$1.00 a pair. Our price \$1.20 for two pair. No order accepted for less than the two pair, amounting to \$1.20.

All of the above merchandise was contracted for by the Government, but was left on hand when armistice was signed.

As an evidence of good faith mail us a deposit of \$1.00 on each item ordered and we will ship goods balance on delivery. Be sure to state size desired in each article ordered.

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

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

Standard sorts and everbearing  
Send List for Prices

**CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES**  
Chattanooga Tenn.



**WANTED—PRESS AGENT FOR AMERICAN FARMER**

(Continued from page 6)

farmer is going to take his seat at the first table.

I'm not in favor the the farmers waiting for the factories to shut down or go bankrupt. The old fashioned rules of economics still exist. Congress has not yet been able to repeal the law of supply and demand.

You can't deny to any class of people their just dues for any length of time. Agriculture is more important than the League of Nations. Agriculture will come into its own and conditions will yet become normal provided the false prophets and the politicians don't muss things up.

In the meantime, an understanding between the manufacturers and farmers regarding one another's problems, coupled with constructive publicity will hasten such an adjustment.

Let's look ahead—let's focus our eyes on the future and forget the past.

No industry or form of life can reach its highest development unless someone has sufficient imagination to foresee that development. The position of the farmer will be established in the new era that will grow out of existing conditions.

There are progressive young farmers in all parts of the country who afford shining examples of what may be accomplished in the profession of agriculture.

Irrespective of all you may hear about high salaries in the city, there are any number of college graduates who, after spending from four to six years in expensive engineering and literary schools, are working in the drafting room or serving apprenticeships under the guise of student courses, at wages that barely keep them in food and fatimas.

Let's take a look at the country lads—not the country lads in fiction but of real life—not the farmer boy of the sixties, but the young farmer of today. Let's go out into the country and get some first hand information. Let's visit the farm—not the farm in the Mississippi Delta nor the ranch of the Santa Clara Valley, but the average farm of the average up-to-date prosperous farming community.

Let's visit Wyoming county, New York. Let's spend a few days in the Texas Pan Handle and return by way of Stuttgart, Arkansas. Let's take a motor trip through McLean county, Illinois, or if you prefer, we will visit the cotton fields of South Georgia.

I'll show you any number of farm being operated by men who have taken short term agricultural courses and who are making more money than the expensively trained engineer, lawyer or dentist.

I'll show you men—young men, who will within the next few years own their own farms as a result of their personal efforts.

I'll show you men who are well educated—men who can intelligently discuss just about any subject you may name whether it relates to agriculture or ragtime music.

I'll show you farmers who have never worried about the farm labor shortage except when they read the magazines and newspapers.

I'll show you men who are satisfied—and what's more, I'll show you men who are men—physically, morally, mentally, 100 per cent men!!!

But for some reason or other they are men who don't get into print so often as the migratory belikin variety.

If only one half the amount of printers ink had been expended in boosting farm life as has been used to paint the dreary side of the picture, we would not at this time be juggling with famine.

Personally, I don't know much about the theory of political economy or the dangers of currency deflation, but I'd rather go around with a full stomach than a pocket full of loose change. When you come right down to it, there is more nourishment in a peck of eggs than in a bushel of dollars.

Unless we all help to popularize this business of farming the great American Stomach is going to go hungry. Even a man with a cabaret digestion can't eat silk hose, plate

glass, bright lights, limousines or movie films!

I don't know much about farmers but unless there is a new species somewhere that I have been unable to discover, farmers don't raise food to keep the world from starving any more than a haberdasher sells clothes to keep people from going around naked!

The agricultural problem must be settled on a basis of business rather than sentiment.

The farmer needs co-operation instead of pity. He needs constructive assistance rather than altruistic ideals. Agriculture and industry must move forward hand in hand. There must be an understanding and a sympathetic interest between business man and farmer. Industry looks to agriculture as a stabilizing influence. The farmer must look to industry for modern business methods.

Psychological efficiency is just as necessary on the farm as in the factory. Agriculture will in the future be conducted on a business basis. Enthusiasm is a vital tangible business force—that must not be overlooked.

If all of us were sufficiently sold on the future prosperity of agriculture, that day of prosperity would not be long in coming.

Agriculture needs an advertising manager. The farmer needs a press agent!

**REPORT OF EMMET COW TESTING ASSOCIATION**

At the annual meeting of the Emmet County Cow Testing Association, held November 10th at the Bear Creek Grange Hall, Paul Hayward, the tester, gave the report of the Association for the past year.

In this report Mr. Hayward gave the average record of cows tested: Number of cows, 237; pounds of milk, 5,450; test, 4.2 per cent; pounds of fat, 232.9; cost of feed, \$90.05; income over cost of feed, \$59.00. Returns from \$1 of feed, \$1.65; cost of one pound of fat, 36¢; cost of 100 pounds of milk, \$1.65.

The highest milk production record for the association was made by a grade Holstein owner by Charles Lempke with a record of 11,945 pounds of milk and 354.1 pounds of fat. The highest fat production record was made by a grade Guernsey owned by Paul Schnelle with a record of 6,700 pounds of milk and 445.6 pounds of fat. The best herd record for both milk and butterfat was the grade Holstein of Charles Lempke, ten in number, that produced an average of 9,538 pounds of milk and 317.1 pounds of fat. The next herd in point of butterfat was owned by Paul Schnelle, the herd numbering 12 grade Holsteins and Guernseys, average 6,700 pounds of milk and 315.1 pounds of fat. There were other good records but these were the highest.

