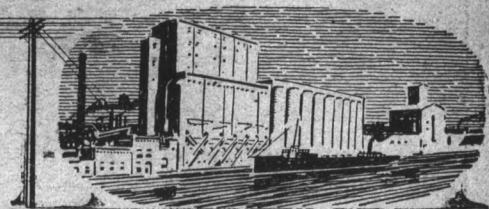


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 18.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921.

\$1 A YEAR



What Santa Claus Left.

We ask every friend to read this message!

FRIENDS OF THE BUSINESS FARMER!

Please read every word of this message because it means as much to you as it does to us.

YOUR OWN FARM WEEKLY MUST REACH EVERY REAL BUSINESS FARMER IN MICHIGAN!

Until it does, we are only partly doing our duty and you are only partly doing yours!

What could be better proof of this than the fact that it profits you nothing, because you have held back your crops from an already glutted and water-logged market, when your neighbor has dumped his!

YOU KNOW WHAT THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER STANDS FOR---You know why it should be in every real business farmer's mail box in our home state every Saturday---

YOU KNOW THE BUSINESS FARMER IS UNAFRAID OF ANY INTEREST OPPOSED TO THE FARMING BUSINESS IN MICHIGAN and that it will continue to stand for a "square-deal-to-the-farmer" at any cost!

HERE IS HOW YOU CAN HELP US RIGHT NOW MOST!

For January and February we will continue our famous offer, which in past years has brought us the best business farmers in Michigan as new subscribers:

SEND IN YOUR RENEWAL FOR 1, 3 OR 5 YEARS AT THE REGULAR RATES AND WE WILL ADD THE NAME OF ANY NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR ONE FULL YEAR WITHOUT EXTRA COST!

The regular amount you send for renewal, (\$1 for 1 year, \$2 for 3 years, or \$3 for 5 years), will not only credit your name for any date when you expire for the full time paid for, but will add any new subscriber's name for a full year, without extra cost to you.

You can collect the dollar from the new subscriber or send him or her the paper as a present, as you prefer.

There is a renewal blank and a return envelope enclosed in this issue---they do not necessarily mean that your subscription has expired or is in arrears---

YOU CAN TELL EXACTLY THE MONTH WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES BY LOOKING AT THE DATE WHICH FOLLOWS YOUR NAME THUS:

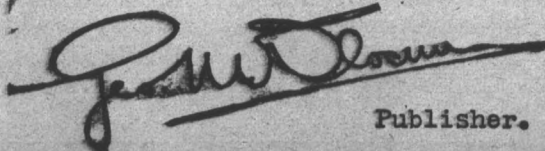
O. B. Joyful May 21
Smiling City R1 S230

But whether your subscription has expired or is paid up many months or years in advance, we sincerely hope you will use the blank and envelope which we have enclosed for your convenience.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE BUSINESS FARMER AND WANT TO SEE IT GROW, please use the blank and envelope enclosed and send it in just as soon as possible. There are big issues to be discussed these coming few months---**ALL THE REAL BUSINESS FARMERS MUST BE KEPT INFORMED OF WHAT IS HAPPENING---**will you help us spread the gospel of not only better farming, but business farming!



Editor.



Publisher.

STATE FARM BUREAU NOTES

THE EXECUTIVE committee has authorized the organization of a dairy department. Ray Potts of the executive committee, H. D. Wendt of the Dairy Division of the Food and Drug Department of M. A. C. and a representative of the secretary's office were named as a committee with instructions to call a meeting January 10 of one representative from every dairy county for the purpose of formulating plans and electing an advisory board for the new department. The duties of this committee will be taken over by the advisory board upon its election. N. P. Hull, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and Mr. Wendt addressed the executive committee. After careful investigation of the dairy problem in its many phases the new department is being formed, its policy being that of co-operation with all organizations and agencies now active in the dairy field. Provision was made by the executive committee that the farm bureau apply for membership in the Michigan Allied Dairy Association. The committee further stated that the farm bureau would continue their policy of co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Dairy Division of the Food and Drug Department of the State and the Dairy Division of the Extension Department of M. A. C.

