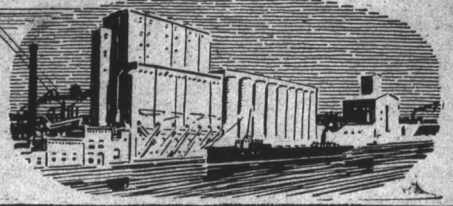


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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## Grangers Balk at Public-Owned Industries

*Annual Session at Grand Rapids Marked by High Attendance and Keen Interest  
in Grange Policies and Future*

**F**EATURES OF the annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange, which was held last week in Grand Rapids, were the election of A. B. Cook, of Owosso as worthy master to succeed John Ketcham; qualified endorsement of the State Constabulary; temporary rejection of a proposition for municipal or state-owned industries; recommendations for state income tax; for complete reorganization of the state government and elimination of unnecessary state commissions; complete publicity on farmers' profits as a means of gaining the consumers' sympathy; for temporary restrictions on immigration; against any appropriation for expansion of University of Michigan until rural schools are placed on a higher plane.

### Master's Recommendations

John C. Ketcham, master of the state grange in his annual message recommended: Reorganization of the state administration upon a departmental or cabinet plan; state income tax; funds for road building by direct taxation; correction of defects in primary law; immediate plans for geographical rearrangement as basis of senatorial and representative district changes; check on stock exchange gambling in farm products; protection from the dumping of foreign products upon our markets; careful consideration of action relative to state constabulary.

A fuller report of Mr. Ketcham's address will be found in this issue.

### Cook Unopposed

Mr. A. B. Cook had no active opposition in his candidacy for Worthy Master. The pre-election primary had given him a substantial majority over all other contestants and there was no disposition to stage a contest at the election. Mr. Cook is an actual farmer, owning, living and doing a good share of the work upon one of the finest farms in Shiawassee county, four miles south of Owosso. The Cook farm has been handed down through five generations, but through intelligent crop rotation and the liberal use of fertilizers, it is as productive today as ever, producing annually bumper crops of grain, beans, etc. Mr. Cook was graduated from the M. A. C. in 1893, his father having also graduated from the institution in 1863. A son Albert, and a daughter Mary are both attending the college at the present time, the former expecting to graduate in '23 and the latter in '24, whilst back home attending the Owosso high school is still another son, John, who some day expects to finish his education in this farmers' college. And presiding over the home

of the new Worthy Master is a fine, gracious woman who loves the farm and believes it is the ideal foundation for the American home.

Mr. Cook has always been active in Grange affairs of his own county and has served by appointment to fill vacancy on the executive committee of the State Grange. He



A. B. COOK  
New Worthy Master of State Grange

has been both president and secretary of the State Farmers' Clubs, and has served his district two terms in the State Senate. In addition he has held minor political offices and taken minor parts in the agricultural affairs of the state. At present he is chairman of the Farmers' Federated Legislative Committee.

### New Officers

Mrs. Allen S. Bennett deserves special mention because of the fact that she enjoys the distinction of being the first woman to ever sit upon the executive committee of the Grange. She is a thorough-going farm woman, living with her family upon a fine farm near Lowell. She, too, has been a leader in both local and state Grange affairs, having held nearly all the

positions in the Pomona Grange of Kent County.

The complete list of the new and re-elected officers follows:

Worthy Master, A. B. Cook; Overseer, C. H. Bramble; lecturer, Dora H. Stockman; steward, T. E. Niles; assistant steward, W. H. Lovejoy; chaplain, Olivia J. C. Woodman; treasurer, Frank Coward; secretary, Jennie I. Buell; gatekeeper, Peter A. Klie; Ceres, Mrs. I. E. Corless; Pomona, Mrs. E. E. Salisbury; Flora, Mrs. Maud Spaulding; assistant lady steward, Mrs. W. H. Lovejoy; executive committee, (each for term of two years) Mrs. Allen Bennett, Geo. B. Horton, John C. Ketcham, W. F. Taylor.

### State Constabulary

The state constabulary question precipitated one of the liveliest debates in the history of the order. A number of resolutions had been presented to the resolutions committee by subordinate Granges, some for and others against the Constabulary. Last year the Grange voted for the abolishment of the Constabulary. The resolutions committee held public hearings on Wednesday afternoon when both friends and opponents were permitted to speak their views. Principal among the supporters were Mr. A. C. Graham, federal prohibition commissioner for Michigan, who succeeded in convincing the resolutions committee that the co-operation of the state police was necessary in the enforcement of the national prohibition law. Although it appeared that the majority of the committee were at first against the constabulary, the evidence submitted by Mr. Graham and others, caused the committee to draft the following resolution:

"Whereas, the legislature of 1919 reorganized the State Constabulary under Act No. 26 and created the Michigan State Police, appropriating \$368,210 annually for their maintenance for the period of two years, and

"Whereas, the presence of this state body is the most effective means of co-ordination with the United States officials in the enforcement of the 18th amendment of Federal Prohibition laws and, Further, that the State Police has anticipated and prevented crimes and law violation along all lines.

"Be It Resolved, That the Michigan State Grange allies itself with those who would enforce the law and thereby protect life and property, and believes that under existing conditions there is a decided need of such an organization.

"Further, That it is the sense of the Grange that Act No. 26, P. A., of 1919, 'An Act to Create the Michigan State Police,' be so amended by the 1921 legislature, that this body shall serve every State Department in the enforcement of quarantines, food and drug, game, fire prevention and other laws.

"Be It Further Recommended



The front row includes: Dora Stockman, lecturer, re-elected; A. B. Cook, new worthy master; Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, Pomona; Jennie Buell, secretary, re-elected; Mrs. Allen Bennett, executive committee; Mrs. I. E. Corless, Ceres; Olivia J. C. Woodman, chaplain; Mrs. Cora Anderson, Flora and J. C. Ketcham, retiring state master.  
In the back row, reading from left to right are: N. P. Hull, executive committee; Frank Coward, treasurer; J. A. Thompson, executive committee; Mrs. W. H. Lovejoy, lady assistant steward; C. H. Bramble, overseer; W. H. Lovejoy, assistant steward; T. E. Niles, steward; Peter Klee, gatekeeper.  
(Courtesy Grand Rapids Press.)



that the requisites for the employment of men to serve in the State Police, shall be character and conduct, with proper endorsements therefore.

The resolution was presented for debate shortly before the noon hour Thursday, a dozen or more participating. Those who spoke in behalf of the resolution were Mr. Bodfish, chairman of the resolutions committee, Jas. Nicol, J. N. McBride, W. A. Anderson, a federal prohibition officer, N. L. Moore of Wayne county, a gentleman from Osceola county; Sen. C. B. Scully, member of the legislature which passed the State Police act and created more boards and commissions than any other legislature of recent times; and several others. The principal spokesman against the resolutions were Geo. B. Horton, former worthy master, Jennie I. Buell, secretary of the State Grange, C. H. Bramble, overseer, and Forrest Lord, editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER, the latter being present by invitation. A number of delegates also spoke against the police.

The principal arguments in favor of retaining the police were that they were necessary to enforce the prohibition laws, that they afforded to the rural communities, that they were self-sustaining because of the large number of fines collected and that the rural communities bore only about 60 per cent of the cost of maintenance.

It was charged against the police that it usurped the duties of the civil police and encouraged them to be lax; that the existence of the state police was an admission that the

civil police were inefficient and that by continuing the state police the people were only aggravating instead of remedying that condition; that prohibition is a federal measure and should be enforced by federal authorities; that the state has got along for many years without a state police and can continue to survive without it; that the rural districts receive little if any benefit from the police; that it is a needless, expensive institution; that the state police is a virtual duplication of the state militia, and that one or the other should be done away with. What might have been added which wasn't was that a large number of arrests, convictions and fines credited to the police would have been secured by local officers had the state police not been in existence. Minor objections offered to the police by several farmers were that they were inefficient, of doubtful character, inclined to be insolent and overbearing, etc.

A halt was finally called to the debate and a vote taken. It showed 115 for and 104 against the resolution. This was a total of 219 votes out of 270 cast for the office of Worthy Master.

#### State Industries

The Bay and Genesee county delegations brought to the convention a proposition which would authorize municipalities, counties or even the state to engage in industrial pursuits as a means of combatting profiteering and securing to the farmer a larger price for his products. The resolution was presented by Mr. G. C. Leibrand and was a copy of a resolution adopted by Genesee county Pomona Grange, reading as follows:

"Resolved, that Genesee County Pomona Grange, No. 48; go on record as favoring the principle of regulating monopoly and profiteering by municipal or governmental competition. For example: As a remedy for prohibition in coal, some governmental subdivision of the state or nation acquire one or more coal mines, mine the coal, and sell the same at cost of production; as remedy for profiteering in sugar, the state or some subdivision of it, own one or more sugar factories, paying the farmers sufficient for their beets so they can go into the labor market, hire help to raise beets and still have a reasonable profit, pay good wages to those who make the sugar and sell the same to the public at cost in 100 pound sacks; a textile plant that buys the wool from the farm, manufacturers it in woolen clothing, same to be sold to the public at cost; a tannery and shoe factory to buy hides from the farmer and sell the shoes to the public at cost; as a solution to our transportation problem, the government should own and control one of the large trunk lines of the nation with its subordinate branches. We believe it unnecessary to adopt the principle of universal government ownership of any one given industry in order to overcome existing abuses brought about by monopoly, extortion, and oppression made possible and encouraged by combinations of capital."

Milo Campbell jumped on the proposition with both feet. "I am against it," he said. "It will lead to disaster for the farmer. It would lead to Socialism. The first tenet of Socialism is ownership of land and the moment you open the door to Socialism you endanger the title to your property. When you begin that movement, industry will join in and then you will have Socialism to full extent. This proposition is the doctrine of the Soviet of Russia, and I fear we would make a great mistake to go in for a thing of this kind now. Lay it by for a while and think over it."

To this Mr. Leibrand retorted that the opponents of any scheme nowadays had a habit of frightening people by the cry of "Socialism." He declared that there was nothing alarming about the proposition, but was simply a means of putting a check on profiteering. He urged the Grange to be progressive and take this forward step.

Opposition to the proposal was voiced by Jas. Nicol, N. P. Hull, Jas. N. McBride and Sen. Scully, although the latter ventured to remark that he thought the plan might have merit and should be taken up at a later date. The upshot of the matter was that the resolution was referred to the lecturer with instructions to lay it before the subordinate Granges for discussion during the ensuing year.

#### Ketcham Counsels Grangers

In his annual address retiring Worthy Master John C. Ketcham, who is also congressman-elect from the fourth district, touched upon the majority of problems confronting the farmers today. Among other things he urged:

#### For Lower Taxes

"Only two ways appear to lower taxes. Appropriations must be cut down or additional property upon which to assess taxes must be found.

"First, we must have a reorganization of our state administration upon a cabinet or departmental plan such as is now working in some of the states with marked success.

"Second, we should adopt a state constitutional amendment making possible a state income tax for Michigan."

Statements said to have been made by legislators leads the master, he said to believe the state primary law is threatened with repeal.

"In face of this general sentiment, he went on, 'It is well for this body to express vigorous sentiment regarding its views on either repeal or material change in this law which has been championed by the grange from the start.

With reference to state police, he said: "Considerations of law and or-

der must be placed above all else in deciding what we shall do with our state constabulary."

#### Direct Road Taxation

"Regulatory legislation" for roads was recommended. "Heavy trucking and fleets of new autos in transit have brought up problems of road maintenance that were unforeseen two years ago. Modification of the petition to secure Covert roads is a call for a recommendation to raise the necessary funds for our state roads by direct tax instead of issuing bonds."

"A one mill tax would raise nearly \$5,000,000 a year on the present assessed valuation of the state. This sum, together with that received from the federal government, would make as large an amount as could be expended to advantage by the state highway department for construction work," he said.

Speaking of the rearrangement of senatorial and legislative districts, Mr. Ketcham said, "The state constitution requires the legislature of 1923 to arrange the senatorial districts of the state and apportion the house of representatives to population as shown by the census of 1920.

"It is none too early to begin the campaign to arrange the geographical areas that we may avoid complete domination of our legislature," he explained.

As to national legislation it was considered high time to strike a blow at trading in futures in farm products. "It is widely reported the 1920 wheat crop has been sold and resold not less than six times with only and insignificant amount actually delivered. Laying aside the moral aspects of the case it is intolerable to permit men who have put neither time, money nor brains into the task of producing the crop to have the power to down the price to the producer and crowd it to a high point for the consumer," he said.

#### Protect Farm Products

It was also termed urgent that legislation be enacted which would stop the dumping of foreign products on our markets.

"If protection is to be the law of the land, its application must extend to agricultural products," he said.

"Farmers have been astounded at the attitude of the federal reserve board in refusing an extension of credit to carry them over the price slump in wheat. In justification of the ruling, the federal reserve board announces the federal reserve act does not countenance the holding of commodities for speculation.

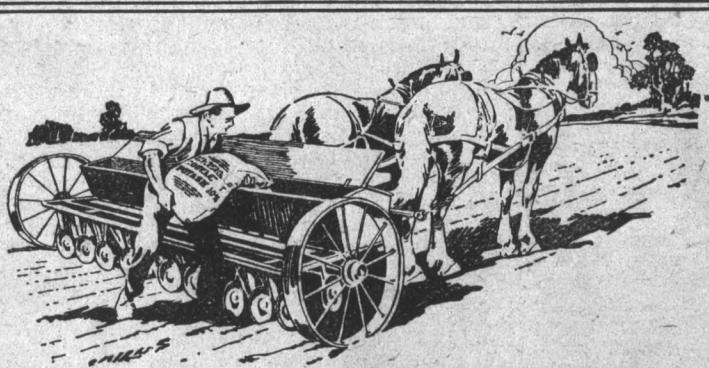
"Prices of farm crops must be stabilized and steadied, and credits based upon such safe and fluid security as farm crops would make this possible. If the federal reserve act is not available to farmers in a crisis like the impending one, it should be so amended. And if this is impossible, some other plan must be evolved to provide the assistance needed in such situations as now confront the farmer.

#### Fight Federal Tax on Land

"Our opinions on federal taxation should be vociferously stated. Obligations have been incurred and they must be met. The great game of the next few years will be that of side-stepping in the payment of federal taxes. The American farmer gave his sons, his money and his best effort during the war. He does not intend to sidestep in paying his share of the bills and does not expect anyone else to do so. He will fight vigorously any attempt to put across a federal tax on land as proposed by the Nelson bill, and will give any so-called sales tax a careful scrutiny.

In addition to the action described above the Grange discussed tentatively a working arrangement with the Farm Bureau. In this discussion it was declared that the Farm Bureau cannot take the place of the Grange, as a social and educational organization, but would carry on the marketing end with probably greater efficiency and satisfaction.

The next session of the state Grange will be held at Flint.



## Restore the Potash

During the past few years farmers have been urged to bend every effort to produce maximum crops without giving much consideration to the effect on their soils. Established rotations were broken up and the very best parts of the farm put into the most needed crops, while the poorer parts were neglected.

In a way it was a return to the pioneer's method of mining the soil.

Today is the period of readjustment for the farmer as well as for the merchant and the manufacturer.

The farm labor situation and the uncertainty of future prices are such that prudence demands that the cost of producing a unit of crop be reduced as much as possible. This requires more crop units per acre and a return to the rotations known to be best for a given locality.

The great factor in reducing the cost of crop production is the right method of feeding the crops.