Among the 237 cows, 80 produced over 250 pounds of fat, 32 produced over 300 pounds, 11 produced over 350 pounds and 4 over 400 pounds.

Mr. Hayward has been a fine tester and every member dislikes very much to have him leave. Much of the success of the year's work has been due to his thoroughness and interest in the work. This work has been very successful during the past year and it would be a backward step if this work was not continued.

**\$180 PER ACRE CROP FROM \$12.50 LAND**

Cut over lands of Northeastern Michigan produce some wonderful crops, of-times without much attention on the part of the owners, other than the planting and harvesting. Marshall Peterson, of Montmorency county, this year planted 12 acres of new land to potatoes. Help was scarce and the potato field received scant care during the summer, but this fall Mr. Peterson harvested 2,700 bushels of potatoes, or a return of about \$180 per acre from land which sells at \$12.50 per acre.

Do not stop my paper for I would be lost without it, for it is so consolidated and to the point. With best wishes and a happy New Year.—J. E. B. Lawton, R. 1.

**PRIMROSE User Wins Grand Champion Butter Prize**

[NEWS ITEM]

"Mrs. Ada Willbanks, of Fancy Prairie, Illinois, was awarded the Grand Champion prize for farm dairy butter at the 1920 Illinois State Fair at Springfield. Mrs. Willbanks' bulk butter tested 93½ and her prints tested 93¾."



Mrs. Willbanks uses a

**PRIMROSE Cream Separator**

What does her achievement signify to you? To the State Fair judges it, no doubt, signified, among other things, that the PRIMROSE not only gets all the cream but recovers it in perfect condition for prize butter making. Low speed and perfect bowl construction insure cream that makes good butter.

Your nearby International full-line dealer will be glad to explain PRIMROSE butter-fat-saving efficiency to you. See him.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

CHICAGO OF AMERICA (INCORPORATED) USA  
92 BRANCH HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES

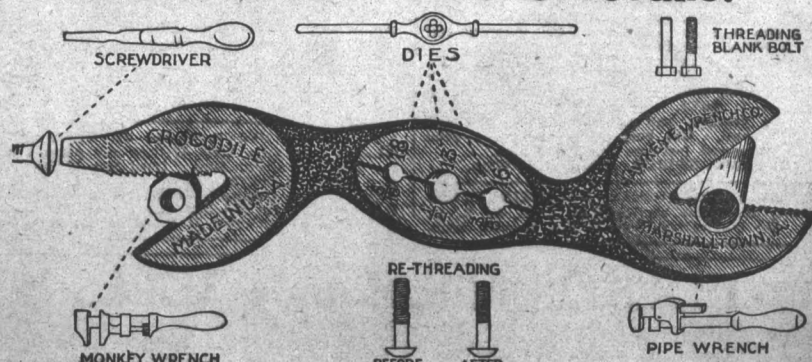
**One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day**

**At a Cost of 1½¢ a Cord!** Send today for Big Special Offer and Low Direct Price on the OTTAWA, the One-Man Saw, the first made and sold direct from factory to user. Greatest labor saver and money-maker ever invented. Saws any size log at the rate of a foot a minute. Does the work of ten men. As easily moved from log to log or cut to cut as any wheelbarrow. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine has balanced crank shaft—pulls over 4 H.P. Magneto equipped; no batteries needed. **Special Clutch** lever controlled enables you to start and stop saw with engine running. Automatic Speed Governor. Easy to move, costs less to operate. When not sawing, engine runs pumps, feed mills and other machinery. Pulley furnished.

**OTTAWA LOG SAW**  
Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power  
Patent Applied For

**30 Days Trial** No waiting—no delay. Let the OTTAWA saw your logs and pay for itself as you use it. **10-YEAR GUARANTEE.** See the OTTAWA at work on your farm once and you will never give it up. Thousands in use, every owner a booster. Out-saws any other on the market. Send today for FREE BOOK and Special Offer.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1485 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.**

**Did You Get Your Crocodile?**

This "six-in-one" wrench will be sent you prepaid—entirely without cost—if you will send us 2 new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,

Mt. Clemens, Mich.





# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Jan. 5, Poland Chinas. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.  
Jan. 6, Poland Chinas. Hillcrest Farm, F. B. Lay, Mgr., Allegan, Mich.  
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., Jaspert, 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. J. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
Harry Robinson, Piquette, Mich.  
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## MR. DAIRYMAN!

Are you using a first class herd sire?

You can't afford to use a poor one.

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

Let us know your needs.

### MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

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

## SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagde Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 10 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

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS FOR SALE

A bull calf ready for service. Combines show type and production.  
Herd sire, Model King Segis. Glista, whose granddam is Glista Ernestine, the only cow of the breed that has six times made better than 30 lbs. butter.

### GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

Corey J. Spencer, Owner.  
111 E. Main St. Jackson, Mich.

## HATCH HERD

Ypsilanti, Mich.