According to the seed department, farmers who bought Grimm and Common alfalfa this year are getting absolutely the best. Michigan has absorbed the best of the Idaho crop and as a result Idaho seed is now selling for more than Michigan farmers paid. The farm bureau has purchased over one third of the world's total Grimm production for Michigan farmers. Because of the poor quality of the large Kansas crop and the near failure of the Dakota and Montana crops, farmers have been advised to use discretion in buying common alfalfa.

Reports from the purchasing department show that from November 24 to December 18 it handled two hundred and fifty cars of various commodities not including orders for one hundred and fifty cars for future delivery. Orders for carload quantities continue to come in daily from all parts of the state.

During November and December, two hundred and thirty-seven cars of hay and grain were handled by the elevator exchange.

Hereafter, a member of the traffic department will be located permanently at the Lansing office, making immediate information on rates and traffic problems available to the marketing department at all times. Service will still be rendered to individual members, co-operative associations and farm bureaus thru the Grand Rapids office. It has been proved that this service can be extended more efficiently thru the Grand Rapids office because of the presence of numerous railroad divisional offices at this point.

The executive committee has gone on record as favoring the establishment of a branch office of the farm bureau in the upper peninsula. This matter is being carefully considered by a committee composed of Secretary Bingham, A. J. Hankins, Director of Marketing and Robert Blenhuber of the executive committee.

TO ESTABLISH FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

A FORESTRY department was authorized by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the executive committee meeting of December 22. F. S. Sanford, professor of forestry, at M. A. C., a man of twenty years experience in Michigan forestry problems, will take charge of the work immediately, according to the state farm bureau.

Farmers of the upper peninsula report that they have one thousand cars of fence posts to market. Maple syrup and sugar producers have called upon the state farm bureau for help in disposing of their product. It is announced that these two lines of work will probably be the first

(Continued on page 19)

America Must Feed Europe's Starving Children

Hoover Relief Committee Takes up Stupendous Task of Saving the Lives of Over Three Million Children

IN EASTERN and Central Europe three and a half million children are slowly starving to death. With vast areas of land devastated by the war, the means of production and transportation having been all but destroyed hunger is abroad and little bodies are wasting away from lack of nourishment. To supply these children with the barest necessities of life the Hoover European Relief Council has been organized with Herbert Hoover as international chairman. Co-operating in the work of relief are the American Relief Administration, American Red Cross, American Friends' Service Committee (the Quakers), Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. This Council is conducting a nation wide campaign for funds with which to buy food and medicine for the starving and diseased of the stricken countries.

The relief work will be carried on in Eastern and Central Europe and will be administered thru the medium of hospitals, orphanages and in feeding stations. No food can be carried away. Each hungry child is furnished with a tin cup and a spoon and once a day they come to the feeding station, receive their food, eat it on the premises and then go away

with half filled stomachs and wait for the next day. Only one meal a day is furnished as it has been found that that is sufficient to sustain life, and only the most needy cases receive help, for after a child has been fed for a short time and gains sufficient strength to enable him to live a little longer, his place must be taken by another child whose necessities are even greater.

One American dollar will keep life in one of the starving children for a period of thirty days, for the entire dollar is spent in the purchase of food.

The European countries receiving

the benefit of this relief are compelled to contribute everything they have. They cannot give money or food, but they can give labor, transportation, warehouse facilities and other things which ordinarily cost money. Before relief work is taken up in any country, that country must guarantee police, and if necessary, military protection for all supplies. They must furnish free transportation, free warehouse and administration facilities and all labor connected with the work.

In Poland, where 1,600,000 children are now receiving one meal a day, relief work could have been dis-

continued had it not been for the Bolshevik raid of a few months ago, when they overran Poland just before harvest and the crops were destroyed and the live stock driven away, leaving Poland practically destitute and dependent entirely on America for relief.