The composition of commercial plant foods has been profoundly changed during the period of Potash famine. Phosphoric Acid has replaced all or a part of the Potash in American fertilizer formulas, while just the opposite has taken place in Europe, where there was a shortage of phosphates. Now is the time to get back to normal again and to return to the fertilizer formulas that were so profitable and satisfactory in the past. But this cannot be done without effort on the part of the farmer and without sufficient notice to the manufacturer to prepare for the change.

Therefore think the matter over carefully, and if your previous experience has shown you that

### Potash Pays

notify your dealer that you wish to use fertilizers with 5 to 10 per cent. of Potash and a little more to make up for the drain on the soil during the Potash famine.

And do it right away, for it takes time for the manufacturer to import it and it is only fair that he should know what your demands will be.

The price of Potash has fallen much faster than the prices of farm products so you may feel assured that you can again get a profit from its use. The main point is to insist that the right kind of fertilizer shall be ready for you when needed. In order to insure this, prompt action on your part is essential.

Take up the matter with your dealer at once. If we can help you write to us.

**SOIL AND CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE**  
H. A. HUSTON, Manager  
42 Broadway New York



# Objectionable Features of Chicago Bd. of Trade

*Cash Grain Marketing Function Advantage to Farmers, but Margin Trading Needs Reforming*

By H. H. MACK

**P**RELIMINARY to the discussion of the topic suggested by the above headline it may not be out of place for the writer of this series of articles to state in some detail his own personal views concerning the proper methods to pursue in legitimatising the Chicago Board of Trade. To begin with, it would be idle for anyone, no matter how wise he may be, to promulgate, off-hand, a marketing system that will take the place of an institution that has been functioning for more than 70 years—an institution that has grown up simultaneously with the development of the great agricultural areas of this, the most wonderful food-producing nation in the world. It must be acknowledged that the wonderful efficiency of many of the current Board of Trade methods has aided greatly in the handling of the tremendous cereal crops produced in the west during the last quarter of a century. The market problem is the most important and difficult question that the American nation has to deal with at the present time and the individual who claims that he can, without the aid of past experience and careful experimentation, suggest a successful solution is either a fool or a knave.

Some of the brightest men in this nation are struggling with the problem which the advantageous marketing of farm products involves and they are too honest and sincere to suggest a cure-all for a disease, the nature of which they do not thoroughly understand. Many there are, especially among the farming classes, who are in favor of abolishing the Chicago Board of Trade, entirely, but the writer does not care to be counted among that number; like many others who have spent a life-time

studying marketing methods, he is in favor of rigid regulation but not of annihilation. He is in favor of meting out severe punishment to traders who resort to illegitimate and dishonest practices. He wishes to be counted in favor of preserving all of the legitimate and useful features of the present Board of Trade, and of a forcible discontinuance of the flagrant abuses which have made the place notorious as a gambling den; having arrived at the above conclusion, the writer feels no sense of guilt because he is not able to suggest an adequate remedy, simply, because there are many abler and more experienced men who occupy the same position.

Prof. Eugene Davenport, dean of the University of Illinois, and one of the leading educators of this country, speaking before the A. F. B. F. at Indianapolis the other day, made in substance, the following statement: "The Board of Trade is a great problem. The losses due to sharp fluctuations, brought about by the operations of the bulls and the bears on the Board, are very disastrous to the producers of farm products. It is not the money loss, after all, that is the main consideration but rather the fact that many producers are actually put out of business."

When asked if he had any suggestions to make, Prof. Davenport said that he had not. Here is one of the brightest men in this nation—a man who has spent nearly his life in close proximity to Chicago, the great market whirlpool of the world, but who is too modest to even suggest a remedy for existing Board of Trade evils.

In the opinion of the writer, the

United States government should assume control of the Chicago Board of Trade, and also of the New York Stock Exchange; a strong code of rules, for the government of these institutions, should be formulated. A board of governors, composed of men of unquestioned honesty and high moral tone, should be appointed and placed in charge of each of these organizations; out of the 1700 members of the Chicago Board of Trade a working majority, that will stand for honest methods, can certainly be secured.

## Cash Market vs. Option Deal

The cash market on Chicago Board of Trade and in the smaller organizations of other cities, consists in displaying inspected samples of different varieties of grain and offering them for sale at private treaty. The grain is brought to the Board in small paper sacks and prospective buyers are permitted to examine it with a view to making a cash purchase, either for milling purposes or for shipment abroad. The functions performed by the cash department are very useful and important because they permit the display of a large number of wheat samples, simultaneously, to interested purchasers, thus saving owners the trouble and expense of "peddling." The cash market of the Chicago Board of Trade is absolutely legitimate and it should, if possible, be preserved when the final shake-up comes, which it is sure to do sooner or later. More than 300 million bushels of wheat are sold in this department, every year; the service performed is not only useful but it is well-nigh indispensable to a country that specializes in the rais-

ing of cereals. The terms "cash" and "spot" are synonymous in their meaning and refer to sales of wheat for immediate delivery.

The storm of protest against Board of Trade methods centers around the option deal where contracts for wheat are bought and sold for delivery, some time in the future. Transactions for future delivery are all done on "Margins" a term which is used to represent the amount of cash deposited with the broker by the trader as an earnest of his good intentions and willingness to satisfactorily complete the transaction which has been begun. When a customer expresses a desire to buy or sell on margins, the broker exacts a deposit of cash that insures the safety of the transaction for the time being; in other words, the trader is required to keep the deal good by depositing cash whenever his broker calls for it. If the market goes up after the trader has bought or if the market goes down after he has sold, no more cash will be needed to carry forward the transaction; in fact, if the market continues to vindicate the good judgment of the trader by going in the direction that he desires to have it go, he will be permitted to withdraw a part or all of his original cash deposit. It often happens that a trader is fortunate enough to be able to draw on his broker for a much larger amount than his original deposit, long before the ultimate consummation of the deal.

The commission salesmen, who operate on the Board of Trade, simply obey the order given by the traders who deal with them and they must have money enough on deposit, at all

(Continued on page 7)

## Committee of 17 Plans Farmers' Co-operative Grain Sales Companies

**T**HE FINAL grain marketing plan of the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen will be built up around the following principles according to a resolution adopted at last week's meeting of the Committee at Chicago, Dec. 13th to 15th.

1. Farmer owned elevator companies and sales agencies to operate on the local and terminal markets of the United States.

2. Farmers export companies and sales agencies to operate on foreign markets for the purpose of marketing the exportable surplus.

3. The sale of all grain on the basis of co-operative bargaining.

While the committee did not explain just what it meant by "co-operative bargaining" it is understood to mean the establishment of a large farmers' co-operative sales company through which the bulk of the grain of the United States will ultimately be handled.

The committee took a further aggressive step in its effort to open the grain exchanges of the country to the membership of farmers co-operative commission companies. At the last meeting of the Committee, it will be remembered, steps were taken to file a plea with the Federal Trade Commission to order the Grain Exchanges to admit the farmers' co-operative companies to membership. At last week's meeting a motion was adopted urging each state in the corn belt to introduce a bill in its legislature this winter making it illegal for grain, livestock or produce exchanges to bar farmers co-operative companies from membership.

The Committee of Seventeen, after

a careful investigation into the effects of short selling on grain prices unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we deem it morally wrong and highly detrimental to the interests of agriculture and the consumers to permit the practice now in vogue of selling grain, cotton and other farm products which the seller or his principal do not own at time of sale. This practice is commonly known as 'short selling.'"

"Resolved further, that we do hereby petition Congress to enact such legislation as will stop this practice at the earliest possible date."

Dr. E. F. Ladd, United States Senator-elect from North Dakota, went to Washington Tuesday night to confer with members of Congress regarding pending legislation for the relief of farmers. He took the short selling resolution with him for presentation to Congress.

Some very interesting information from Board of Trade sources regarding short selling was presented at last week's meeting of the Committee. The following paragraph is taken from a letter from one of the oldest and most experienced grain traders in the United States, a man who at present holds membership in three of the leading grain exchanges of the country.

"Short selling is a speculation pure and simple and such sales are made with the object of getting a profit from declines in the market at the expense of others. The effect of short sales in most cases is to cause and accelerate declines, and they bear very heavily on a market that

is striving hard to hold up and advance, and which would often do so, if it were not for short selling. Short sales aggregate in a year on the grain exchanges in the United States many times more than the actual grain represented by the crop of grain grown. Such sales do not contemplate any real delivery of the grain so sold and in probably not more than one per cent of the cases are deliveries ever made. The short seller sells property, or what is supposed to represent property that he does not own, which has the effect at least for the time being, of depressing the value of the property of another who does own such property. Now one has any moral right to sell what he does not own or possess, and if laws were passed and enforced prohibiting this, farmers and the public would be greatly benefitted. In taking this position against short selling, I do not want to be understood as being in favor of prohibiting all sales of futures. Selling of futures by those who actually are owners of the grain as represented by sales is legitimate, absolutely necessary, is good, and should be permitted."

The committee decided Wednesday night to meet again Dec. 27th for a full week's session.

Considerable attention was given at last week's meeting to the problem of finding a market for surplus grain from this year's crop. While the committee did not specifically endorse the plans to revive the world financed corporation or to make a billion dollar loan to Germany it felt that in case either of these

measures became effective

it should be in position to supply grain for export without delay or excessive overhead charges. A special subcommittee was created "to negotiate with government officials and financial interests with a view to getting emergency action for immediate establishing of machinery for handling our surplus grain or grain products for shipment to Europe eliminating all possible overhead expenses, including terminal costs, commissions, etc., and handling grain from point of origin to ultimate destination in Europe at least possible expense to both producer and consumer." W. C. Eckhardt of Illinois is chairman of this committee.

This same committee will investigate the possibilities of increasing the use of corn by the industries, particularly for the manufacture of industrial alcohol. While in Washington it will also ask Congress for the immediate embargo on the importation of Cuban molasses for alcohol manufacture. At the present time enough molasses is being imported for this purpose to replace 225,000 bushels of corn a day.

Before adjourning the committee issued the following statement:

"We wish to assure the grain producers of the country that we keenly appreciate the necessity of prompt action and that as quickly as the necessary data can be gathered by our experts, we will perfect and present a plan for marketing grain co-operatively with the co-operation of the various existing organizations interested in grain marketing."



# Agricultural College Announces Soils Program

Local Surveys and Tests Planned by M. A. C., Expected to Prove of Great Value to Business Farmers

By M. M. McCool

Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

WHAT IS the program of the Soils Section of the Michigan Agricultural College? Is it getting result commensurate with the funds that it receives, or is the State of Michigan justified in supporting this part of the Agricultural College to greater or less extent than at present? These questions have been raised. They are legitimate and the people of the State are entitled to frank and full answers to them. I shall reply to these by reviewing the history of the Department and some of the things that have been accomplished.

The history of this section since its reorganization in 1914 is enlightening. The writer was placed in charge of the Soils work in Michigan, September 1st, 1914, or about six years ago. At that time there were two members in the Department, namely, Professor C. H. Spurway and Dr. G. J. Bouyoucos. In the autumn of 1914 Professor G. M. Grantham, a graduate of the agricultural college of the University of Illinois, having had considerable experience in Soils work, was employed. In the autumn of 1915 Professor S. E. Millar, a graduate of Illinois University and the Kansas Agricultural College joined the outfit. The following summer A. F. Head of Ohio State University was appointed and resigned at the end of the year, at which time Professor L. C. Wheeling, a graduate student of M. A. C., began working with the other members. In the spring of 1918, C. W. Simpson, a 1915 graduate of M. A. C. after having been on a farm in Kalamazoo County, was employed as a field specialist. In the spring of 1920 Ezra Levin, muck specialist came into the department. At present there are eight experienced men; in addition several students are employed part of their time while in College.

The courses offered to Michigan men are as strong as any in the country, and in fact excel the majority of them and in some phases they are in advance of any in the United States. Some of the methods devised by members of the staff are employed in soils laboratories in various institutions. The methods devised to investigate the rate of solubility of soils, temperature relationships and also the classification of the soil moisture are made use of for educational purposes.

## Research Work

The energy expended in researches or investigations has borne fruit. In pure research work the chief object is to discover new and fundamental principles regarding the soil. It is through such that we are enabled to know and understand the soil. The work of Dr. G. J. Bouyoucos on the temperature relationships of soils are the most extensive and elaborate and enlightening of any in the world. The important, practical contributions of his and others of the section are as follows: Sandy soils owe their earliness to the fact that they become warm earlier in the morning than the heavy soils and plants are thus enabled to make use of sunlight for growth over a greater number of hours. The chief things that govern the temperature of the soil are the water content and its rate of evaporation from the surface. The frostiness of muck and peat lands are due to several things. One of them is the topographic position, in addition the nature of soils themselves pay a minor part and finally the nutrition of the crop. Where fertilizers are added these are slightly if any more frosty than other lands of the same topographic position.

The investigations on the soil solution of field soils are the most extensive of any reported. The rate at which different soil types liberate material to the soil moisture at different seasons of the year, different depths, and under different systems of management and treatments has been and is still being investigated. These results assist us in accounting

Farm of	Location	Treatment	Soil	Crops	Return Per Acre
J. Wheeling	Imlay City	Lime	Sand	Corn-Oats	\$29.95
J. Wheeling	Imlay City	Lime	Sand	Wheat	7.99
Cass Co. farm	Cassopolis	Lime	Sand	Soybeans-rye	11.17
Bert Gilbert Paul Schnelle Chas Kinser	Emmet and Cheboygan Counties	Lime	Sand	Rye	-5.15
Manistee County Farm	Manistee	Lime	Sand	Rye	-4.47
Thos. Moore	Thompsonville	Lime	Sand	Rye	.68
Van Buren Co. Farm	Hartford	Manure	Sandy loam	Oats and Clover	(gross) 10.41
J. Wheeling	Imlay City	Manure	Sand	Corn-Oats	(gross) 30.05
Paul Schnelle	Clarion	Manure	Sand	Rye	(gross) 18.63
W. C. Kempster	Coldwater	Rock phosphate	Silt loam	Oats-Wheat	23.88
Van Buren Co. Farm	Hartford	Rock phosphate with nitrogen and potash	Sandy loam	Oats-Clover 2 Crops	6.6
Van Buren Co. Farm	Hartford	Rock phosphate with manure	Sandy loam	Oats-Clover 2 Crops	14.79
Jas. Richards	Eau Claire	Rock phosphate with marl	Silt loam	Oats-wheat	-22.35
Cass County Farm	Cassopolis	Rock phosphate with limestone	Sand	Wheat Rye	-84
B. C. Gilbert Paul Schnelle Chas Kinser	Emmet and Cheboygan Counties	Rock phosphate	Sand	Rye	-12.94
E. B. Fairchild	Constantine	Rock phosphate	Sand	Corn-Rye	18.78
B. C. Gilbert Paul Schnelle Chas Kinser	Emmet and Cheboygan Counties	Acid phosphate Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Potash	Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand	Rye Rye Rye Rye Rye Rye	2.38 18.00 4.49
Cass Co. farm	Cassopolis	Acid phosphate Lime Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Lime Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Potash-lime	Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand	Soybeans-Rye Wheat Soybeans-Rye Wheat Soybeans-rye Wheat	.71 11.44 22.20
Manistee Co. Farm	Manistee	Acid phosphate Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Potash	Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand Sand	Rye Rye Rye Rye Rye Rye	12.31 12.36 3.42
W. C. Kempster	Coldwater	Acid phosphate 2-12-2	Silt loam Silt loam	Oats-Wheat Oats-Wheat	25.70 17.83
F. McCartney	Morrice	Acid phosphate Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Acid phosphate Sodium nitrate Potash	Silt loam Silt loam Silt loam Silt loam Silt loam Silt loam	Wheat Wheat Wheat Wheat Wheat Wheat	13.3 21.16 14.98
W. A. Guthrie	Mendon	Acid phosphate 2-12-2	Silt loam Silt loam	Wheat Wheat	28.42 23.89
S. Simpson	Vicksburg	Acid phosphate	Silt loam	Wheat	16
24 trials	comm'l nitrogen (top dressing)	light soils	light soils	Wheat	7.98
28 trials	comm'l nitrogen (top dressing)	heavy soils	heavy soils	Wheat	-1.14

for discrepancies in unproductive soils. Moreover the residuary or the lasting effects of fertilizers on different soils have been considered. These show that many such release other substances to solution from the soil minerals and have a pronounced residuary effect which is usually favorable rather than detrimental as is believed by many. The results of such studies indicate ways to use fertilizers to the best advantage.