(In Government Accredited List.)

offers choice yearling registered cows from our 34 lb. (average 2 nearest dams 37 pounds) King Korndyke Artis Vale bull for \$150 to \$250

## FOR SALE 30 lb. BULL

MY HERD SIRE FLANDERS KING PONTIAC JOHANNA NO. 238054

His sire is a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a 33 lb. daughter of King Segis.  
His dam a show cow, Phyllis DeKol Johanna, 30 lb. daughter of Sir Johanna Nig. He is a fine individual, kind and right in every way, born November 7, 1917.

Also a yearling bull from a 28 lb. cow and a 31 lb. bull. Get busy if in need of a good bull. Price and pedigree for the asking.

### GUY WAKEFIELD, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

## 7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

WALKER LYONS 174771

whose twenty nearest dams have records averaging 30.11 pounds of butter from 592 pounds of milk. These bulls are from dams with records up to 26.8 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00. Age, 9 months to 2 years.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, 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.

## M. B. F. Produces Three Buyers 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 HILLCREST)

Ortonville, Michigan

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

## MR MILK PRODUCER

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

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

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85.103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

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

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

Pedigrees 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 grandsons 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, 337.7 milk. Sire's dam 22.43 butter, 508.2 milk. Price \$15.

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.

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.

## 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.

### 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.

### OR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOL-

stein and Durham about 3 months old. Both are 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—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW.

Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.

R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

### SHORTHORN

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS & GOOD BULLS

12 to 15 mos. old. Priced right, also my herd bull.

THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, Mich.

### Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

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

FAIRVIEW FARM

F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

## RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Why buy Bulls that come from Herds you know nothing about?

For the next thirty days we are going to offer the best lot of Bulls ever sold in Mich. Prices ranging from \$200 to \$500.

### C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Tawas City, Mich.

### MILKING SHORTHORNS. BULLS FROM COWS

making records. Priced reasonable.

O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

### BUY SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCRED-

ited herd, that are right, at readjustment prices.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, 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 Maplelane Dan Oxford out of Charlotte B 2nd.

### SHORTHORNS

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

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

### THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREED-

ers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary.

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

### SHORTHORNS 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, Mulr, 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.

## Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

## SAND IN STOMACH OF LAMBS AND SHEEP

I write you in regard to help for sick lambs and sheep. I had 81 lambs and now have only 31 left. They began to get sick and die so I called in a veterinarian. He called it white diarrhoea. Later I called a second veterinarian and on opening several he found that they had fine red sand in their fourth stomach and intestines. He stated the cause to be short pasture, but I was positive he was mistaken there for they had good pasture. But I had to drive them back and forth all summer to the woods and pasture on the road where the dust was thick with their mouths open and when they got there they drank water from a spring and must have washed the dust or fine dirt down, is all I can see. I am still losing some lambs and old sheep. The disease seems to make them thin and gaunt and they have diarrhoea and in a few days die. Veterinary advised giving them oil to work it out of them. Could you advise me of any remedy?—B. L. L., Dundee, Mich.

Owing to the fact that the diarrhoea is the first symptom present goes to show the primitive cause lies in the digestive tract and in my opinion is due to some infection. I would advise you to try giving one half ounce of oil of turpentine in eight ounces of raw linseed oil; this should be followed up with sulphocarbolate tablets; I prefer those put out by the Abbott Alkaloidal Company; give two to four tablets every four hours until the faeces assume a normal appearance and odor. Above doses are for the average size sheep. This treatment should be given as soon as the disease makes its appearance before the ailment has progressed too far for medicinal aid to accomplish results; great care must be used in giving the medicine for there is great danger of pouring a portion of the drench down the windpipe into the lungs. A two ounce dose syringe is the handiest article with which to give the medicine and standing the sheep in a corner is the best method to pursue; do not hold the mouth open as this makes swallowing more difficult. All sheep and lambs affected should be separated from the well ones to prevent the further spread of the disease if possible.

## HAVE HEIFER EXAMINED

I have a heifer which will be three years old in March which has not come in heat yet. She is in fine condition and of fair size. Please advise me as to what I had better do.—P. L. B., LeRoy, Mich.

Have her examined by a qualified veterinarian, one who specializes in this particular line of work; in my opinion your heifer has diseases ovaries and will never be useful for breeding purposes.

## PERFORM OPERATION NOW

I have just bought a bull calf 8 months old and would like to know when would be the best time to castrate? Would this fall be best or early in the spring?—J. W. M., Tawas City, Mich.

This can be safely done any time of the year; it is always advisable to place the calves in clean, sanitary quarters and see they get exercise. Also see that the openings are made sufficiently large to allow proper drainage.

## CURING PIP

What is the matter with chickens when they squawk and act like they were choking? They have yellow cankers in their throats. Can you give us a remedy?—Mrs. E. W., Isabella County, Mich.

Among poultrymen one often hears of "pip" as a disease of fowls, particularly of chickens. It is one of those names like "hollow horn" or "loss of cud" in cattle, which signifies no specific disease or condition, but merely a symptom of some ailment, real or fancied. In some of these cases, particularly in roup and pox, the nostrils may be closed by the gathering of a hardened fluid and the birds compelled to breathe through the mouth, and if, as is usually the case, the bird has a high fever, at the same time there is a tendency for the mouth to become very dry and the lining membrane may crack and bleed, owing to its dryness, the tongue sometimes becomes stuck, so to speak, and being retained, may form a transparent "beak or horn" on the end of the tongue; this condition is what has been called "pip."