Three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) children in Eastern and Central Europe will die of starvation during the early months of 1921 unless America saves them, and it will require simply to keep them alive, \$33,000,000.

The farm people will, we are sure, do their share toward feeding these

hungry people. Even tho they speak a different language and follow different customs they are nevertheless children of God, of flesh and blood, and we are their keepers. It is no more thinkable that we should let the children of Europe starve than that we should let the children of our neighbor's starve as long as we have the means of administering to their wants.

At the bottom of this page is a coupon which EVERY reader is asked to clip and mail to The Business Farmer with any sum of money he or she can spare, from ten cents to \$10, as their contribution to this cause. This will be turned over to the proper authorities as the contribution from the readers of the Business Farmer. Will you help?



FACES AT THE WINDOW

Canadian Farmers to Pool and Market Millions of Bushels of Wheat

SIXTY THOUSAND farmers in Western Canada are joining in a gigantic wheat marketing association to market cooperatively the 150,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. When organized, this will be the most colossal cooperative marketing enterprise ever attempted by farmers anywhere.

The proposed plan of marketing, which is fathered by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is based on the great cooperative organizations in California, which last year marketed over \$225,000,000 worth of farm products in that state. The cardinal features include:

1. The formation of a wheat pool into which all of the wheat produced by the members of the association will go. When this wheat is sold, each member will receive his share in proportion to the amount of grain furnished, due allowance being made for grade.

2. A contract which absolutely binds each member to deliver all of

his wheat to the association for each crop from 1921 to 1925, inclusive, except the amount needed for seed and feed. He will be required to pay damages to the association if he sells his wheat elsewhere.

3. Utilization of the 650 farmer-owned line elevators in Western Canada to take care of the physical handling of grain, with the idea that they will eventually be taken over by the new marketing association. For the time being, the elevator companies will act simply as agents for the marketing association.

4. Operations will not begin until 60 per cent of the wheat acreage of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta is pledged to the association, or about 10,000,000 acres.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture which is composed of the representatives of organized farmers in three eastern and three western provinces, has assumed the responsibility of pushing the proposed cooperative marketing plan, and a committee of the council is doing the preliminary work of organization. The idea grew out of the disappointment of the

farmers because the Canadian government refused to continue the government wheat pool in 1919. Under the operation of that pool, Canadian farmers secured an average of 55 cents per bushel more for wheat than did the farmers of the United States for the crop of 1919. In the United States that 55 cents went mostly to those who bought the crop in the fall and held for the rise in prices the following winter and spring.

Since the government would not continue the wheat pool, the Canadian farmers resolved to "do the job themselves" and thereupon set about perfecting the ideas for a cooperative pool upon a permanent basis. A committee of the Council of Agriculture, appointed in October, recommended a preliminary plan to the council on December 8, and this was accepted subject to the approval of the constituent organizations of the council. Representatives of these organizations, including the United Farmers of Manitoba, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatche-

(Continued on page 23)

Clip This Coupon and Help Save a Child From Starvation

EDITOR BUSINESS FARMER,
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

Enclosed find \$.....as my contribution to the Hoover
European Relief Fund.

Signed

Address

Bankers Report Healthy Rural Credits Condition

Assert Little Difficulty Experienced in Taking Care of Necessary Credit Requirements of Farmers

ACCORDING to the statements of rural bankers the credit situation in Michigan is somewhat better than in states of the west. This information was secured thru a questionnaire which was submitted to all the rural bankers by this publication for the purpose of finding out what difficulty if any they were experiencing in meeting the credit requirements of the farmers.

To the question, "Are the farmers of your locality satisfied with prevailing market prices," only three out of approximately three hundred answered, "yes." The rest said "no."

To the question, "What crops if any are the farmers of your locality holding for higher prices," all replied that farmers were holding as many of their crops as they could, including beans, grains, potatoes and other vegetables.

To the question, "Are many of your farmers able to hold their crops without assistance from the banks," the majority replied, "no." The rest estimated the percentage of farmers able to do this from 20 to 60 per cent.