Our studies have altered the views of thinking people concerning soil moisture. In fact a different system of classification has been worked out. This system is superior to the one in common use inasmuch as it is based on the characteristic or properties of the soil. They throw new light upon the movement of moisture in soils and account for the negative results that are obtained when certain kinds of soils are mulched.

The sulphur problem has been under investigation. This element is considered by many to have great future possibilities as a soil improver. We have found that its addition to some soils results in greater production of legumes while to others it does not. Moreover even very small quantities facilitates or increase the rate of decay of some peat and muck deposits. The extent at which it is removed from soils by leaching or washing has been considered and found to be quite great.

The principal soil types of the lower peninsula have been carefully sampled and analyzed for their lime, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, nitrogen and humus content. Three hundred samples have been analyzed. These analyses afforded us a background or basis of the field or fertility work.

A soil survey has been inaugurated. In 1915 the section was granted \$500 with which to take up the classification of the soils that lie in what is generally known as the Old Lake Basin of Saginaw Valley and eastern and southeastern Michigan. Our

plans were interfered with by the war. A reconnaissance or general soil survey was completed in August 1920. In brief the heavy soils are remarkably high in nitrogen and humus, do not respond to lime, are only fairly well supplied with phosphorus and are high in potassium. The chief fertilizer constituent that brings results is phosphorus. The deep sands on the other hand are sour, low in phosphorus and are deficient in nitrogen and humus. In addition a similar survey was inaugurated last fall in Chippewa County and approximately one-third of it was covered. Soils maps have been made of St. Joseph and Branch counties.

In June, 1920 a co-operative agreement was made with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, whereby the soils of the state are to be classified and mapped in detail. The former organization furnishes one man for each one sent out by the state and pays his expenses and one-half of the livery bill that they incur while in the performance of their duties. Berrien county was covered with the exception of some dozen square miles. It is proposed to pursue this work with vigor—provided the financial support is forthcoming. As soon as a county is completed a report on it is published and placed in the hands of the land owners. The scope and value of a modern soil survey is dealt with in another report. These projects are basic to our fertility demonstrations and experiments.

The soil improvement demonstrations and experiments have not been neglected. It should be noted, however, that the available information on Michigan soils was very meagre five years ago and that one of the things essential to a successful demonstration is to have some facts to demonstrate. Another matter of considerable importance is the wherewith for the conduct of such. We are conducting demonstrations

and tests on many farms in Michigan. These are selected with considerable care and foresight, the object being to place them on land that typifies extensive areas in the community or state. Naturally the knowledge that the men have of the state, based on the soil surveys is of utmost importance and value in this respect. Our plans call for soil improvement projects in every county in the state. Several of these will be permanent projects while others are to be continued four or more years. The results to date are gratifying.

At the Cass County farm 17 acres of land have been set aside for the study of soil fertility problems. Here such questions as the value of sulphur, different phosphorus carriers, lime compounds, the cost and duration of green manures, top dressing and others are being investigated.

We have in progress many field tests that are being conducted co-operatively by farmers, county agents and representatives of the Soils Section. It is proposed to continue these at least one round of a four year rotation and longer if practicable. It is recognized that the value of such increases with the length of time they are continued.

## Results Obtained

In calculating the returns from the application of the materials applied to the soil the following prices were used: Wheat \$2.00; corn \$1.25; oats 60c; rye \$1.50; clover hay, \$22; straw \$8; soybeans \$5; lime \$4; acid phosphate \$32; sodium nitrate \$90; potash \$176; rock phosphate \$20; sulphate of ammonia \$100. It should not be overlooked that if the prices of the produce were one-half those used in the calculations and the fertilizers were as high or higher the returns on the investment would be decidedly less.

It may be readily seen that this organization is performing three major lines of work, namely, (a) the researches, the object being to work out knotty soil problems and to add to our present knowledge of this complicated and fundamental agricultural science. This is necessary in order that other lines may be placed on firm foundations. (b) The classification and mapping of soil of the state are under way. This is essential to a systematic and constructive soil fertility program and is of utmost importance to all lines of agriculture. (c) On the basis of our knowledge derived from the soil survey, experimental projects are laid out as rapidly as practicable on the chief soil areas of the state. (d) Extension lectures are delivered and demonstrations are made on the basis of the knowledge derived from the researches and fertility experiments. Naturally it is not prudent to carry the extension work much in advance of the investigational phases. (e) The courses offered are maintained at a high standard, due largely to the efforts of the men engaged in soil investigations both in the field and in the laboratories. Short course men come directly into contact with those who are familiar with field conditions. The regular students meet these as well as men employed on research problems.

The financial situation should be known. It is true that no other Soils Department in the United States has accomplished as much in the same length of time and so economically as that of the M. A. C. I shall summarize the expenditures for extension and fertility work in the state since the writer came to Michigan. This does not include salaries.

	1914-1919	1919	1920	Total
Extension	none	none	\$9180	\$9180
Fertility	\$3500	\$4000	\$3000	\$10500

I am informed that the Ohio Experiment Station spends about \$25,000; Indiana \$23,000; Illinois \$95,000; Wisconsin, \$32,000; and Iowa \$25,000 annually for soil fertility investigations. This does not include extension and certain other activities.



# State Farm Bureau Takes up Sugar Beet Fight

*Elects C. E. Ackerman as Delegate to National Sugar Beet Conference*

SIXTEEN counties were represented at the State Farm Bureau sugar beet conference at Lansing last week, as follows:

Wayne—August Bunte, John Near, Flat Rock. Isabella—Paul Moss-holder, Farwell; W. J. Hazelwood, Mt. Pleasant. Gratiot—Bert Millenger, Ithaca; Arthur Humphrey, Ithaca, R. 3. Monroe—Fred Van Buren, Carleton, R. 1; Robert Stearns, Temperance, R. 1. Tuscola—D. B. Pinkerton, Vassar, R. 2; C. P. Hoover, Akron, R. 1. Barry—Wm. McGhan, Hastings, R. 5. Clinton—Albert Nichols, St. Johns, R. 1; Geo. Fiedewah, St. Johns, R. 3; Lenawee—Otto Wagner, Riga; H. F. Knoblauch, Blissfield. Lapeer—John Phelps, Silverwood, R. 2; W. B. Wilson, Clifford. Missaukee—Abe Luedtke, Clare; J. W. Schaefer, Clare, R. 6; W. E. Bowler, Clare, R. 5. Eaton—Clifford O'Neil, Mulliken, R. 1; Pearl Smith, Mulliken, R. 1. Sanilac—Philip O'Connell, McGregor. Saginaw—Henry Miller, Saginaw, R. 1; Deb Terry, Chesaning. Midland—G. F. Histe, Coleman, R. 3. Shiawassee—A. Dennison, Owosso; C. E. Ackerman, Durand. Bay—C. R. Oviatt, Bay City.

C. E. Ackerman, president of the Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n, was elected as a representative to attend the national federation meeting next month in company with a member of the executive committee of the M. S. F. B.

An advisory committee of five was also elected as follows: T. S. Reavy, of Tuscola; L. H. Kirtland, of Monroe; T. C. Price, Saginaw; C. S. Herriott, Clinton; A. G. Smith, St. Clair. The following report was submitted:

It has been found after careful analysis that while a contract making the farm bureau or any organization the selling agent of the growers for the ensuing year or series of years could be written that, unless it contained a provision absolutely binding upon the grower, it had no value as it would not interfere in any way with a grower, who had signed up, executing independently another agreement with factories and fulfilling it. \*\*\*

There is no question that each one of the 12,000 odd growers in Michigan has the absolute and unqualified legal right to refuse to grow sugar beets for any reason he may see fit. He likewise has the absolute and unqualified legal right to delegate to another the sole and exclusive right to represent him in making a contract with the sugar company, and in case of their refusal to deal with his duly appointed agent, to refuse to grow a single beet.

But, can these individual rights be exerted collectively and in pursuance of a common understanding, to compel the sugar companies not to pay them any particular or higher price for their product, but merely to compel them to deal with their jointly appointed agent or representative, and in case of the companies' refusal to jointly and collectively agree not to raise any sugar beets?

There are no statutes existing in Michigan or nationally that clearly define collective bargaining or the line of demarcation between it and a combination in restraint of trade or in other words, a monopoly or trust.

The Michigan anti-trust statute specifies: that a trust is a combination of capital, skill or arts by two or more persons or associations of persons for the purposes, among other things, "to limit or reduce the production, or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or any commodity; to prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or any commodity." \*\*\*

Further, "that all contracts, agreements, understandings and combinations made, entered into, or knowingly assented to, by and between any parties capable of making a contract or agreement which would be valid at law or in equity, the purpose or object or intent of which shall be to limit, control or in any manner to restrict or regulate the amount of

## A Word from Western Leader

THE ACCOMPANYING letter has been received from Mr. Albert Dakan, who is chairman of the Research Committee of the Mountain States Beet Growers' Ass'n, of Longmont, Colorado, and probably one of the best versed men in the United States in the past history of the sugar beet industry and the efforts of the sugar trust to secure a throttle hold on the entire sugar industry of the United States. Notice that Mr. Dakan lays great stress upon the need of a strong national federation representing all beet growers' organizations.

The day before the receipt of this letter the editor enjoyed a visit from Mr. C. G. Patterson, a militant figure in the fight that has been waged by the growers of Utah against the sugar combine of that state which is in the hands of the Mormon church. Mr. Patterson had been in attendance at the A. F. B. F. convention at Indianapolis, and was largely responsible for the adoption of a resolution asking Pres. Howard to name a national beet growers' committee on which every state farm bureau and every beet growers' association would have representation. Mr. Patterson attended the Farm Bureau sugar beet conference at Lansing last week and discussed the sugar beet situation before the State Grange at Grand Rapids. He also believes that the time is near when the beet growers must accept dictation at the hands of the manufacturers or embrace a nation-wide program for conferences with manufacturers and a standard contract.—Editor.

production or the quantity of any article or commodity to be raised or produced by mining, manufacture, agriculture or any other branch of business or labor, or to enhance, control or regulate the market price thereof, or in any manner to prevent

or restrict free competition in the production or sale of any such article or commodity, shall be utterly illegal and void, and every such contract, agreement, understanding and combination shall constitute a criminal conspiracy."

## Western Factories Talking \$8 Beets

EDITOR BUSINESS FARMER—The 1921 beet contract is receiving attention at the different factory towns all over Colorado. On Monday, Dec. 6th, growers' meetings were held in most of the factory districts of Colorado, local officers were elected and arrangements made to send delegates to the annual convention of the Mountain States Beet Growers' Association in Denver, Dec. 13th, 1920.

The contract terms, of course, are "up in the air." The Great Western Sugar Co. field men or other agents have been sowing rumors of \$8.00 beets next year. But the Beet Growers' Association has made no official statement as yet. Its committee has been at work for some time on a contract and will doubtless have a tentative contract to submit within two weeks.

While the matter of next year's price is problematical in northern Colorado, it is less so in western Colorado and at the Sugar City factory in southern Colorado. At Delta, last spring the Holly Sugar Company officials sat down at a table with the farmers' committee and worked out a contract for 1920 beets. One paragraph of that contract provides that the company officials will again meet the farmers' committee to work out the 1921 contract. Such a course was also won by the farmers at Sugar City, Colorado. These are the most notable victories in the history of beet growers' organizations, we believe. The contracts provide a minimum payment at harvest and the balance on a sliding scale agreed to between factory representatives and farmers' committees.

I was much interested in your article concerning small sugar factories by Dr. Townsend. There is one thing that is passing strange. Our great Federal Department of Agriculture seems unable to give us definite information upon that very vital subject, the small beet sugar factory. They are old in Europe. We should have photos, and details of operation. Such things are not secrets except to the U. S. beet grower. Soldiers bring back reports, which if true, are of the very greatest importance to the beet growers. Surely the interests of our growers are enough importance to justify a scientific report upon the European beet sugar industry. The reports we have appear such as might be approved by the officers of the Michigan Sugar Co., the Great Western, or any of the sugar trust's other subsidiary concerns. I am not casting re-

flection at our federal department's scientific men. They have given us great assistance in their lines of aid in production. The fault lies with the farmers. They have not as yet secured federal aid on the business side of farming in the real business sense. While the farmer produces 95 per cent of the nation's wealth annually he simply produces and lets it go at that. Unorganized, he is "easy meat" for the perfectly organized business forces of the nation.

Armour & Co. recently wrote thus to one of that company's agents: "If that man Blake is making all that fuss, put a muzzle on him. We must keep prices down while we are accumulating these big stocks."

The Sugar Trust President wrote to his company manager "Go up there and knock out Bontelle and Hoover." The order was obeyed. Then the gratified sugar magnate wrote: "I thank you for knocking them out." Again the sugar king wrote from his office, 117 Wall St., N. Y., to C. S. Moorey of Denver: "I congratulate you for having corralled the town of Sterling, Colorado." And again: "Have the papers take another crack at the Farmers' organization."

Our beet growers' association has hundreds of the confidential letters of these men and these letters were secured by federal officers raiding the sugar men's offices in many cities, then admitted by the sugar men under oath to have been written. We have the record of the methods used by these successful business men. In the light of this information, farmers are shown how they have been systematically "muzzled," "knocked out," "corralled," and "cracked at" in the Trust's press and by the Trust's agents.

The answer is that every farmer's organization should unite or federate. The Federation should have the backing of the fields. State lines are little known to the great trusts. Farmers must join hands across the state lines and all get back of some conservative, level-headed committee and thus deal collectively according to the needs of each particular staple crop, as well as for the general welfare. Under some such plan they might hope to escape wearing the packer's muzzle, or being knocked out or corralled, by some other equally successful exploiter.

One of our greatest needs is more farm journals like the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER through which the facts may be given upon which sound public opinion can be formed.—ALBERT DAKAN.

Then another section of this same statute provides that "The provision of this act shall not apply to agricultural products or live stock while in the hands of the producer or raiser nor to the services of laborers or artisans who are formed in societies or organizations for the benefit and protection of their members."

These last two quoted sections obviously are in opposition to each other, making a correct interpretation of how this law might operate if binding contracts were issued, practically impossible to gauge.