This dried end of the tongue should not be picked off as often this causes death of the bird. The bird will be noted to hold its mouth partly open and at intervals emit a shrill sound, accompanied by a jerk of the head.

Open the mouth and you will find the tip of the tongue, and also the borders of the tongue and often the lining of the mouth covered by a hard, dry coating. Forceful removal of this hardened lining results in a bleeding surface, which may soon ulcerate, as a result of infection and death of the bird is likely to follow. The hardening and drying of the lining of the mouth may be relieved by the application, several times daily of a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and water. If cracks and ulcers have formed they should be bathed in a solution of potassium chlorate and water, twenty grains of the former to the ounce of the latter. This is best done by dipping the beak of the bird into a vessel containing this solution, five or six times and repeating every hour or two. If pus has formed in the ulcers, they may well be cleaned with a few drops of hydrogen peroxide before the potassium solution is used.

You have not given a very complete history of this disease, and if the above symptoms do not correspond and you will write me personally, giving me a more complete history of the disease as it shows itself, I will be glad to answer you direct, or through the columns of our paper.

#### COW'S TAIL BROKEN

Can you tell me through the columns of the M. B. F. what is wrong with my Jersey cow? She has a good appetite but is very thin. She has a place in her tail where the bone seems to be separated for a couple of inches or more. It is like a hollow tube. A local veterinarian says probably a dog did it, but we don't think so.—J. H., Caseville, Mich.

You cow's tail has been broken some time or other and has no affect on her present condition; give her the following tonic powders and if she does not improve have her tested for tuberculosis. Powdered gentian five ounces, powdered nuxvomica two ounces, powdered capsicum, one ounce and sodium bicarbonate, eight ounces; mix thoroughly and give one tablespoonful three times a day either in a mash or dissolved in a little warm water.

#### THE ESSENTIALS OF ANIMAL BREEDING

Written in simple language for the person who raises farm animals, a new Farmers' Bulletin, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, tells the basic facts about heredity and how live stock improvement may be brought about. Under the title "Essentials of Animal Breeding," this publication places before farmers and stockmen information which heretofore has been available chiefly in books, many of them being of technical character.

Topics explained and illustrated by the new bulletin include: Beginnings of life, evolution, Mendel's law, determination of sex, inbreeding, crossbreeding, outcrossing, pure breeding, pedigrees, grading up, and maternal impressions. Certain popular but incorrect ideas about heredity are discussed.

Several series of pictures show how good blood "breeds on" and likewise how inferior parents stamp undesirable characteristics on following generations. The discussions deal with all the principal classes of domestic animals, and a summary of basic principles concludes the bulletin which contains 40 pages. Copies may be obtained free of charge by application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For experienced breeders and for others who desire more detailed information than that contained in the Farmers' Bulletin, the Department of Agriculture is preparing another bulletin entitled "Principles of Live Stock Breeding," which goes more deeply into the subject. This literature, prepared in connection with the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, adds to the completeness of the series of government publications pertaining to live stock raising. In fact, the department is now prepared to furnish literature on practically all problems concerning live stock.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 12, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!)

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

#### 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.

#### REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

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

LAKESIDE 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

A HERD OF REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE for sale. 7 young cows now fresh from 2 to 6 yrs. old, 2 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves, 2 bull calves and 1 yr. old bull. All are descended from Royal Majesty and good producers, right in every way. Herd on govt "accredited list." Will sacrifice for \$1,100 for the 14 head registered and transferred.  
Address Box J  
OARE, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY cattle for sale.  
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS FROM R. OF M. DAMS, \$75 to \$150 each.  
NOTTEN FARM, Grass Lake, 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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS STOCK FOR SALE  
Cow—Bonnie of Marlette, 8 yrs. old, registered. Sire, King of Duchess 2d. Dam, Bonnie of Med. Heifer calf 3 weeks old. Dam, Bonnie of Marlette. Sire, King of Romeo. Will sell cow and calf together.  
Bull—King 2d of Romeo, 1 yr. old. Registered, sire, Eric Edwin B. Dam, Bonnie of Marlette. Heifer—2 yrs. old with calf not registered. These will be priced cheap if sold soon.  
Address—  
FRED BOENING, R3, Romeo, Mich.

#### The Most Profitable Kind

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

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

##### 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.

##### 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.

#### RED POLLED

##### RED POLLS

Pioneer Northern Michigan Herd. Few bulls serviceable age. Good individuals and breeding.  
BATTENFIELD BROS., Fife Lake, Mich.

#### SWINE

##### POLAND CHINA

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

#### BIG BOB MASTODON

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

#### THE THUMB HERD

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

#### HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

#### FARWELL LAKE 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.

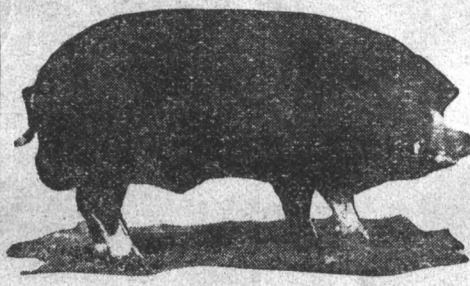
#### My, Oh My, What an Opportunity!