To the question, "Are you having any serious difficulty in meeting the farmers' necessary credit requirements," only ten replied, "yes." All the others said, "no," though some admitted that unless some crops were sold in the near future they might have to refuse loans to some of their best farmers. Some bankers replied, "There is not a trustworthy and deserving farmer in this vicinity who cannot secure what money he needs to carry on his operations." Another, "We have not yet been obliged to refuse a single good farmer a loan." Another, "We have been able to finance our farmers and expect to continue to do so." Still another banker up in Isabella county, wrote, "We consider the farmers our best customers. When times are good for them they are good for us.

\$200,000,000 Lost By Iowa Farmers

By Drop in Price of Corn

THE Iowa Farm Bureau Federation estimates the Iowa corn crop at 415,000,000 bushels. The price now is from 50c to 60c per bushel, about one-half what the Bureau considers a fair price to the producer. This means a loss in Marion County alone of about \$2,000,000.

Iowa has 205,000 farmers; 181,000 of these farmers belong to the Farm Bureau, the Farm Grange or some other farm organization. The Farm Bureau has recommended a farmers strike by every farm organization in Iowa for a corn price at least equal to the cost of production which is \$.98 according to Government report. This Bank recommends that every Marion County farmer hold his corn until the price is equal to the cost of production, and we hereby pledge ourselves to co-operate with and assist in every way possible the farmers of this community in holding their corn for a fair price.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

PELLA, IOWA

How the Bankers of Iowa showed their sympathy for the Farmers.

We feel under obligations to the farmers in such times as these to help them realize the greatest possible profit from their crops. Every reasonable financial assistance will be given the farmers of this locality during the present emergency."

What About Present Situation?

The reports mentioned above were received about six weeks ago. It is likely that the situation has changed some since then, but probably not for the better. In fact, from such information as has been gathered lately, a number of the banks in strictly rural communities where farmers are still holding the bulk of their crops are tightening up on their loans and calling in outside loans. Whether this represents a condition of actual stringency or is merely a move in anticipation of tighter conditions can only be surmised. The fact remains, however,

that the number of complaints received by THE BUSINESS FARMER on account of inability to renew notes or secure additional money have been surprisingly small.

Diversified Crops

If the credit situation in Michigan is so much better than in the west as investigation seems to show, it can only be accounted for by the greater diversity of crops in this state. The majority of our farmers grow some crop or raise some other commodity in addition to the cash commodity which enables them to get along without sacrificing their cash crops. In many of the states of the middle west, the sole crop is grain and when the grain markets are in a bad way the farmers are hit heavily. It is a significant fact that in such states as California and New York where agriculture is widely diversified, the credit situation is far

better than in almost any of the other states.

The holding movement is nationwide. It stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its contagion has spread into Canada. It is the result of hundreds of thousands of individual convictions that the prices on farm crops have been manipulated, and that on account of the strong statistical position of grains and beans, prices will be higher later on. The decline in farm prices has cost the farmers over five billion dollars. This loss has been felt by every other industry in the land. Nine tenths of the present stagnation in business, of unemployment, of money stringency, can be directly traceable to the great depreciation in the farmers' purchasing power.

In such an emergency as this it would be the part of wisdom for every interest in the country to speed all pending measures of relief to stop the fall in farm commodity prices and restore them to their former levels. Every encouragement should be given to the farmers by the banking institutions of the country to hold to their crops, for the more crops that are held from the market, the sooner manipulation will be destroyed, prices restored and the way paved for orderly marketing of crops. In some of the states of the union the bankers have seen the situation in its true light and have stood loyally by the farmers. Out in Iowa the bankers called public meetings to discuss the situation, and as a result of these meetings the farmers were made to feel that commercial Iowa would stand solidly back of agricultural Iowa and help the farmers through the present crisis. Should conditions become any worse in Michigan the example set by Iowa bankers might well be followed by Michigan bankers with good results to all concerned.