An exactly similar provision to the last previous quotation, in the Illinois statute, so far as agricultural products are concerned, was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court on the ground that it denied the equal protection of the laws, contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

In view of this set of facts, which make it obviously seriously questionable of the endurance and validity of of any binding contracts which might be issued by the farm bureau or any organization to growers of sugar beets in Michigan and because an attempt is being made to have congress enact legislation absolutely defining agricultural collective bargaining, your committee came to the decision that it would be unwise, until a test case might prove growers' rights to agree to sell and sell as a unit, to recommend issuance of contracts that would undoubtedly be contested by the sugar companies legally if they threatened to accomplish their specified purpose and probably be adjudged criminal. An unfortunate legal precedent thereby might not only be set for Michigan's organized agriculture but for the nation's. Such a precedent would militate against efforts to establish constitutional legislation covering the subject of collective bargaining. \*\*\*

At this time little thought was given the subject of cooperative factories as there is not time enough between now and the 1921 beet harvest to finance and build such an establishment. It was agreed, however, that this was a subject that should be exhaustively and completely investigated.

While in the opinion of this committee, the problems of the sugar beet growers of Michigan are too many and are too complicated to permit of solution within the next year or possibly the next few years, it was agreed that it is time that definite efforts be commenced looking toward the answers to the problems in the beet industry. With this thought in mind, it was the consensus of opinion of your committee, after all considerations had been carefully weighed, that a big forward step in betterment of sugar beet producing and marketing conditions may be taken immediately and in harmony with this judgement the following recommendations are submitted for action at the pleasure of this convention: \*\*\*

3. That the sugar beet department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau put in circulation in the various sugar beet producing counties of the state, when the advisory board may deem the time appropriate, contracts in the form of power of attorney for individual growers to sign authorizing the Michigan State Farm Bureau to act as selling agent for beets grown by the individual over a period of years; that this solicitation of these individual contracts be made locally in each of these several counties under the supervision of the sugar beet department of the Michigan State Bureau; that these contracts further include a pledge of the individual, supported by a collateral note for an appropriate sum, to pay to the sugar beet department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau a sum amounting to five cents per ton of sugar beets that he may grow for the financing of this department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its development, such moneys to be assembled in the various counties for the sugar beet department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

(Continued on page 11)



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## The Grange Falls In Line

AFTER ONE of the liveliest debates ever staged on the floor of the State Grange, that body adopted a resolution endorsing the State Police at its convention last week. The vote was 115 for and 104 against. In the face of the fact that Master John Ketcham indicated his approval of the police in his annual message; that the federal prohibition commissioner for Michigan positively assured the Grangers that the Police were necessary in the enforcement of the prohibition law; and that several of the strongest Grangers spoke from the floor in behalf of the police, it is not surprising that the convention took the action which it did. It is surprising that so many remained unconvinced.

It is a tribute to the clever propagandists in the pay of those who for purely selfish reasons desire the Police retained that they have been able to so completely blind the eyes of so many good people to the glaring inconsistency and stupid inefficiency of creating a state body to perform a work which some other public body neglects or refuses to perform. The question of law enforcement does not enter here. We have sheriffs, deputies and constables for the purpose of enforcing the law. They cost the people of Michigan more than a million and a half dollars per year. If they do not enforce the law or will not enforce the law, it is up to the Governor to remove them from office and up to the people to elect someone in their stead who will enforce the law. If that cannot be done then it were better to abolish all civil police officers and put their duties into the hands of an itinerant military police. But common sense ought and increased taxes soon will convince us that either the office of sheriff or the State Police should be done away. There is no excuse for both these institutions.

In recommending that the legislature amend the act creating the police to make them responsible for the enforcement of the game, fish, forest fire, food and drug laws, the State Grange has taken a forward step. It is high time that the legislature took note of the increasing army of wardens and inspectors in these departments, and entrusted their duties to a single force. This would be a material step toward a complete reorganization of our government which many believe must be undertaken in the name of economy and efficiency.

So far as the State Police are concerned it is probable that they will be retained temporarily at least. Many who agree that the Police are merely doing work for which the civil officers are paid do not believe that we can afford to do away with the Police and try the experiment of compelling civil officers to do their duty while we are still in the early throes of national prohibition. No one believes more devoutly in rigid law enforcement than the Business Farmer, and much as it abhors the idea of a State Police, it prefers even such an

institution at any cost to any greater violation of the prohibition and criminal laws. At the same time it repeats its belief that all good citizens should lay greater stress upon the sworn obligations of the civil police to enforce the law, and that the Governor as the head of all police authority within the state should see to it that his subordinates are living up to their oath of office.

## Christmas Without Children

CAN YOU imagine a real happy, laughing Christmas without children? Can you imagine a successful Christmas tree just for grown-ups? Think what Santa Claus would say when after barking his shins in a crooked chimney he should drop down in front of a row of No. 10 footings, with not a single child's stocking in sight! The first Christmas was for a little babe in a manger, and all the Christmases of the past nineteen hundred and nineteen years have been for the children. It is the childish curiosity as to what Santa Claus has brought and the peal of joyous laughter when the discovery is made, that repays the older folks for the trouble and expense to which they go at Christmas time. There is nothing like the pulsating happiness of a little child to drive the blues away and fill one with a delicious sense of contentment.

In homes where there have never been any children Christmas is either wholly forgotten or perfunctorily observed. None know better than the childless the dull longing that tugs away at childless hearts during the Christmas season. But it is in the home where the voice of the child has been forever silenced by death that grief and misery stalk unmolested at Yuletide. There are many such homes. There always will be such homes. That is the way with God. Why, we do not know. But there are two homes in Michigan which stand out distinctly from among all other homes where the family circle has been recently broken. One of them is in the little city of Howell. A bare two months ago a mother and father left their little ones alone for a half hour. But during those thirty minutes that mysterious imp of Satan which preys upon defenseless children entered the home and when the parents returned it was a flaming mass and the spirits of their children had departed. A few weeks later a farmer and his wife left their five children alone while they journeyed twelve miles to St. Ignace to do some Christmas shopping. Again the unforeseen happened, and during the going and coming of that father and mother, fire enveloped the house and four little lives returned to their Creator. I cannot banish these grief-scarred parents from my mind. What greater blow could fall upon a home than this? What greater sorrow could clutch the heart of any parent? To have one's children playing happily about the house today, and then before the dawn of a tomorrow to see them snatched away into the great Unknown, appeals to me as the greatest affliction that could fall upon a human heart. I know that my own happiness this Christmas season as I watch my own children at play will be clouded by the desolate picture of those parents sitting alone in dumb agony nurturing a hope that from out of the void the voice of their children will come back to them once more.

## Starvation In A World Of Plenty

IT IS LITERALLY true that several million people are starving to death upon this great globe of wealth and plenty. In central Europe where war laid the country low entire nations are on bread rations which leave the able-bodied hungry and torture the ill and feeble to a lingering death. In some provinces of China food is so scarce that only those physically able to wrest it from others are fed. According to the rule that the fittest should survive, the aged, the crippled, the weak and the young are the first to be deprived of food. They are forced to starve to death so that the meagre portion which they might consume may be spared for sounder bodies. This sounds scarcely plausible to a people like us who seldom have to worry where our next day's meal

is coming from and who usually sit down to bounteous boards and eat our fill of the choicest foods the world affords. But it is nevertheless true and great organizations are being formed all over the more favored parts of the world to care for these suffering millions. Money and shiploads of food and clothing are being rushed to the afflicted sections as rapidly as possible, but despite every effort that is being put forth, tens of thousands of little children will die of starvation.

The world is seldom entirely free from hunger and privation. Since Joseph filled the granaries of Egypt during the seven years of plenty to provide against the seven lean years, we have had our seasons of feasting and our seasons of famine. But it appears that in these modern times we have no Joseph to be warned of God of the approach of famine, so that we must suffer the consequences. At the same time it seems a terrible reproach upon our civilization that with all our wealth, our sources of information, our rapid means of transit, etc., there should be a single soul among the millions who inhabit the earth that should have to know the pangs of hunger, let alone to die like a dog from starvation.

The governments of the earth and the well-to-do in every nation need a few lessons in humanitarianism to impress upon them the fact that they are their brothers' keepers. This nationalism, this keeping aloof from other nations may be a good political policy but it is a poor way to ease our pathway into the Kingdom when it results in millions being crushed by war or starved to death.

## Three Measures of Relief

THE FARMER should take courage. Relief is in sight from falling farm prices. Both houses of Congress have adopted a resolution authorizing the revival of the War Finance Corporation. If the president signs it, the mobilized resources of the U. S. government, backed by a billion dollars of alien property security, will once again be available for the purchase of foodstuffs for central Europe. The restoration of this corporation should serve as an immediate stimulus to all grains, particularly rye which is the favorite bread-stuff of Austria and Germany.

The hundred million dollar export corporation recently formed in Chicago will also prove of great help in financing foreign purchases of American food products. This corporation should begin to function about the middle of January.

But what should prove the greatest boon to American agriculture in its present crisis is the emergency tariff bill which has just been introduced in the House by Congressman Fordney. Although some opposition has developed to the measure, it is our firm conviction that Mr. Fordney has the power to get it through if he does not weaken as he did last year on the bean tariff bill. The present measure is designed to increase import duties on nearly every kind of foodstuffs, and incidentally bring in a revenue of 130 million dollars.

The list of articles included in the bill and the amount of duty recommended is as follows:

Wheat, 30c bu.; wheat flour, 20 per cent; corn, 15c per bu.; beans, 2c per lb.; peanuts, unshelled, 3c per lb.; peanuts, shelled, 3c per lb.; potatoes, 25c per bu.; onions, 40c per bu.; rice, cleaned, 2c per lb.; rice, uncleaned, 1 1-4c per lb.; flour, meal and broken rice, 1-2c lb.; rice, unhulled, 3-4c per lb.; lemons, 1 1-4c per lb.; oils, peanut, 26c per gal.; oils, cottonseed, 20c per gal.; oils, soy bean, 20c per gal.; cattle, 30 per cent; sheep, \$2 a head; lambs, \$1 a head; mutton and lamb, 2 1-2c per lb.; wool, unwashed, 15c per lb.; wool, washed, 30c per lb.; wool, manufactures of, 45c lb.; wool, scoured, 45c per lb.

The proposed tariff on beans is too low. It ought to be at least three cents per lb. But it will help.

The mere agitation for this emergency tariff should have a strengthening effect upon the market. The enactment of this bill would certainly result in higher prices, and the fear of higher prices should stimulate buying which would automatically make for higher prices.

The farmer has passed through the worst crisis. All signs point to fairer weather and smoother sailing ahead. Take heart.





# What the Neighbors Say



## THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

WE CANNOT have too much education, provided it is of the right kind. Over there it is all of the right kind. There are students there, from nearly every state in the union, and from nearly every part of the world. What the representatives of the people should do, is to figure out the interest on invested capital in buildings and ground, along with the running expenses, to find out how much it costs to educate each student a year, and then charge all foreign students enough each year to cover the expense. The taxpayers of Michigan cannot afford to pay for the education of the whole world.—C. F. C., Webberville, Mich.

Right-o! We are very proud of our great university. We do not want to see it crippled for lack of funds. At the same time there is a limit to our ability to care for its increasing demands. The majority of foreign students who attend the University are amply able to pay the full cost of their education, and it is misplaced philanthropy for the people of Michigan to give them their education for less than it costs.—Editor.

## SUGAR FACTORY BREAKS WORD

I SAW an article in a recent paper entitled, "Sugar Beet Growers Still Undecided on Course for Coming Season," so I thought I would send in my experience.

I did not belong to any beet growers' association and as quite a few of my neighbors were putting in beets I thought I would try some. I contracted for four acres but it measures up three acres and a half. They came up pretty good and I had every prospect of a fine crop, but the workmen didn't come near them to block and thin them until I finally went to the agent and threatened to harrow them up. Then they sent in some Mexicans and blocked them. Then they came back and went through again or got about half of them done when the agent came along and got me to sign up for their pay for going through them twice and they never finished them. Then the agent came along and said if I took them off myself, besides getting my pay for taking them off I would get a five dollar an acre bonus from the company.

I took the beets off and they subtracted the bonus from my beet check. I wrote them about it but can get no answer.—F. P., Yale, Mich.

I supposed the way the manufacturers talked last spring, that a contract was a contract. Possibly it all depends upon the point of view.—Editor.

## FARMERS SHOULD OWN DISTRIBUTING PLANTS

HAVE BEEN a reader of M. B. F. for some time and am well pleased with it. In the last issue I read that the Milk Commission has cut farmers price to \$3. Now this price if continued will put many of us out of the cow business and the scale of the drop between the farmer and the distributor is so unfair that I feel it is high time that the farmer should own the distributing plants and get the milk direct to the consumer. Am writing to Farm Bureau at this time to see what can be done to get a move started in the right direction to some of the dairy farmers.—M. W. Frey, Pres. of Brown City Co-op. Co., Brown City, Mich. R 5.

Glad to see you take this stand. As explained elsewhere in this issue, the Milk Commission was not responsible for the last cut in prices. However, no matter who was to blame, the effect is the same. In other dairy sections of the country farmers are purchasing or building condensaries and distributing plants, so why not in Michigan?—Editor.

## SAGINAW FARMER THINKS DETROIT PRODUCERS LUCKY

I SAW in the Detroit Free Press an article in very large type stating the very generous action of the milk commission in Detroit. No doubt this commission felt they were making a very liberal sacrifice to the consumers of milk in Detroit and at the same time paying the producer a

very liberal price for his milk. At any rate the price paid the producer in Detroit looks good to me as the Detroit Creamery Co. has been cutting the price of milk in my territory for the last two months.

For the month of December this very generous Detroit Creamery Co. is paying the producer the high price of \$1.90 for 100 lbs. delivered at their condensary at Clio, Mich. If the Milk Commission at Detroit thinks the producer is losing on his milk at \$3.00 per 100 lbs. how about the producer here in Saginaw county or in the Clio territory. Understand the producer pays all transportation from his barn to Clio. Can it be possible the Detroit Creamery Co. thinks the producer in a radius of 75 or 80 miles of Detroit can feed his cows on cheaper feed than the producer in the Detroit territory when the headquarters for most all dairy feeds is right at their doors in Detroit and the producers in other territories have high freight to pay and at least one more commission to pay than the Detroit producer. Nevertheless, we poor mossbacks in the rural districts have this very condition to face. Of course our company tells us, "Well it is up to you. If you do not want to sell the milk at one price, you can dump it in the ditch or do as you like with it."

Well they know that the farmer has always been used to selling his every commodity at less than cost and it looks to me as tho the Detroit Creamery Co. as well as numerous other companies that are organized proposed to keep the farmer turning over his products at less than the actual cost to produce them. You never see where any manufacturer is even asked to sell his product without a very liberal profit. Is this giving the farmer a fair deal? Brother farmers are you going to stand for this rotten deal, or are you going to get up and do something for yourself? It is better that all those distributors that cannot afford to pay us the cost of production shut down. You can bet they will never pay to the farmer his share as long as they can make him believe that there is an overproduction of milk and that the people of the country are not drinking as much as they did in past years.

I also see in this same article where Mr. Kennedy says his company has arranged to distribute their surplus milk to the poor people of Detroit at 2 cents per quart, but Mr. Kennedy says it is skimmed milk at 2 cents per quart, a trifle more per quart than he pays the producers in the territory where I live for whole milk. Mr. Kennedy's company takes

the cream of course—very generous act on the part of Mr. Kennedy's company.—M. A., Chesaning, Mich.