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY W's Sailor Bob. Spring pigs, both sex for sale.  
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

## Sale—BRED SOWS—Sale

40  
Large  
Type  
Poland  
China  
Gilts



Wed.  
Jan. 5th,  
1920  
at farm  
near  
Manchester,  
Mich.

BRED TO

F's Clansman Grand Champion boar at Mich. State Fair, 1920.  
Smooth Buster first Jr. yearling boar at the Michigan State Fair, 1920.

Sale takes place under cover. All trains will be met a. m. of sale day. Get a sow bred to one of these boars.  
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Col. Ed. Bowers,  
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A. A. FELDKAMP,  
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## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

### HILLCREST FARM

OFFICE, KALAMAZOO, MICH.  
FARM, ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN.

Will sell THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th

40 HEAD Bred Gilts, Fall Yearlings, Tried Sows, Choice Boars and some Extra Choice 35 pound Young Holstein bulls at the

FAIR GROUNDS, ALLEGAN, MICH.

There will be SOME GREAT ATTRACTIONS. Don't miss this sale. There will be many bargains.

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Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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

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

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

### WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE P.

C. Boars now ready for new homes. Get your order in on fall pigs for I am going to price them right.

A. D. GREGORY  
Ionia, Mich.

**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. O. BRED SOW SALE,** March 13, 1920. For particulars write  
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to farrow in March at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.  
CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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### 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.

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Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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



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

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

#### AUSTIN STOCK FARM

Service boars and open gilts, \$35.00 to \$40.00 each. Mumford and Orion Cherry King blood. These are real hogs. At four fairs they won 44 ribbons. 10 Champion, 16 blues and 14 red. Double immune with pedigree. Satisfaction or money back.  
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boars, gilts, and fall pigs for sale. Herd headed by Brookwater Demonstrator 27th, No. 155217.  
H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

**SPRING BOARS FOR SALE AT FARMER'S** prices. The big growthy kind.  
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Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 2949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

#### PEACH HILL FARM

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

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

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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.  
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**DUROCS** 5 Fall Boars of Last Sept. Farrow. 200 lb. big stretchy kind. 4 good spring boars, also gilts of same litters, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd. Col. bred dams, if you want good boars order at once. Prices \$75 to \$35.  
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**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. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

#### OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

#### 1919 Chicago International

#### 4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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

**FOR SALE—Reg. Duroc Yearling Boar** weighing 600 lbs. A bargain at \$75. Spring boars weighing 200 to 250 at \$40 and \$50. These are real boars. We still have spring sows at \$40 and \$50. Stock double immunized for cholera.  
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

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

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

**FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM** Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.  
JOHN CROENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

**DUROC—JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00** Fine early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd boar.  
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

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

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

**MICHIGANA DUROCS. WE CAN FILL YOUR** wants. Several lines of breeding represented including The Great Sensation. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
O. L. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

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

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

### O. I. C.'s

June and July boars and open gilts each one a guaranteed breeder. Recorded and express paid in full for the next thirty days.  
F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich.

**O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR MARCH AND** April farrow. Also a few choice service boars.  
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, 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.

Little Live Stock Ads in  
M. B. F.  
Do the Trick!

## MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

Grand and reserve grand champion steers at the Buffalo Fat Stock show went to Aberdeen-Angus men, while a load of Herefords was made grand champion in the carlot division.

The grand champion Angus steer was shown by Ross Kinfield of Woodstock, Ohio, and was bred by E. M. Wilson of Anderson, Ind. His sire was Equity Boy.

The Portland Cattle Loan Company of Oregon has announced that a new issue of \$800,000 preferred stock has been subscribed, bringing the capital, undivided profits and reserves up to about \$2,000,000, as against \$10,500,000 outstanding discounts. The floating of this new issue, it is stated, was done to provide necessary resources to take care of customers' requirements during the present period of credit restriction and price depression, and to enable them to get through the winter and obtain spring calves, lambs and wool.

Secretary of Agriculture, E. T. Meredith announces the appointment of Harlan Smith as director of information, to succeed E. B. Reid, who recently resigned to become editor of a farm paper. Mr. Smith is promoted from the position of chief of the division of publications, in which capacity he is succeeded by John L. Cobbs, Jr., who for some time has been in charge of the information work of the Forest Service.

Collapse of sheep and lamb trade last week was partly attributable to the arrival of the steamer Matatia at New York with 139,353 carcasses of New Zealand frozen lamb and 120,003 carcasses of mutton, the former averaging 31 lbs. the latter 54 lbs. This makes the total importations of frozen lamb and mutton at Atlantic ports this year, 2,663,045 carcasses, approximating 95,250,000 lbs.

In their issue of December 9, the *Chicago Breeders' Gazette* published the following:

"Little change is detected in the wool market, either at the Atlantic seaboard or in the interior. Boston's weekly set of nominal quotations is getting close to advances made on western wool stored there, creating apprehension of necessity for forced sales. Mild weather has prevented liquidation of clothing stocks, much wool machinery is idle, foreign wools are landing in enormous quantities and sentiment in the textile industry is anything but optimistic. Congress will be asked either to place an embargo on foreign wools or create a high tariff, either of which expedients may exert a remedial effect. Boston traders are of the opinion that bottom has been struck; what growers need is a movement. Until existing stocks of clothing and woolen goods have been reduced little activity in manufacturing circles can be expected.