Better Marketing Facilities are the Farmers' Greatest Needs

WE ARE especially reminded of disastrous catastrophes caused by

wars, droughts and other calamities which cause famine, starvation and death to millions of humans on this earth. On top of the World War with all the countries that it put into suffering condition, we now read of China, which has 870,000,000 people in need of food and clothing, and it is estimated that 20,000,000 of them must perish before next spring. Nobody seems to be able to come to their rescue. There surely is something radically wrong. What about our Merchant Marine? What is it doing? Our markets are glutted with the necessities of life. At least that we read in papers and what the speculators tell us. Possibly we could spare some of this. But we will suppose that something would befall our own country, such as a severe drought, which is the cause of China's disaster, or other causes might destroy the next season's crops. How long could we feed all of our people? How many months' provision have we on hand? If the farmers curtail production, which you can hear talked in any gathering or company of farmers, what will be the result? You can not blame the farmers for they are not getting a just compensation for their labor and investments, and when a business is run at a loss, there comes a time when it must stop. I am not pleading for the farmers, alone. Stop and consider how it will effect the balance of the population. Kill the goose that laid the golden egg. That is just what is happening at this very time. Some people say the farmers are patriotic, and they have the land. They have to produce in order to exist. Sure the farmers have indeed proven themselves patriotic, but patriotism won't do it all. There must be some equitable consideration for the farmers. Their families must be clothed and housed. He has to carry the big-

Proper Storage Will Protect Farmers From Low Prices and Consumers From Famine

By CHAS. KERR, Farmer

Storing Food Products

CHAS. KERR is a plain farmer living near Ashley. He has spent some time in Europe and has observed how the farmers of Denmark assist in the orderly marketing of their crops through a warehouse system. Mr. Kerr has written previously in these columns upon this subject. He strongly believes that many of the evils of our marketing system can be overcome by a nation-wide system of storage. His arguments sound logical, too. Read what he has to say and then tell us what you think about it.—Editor.

gest part of taxation in order to maintain an orderly government, and how is he to do that if he can't get production costs out of his products?

Something is surely going wrong, for the foundation of our national structure is giving way. The entire structure is in danger. Something must be done before the foundation is entirely destroyed or we will find ourselves in as great a predicament as those other countries that we hear and read about. Yes, the farmers are indeed patriotic. They are, themselves, struggling, figuring, organizing, in order to overcome the approaching calamity, which is threatening and sure to come, if some means of prevention is not forth coming. But it is questionable if it can be averted without government aid. It is a duty that should be with the government, for it is the foundation upon which the government rests. We are making appropriations for this and the other, pensions for our soldiers, etc., but what of it if that pension could not buy the necessities of life? Then we have built our house upon the sands. We must sooner or later come to the conclusion that our wealth and power depend more upon the necessities of life, than it does on dead gold.

There is a remedy and it has been pointed out to us forcibly recently and

for that matter, back several thousand years, that we should be prepared and how to supply the necessities of life, to feed our people at least for several seasons of lean years.

We read in Genesis, Chap. 41-42, of Joseph, the Israelite, who, interpreting Pharaoh's dream, that there were seven lean years coming, after seven fat years. Pharaoh took heed, instructed his people to produce and save in the years of plenty. Thereby not only saving his own people, but was able to save surrounding countries from starvation.

What could we be doing now, if we had adopted a policy of that kind for the last few years, with our Merchant Marine and plenty of grain and provision. Those poor sufferers could be saved and we would undoubtedly get good pay for our products. Not only that, but the Christian, humane act of it, would be a great satisfaction.

You will say how can it be done? I will answer that by saying, that a certain king in a small country in Europe, in 1840, foresaw that he would have war with a much larger neighboring country. He said to his people, "Raise all the grain and provision that you possibly can and I will build warehouses to store it in, and I will issue warehouse certificates to

you for what you deliver, and those certificates shall be used as exchange in my country, the same as gold or silver certificates." The war came in 1847-48, but he had then grain enough to last 5 years for his people. The result was, that that little nation was saved. Why? Because they were prepared, and could give their time to fighting instead of production.