You and I can complain all we want to about dairying conditions, and it will not do us a jot of good until the farmers own the majority of cheese and butter plants, condensaries and distributing systems. Then when abnormal times come you can partially control the situation. It is true that the falling off of European demand has resulted in a lot of canned milk piling up which is being placed on the market in competition with fluid milk. How much this affects the consumption of fluid milk we do not know, but it serves a mighty handy excuse for the dealers in milk to drop their prices to the farmers. Here is one thing I want you producers who are selling to the Detroit Creamery Co. to note. The prosperity and the profits of a corporation are always reflected in the standing of its stock on the Exchange. The par value of the Detroit Creamery Company's stock is \$10. This stock has sold for as high as \$38.75 per share last year and \$36.25 per share this year. This is an astounding premium to pay for any stock and there are probably not over half a dozen stocks in the entire country which makes a better showing than this. The Detroit Creamery Co. has paid to its stockholders this year, 14 per cent on its capitalization of \$1,600,000. The demand for the stock and the high prevailing premium shows without a doubt that the company is in an exceptionally strong position and that it is making large profits at the expense of the farmers.—Editor.

## WANTED: A BUCK LAW

I SUPPOSE that you know that Lake county had a fight to keep the deer season closed? Well we sure did, but don't know how it will work next time, so I thought I would write to you and see what you folks thought about a buck law? If the Gleaners, Grange, Farm Bureau and Farmers' Clubs would get petitions and the farm papers make a big noise we might wake them up at Lansing. Please let me know what you think about it. If you think that we could do anything, I would be pleased to get all the names around here. We sure should have a buck law. Something must be done if we want to see deer in the woods. I am a deer hunter, have killed 130 deer in my time, and just three does in all that number.—A. P., Lake County.

There is a pretty strong sentiment among sportsmen and others for a buck law, and I expect that the next session of the legislature will be asked to amend the game laws preventing or restricting the future killing of female deer.—Editor.

## A GOOD TREAT ALL AROUND

I am sending you the names of six farmers who do not read the M. B. F. I think your paper is an educator, especially in markets and politics, and should be in every farm home. As I never smoke and seldom buy cigars, I use this method in treating my friends.—G. D. S., Fremont, Mich.

## The Week's Editorial

### THE FARMERS ARE AWAKENING

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that the Michigan Farm Bureau will maintain representatives at Lansing during the coming session of the legislature is proof that the farmers are beginning to recognize the desirability of participating in the state's business beyond helping to nominate party candidates and depositing the party ticket in the ballot box on election day. They are also learning that not in all cases do members of their craft who receive legislative honors remain steadfast after having associated with the old-times and the emissaries of the System which has so long directed general legislative enactments in Michigan.

No interest in the state representing even one-fifth of the population and wealth which is connected with biennial session of the legislature to agriculture thinks of permitting a pass without giving attention to every measure which may affect such interests, even remotely. As a rule those interests are not particularly

concerned with what may be the total of the state tax levy, but they are concerned with whatever may be suggested in the way of law that may curtail or otherwise interfere with the existing manner in which their business may be conducted.

The farmers, representing so large a percentage of the taxpayers, not only have a vital interest in legislation which may affect their line of activity, but they are also, as citizens, seriously affected by the total of demands which are made upon them through appropriations for the varied activities of the state. To establish capable representatives at the State Capital for the purpose of keeping them informed as to how they are being treated and how strongly the politicians propose to levy taxes against their earnings is in line with sound business, and the presence of such representatives should have the effect to curb extravagances as well as to insure respectful hearing upon all propositions of interest to farmers.—Michigan Citizen.

### SYMPATHY FOR MILK PRODUCER

AFTER READING the enclosed clipping I am sure you will not waste all of your sympathy on the Detroit Milk Producers. They, no doubt, are entitled to some, but not all of it. Consumers are still paying 14 cents per quart here.—C. R., Corunna, Mich.

The clipping enclosed is of an advertisement by the Detroit Creamery Co., offering to pay Shiawassee producers \$1.90 per hundred for milk during the month of December, with a differential of 3 cents per point above or below the 3.5 standard, and a deduction of 30 cents per cwt. for hauling.

The Business Farmer knows that the producers inside the Detroit area have been getting a much better deal than the producers outside the area. At the same time we must remember that it costs more to produce milk in that area, and dairying is the sole business of many of the farmers. They feel the effects of low prices more than do the farmers who grow grain as their principal cash crops. The reason we have given so much attention to the Detroit producers is because they were supposed to have an arrangement by which they could virtually control the price of their milk. It has been the utter failure of the Commission plan to protect the producers in a crisis like this that has been the basis of our discussions. Moreover, the producers of the Detroit area are in a position if they will only act to distribute their own milk in Detroit and the Business Farmer has been in hopes that they would see the light and make the move. A successful distributing venture in the Detroit area would pave the way for other co-operative distributing and manufacturing enterprises throughout the state.—Editor.

### OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

(Continued from page 3)

times, to insure them against losses resulting from violent fluctuations of the market. A list of margins, required for various market transactions, is given below: On Corn, 10c per bu. equal to \$500 for each 5,000 bu. On Oats, 3c per bu. equal to \$150 for each 5,000 bu. On Pork, \$1.00 per bbl, equal to \$250 for each 250 bbls. On Lard, 1c per lb, equal to \$500 for each 50,000 lbs. On Short Ribs or Other Meats, 1-2c per lb, equal to \$250 for each 50,000 lbs.

During excited times when prices change rapidly and vary widely, commission merchants may find it necessary for their protection to require larger margins than above mentioned.

These funds or margins so called must be in the hands of commission merchants before orders are executed, and may be sent by express, bank drafts or certified checks, or may be deposited in any responsible bank in the country, whose cashier will receipt for it, and notify the merchant that it has been deposited to his credit. In case of an adverse market, and additional margins are called for, as above mentioned, then the merchant has the privilege, if immediate notice is not given that the money or security has been deposited, to close the trade.

A trader, having selected his commission salesman, simply gives an order to buy or sell the commodity in which he wishes to deal and the month in which his deal is to mature. If he mentions a price his broker will sell at that price if the opportunity offers. If no price is mentioned the order will be filled at the market price when the order was given. In a widely fluctuating market, the trader will find it to his interest to watch the market closely and to respond with the utmost promptness to all calls for an increase in funds to keep margins good. If a broker fails to receive a prompt response from his customer for additional margins, he closes the deal at the market, whenever the margin is exhausted.

In Board of Trade parlance parties who have sold for future delivery are called "shorts" and those who have bought for future delivery are called "longs." Hence the term frequently used on an advancing market, "shorts" are covering or buying in, and on a declining market "longs" are unloading, selling out or realizing.

Not less than 1,000 bu. of Grain, 250 bbls of Pork, 50,000 lbs. of Lard, and 50,000 lbs. of Short Rib Sides and other meats are traded in as a rule.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### HAPPINESS

**A** HAPPY New Year to each and every one!  
Big girls and little girls, old girls and young.

Would that we might carry some of the kindly spirit that possesses us at the Holiday time all through the year. What a happy old world it might be!

If your heart is glad it is easy to smile, if it is sad why smile anyway, it is a harmless deceit and does some one some good and yourself a whole lot. It is a topsy-turvy world anyway. The people who carry the heaviest loads are the most cheerful. The busiest people have the most time and when the hour arrives that we leave our earthly possessions we take with us only that which we have cheerfully given away.

Verily, it is more blessed to give than to receive.

May we make that bit of Heaven on earth, our home, a happier, more comfortable and more attractive place than ever before. Daily purify the atmosphere with fresh out of door air and all the sunshine that manages to get thro our winter sky. Give our hearts to sympathetic companionship and our minds to an understanding of each other's needs and desires.

The only scenery that city dwellers have is that which hangs upon their walls, the same night and morning, alike at all seasons of the year, never disguised by the beauty of the moonlight on the freshly fallen snow nor transformed by the radiant glow of an autumn sunset, while to us—  
"The river calls and the road calls  
And oh—the call of the sky!"

May we open our eyes to the beauty around us and our hearts to the joy of giving love, appreciation and happiness to those around us. Now is the hour of opportunity.

### A CREED OF THE OUT-OF-DOORS

I believe in the wonder of the out-of-doors, in the inspiration of the stars, and in the allurements of life in the open; and

I believe in the strength of the hills, in the silence of the night, and in the music of the birds and trees.

I believe, also, that my body was made for action, that my mind was made for thinking, and that my heart was made for loving in unison with the life in nature.

I believe that to laugh and sing, to swim and walk, to study and play, to eat and be happy, to be kind and free, to grow strong and good, is my right.

I believe, too, that to be happy I must be good, that to be worthy I must be kind, that to be loved I must think love.

I believe that happiness and lasting peace are mine, as I live in the atmosphere of kindness so near me in the life of the open world.—*Rudolph Stoll*

### THE PEASANT KING

By R. K. Munkittrick

**O**NE DAY a certain king grew weary of the luxurious life he was leading, for one by one his every pleasure became monotonous. And at last he knew not what to do to make his life endurable.

So he concluded that a sure way out of the trouble would be to find out how other kings had lived before him, and to ascertain what they did to gain happiness and peace of mind. Accordingly, he ordered a courtier to collect all the books concerning kings, both in history and fiction, and to read them aloud to him that he might collect youthful information on this subject.

The courtier gathered a great number of these books and read them aloud to the king, who still seemed to be at a loss for information regarding the details of royal happiness. When the king had about given up in despair, a courtier came to an eastern story of a ruler who had found happiness by changing places with a peasant.

"That will do," said the king to the courtier; "I have tried almost every other plan to be happy, but

without success. I shall now try to find some peasant in my realm, who would like to be king. In all my travels I have noticed how contented the peasants are. They seem to lack no requirement of earthly happiness; they are always singing, even at their work, and I would give anything to be as happy as a peasant."

As the courtier attempted to go on with the story, the king held his hand up for him to stop.

"Close the book," said he; "I shall follow the example of the king in the story. There may be a peasant in my realm who thinks true happiness comes to those in power, and who could be induced to exchange his position in life for mine."

The courtier trusted against such an experience, until he thought the safety of his head was involved—and then desisted.

On the following day, the king started out behind four white horses, in his best purple and golden crown, to exchange places with the happiest man that he could find.

On an almost deserted road, he espied a little cabin under some trees that almost screened it from view. As the carriage drew nearer the king saw the occupant of the cabin digging in a patch. He seemed as happy as the birds that were singing on every limb; and he himself sung, while he pushed the spade into the ground and turned up the soft earth.

When the carriage stopped, the man dropped his spade, and came to the fence to see what was wanted. The king stepped down and asked him some questions regarding the prospects of good crops in the country, and then said:

"I should be very well contented if I were as happy as you are."

"And I," replied the peasant, "should be very happy if I were a king."

"You are one," replied the king, as he threw his robe about the man's shoulders, and placed the golden crown upon his head. "That is your carriage and these are your servants, who will bear witness that we have changed places, and that I am the peasant."

The joy of the new-made king knew no bounds. He sat up in the carriage, with all the dignity of an old king. In his heart he fancied that he must be dreaming, and pinched his arm, and asked his attendant to stick pins in him that he might be sure he was awake. He thought of his great power with absolute glee and felt supremely happy in the knowledge that he could make the country go to war, and cut off the heads of people who in any way displeased him. What puzzled him most was the fact that he had never been happy before and he was at a loss to understand it.

"Whip up the horses," he said; "I wish to reach the palace before sundown."

That night he made up his mind to have a grand banquet, such as a king should have. So he ate a most inordinate quantity of the richest dishes he could think of, and he did not stop until almost midnight, when he retired. He was awakened several times before morning with nightmare, and passed so miserable a night, that he was tired and sleepy when it was time to arise for the day. While he was a peasant

and worked hard year in and year out, he had never known any but nights of refreshing sleep.

But this did not trouble him much. He concluded that he would soon become accustomed to royal banquets, and that would be the end of sleepless nights. No sooner had he disposed of this trouble, than it occurred to him that he had heard that it was a common thing for kings to have their food poisoned. Perhaps his food had been insufficiently poisoned the night before. In that case a servant would make sure to put enough in his coffee to kill him at breakfast.

This was a terrible reflection, and it harrowed the king's feelings in a way that they had never been harrowed before. But he went to his

breakfast, determining that he would not touch the coffee. Then he concluded that they might deceive him by putting the poison where he would least suspect it.

When he was a peasant, he never knew such fear as this. He finished his breakfast in great alarm. His agitation had been so great that it gave him a worried, pale look.

"Is your majesty well?" asked one of the courtiers.

"Why?" said the king.

"Your majesty certainly looks very ill," replied the courtier.

Then the king was satisfied that he was poisoned, so he threw himself upon a lounge, clasped his hands to his forehead, declared he had been poisoned,

and ordered all his servants to be beheaded if he should die.

Shortly after, he was satisfied that nothing serious was the matter, and he went out in the garden to take a breath of fresh air. He hadn't proceeded far, when he noticed someone following him. This follower was between him and the palace, and he could do nothing but depend upon himself in case of an attack. No matter where he walked, this man followed him, so he sat down to see if the straggler would venture nearer. But the man did not; he stood still and watched.

The king thought he could never be attacked if he allowed his prospective assailant to know that he was watched. So he shouted for help, and in an instant a dozen servants were at his side.

"That man yonder is following me to kill me!" he cried, pointing at the man, who stood near.

"No your majesty, he is not," replied the spokesman of the servants. "He is the man who follows you as a guard, to prevent others from killing or molesting you."

When he returned to the palace, there were hundreds of people waiting to see him, on all kinds of business,—people to have petitions signed, ministers with schemes of every description, so that the king's head spun, and he didn't have time to think.

After he had been a king two weeks, he was so completely undone, physically and mentally, that he regretted the day he had given up his hovel for a palace.

As soon as the old king had placed his crown on the head of the peasant, and had seen him vanish in the distance, he went out where the peasant had been digging, and continued the work. After he had

worked half an hour, all the rheumatic pains, of which he couldn't rid himself as a king, departed and he sang as merrily as the birds in the trees, and felt happier every minute. At dinner he had such an appetite that he enjoyed every morsel in a way that he had never done during his entire reign.

That night he slept as he had never been able to sleep while burdened with the affairs of his country. He didn't toss about at all, and he did not wake up until the sun was high. Then he hurried down and had his breakfast while the birds flocked about the door or sung in the rosebush by the window.

I am as happy as a king is supposed to be," he cried, "and I should be happy to know that the present king, poor fellow, would ever be as contented as I am now."

And the old king worked on in perfect contentment for days, feeling safe from the conspiracies of enemies, and on the best of terms with his own conscience, so that he was indeed a happy man.

The garden was progressing finely; and the new occupant grew happier every day, and saw nothing but sunshine. This continual flow of happiness was never disturbed until one night when the king-peasant had a terrible nightmare. He awoke fearfully agitated and in a cold perspiration.

He had dreamed that he was a king again!

He hastily arose and lighted a candle to take a look at the surroundings to make sure that he was not in a palace and was not a king. He was afraid to go to sleep for fear the dream might be repeated.

That very day, when he was working and singing in the garden, he saw a great dust down the road; and in a few moments, a carriage of the king stopped at the gate.

"How is the garden getting on?" said the new king.

"Splendidly."

"Would you not like to give me my hovel back in exchange for your palace and crown?"

"I could not think of it!" said the old king.

"You must go to someone who has never been a king, if you want to make such an exchange. If you go on a little farther down the road, you may find some man who would be glad to wear a crown."

So the new king drove down the road and asked the first laborer he met, if he would like to be a king.

"No," replied the laborer; "I was a king for a few days, and that was enough for me; I traded off my crown for this shovel and pick-axe, because the king who had given it to me for a small hut refused to trade back."