International week did not develop seasonal demand for stock cattle, yard traders accumulating a burdensome stock, much of which they were forced to carry over last week, when slight improvement occurred, indicating that low spot for the season was uncovered during the show period when a lot of light cattle went out at \$4.75 and \$6 and a decent class of yearlings was bought at \$6.50 and \$7. Kansas City was glutted all last week and other markets were in little better condition. This week the bulk of the 500 to 700 lb. stockers cost anywhere from \$5.75 to \$7.25, quality being the factor, and trades above \$7 are now rare as the country is holding down initial cost in striking contrast to its policy a year ago when feeders competed with packers on near-beef. Commission houses are deluged with applications for money wherewith to buy cattle, indicating that lack of demand is due more to financial reasons than a disposition not to feed.

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

### BERKSHIRES

**IDEAL TYPE REG. BERKSHIRES. WE OF-** fer choice pigs all ages, either sex, best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

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

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

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

### CHESTER WHITES

**CHESTER WHITES FOR SALE AT BARGAIN** prices. Will ship C. O. D. and reg. in buyers name.  
RALPH COSENS, R. 1, Levering, Mich.

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

### HAMPSHIRE

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

### BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

### 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.



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

### BETTER BREEDING STOCK

For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit.  
KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop. Coldwater, Mich.  
See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan fairs.

### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

### For Sale—Bred Hampshire Ewes

SHEPHERD PONIES, 1 YEARLING, 1 COLT  
HARRY W. GARMAN, Mendon, Mich.

**WANT A SHEEP?** Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y, 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN** 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.



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

### 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.



# County Crop Reports

## AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special crop correspondents report the prices paid to farmers during the week ending December 13 as follows: **WHEAT:** Average, \$1.68; highest, Lakeview, \$2.10; lowest, Kalamazoo, \$1.48. **CORN:** Average, shelled, 85c; highest, Flint, \$1.00; lowest, Cheboygan and Imlay City, 80c. **CORN:** Average, on ear, 45c; highest, Traverse City and Coldwater, 50c; lowest, Evart and Lakeview, 40c. **OATS:** Average, 48c; highest, Traverse City and Cheboygan, 60c; lowest, Coldwater and Imlay City, 40c. **RYE:** Average, \$1.34; highest, Lakeview and Flint, \$1.40; lowest, Cheboygan, \$1.12. **BEANS:** Average, per cwt., \$3.60; highest, Traverse City and Flint, \$3.75; lowest, Cadillac, Lakeview, Cheboygan, \$3.50. **POTATOES:** Average, per cwt., \$1.14; highest, Flint, \$1.25; lowest, Evart, 80c. **HAY:** Average, \$21.50; highest, Cadillac, \$23; lowest, Imlay City, \$16.00. **BUTTER:** Average, 49 1-2c; highest, Cheboygan, 60c; lowest, Lakeview, 45c. **EGGS:** Average, 71c; highest, Flint, 85c; lowest, Evart, 60c. **SPRINGERS:** Average, 17 1-2c; highest, Coldwater, 21c; lowest, Evart and Lakeview, 15c. **HENS:** Average, 16 1-2c; highest, Coldwater, 21c; lowest, Traverse City, 12c. **BEEF STEERS:** Average, 6c; highest, Flint, 8c; lowest, Lakeview, 4c. **BEEF COWS:** Average, 4c; highest, Imlay City, 5c; lowest, Lakeview, 2c. **HOGS:** Average, dressed, 13c; highest, Cheboygan, 17c; lowest, Trufant, 10c. **HOGS:** Average, live weight, 8 1-3c; highest, Flint, 8 3-4c; lowest, Lakeview, 8c.

**GRAND TRAVERSE:** Farmers are getting up wood and hauling corn. Are having fine weather at present.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Dec. 10.

**MONTCALM:** Farmers have been plowing until the late freeze-up. Weather is moderate. Soil in good condition. Farmers are selling mostly potatoes. Horace Sanborne is building a new barn and garage.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Dec. 10.

**KALAMAZOO:** The farmers are husking corn, plowing and some are cutting wood. The weather has been quite rainy the last few weeks but is turning colder now. The soil is quite dry and more rain would be of much benefit.—H. H. F., Climax, Dec. 7.

**WEXFORD:** Fine weather for this time of the year. Many are getting their wood up for the winter. Some think it will be an open winter. Some farmers are holding their potatoes for a higher price. Many sold in the fall.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Dec. 9.

**MONTCALM:** Farmers are not doing much of anything but chores. Some are selling a few potatoes. Weather is somewhat cooler with a light rain followed by snow. Some farmers are plowing. Still lots of sales. One sale near here Wednesday, Dec. 8. Wheat and oat straw went at \$3 per ton and two cows for \$85 and \$78.—M. C. P., Trufant, Dec. 11.

**CHEBOYGAN:** The farmers are cutting their winter's wood and some are shredding corn; some plowing was done this week. The weather is nice and no snow yet but ground is frozen. Nothing much being sold here because the prices are too low. Potatoes dropped to 50 and 60 cents and the farmers are holding them for higher prices. Fall grain looks good and the ground is in good condition. Everything else is at a standstill.—O. W. B., Riggsville, Dec. 10.