It was proven that our country was as much at the mercy of the speculators at the time of the declaration of war with Germany as our people are today. The government was robbed right and left on all kinds of provision and materials. Look at the scandalous deals in wool. That is only one small branch. It was in all lines of produce, and the people, the taxpayers are forced to pay it. The fellows that got the millions have either flown south or to some wet country, or else they are buying Liberty Bonds, at a discount, so they won't have to pay taxes. We may have outside enemies, but they can not be so destructive to our national welfare as those within our borders, that seek to defraud our people under the guise of patriotism and Americanism. They are not even as good principled as the highwaymen that rob our banks and homes and they are to a great extent protected by the law of the land. They come into such power by reason of their wealth that they can dictate to our government officials and do to a large extent influence legislation. But take the control of the necessities of life away from them. Their game could not be played so successfully. Professor Lever has outlined a policy of government warehouses, which is along the same lines as above offered, with the difference that he does not mention any provision for storing of grains and provis-

(Continued on page 19)

Co-operative Wheat Marketing in Western States

Farmers of Washington and Idaho Store Huge Quantity of Grain for Higher Prices

By J. F. LANGNER

Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farmer

A Step in the Right Direction

IT HAS BEEN suggested that the Chicago Board of Trade be abolished and that its functions be taken over by a gigantic organization of farmers which would secure control of the annual grain harvest and feed the market with grain as it was wanted thereby putting no more grain on the market at any time than the market wanted insuring greater stability of price. Through the use of the warehouse receipt the farmers could secure loans on their wheat held in storage under the control of their organization. This may sound chimerical. Probably it couldn't be done, but nevertheless adaptations of the plan are being tried out in various sections of this country and Canada. Our story printed herewith shows how the farmers of Washington and Idaho are trying to protect their grain from the manipulators.—Editor.

IMAGINE THREE thousand organized wheat growers in Idaho and Washington borrowing money on wheat for six months under present market conditions while other farmers throughout the country are begging for government aid to prevent their throwing farm products upon an already demoralized market. Imagine whole groups of bankers eager and willing purchasers of three and six months notes and drafts secured by wheat in storage owned by organized growers in Washington and Idaho—yet this is happening in the Pacific Northwest today.

These Washington and Idaho wheat growers, because of their form of co-operative organization, are holding their wheat with the positive assurance that no pressure can be exercised to force liquidation under present market conditions.

The first state-wide co-operative marketing associations of wheat growers in the United States were formed by the farmers of Washington and Idaho early in 1920, when they organized the Washington Wheat Growers' Association and the Idaho Wheat Growers' Association.

These associations will sell this season approximately five million bushels of wheat through a central exchange with headquarters in Spokane, Washington.

Every phase in the handling, grading, weighing, storing, pooling, financing and marketing of wheat is seemingly being successfully accomplished by these Northwestern wheat growers' associations under the non-profit, non-capital stock, pure co-operative form of organization so prevalent on the Pacific Coast.

The Washington and Idaho Wheat Growers' Associations are organized under the state-wide plan. They have no capital stock. Every member upon joining his state association pays an initial fee of \$10. This is his only direct contribution to the association, the operating expenses being deducted from the wheat itself. Every member signs the now famous cast iron contract prepared by Aaron Sapiro, chief counsel for the associations, and attorney for nearly all the co-operative associations on the Pacific Coast. The contract is for a term of six years, 1920 to 1925 inclusive. Under this contract the grower sells his crop to the association which guarantees to the member the full re-sale price less only the cost of handling.

The association becomes the owner in law and equity of the wheat immediately it is delivered by the grower member. It pools the wheat by variety or grade and upon re-sale, divides the proceeds among its members pro rata according to the quantity represented by the individual member in each pool. The association is the member's grain dealer.