The king rode on; and much to his surprise, every man he met refused the unhappy monarch's offer to make him a king, each one stating as his reason that he had already been a king for a greater or less period.

It seems that every man in the kingdom had worn the crown at one time or another, and that the king, who was trying to exchange places with the humblest being in the realm, was simply the last man in the land to get it.

Thus it was that the nation was filled with people who found the greatest happiness in the humblest spheres of life, and learned to be contented without nursing an ambition to be great or powerful.

The peasant-king had to rule all his life for no one would exchange with him. And when he was bent and tottering with age, he would go to the bridge that commanded the main avenue of his domain, with an umbrella held over him to keep off the sun and rain, and persistently offer his crown to every passerby. But no one would accept it!



The young New Year,  
So fresh, so sweet!  
What thorns may bruise his tiny feet,  
What joys may come to light his eye  
No one can tell, nor you, nor I.





**DEAR CHILDREN:** Happy New Year boys and girls. Are you going to make any resolutions this year or can't you think of anything to resolve to do or not to do? Let's see! We could decide to like our school work better and study harder and have our lessons better than we have had them during the past year. Or we could make up our minds to help our mothers and fathers more and not complain when they ask us to do anything. I'll not suggest any more because I am sure you will be able to think of many things you do or habits you have which are unpleasant to other people and which you need not do if you only make up your mind not to do them.

I received a letter recently from a little boy which read as follows:

"I am a farmer boy nine years old. I have no sisters or brothers, dear Uncle Ned. Don't you know of some little boy who has no home and would like to come and live with me? I have lots of pets. I have three cats, one dog and about twelve rabbits. We have a new Pathe talking machine."

The boy who wrote this letter lives at Evart, Mich., R. 3, and his name is Levi P. Gugel. I am not printing his letter to find him a brother because all of my nieces and nephews have good homes which they do not care to leave, but I am printing this in hopes that some of you will write him a letter. This boy is lonesome. There are many others, both girls and boys, who write to me who would like to receive letters and make friends. Why not resolve this New Year's Day that at least once a month during 1921, you will choose a name and address from our page and write the boy or girl whose name you have chosen? It would be lots of fun wouldn't it? And think of the friends you would make. Again, happy New Year!—**UNCLE NED.**

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have five brothers and one sister. I go to school every day and am in the 4th grade. I am a girl 9 years old. We have five cows and four horses and four calves. I have a pet cat and his name is Bright Eyes.—Dorothy Postma, Rudyard, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it real well. I like the Children's Hour the best of all. I have three brothers and three sisters. Their names are Anna, Paul, Josephine, Julia, John and Frank. I wish some of the girls would write to me. For pets I have a little puppy dog and 2 cats.—Mary Pliska, Pinconning, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little boy 7 years old. My father has 3 horses, 13 cows, 99 chickens, 4 big pigs and 6 little pigs. I am in the second grade at school. We live on an 80 acre farm. I have two sisters and no brothers. For pets we have a dog, 6 big rabbits and some little rabbits.—Erwin Ruff, Bay City, Mich., R. R. No. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am very glad that you printed my letter in the M. B. F., and I think that paper is the best paper I ever saw. We have 59 scholars in our school. I have three sisters. Their names are Rose, Emma and Stayze. I wish some boys and girls would write to me.—Mary Charowski, Ruth, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy eight years old and in the third grade in school. There are twenty-three boys and seven girls in my school. I walk one mile to school. We have a cat that sits on one of our cow's back while the cow is standing up. We also have a small gray kitten that does many funny stunts and so we call it Clown.—Jerhardt Radtke, South Haven, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 8 years old. I go to school. We have 31 pupils in our school. I am in the 3rd grade. I have two brothers. We live on a farm of 93 acres. Our teacher's name is Mr. Fuller. He is from the state of Washington. We have four pets. We have a pony, a dog and two cats. We have 2 horses. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the Children's Hour.—Ladema Coble, Hartford, R. 2, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am just past ten years old and in the fifth grade. We have just had our monthly examinations. I got my papers back today. I got 87 in physiology, 100 in arithmetic, 100 in reading, 94 in English, 89 in geography, and 96 in spelling. We have a splendid teacher. Her name is Mrs. Francis

Prather. This is her third term as our teacher. For pets I have two big black cats, fine ones too. I help mamma feed the chickens, wash dishes and help in several ways. Wish some of the girls would write me. Will close wishing you a merry Christmas.—Ruth Poindexter, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well I have written so much you will soon be getting tired of me won't you? I wrote to Carmel Sheddell and I wonder if she will answer me. I hope she does. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I have no brothers or sisters, but quite a few friends. Well I will close for this time wishing good luck to you all from.—Caroline Collins, Applegate, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We did not have any party for Halloween but we went out. We did not do any mean tricks as you told about. We just soaped windows, and scared people. I am a farmer girl. I live 15 miles east of Grand Rapids. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am 7 years of age and in the 4th grade in school. My teacher's name is Miss Porritt. I like her very much.—Jennie Richards, Ada, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have just finished reading the Children's Hour as it is called and I thought I would like to write. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. We take the M. B. F. and all of us enjoy reading it. I have two brothers and one sister. We have two miles to go to school and we don't mind walking for it seems to us only a little ways. We also have 7 head of cattle, 4 horses and 3 colts and 8 pigs.—Eleanor Murray, Decker, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Thought I'd write a little letter as I have read many other letters boys and girls have written. My

father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade. We have only half a mile to go to school. We all enjoy school. We have a wonderful teacher. We have two farms, both forty acres each. We have three horses, nine cattle, two big pigs and sixty chickens. For pets I have three cats. I have three brothers and two sisters. I think I had better close as my letter seems to be getting long. We always love to read The Children's Hour.—Alice Alstermark, R. F. D. 3, Box 13, LeRoy, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years old. I live on a farm of 120 acres. I was just reading the children's page and I got so interested when I was reading the letters that I thought I would write too. I will tell you what I have for pets. I have a dog and two pigs, and some chickens. It is raining today. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Dorothy and Madeline, and my brother is called Max.—Irma Hammond, Lake, Mich., Box 43, R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old and go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Violet Lang. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. My father owns a 240 acre farm. I have one brother. He is going deer hunting today. I have a few pets. One is Shep, my little dog. I have lots of fun playing with him. There is a half a foot of snow on the ground here now. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Winifred Roberts, Newberry, Mich., Box 46.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I love to read the letters in The Children's Hour. I am eight years old and in the second and third grades at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Rose Herald. She is a good teacher and I like her very much. My mother went to school to her when she was a girl. I go to the same school that my father went to. I have three

sisters. We have three pigs, a dog named Ginger, and three kittens. One is really a pet. Its name is Sandy Snowball because it has one sandy ear and a sandy tail. We have six cows, ten calves and four horses, and we raised a nice lot of chickens.—G. Evelyn Clark, Ravenna, Mich., R. R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old. I am in the eighth grade at school. There are about forty-five pupils in our school. I have one sister. Her name is Blanche. She is 14 and is in the 9th grade. I live in Juniata with my father and grandparents. My mother died April 7, 1919. My sister boards with Mr. and Mrs. Arlo Earls at Vassar. I had one hundred and seventy-five rabbits last summer. I sold my last rabbit yesterday. When I pass the eighth grade I am going to high school.—Bertha Boyce, Juniata, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 4th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. This is the first time I have written to the M. B. F. I live on a 24 acre farm. We have one horse and two cows and eighty chickens. My teacher's name is Miss McKinnon and I like her very much. I have two brothers and the older one's name is Ladislav and he is 11 years old. The younger one's name is Eddy. He is 8 years old. I will end my letter with riddles. What has an eye but cannot see?—A needle. When is a hen a rooster?—When it goes to roost.—Emily Bednarik, St. Louis, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 5th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss McGarry. I like her very well. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 3 cows and 2 calves. One of the horses is mine. For pets I have a cat named Nig and a dog named Nero.—Doris Hayes, Traverse City, R. F. D. 7, Box 78.

THE SIGN OF  QUALITY

## Healthy Children Make Christmas Merry

Christmas is always merry where there are happy children, bubbling over with joy and anticipation. Growing children are always happy when they are receiving proper nourishment from the right foods.

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is excellent food for growing-ups as well as grown-ups, because Lily White contains only the nutritious kernels of the finest wheats grown in America. These are milled by the most conscientious and thorough processes known to present-day millers. For volume, color, texture and cleanliness, Lily White has no superior. Bread, rolls and biscuits baked of Lily White are of rare flavor, wonderfully light, appetizing and wholly digestible. The most delicious and tenderest pastry, also, is made with Lily White.

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Caul up your grocer and let him wish you Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with a sack of Lily White.

**VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY**  
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN  
"Millers for Sixty Years"





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

There are some signs of a slight improvement in the general business outlook; both Bradstreet and R. G. Dun & Co., agree that the general business situation is more encouraging than at any preceding date since liquidation began. There are unmistakable evidences that users of staple commodities like iron, steel, lumber, leather and wool are preparing to begin the accumulation of a supply of raw material with which to resume manufacturing operations again on a limited scale. These developments would be considered of little importance in normal times for they are widely scattered and the business done is comparatively small in volume. Purchases of wool are reported at very low prices but the bare fact that buyers are in the market has a note of encouragement in it to the growers of this commodity who have long been waiting for the day to dawn when they could see the color of their money.

Tanners and leather manufacturers have had several preliminary conferences for the purpose of arriving at some sort of a mutually satisfactory working basis. Several western hosiery mills have resumed operations with orders ahead for several months. In eastern districts where the manufacture of woolen and cotton fabrics is the principal occupation and where several thousand people are usually employed, drastic cuts in wages have been announced which is taken to mean that manufacturing in this particular line is soon to be resumed. In connection with the wage reductions, mentioned above, the Industrial Commission of the state of New York, requested the Clothing Manufacturers' Association to meet them during the current week for a conference on the wage question; the reply to this request was in the negative and the language used indicated that the Association was through with the labor unions, once for all.

The attitude of the textile interests toward the closed shop and the recent announcement made by the Bethlehem Steel Co. that they were through with unionism, are generally considered by the public at large to be the first gun fired in a pitched battle against the closed shop, in connection with which, nearly every manufacturing concern in the country will line up in direct opposition to the edicts and mandates of labor leaders and walking delegates. Arbitration of disputes, coming up in connection with written contracts with workers themselves, will be granted but the manufacturers of the country are determined to no longer submit to arbitrary domination from walking delegates and labor bosses.

The major business crime of the year, the arbitrary cancellation of iron clad agreements to purchase and pay for staple commodities and manufactured products, has been frequently commented upon in this column; it is one of the encouraging signs of the times that we live in, that a mighty wave of indignation against this underhanded and dishonest practice has developed throughout the country. It often happens that abuses of privilege, along business lines, are so greatly overdone, in times of business stress and price liquidation, as to produce a revulsion of feeling in favor of honest and upright methods that eventually leads to a complete reform; it is to be hoped that some such result may be brought to pass in this particular case. The future business prosperity of this great country demands that contracts made in good faith, between individuals, firms or corporations shall be faithfully kept.

Sugar and cotton have touched a new low price for the season, in the case of the latter, a tremendous increase in the December crop estimate being the actuating cause. Deferred options in sugar have been extremely weak of late and new spot

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat and oats dull. Corn firm. Cattle slow. Sheep lower. Hogs higher.

CHICAGO—Grains higher. Cattle and Sheep dull and weak. Hogs higher.

(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.)

quotations have been made for both raw and refined product. It is reported that a New York firm of candy manufacturers have just closed a contract for a large quantity of granulated sugar at 6 cents per pound.

An analysis of the nation's foreign trade for the month of November shows a marked falling off in our export trade, causing a shrinkage in America's balance of trade from the showing made during the preceding month of \$63,000,000.

The stock market has continued its downward course thru another week the opening days of which saw the broadest market of the season, so far. The names of many stock issues appeared upon the board that had not been heard from for a long time. New low records were made by 108 issues, 102 being industrials and six old line rails.

Call money, both kinds has been even and steady of late at 7 per cent. Borrowers are bidding 7 1-2 per cent for time money with a 60-day limit and commercial paper is commanding 8 per cent.

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 22, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.99	2.00	1.97	
No. 2 White	1.98			
No. 2 Mixed	1.98			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed		
Detroit	2.48	2.46	2.46	

The speculative wheat market presents a mixed situation with an abundance of data on display for both the bulls and the bears. On Monday, Dec. 20, both the Chicago and the Detroit market started off with a bad break, resulting from discouraging financial news from abroad; after this little short-selling flurry, the trade turned dull and lifeless and continued thus until near the close, when the Chicago market made a sharp recovery and the Detroit market scored a decline. Chicago wheat prices closed from one-half cent to 2 1-2 cents above the close of the preceding day, the rally, apparently, being caused by a

sharp decrease in the visible supply which showed a decrease of 1,035,000 bushels. The Detroit market weakened on a lack of local milling demand. The "talent" in the grain division consider wheat to be in a stronger position than at any preceding date since the big decline in prices started.

### CORN

NEW CORN PER BU., DEC. 22, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.84	.77	.98	
No. 3 Yellow	.82			
No. 4 Yellow	.77			
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. Corn has been showing strength, independent of wheat, of late, on persistent buying by certain elevator interests and reports from seaboard points of export inquiry. The visible supply of corn decreased 312,000 bushels.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 22, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.53	.48 1/2	.62	
No. 3 White	.51 1/2			
No. 4 White	.48 1/2	.48 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White		
Detroit	.89	.88	.87	

The oat market is firm for the moment, apparently in sympathy with corn. Local receipts are ample and very little cash business is being done. Oats gained 1-2 cent in the Detroit market on Monday but the close was decidedly weak at the advance. The visible supply showed a decrease of 510,000 bushel.

### BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., DEC. 22, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	3.90	4.75	5.50	
Red Kidneys	9.00	10.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys		
Detroit	7.10	11.50		

The bean market is weak and featureless, except that receipts are

larger than formerly and local handlers report large quantities in farmers hands ready for immediate shipment when conditions show any signs of improvement.

### POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 22, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.50	
Chicago	1.65	
New York	1.95	
Pittsburg		1.80
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.84	2.64

Potatoes show weakness in all markets, but because of excessive arrivals from Canada, Detroit is averaging lower than any other point in the country; nothing will save local potato prices from going very much lower except congressional action in the near future.

### HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, DEC. 22, 1920				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	26.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 26.00		
Chicago	30.00 @ 32.00	28.00 @ 29.00		
New York	37.00 @ 38.00	36.00 @ 37.00		
Pittsburg	29.00 @ 30.00	27.50 @ 28.00		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	30.00 @ 31.00	29.00 @ 30.00		
Chicago	33.00 @ 34.00	32.00 @ 33.00		
New York	37.00 @ 38.00	36.00 @ 37.00		
Pittsburg	27.00 @ 28.00	26.00 @ 27.00		

The local hay market is well supplied and extremely quiet and bids fair to remain so until after the holiday. Prices, here and elsewhere, are practically unchanged from the quotations of last week.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

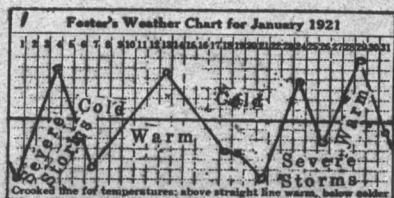
Excessive daily receipts of live stock and the depressed business conditions are raising havoc with the American live stock growers' hopes; a new low record is made daily in nearly every department of the trade and thousands of breeders and feeders, the country over, are preparing to close out their establishments and quit the business, once for all. It is variously estimated that the animals that are now being marketed, have cost growers from 40 to 50 per cent more than they are receiving for them.