**BERRIEN, (west):** Weather has been fine; raining at present and threatening to turn colder. Much fall plowing has been done. Nothing much doing now but a little wood cutting and butchering. Baroda and vicinity have had a little picnic all their own caused by the Commercial Bank, a private institution opened by Albert F. Rick, going to the wall, with heavy liabilities and about 400 farmer depositors affected. Farmers have quite a lot of hogs ready for market but there is no demand for them.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Dec. 10.

**BRANCH (S. E.):** Quincy co-operatives ship stock Saturdays and Wednesdays. Very heavy shipments of all kinds of stock on account of the high taxation. They are even shipping their young pullets. Some are shredding corn. Have had lots of rain but was warm; two small snow storms. The chair factory at Reading burned down; cause unknown. There is hardly any sales this fall. What is sold is going very cheap. Stock is nearly all shipped through the co-operatives to Buffalo markets. Hardly any stock being fed over this winter. All selling very short.—W. W. C., Quincy, Dec. 11.

**CHEBOYGAN (South):** December has been a fine month so far. Farmers busy with the usual fall work of October and November. Some are plowing, husking corn, cutting wood and other fall work. Market conditions very poor. No sale for potatoes and warehouses full. Bottom out of bean market. Also same for cattle; only 4 cents offered for fat cattle. Nothing being sold and farmers somewhat discouraged with the largest tax in history staring them in the face. A number of silos were put up this fall and are filled with the best of ensilage.—Wolverine, Dec. 11.

**LAPEER (N. E.):** Farmers are not very busy just now. Have their fall work nearly finished. A lot of fall plowing done. Corn about all husked and beans about all in. Weather has been favorable for cleaning up work this fall. A little colder at present and ground froze some. Not much produce going to market. Auction sales not going very good. Horses are cheap and cows selling around \$50 to \$75, and good sheep are selling from \$5 to \$7; last spring some of these same sheep sold for \$20 to \$24. Farm tools selling for half what they did six months ago. Farmers that are selling

milk are wondering why milk has been reduced to \$3.00 f. o. b. Detroit and the city people still have to pay 14c per qt. and 8c per pt. It costs 41c per cwt. freight and 40c per cwt. for hauling, so it is easy to see where the producer gets off.—C. A. B., Imlay City, Dec. 9.

**OSCEOLA:** Farmers are cutting and hauling wood. There has been considerable plowing done but cold spell has prevented further work. Ground has not been frozen until past 3 days. Farmers find no sale for beans. Potatoes have dropped to 80c per hundred. Butter from 55c to 25c. Hogs and beefs are not in much demand only for local market. Still high prices continue in other products. Jacob Niergarth, a highly respected farmer of Osceola township, living on home farm since 1881, died Dec. 3rd, aged 85 years.—E. A., Evart, Dec. 11.

**GENESEE:** Farmers are not doing much right now on account of the bad weather. They have been husking corn, plowing and doing read work. There is quite a lot of corn that has not been husked yet. Beets are practically all hauled. Considerable plowing has been done during the past week or so even though the ground was quite wet. Wheat and rye are looking better right along but they are still quite a ways from being called extra good. Some potatoes are being sold, but not much of anything else is moving. Farmers are not satisfied with present prices and are not going to sell any more than they have to, on the present market. Auction sales are quite plentiful and the prices received in most instances are low. Quite a few farmers have sold out during the last month.—C. W. S., Fenton, Dec. 10.

## WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

(Continued from page 9)

meal \$41, Buffalo and Minneapolis; 36 per cent cottonseed meal \$29 Memphis, \$37 northeastern markets; beet pulp \$40 Chicago; pure white hominy \$41, yellow hominy \$38 delivered New York; No. 1 alfalfa meal \$26.50 Kansas City. **SEED:** Growers in important millet seed producing sections receiving per 100 lbs. clean seed \$1.25 to \$1.50 golden millet; 75c to \$1.25 common millet; 70c to \$1.40 broomcorn millet. Seedsmen not buying and not much millet seed has moved to date. **FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:** Potatoe values continued to decline slowly. Northern round white stock lost an additional 10 to 18c at shipping points, closing \$1.30 to \$1.35. Chicago carlot market declined 35c, reaching lowest point of season at \$1.25 to \$1.40 sacked. Middle western jobbing range down 15 to 35c at \$1.50 to \$2. Prices held fairly well in the east. Western New York, f. o. b. \$1.65 to \$1.70; New York market bulk \$2.10 to \$2.35. **DAIRY PRODUCTS:** Butter market steady; advanced latter part of week. Considerable difference of opinion as to turn markets will take but feeling is temporarily better. Further arrivals Danish; over one million pounds one cargo. Receivers of Danish making every effort to move goods promptly. Storage butter still slow. Closing prices 92 score fresh; New York 54c; Chicago 49 1-2; Philadelphia 54c; Boston 52c. These prices 1 to 2c higher than a week ago. **LIVE STOCK AND MEATS:** Hogs at Chicago declined sharply during the past week. Under fairly liberal receipts hogs showed an average net depreciation of 75c per 100 lbs. and on the 13th scored a new low for the season. All classes of cattle shared downward movement declines ranging from 75c on best feeder steers to \$1.25 on cows and heifers. Beef steers lost 50c to \$1.25. Veal calves declined \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Under moderate supplies and improved demand fat lambs gained 35c practically of which was scored on the 13th. Fat ewes up 50c; feeding lambs unchanged. Dec. 13 top Chicago prices: Hogs, \$9.55, yearling steers, \$14.75, good beef steers \$12.50 to \$12.75, heifers \$10.75, cows \$9.25, feeder steers, \$9.25; veal calves \$10, fat lambs, \$12.35, feeding lambs \$11.25; fat ewes \$5.75.