There is an elementary difference between selling wheat through the association and selling it through independent grain dealers. The grain dealer in the Pacific Northwest (and elsewhere) is interested primarily in the margin of profit he can make out of the purchase and re-sale of wheat. He is not interested in

whether the price he pays represents a profit or loss to the farmer. On the other hand the interest of the association is its interest in the wheat industry as a whole. Being non-profit in principle of operation, it is not interested in margin of profit on re-sale of wheat. Herein also lies one of the fundamental differences between selling through a pure co-operative association and a grain dealing company. In a pure co-operative association, such as the wheat association of the Pacific Northwest, because every member or director must be a bona fide wheat grower, there is no conflict of interest between the association and its members. The association is its membership consequently it is only interested in securing the best re-sale price for its wheat for the grower and not on the basis of margin of profit. But a grain dealer, or grain company, whether that company be owned by non-wheat growers, or whether it be a wheat-grower owned grain company, in the majority of cases is primarily interested in making a profit on invested capital out of the wheat of members and non-members, particularly the latter. The capital of the association is the wheat itself.

The wheat growers' associations of the Pacific Northwest sell only the wheat of members. They do not buy nor sell wheat of non-members. The method employed by the associations in handling the wheat is not complicated. They accept delivery of any of the member's wheat at the elevator point most convenient to the grower. The associations

do not own any elevators but provision is made in the association agreement for the organization of subsidiary association controlled elevator and warehouse corporations to be operated on the non-profit plan. Such ownership is however not essential.

The wheat, upon delivery at the elevator, is weighed and graded under federal and state weights and grades. Because, as before stated, there is no conflict of interest between the association and its members, these weights and grades are universally accepted by the growers as being of the utmost fairness. When the warehouse receipt is issued to the grower, he goes to his banker and draws on the association for 70 per cent of the current price of wheat. This draft is drawn payable in 90 days; presented to the association and accepted by it. The member is then given full credit at his bank for the face value of the draft which is taken up at maturity by the association. These acceptances are eligible for re-discount by the Federal Reserve Bank. They represent a bona fide sale and delivery of wheat from the grower to the association. Many Pacific Northwest bankers are taking advantage of the re-discount facilities of these acceptances and enthusiastically endorse the association which has put the financing and marketing of wheat upon an entirely new plane, very acceptable to the banker, the wheat grower and the association.

Capital is the most nervous of all commodities and when bankers make accommodation loans on wheat they

frequently insist upon the borrower selling his wheat on a falling market. This tends to force additional millions of bushels of wheat upon a Board of Trade perhaps already demoralized. But these same bankers will make loans to grain dealers to purchase the very wheat the grain grower is forced to sell. These dealer loans are made because of the bankers' faith in the ability of the grain dealer, as a specialist in marketing, to re-sell the wheat without loss to the bank. The law of custom, and fact is, that the farmer knows little or nothing about marketing, while grain dealers spend their lives studying markets, bankers recognize this factor in making, or forcing liquidation of loans.

The Pacific Northwest wheat growers' associations are the members grain dealers. They recognize that without a specialist in marketing at the head, they would receive but scant consideration from bankers. All Pacific Coast co-operative associations recognize this elementary phase of marketing. They have, therefore, employed as general manager one of the best known bankers and wheat salesmen procurable—George Jewett, a banker, wheat grower and grain dealer of vision and experience.

The associations, under the guidance of competent management, and as the grain dealers for its members, are receiving from the banking fraternity the same consideration given a private corporation because every element which makes for the success of private investment of capital is contained in the form of organization and management of these Pacific Northwest wheat growers' associations.

The associations as the owners of wheat under the contract, issue thru a trust company, a series of collateral gold notes, secured by wheat in storage. These notes are in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, are for the term of six months and bear interest, at this time, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. The first issue of \$500,000 has just been made and was eagerly absorbed. The proceeds are used to furnish funds to take up the ninety day acceptances as they mature. As the wheat is sold the collateral notes are retired.

Under this plan it is actually possible for the association to hold any given quantity of wheat for as long as nine months, if it so desires and financial pressure cannot be brought to bear upon it to force sales. The associations can thus take advantage of favorable market conditions.