Seven leading western markets, for the first three days of last week, received 159,000 cattle against 125,000 for the week before and 192,000 for the same period, last year. On Monday and Tuesday of last week, fat, long-fed steers were a drug on the Chicago market and values sagged from 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. from the previous week's closing trade. Butchers cattle, all kinds of cow stuff, including milkers and springers, were dull and lower. Canners were 25 cents lower than the close of the week before and only a few buyers at the decline. Veal calves were dull and lower; coarse calves are almost unsalable. The only thing on the list that has held up of late is bologna bulls, the supply in this department being far below the current demand. Reports from the fresh beef trade in all of our leading cities, indicate a fairly active demand at steady prices.

Not enough western range cattle are coming to be worth mentioning; the supply of desirable feeding cattle is said to be larger than ever before but dealers are looking for a much smaller supply next year. Owing to the falling off in arrivals of western cattle, stockers and feeders showed signs of doing better, late week before last but the improvement was short-lived, the sharp break in finished cattle, early last week took the snap out of the feeder trade and Wednesday's report of the Chicago trade, made it appear that stockers and feeders in that market, had lost from 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. since the close of the week before. The Chicago feeder alleys were full of cattle but the

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25, 1920.—During the first part of the week centering on January 4 a warm wave will come south from Alaska, will cover all the northern Rockies and the Pacific slope; it will move southeastward at about the usual speed, and during the next two days all the country west of the Mississippi River will warm up. About third day after its appearance in the extreme northwest it will turn its course to northeastward, leave the cotton states, pay a visit to New England, Quebec and the countries in that direction. Near the Atlantic coast the warm wave will change its course to nearly east, or toward Great Britain, and in a few days will warm up the British Isles.

A storm wave will follow, a day or two behind, and near the path of the warm wave mentioned above and a cool wave, not a cold wave, will follow the storm. The latter will gradually grow more fierce and, east of meridian 90, will be severe storms. I

am or opinion passenger snips, one day out from Montreal and Boston, will strike dangerous storms which will continue severe to Great Britain and the continent. These storms will greatly increase the precipitation in most sections of North America; rain or snow will be above normal east of Rockies' crest. Too much precipitation in southern states and too cool for truck gardening. Moisture for January will be evaporated from the Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea to Iceland. Where that moisture, moving westward, meets the eastward-bound storms, where the lands slope downward toward the east or southeast, most precipitation is expected for January; the reverse is expected where the land slope is westward.

First half of January is expected to be much warmer than last half. Very cold during week centering on January 20. Very severe storms and excessive precipitation are expected during the week centering on January 27. Australia will get more than the usual amount of rain during January. That will be during some of their grain harvests and the rain may do damage. The West Indies will get too much rain in January, and the East Indies will get more than they need.

W. T. Foster



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WHAT HAVE YOU  
TO OFFER

buyers that came to hand were looking for bargains and only a few scattering sales were made; rumor has it that western brokers, who specialize in feeding cattle, have had a very bad year.

With 10,000 fewer sheep and lambs on sale than at the beginning of the week before, the Chicago trade in the killing kinds started out on Monday of last week, a good 50 cents per cwt., higher for all kinds but as the week grew older and prices for all other kinds of live stock slumped, sheep and lambs eased off and at the time of going to press are in the old rut again with nothing to relieve the monotony of a market that is almost featureless. Yearling wethers were in active demand all last week, a band of extra lamb-weight yearlings sold for \$10.50 per cwt. on Monday and another band of handy aged wethers brought \$6.50 on Tuesday.

Last week opened with light receipts and an active demand for lambs but buyers seemed to lose interest as time went on and the trade in finished stock settled at \$11.50 to \$11.75 for good to prime fat lambs. Feeding lambs were in moderate supply in all western markets, early last week and the average quality of those that did come to hand was decidedly common. Prime feeding lambs are now worth from \$10.60 to \$10.75 per cwt. f. o. b. Chicago.

Record-breaking receipts in Chicago and throughout the west, early last week was the signal for another old-fashioned packer squeeze and local hog buyers did their worst. Chicago packers remained invisible to the naked eye, until late in the afternoon of every day last week and when they did appear on the scene they pounded the market with all of the power that they could summon. The only activity shown by the market was caused by competition, early in each day's session, between yard traders and shippers. Near the close of the day's business, the big packing house outfits came into the market bidding from 25 to 50 cents below the day's preceding sales and virtually saying to sellers "take it or leave it and see if we care." The speculative trade in provisions has followed the downward trend of live hogs and all of the lead specialties show heavy losses. Reports from all of the leading cities of the country show that fresh pork is leading all other kinds of meat in demand but, at that, trade is said to be comparatively small in volume, the reason assigned being the widespread lack of employment. Pork is eminently the laboring man's choice of the fresh meat list but when he is idle, he cuts his meat requirements 50 per cent or more according to the size of his surplus.

Hardly ever before in the history of Detroit as a live stock market have cattle been so hard to sell as on the close of last week's trade; the yards were cluttered up with little common "no-account" cattle upon which sellers could hardly get a bid of any kind and many went over on Thursday night, unsold. The trade on Monday of this week was dull and slow at last week's closing prices. Veal calves are dull with a 14-cent top and it took a good lamb to bring 10 cents per pound on Monday. The Detroit packers wanted a few hogs Monday. Prices full strong with outside points, were the result.

## STATE FARM BUREAU TAKES UP SUGAR BEET FIGHT

(Continued from page 5)

4. That the immediate work of this sugar beet department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau include efforts to have enacted appropriate legislation to facilitate the solution of sugar beet marketing and production problems; complete investigation preliminary to building and equipping sugar beet marketing and production such investigation to include all costs, available and appropriate sites, machinery, etc., annual labor survey in cooperation with the various sugar beet refineries in the state intended to make possible the securing of the best type of labor in adequate numbers; improvement of seed culture and distribution; improvement of unloading devices, methods of tare, disposition of by-products of sugar, etc.,

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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 controls 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.

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**WONDERFUL BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE.** 126 acres, good buildings, 100 acres cleared, good orchard, near good market, school and church. Price \$2500.00, half cash, balance reasonable terms. A. NEIGER, P. O. Box 169, Petoskey, Mich.

**IF YOUR THOUGHTS ARE FARMWARD** call on A. D. FRANKLIN if you wish to purchase some good land. Have a few good 80's at present that the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul has loaned money on. Call and see me. Write for prices. Free information by mail. Alger, Arenac Co., Michigan.

**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 98, 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. HEMPHY, Owner, Lansing, R. 7.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**MALE HELP WANTED—GET A GOOD JOB**—Work for Uncle Sam. Men and Women needed. \$1400, \$1600, \$1800 at start. Railway Mail Clerk and other "exams" soon. Let our expert, former U. S. Government Examiner, prepare you. Write TODAY for free booklet D10. PATTERSON CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL, Rochester, N. Y.

**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, HANDEST 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.

**CERTIFIED PETOSKEY SEED POTATOES** grown in Presque Isle County. For list of growers write E. S. BREWER, County Agricultural Agent, Onaway, Mich.

**TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S FINEST LEAF,** 4 yrs. old. Chewing and smoking. Postpaid: 2 lbs. \$1.00, 7 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$4.00. KY. TOBACCO ASS'N, Dept. M, Hawesville, Ky.

## 40 Cords a Day

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

### OTTAWA LOG SAW

Over 4 H.P. 310 strokes a minute. Wheel-mounted. Easy to move, cheap and easy to run. Engine runs other machinery when not sawing. New clutch lever starts and stops saw while engine runs. Cash or Easy Payments. 30 Days' Trial, 10-Year Guarantee. Send for Big FREE BOOK and Special Low Factory Price NOW. Write to Ottawa Mfg. Co., 1489 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

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

Standard sorts and everbearing  
Send List for Prices  
CHATTANOOGA NURSERIES  
Chattanooga Tenn.

## Farmers Service Bureau

### CROP REPORTS

Where can I find a paper or pamphlet entitled the World's Market? Who publishes the Goodman Crop report, the Snow, Bartlett report and Rosenbaum Review?—C. C. D., Wheeler, Mich.

Dunn & Bradstreet, of New York City, publish the World's Markets. Subscription price, \$2 per year. The Goodman report is issued by P. S. Goodman, care Clement, Curtis & Co., Rockery bldg., Chicago, and the Snow report by W. B. Snow, care Bartlett Frazier Co., Western Union bldg., Chicago. Rosenbaum Review is published by J. Ralph Pickell, Chicago. Subscription price is \$5 per year.—Editor.

### CAN SELL SHARE OF STRAW

I worked 40 acres of land on shares and each party to furnish one-half of the seed, twine and threshing. There was no written lease. Can I sell my share of the straw without being liable for damages?—C. P., McGregor, Mich.

You would have the right to sell any portion of your share without being liable for damages unless you have some agreement to the contrary. You may likewise pledge it or mortgage it as security. Feeding of straw on the premises means that it is not to be disposed of but if not possible to feed on the place it may be fed elsewhere and the manure returned. Otherwise I am of the opinion that it could not be sold or moved.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

We would like to know a few things through your paper. How old does a person have to be before he can attend the Michigan Agricultural College? How much does it cost to take a tractor course? How much of an education must one have? Must a person be a high school graduate? Can girls attend the M. A. C. too?—L. S. and A. W., Shelby, Michigan.

One wishing to attend regular courses at the M. A. C. must be at least fifteen years of age and of good moral character, and a graduate of an approved high school. There are a first and second farm tractor and truck course. Each one requires four weeks study. Entrance fee for this course to residents of the state is \$10. Board and room will cost from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a week. The student should bring work clothes, preferably a one-piece garage suit, an adjustable automobile wrench, a screw driver and a pair of combination pliers. These courses are among the Winter Courses and the registration days are two, Monday, January 31, and Monday, February 28. The tractor courses, being part of the short Winter Courses, have no educational requirements nor examinations for admission. However, to make the best use of the instructions received a good common school education is necessary. You must be at least sixteen years old to attend Winter Courses. All courses listed are open to both girls and boys.—Associate Editor.

### ATTENDING SCHOOL 'OUT OF OWN DISTRICT

We live over two miles from our district school and have been sending our children to a school in another county which is a quarter of a mile nearer and on a good dry road while the road to our school is poor and at some times of the year impassable. We have sent our children to this other school for nine years but now the officers of our school are trying to compel us to send our children to our own school. Can they force us to do this?—A. McG., Spruce, Michigan.

I am of the opinion that you comply with the law in sending your children to such public school as you describe and for the reasons stated; and that no complaint will be lawfully entertained against you under the statement of facts.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### WILDMAN RUBBER COMPANY

What do you think regarding the Wildman Rubber Co., of Bay City, as an investment or speculation? Would it be a safe place to invest money?—F. H. Jackson, Mich.

In my opinion the purchase of the stock of this concern would be rightly called a "speculation" and not an "investment." I know nothing concerning the men who are back of this project. They may be honest, upright and entirely satisfied that they can make a go of their proposition. Personally, we doubt it, particularly at

this time. A lot of money has been made in the tire game, but that was before the slump. Tires are a drag on the market. Some of the biggest factories have closed down or cut their production. They have ample facilities for supplying the demand for a number of years to come. The Wildman Rubber Co. may succeed but chances are against it. I would not invest in their stock at this time.—Editor.

### TERMS OF CONTRACT GOVERNS

A takes a contract for tomatoes at \$16 per ton. A takes in a load and B says they are only good for seed but accepted them. When A received his check from B he received only \$8 a ton for the load B said was only good for seed. Can A collect the rest of it or not?—R. A. J., Milan, Mich.

If your contract does not provide for the rejection of the tomatoes for the regular price and allow the purchaser to take them for seed then he is liable for the \$16 per ton if they were tendered and accepted in fulfillment of the contract. The terms of the contract will govern.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### MUST PAY NOTE

I have signed a note for \$50, got stock in a company which later I saw wasn't going to amount to much. They wrote me they would send an attorney to collect. Am I obliged to pay the note?—Subscriber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Unless you could prove that the note was obtained from you under false pretenses, it would be collectible. I assume that you have received stock in exchange for the note. If so, this would undoubtedly be construed as "value received" in exchange for your note, and you would have to pay it.—Editor.

### COMPELLING CHILDREN TO ATTEND DIFFERENT SCHOOL

We have a good school and have 31 scholars enrolled but we have no teacher. The school board wants us to send our children to another school which has already 40 scholars. We want a teacher at our own school. Can we parents be compelled to send our children to this other school? A man is hired to take the children back and forth to this school. How can we go about it to get a teacher at our own school. I can get 40 signers as nobody thinks of sending their children to this other school.—Mrs. F. H., Alpena County, Mich.

You do not tell me what kind of a school you have. If you are under the consolidated township unit system provided by Act 117 of the Public Acts of 1909 as amended and the township district board or the Township Board of Education ordered your school discontinued you may appeal within 90 days to the Supt. of Public Instruction.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### MICHIGAN GUARANTY CORP.

Will you please give me all the information you can in regard to the Michigan Guaranty Corporation of which Wm. Alden-Smith is at the head. This is a Grand Rapids company.—H. J. C., Ionia, Mich.

This is one of several inquiries we have received about this concern. The Michigan Guaranty Corporation was approved by the Michigan Securities Commission May 28th, 1920, and permission given for the sale of \$400,000 worth of common stock. The company increased its capital and was again approved July 22nd for an additional \$800,000 worth of common stock. August 12, 1920, an increase of \$1,600,000 was approved. Sept. 21, 1920, \$1,800,000 was approved by the commission, covering a total capitalization of \$5,000,000. It appears like the company had growing pains. No stock has been issued for promotion which is something decidedly in its favor. The presence of Wm. Alden Smith naturally increases the chances of this concern for success and one's confidence in the company, although it does not necessarily prove that the company will succeed or ever pay a penny in dividends. All who contemplate purchasing stock in this or any other corporation should remember that all industry is passing through a critical stage, that many will fail, and many others will only be able to struggle through by omitting their dividends. It seems to us that now is a poor time to purchase stock in a speculative proposition unless the stock can be purchased at a substantial discount.—Editor.

## 50 Eggs a Day

Yes—fifty a day. How? Read the letter below.



"More Eggs" Tonic is a Godsend," writes Mrs. Myrtle Ice, of Boston, Ky. She adds, "I was only getting 12 eggs a day and now I get 50." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," the wonderful egg producer, and you will be amazed and delighted with results.

## \$1.00 Package FREE

If you wish to try this great profit maker, simply write a postcard or letter to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 469 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and ask for his special free package, \$1.00 offer. Don't send any money. Mr. Reefer will send you two \$1.00 packages of "More Eggs." You pay the postman upon delivery only \$1.00 the price of just one package, the other package being free. The Million Dollar Merchants Bank of Kansas City, Mo., guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned at any time within 30 days—on request. No risk to you. Write today for this special free offer.

## Poultry Raisers Everywhere Tell Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

### 15 Hens—310 Eggs

I used "More Eggs" Tonic, and in the month of January, from 15 hens, I got 310 eggs. MRS. C. R. STOUTON, Turners Falls, Mass.

### "More Eggs" Paid the Pastor

I can't express in words how much I have been benefited by "More Eggs." I have paid my debts, clothed the children in new dresses, and that is not all—I paid my pastor his dues. I sold 42½ dozen eggs last week, set 4 dozen, ate some, and had 1½ dozen left. MRS. LENA McBRON, Woodbury, Tenn.