Fresh meat prices changed only slightly. Good beef showed a moderate decline at some points, other grades practically unchanged. Veal steady to \$1 lower, mutton and pork loins unchanged; lamb firm to \$1 per 100 lbs. higher. December 13 prices on good grade meats: Beef \$17 to \$22, veal \$16 to \$23; lamb \$25 to \$28; mutton, \$11 to \$16; light pork loins \$20 to 23; heavy loins, \$15 to \$18.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

### POULTRY

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

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

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

#### ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

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

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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. **F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.**

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

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, CHOICE LARGE** early hatched toms and hens. **ARCHIE D. IVES, Rockford, Mich.**

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to win a share in that  
**\$250 IN GOLD**

The closing date of M. B. F.'s 3rd Gold Contest has been extended to January 31st, 1921. This still gives everyone an equal chance to win one of the 7 prizes. Fill in the coupon and get right in the contest.

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

Enter my name in the Third Gold Contest for \$250, which closes at midnight, January 31, 1921. It is not to cost me a penny and I am to have as good a chance as anyone to win the prize money.

You can send me order blanks, samples, etc. I'll try to win.

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

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





Architect's Sketch Showing Complete Plant of the Detroit Packing Company

## To the Livestock Growers of Michigan :



WHILE THE outside appearance of the Plant appeals to the eye, the INSIDE appeals most to us. We have no hesitation in stating that as a completed and working unit, this Plant of Detroit Packing Company will be second to none in efficiency, and will be able to show production costs less than other operating plants, due to full advantage having been taken of the combined past experience of others in the business, the practical application of the latest mechanical features, with layout and construction permitting of making large use of gravity in handling meat cuts and products, all with concentrated buildings and ample area in ground space, together with excellent railroad trackage, the sum total making for the net result stated. Besides these facilities we also will have facilities for the proper and adequate handling of Live Stock off either cars, wagons or trucks, together with slaughtering, dressing, cooling, chilling, freezing, curing, processing and marketing which applies both to Edible Products and By-Products.

ACCOMPLISHMENT comes only by persistent, methodical effort coupled with a meritorious undertaking and shaped along legitimate lines. We have accomplished much so far and full accomplishment of what was undertaken by Detroit Packing Company is today a matter of time and detail only, as all essentials are fundamentally sound, having stood the test and today our foundations are broad and strong on which to build for the future.

### Co-operation is the Watchword

With the loyal, full and undivided support of our several thousand shareholders and the live stock growers of Michigan, success is assured. We feel safe in putting full reliance on such support, as no Company has a more stable and representative list of shareholders than Detroit Packing Company, this Company having the bone, marrow and sinew of Michigan Live Stock Producers affiliated not only as shareholders but also as "Boosters." Their realization is that for many years they have "held the bag" for the other fellow. They are now a

power to be reckoned with and are determined to secure more adequate returns on their Live Stock through their affiliation with Detroit Packing Company.

### Believe Only What You Know!

The acid test is now being applied to our undertaking. We are under fire by the enemy. Insidious propaganda, both written and spoken, direct and indirect is being used persistently against us. If our undertaking was not considered inimical to what we will term the "Vested Interests" no serious objections would have been met. However, our opponents dare not go so far, as the fact that Detroit Packing Company is a going concern lays them wide open to penalties they are fearful will be inflicted, when they step over the dead line of propriety—and their fears are well founded. Our cause is good and to successfully battle our way to success needs only common sense and aggressiveness on our part. We have a good thing; let's push it along and develop it to the utmost.

Building additions and alterations have been completed at our main Plant so as to enable us to transfer our activities from our Bushey Street Plant and this step permits of considerable expansion of our present established business. After January 1st, we will be in a position to handle Dressed Hogs, Beef, Veal and Mutton in addition to manufacturing Sausage and Curing and Smoking Pork Products at our main Plant. No slaughtering can be done until further new buildings are erected. We wish to push our building programme with all possible despatch as we can now do this under very favorable building conditions and of course we desire to get on a full production basis so as to insure speedy dividend returns.

We, at this end of the line are not "Miracle Men" but only honest, sincere and we believe capable and experienced, all working diligently in our mutual interests. We are proud of results achieved to date; we have full confidence in the future and wish only to have all our shareholders, including all the livestock growers of Michigan, keep step in the march to progress and prosperity.

Write us or come in and see us. We are on the job here every day.

## DETROIT PACKING COMPANY

EDWARD F. DOLD  
President and General Manager

HON. L. WHITNEY WATKINS  
Special Live Stock Advisor

FRANK L. GARRISON  
Vice President

JOSEPH GARDULSKI  
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