### 1200 Eggs from 29 Hens

The "More Eggs" Tonic did wonders for me. I had 29 hens when I got the tonic and was getting five or six eggs a day April first I had over 1200 eggs. I never saw the equal. EDW. MEKKER, Pontiac, Mich.

### 160 Hens—1500 Eggs

I have fed 2 boxes of "More Eggs" to my hens and I think they have broken the egg record. I have 160 white leghorns and in exactly 21 days I got 125 dozen eggs. MRS. E. L. PATTON, Waverly, Mo.

### \$200 Worth of Eggs from 44 Hens

I never used "More Eggs" Tonic until last December then I just used one \$1.00 package and have sold over \$200.00 worth of eggs from 44 hens. "More Eggs" Tonic did it. A. G. THODE, Sterling, Kans., R. No. 2, Box 67

### 1368 Eggs After 1 Package

Last fall I bought a box of your "More Eggs" Tonic and would like to have you know the result. From January 1st to July 1st my hens laid 1368 eggs. A. E. WHITE, Scranton, Pa.

## Send No Money

Don't send any money; just fill in and mail coupon. You will be sent, immediately, two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS." Pay the postman upon delivery only \$1.00, the extra package being FREE. Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Reap the BIG profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest. Send today!

## \$1 Package FREE

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 469 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Reefer: I accept your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I agree to pay the postman \$1.00 when he brings me the two packages. I agree to refund me \$1.00 at any time within 30 days, if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name.....

Address.....

If you prefer, enclose \$1.00, cash or money order, with coupon. This brings your order sooner. C. O. D. packages sometimes take longer in the Post Office.

### 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.





# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid 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., Jasper, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.  
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.  
J. J. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
Harry Robinson, Plimouth, 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 Aggie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price, \$125 to make room. Hurry!  
Herd under Federal Supervision.

### BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS FOR SALE

A bull calf ready for service. Combines show type and production.

Herd sire, Model Kig 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 Art's 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, 60 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 26.3 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.

## FOR SALE

### Small Herd of Registered Holsteins

consisting of 8 cows and 4 heifers under 1 year old. Cows nearly all under 4 years of age and bred to freshen every month from now on to July.

Price for the 12 head immediate sale \$2,000. For details write

DeFOREST THOMPSON  
Salem, Mich.

### BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLCREST)

Ortonville, Michigan

We have just passed our third clean tubercular test. Just think what that means when buying a sire for your herd.

Choice bull calf by 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs, out of 15 lb. dam \$100  
Nine months old, light colored, same sire, out of 16 lb. dam \$200

Nine months old, same sire, 21 lb. dam \$350

Five months old, same sire, 31 lb. dam \$650

Come to Brandonhill—see these calves—if they don't beat anything you have ever seen for type and price, I will refund your fare.

Your note will do, if you haven't the cash.

JOHN P. HEHL

1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

## MR MILK PRODUCER

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

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

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

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

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

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 grandson of Traverse Princess Wag. Price \$150 each.

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

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

Pedigrees sent promptly on request.

This stock is all nicely grown.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

## SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Oza. 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 13, 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 Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

## BULL and 3 HEIFERS

(Federal accredited herd.)

Bull 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.

Also 3 heifers 7 months old not related to bull. ALL FOR \$500.00

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.

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Mariette, 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.

## TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

7 registered Holstein cows, 5 yet to freshen, bred to a 30 lb. bull. \$1,200 takes them.

BERT SLOCUM, Byron, Mich.

## SHORTHORN

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 5 GOOD BULLS

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

THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, Mich.

## 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 ACCREDITED

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 Mapelane Dan Oxford out of Charlotte B 2nd.

## SHORTHORNS

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

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

## THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association

has 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, Galedonia, 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, Gilts, Sows and Boars.

Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.

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

## 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 Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony H. Fox, Proprietor.

THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

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

C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

## LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS GOOD TYPE,

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

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

## JERSEYS

## SCALES IN FEED ROOM TOO!

We are frequently advised to "weigh your milk," "know how much your cows are giving." Yes! This is important but it is equally important to know how much feed she is consuming. So, weigh her feed. Many cows in Michigan are not paying for their feed. Others pay only a small profit. How many of this kind have you. Weigh milk. Weigh feed. Find out. Beef them. Put profit cows in their place.

Jerseys are known as profit breed, because they produce economically.

Write—

SECY HENDRICKSON

of Shelby, Michigan

FOR

## JERSEY FACTS

### MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY

little for sale.

J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, 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 HERD WITH ONE

of our Majesty bulls.

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### FOR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY

bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested.

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### ABERDEEN-ANGUS STOCK FOR SALE

Cow—Bonnie of Marlette, 8 yrs. old, registered. Sire, King of Duchess 2d. Dam, Bonnie of Mod. 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—

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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.

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### BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and O.I.C.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

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or poultry in

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Breeders Directory





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Fine heifer calves 6 months old—\$200.  
Fine bull calves 6 to 8 months old—\$100.  
All papers transferred.  
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From tested and untested dams.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Write for prices and breeding to  
**MORGAN BROS., Allegan, Mich., R1**

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

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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. 8 choice spring  
gilts bred that are pictures, sired by  
him. Also some sows bred to him  
for March and April. Priced low  
and guaranteed in every way. Get  
my prices.  
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### HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.  
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my  
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Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars  
in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman,  
Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.  
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Big Type Poland Chinas. Largest herd in North-  
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L. T. P. C. boars all sold. A few spring boars and  
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Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s  
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## 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, Masto-  
don Wonder and Hillcrest Bob.  
You can't get better breeding. Individual  
they will please you. Price \$50.  
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**BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY**  
W's Sailor Bob. Spring pigs, both sex for sale.  
**W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.**

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

**BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREED-**  
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872 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex.  
Healthy and growthy. Prices reasonable.  
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**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY**  
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and  
thirteen, for sale.  
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**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. SPRING PIGS**  
of both sex for sale at reasonable  
prices. Registered in buyer's name.  
Sired by Big Long Bob.  
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**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**  
A few choice spring boars and gilts sired by  
"Half Ton Lad," a good son of "Smooth Half  
Ton" Champion of Michigan in 1918. Gilts will  
be bred to Jumbo's Mastodon 2nd, son of Big  
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The big bone and big litter kind. For prices and  
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I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's  
Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand  
champion of the world in 1918. Also have a  
litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by  
Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee,  
that are sure Humdingers.  
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**LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING**  
boars, bred sows and the best lit-  
ter of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write  
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**B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired BY WIL-**  
ey's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of  
Discher's Giant. All immunized with double treat-  
ment. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, Mich.

**BARGAINS IN BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA**  
bred gilts and older sows. Also fall pigs and  
young Shorthorn bulls. Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.

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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  
up what you want. Our prices are right.  
**JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.**

**WALNUT ALLEY** BIG TYPE P.  
C. Boars now  
homes. Get your order in on fall pigs for I am  
going to price them right.  
**A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.**

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

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

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows,  
bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also  
fall pigs. Write or call.  
**CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.**

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

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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.

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees

Mail orders a specialty.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

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



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

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FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS, BOTH SEX.  
Spring and fall pigs. Have several extra good  
spring boars ready for service. Write us your  
wants.  
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er's prices.  
The big growthy kind.  
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Choice individuals; shipped to you c. o. d. express paid and guaran-  
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**J. CARL JEWETT,**

**MASON, MICH.**

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949  
who has sired more prize winning pigs at the  
state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Du-  
roc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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Spring boar pigs by Peach Hill Orion King,  
152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced at  
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choice boar pigs for sale.  
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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 \$85.  
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**DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A**  
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afford to pay. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed.  
**C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.**

**DUROC JERSEY BOARS.** Boars of the large,  
heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write,  
or better, come and see.  
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**AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS**  
**SPRING DUROC BOARS**  
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for Sep-  
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September pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.  
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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

## 1919 Chicago International

## 4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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FOR SALE—Reg. Duroc Yearling Boar weigh-  
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real boars. We still have spring sows at \$40  
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**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.

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WINNING STOCK  
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-  
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FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM  
Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.  
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**DUROC-JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00**  
Fine early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd  
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FOR SALE DUROC SPRING BOARS, SOWS  
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your wants. Entire herd double immune.  
**JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.**

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT-  
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gilts in season. Call or write  
**MCAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.**

**MICHIGANA DUROCS. WE CAN FILL YOUR**  
wants. Several lines of breeding  
represented including The Great Sensation. Satis-  
faction 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.  
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## O. I. C.'s

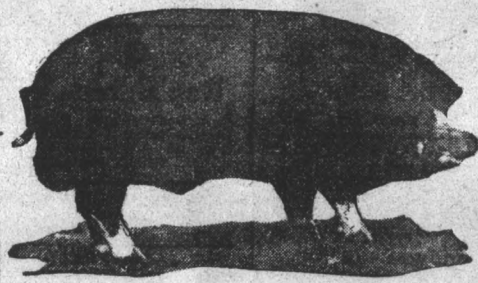
June and July boars and open gilts each one  
a guaranteed breeder. Recorded and express paid  
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**F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich.**

**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. 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.**

## Sale BRED SOWS Sale

40  
Large  
Type  
Poland  
China  
Gilts



Wed.  
Jan. 5th,  
1920  
at farm  
near  
Man-  
chester,  
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.  
Send for Catalog—Everything immuned.

Col. Ed. Bowers,  
Auctioneer.

A. D. Gregory, Fieldman for M. B. F.

A. A. FELDKAMP,  
Proprietor.

## 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.

Write Office for Catalogue

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Kalamazoo, Michigan.

DEN BLYKER, BROS.  
Allegan, Michigan.



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**IDEAL TYPE REG. BERKSHIRES.** WE OFFER choice pigs all ages, either sex, best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**REG BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR** immediate service, also pigs, both sex.  
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**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,** either sex. Boars ready for service. Prices right.  
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**HAMPSHIRE** spring boars and fall pigs at a bargain, book your order now for bred gilts.  
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## BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old

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## 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.

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350 BRED EWES  
16 OXFORD RAMS

## LISTEN! WISDOM.

With sky-high prices, UNWISDOM rushes the buying.

WISDOM buys intelligently on, a low market.

No farm product turns so quick as SHEEP.

Sheep will never again be as CHEAP in America.

THESE YOUNG EWES, mostly 2s and 3s, Western's Canadian Rams turned with them Nov. 10th. No guesswork when lambs will come. Does that mean anything to you? Delaine combing fleeces averaged over 8 lbs. GOOD SHEARING EWES with their double crops of lambs and wool are the only absolutely farm money-making proposition in sight. Put that in your pipe and come over and smoke it with me.

PRICED TO SELL, as I have contracted the use of my barn-room and pastures. WILL ALSO SELL, 22 of the only sensible and economical sheep racks made, for hay and grain. FARM IN NORTH CITY LIMITS concrete roads to the west and north.

T. F. B. SOTHAM  
Saint Clair, Michigan

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

Put your faith in

## BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

## 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.

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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.

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

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FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS. DOES, breeding age, \$8. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.  
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

FOR SALE--PEDIGREED FEMALE AIRE-dale dog, 2 years old, \$15. Good hunter and watch dog. Hugh Van Fleet, Reading, Mich.

## Crop Reports

**GLADWIN**—Farmers are threshing beans and hauling hay. It is colder and the ground is frozen. The Farmers' Elevator is not buying cream nor eggs now. A carload of tractors came into Gladwin last week. I wish all the readers of the M. B. F. a Merry Christmas.—F. A. F., Gladwin, Dec. 18.

**CALHOUN**—Farmers are doing chores, cutting wood and husking corn. The weather has been very stormy the most of this month. It is snowing now. The soil is in good shape for grain as it is not frozen. There is not much selling now as prices are so low. There are a few hogs moving. No building only where it is necessary.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, Dec. 18.

**JACKSON (S.)**—Ground covered with snow; finding many unprepared for winter, with much unfinished fall work. Not much grain being marketed. Farmers with plenty of corn picking up small pigs for spring market. Taxes very high and farmers are doing considerable grumbling. Many are having difficulty to secure money to pay them. On account of the high price of coal, farmers are burning wood this winter.—G. C. S., Hanover, Dec. 17.

**WEXFORD**—Another winter Tuesday; commenced to snow and wound up with a young blizzard. Some places it drifted 3 and 4 feet. Plenty of sleighing, although some places it is bare. The indications are tonight for a day or so of nice weather. Not much stuff moving on account of snow drifts. The prices of produce are down until the farmer has sold everything, and it is in the hands of the speculator, then things will come up, except wages, they never go into the hands of the speculator.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Dec. 16.

**MIDLAND**—The farmers are husking corn and hauling same and cutting wood. The weather is a little colder with a little snow. Ground is frozen. Rye looks very good. Not much produce going to market; a little hay is all. The prices are very low. No building is being done. No market for chickens; the prices have been low since fall. Auction sales are plentiful with prices way down. Everything the farmers have to sell seems to be on the downward slope, except taxes which are climbing the other way.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Dec. 16.

**TUSCOLA**—Farmers are all set for winter. There is some corn out yet but we are husking it in the barn. Not much fall plowing done here. Can't say why as this has been a fine fall to plow. The most of the farmers don't seem to care whether they farm much next year or not as they have had a bad deal this fall planting high priced seed and getting nothing for their crops, and taxes as high as ever and other things they have to buy. Some say, "what's the use of working to grow more than we want? Let the other fellow do some of the work next year." Farmers are holding some oats to see if they can't get a little more money for them, but letting beans and potatoes go as they don't look good and taxes must be paid.—R. B. C., Caro, Dec. 19.

**MONTCALM**—The farmers are doing chores mostly, getting wood and doing repair work. Some are doing a little building, such as garages, sheds, etc. Condition is stormy but not very cold, some snow but no sleighing. Roads are bad, almost impassible in places, after nearly a week of rain and heavy wind. One large barn blew down and another had the roof blown off. Windows broken, trees and telephone poles blown down and much other damage done. The farmers are not selling much of anything only a few potatoes, some live stock and poultry, prices being too low. There was an auction sale Monday; nearly everything went low. Mrs. E. F. Bushley, an old pioneer died at her home Thursday night after a long illness.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Dec. 18.

**MONTCALM**—Some of the farmers are filling their silos with cornstalks. The weather has been cold and real blustery this week; the ground is covered with snow. Farmers are holding their potatoes till after the holidays.—M. C. P., Trufant, Dec. 17.

**ST. CLAIR**—Farmers not doing much just now. The weather has been quite wet and stormy for some time. The soil is slightly frozen at this writing. Farmers not selling much at present, most farmers holding wheat, and other grain. Not much demand for hay. Very little business being done. Everything at a stand-still.—I. J. Smiths Creek, Dec. 20.

GRASS SEED  
FREE SAMPLES

Don't fail to investigate these bargains. Re-cleaned Tested Timothy \$3.95 bu. Sweet Clover unhulled, \$4.50 bu. Alsike Clover & Timothy \$5.55 bu. Sudan Grass \$1.25 lb. Prices cover some grades of limited quantities. Clover and other Grass & Field Seeds at low prices. All sold subject to State or Government Test under an absolute money-back guarantee. We specialize in grass and field seeds. Located to save you money and give quick service. We expect higher prices—Buy now and save big money. Send today for our money-saving Seed Guide, explains all—free.

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advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to offer.

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## 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 gills. Write today for prices on what you need.  
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

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

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

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

## BOURBON RED TURKEYS

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