A. C. Adams, Secretary of the Central Exchange, states that by March it is anticipated that upwards of 15,000,000 bushels annually will be signed up for 1921 to 1925 business. The success of the organization in its first year is a prelude to the success of a national grain growers' marketing organization in which each state will have its share of the benefits, financially and socially, which come to groups of farmers, organized by commodities, for efficient marketing of farm products.

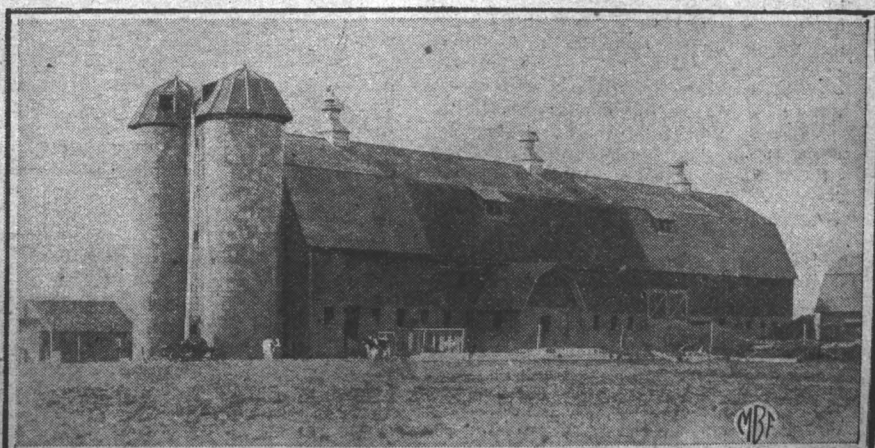
On the Farms of Business Farmers



This beautiful farm is located in Bay County near the Saginaw County line. It is owned by A. J. Arnold, a satisfied reader of The Business Farmer.



The Business Farmer is a welcome visitor at this fine farm home of D. S. Herriott of Clinton Co. Mr. Herriott is a Farm Bureau booster, and a member of the Bureau's sugar beet committee.



This great barn belonging to Geo. C. Bench of Plymouth, a member of the M. B. F. family, is as modern inside as out. It is fully equipped with James up-to-date barn utilities.

Is Gambling Necessary to Successful Marketing?

Can Any Amount of Reasoning Justify the "Bucket Shop" and Other Gambling Evils That are Part and Parcel of Present Grain Marketing Methods?

H. H. MACK SAYS "NO"

THE COMMITTEE of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation has petitioned Congress to prohibit the practice of "short selling" on the Chicago Board of Trade. In the issue of Oct 15, in the first of a series of articles on the Chicago Board of Trade, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER published the following:

"One of the most effective agencies in reducing the selling value of farm products is the custom which permits men to sell large quantities of something that they do not own and never had money enough to buy. If dealers, on the Chicago Board of Trade or on the New York Stock Exchange were limited in their operations as business men are in other departments of trade, much of the crookedness, for which both of these organizations are noted, would be eliminated; in other words, if a broker, who offered to sell grain or provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade, was obliged to give prima facie evidence of ownership before making the tender; or if the purchaser of ten thousand bushels of grain on 'change was obliged to actually pay the real money for this grain, the world markets for farm products would soon become much more stable and reliable. If the farmers' organizations of this country wish to accomplish something in the way of real market stabilization, let them train their guns on the Chicago Board of Trade; let them use their combined influence to secure the enactment of a law which will make it a crime for a broker to sell commodities which he does not own or to buy more than he can actually pay for."

This was one of the first shots fired in the campaign against the flagrant abuses which are permitted in connection with the option deal on the Board of Trade and the managers of this paper are delighted to know that it hit the mark.

There are those who assert that without the gambling feature of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, these two institutions would soon cease to exist. If a legitimate market cannot be successfully operated without a gambling appendage then let it cease to function say we. There is much behind the scenes in the option deal that is never mentioned by those who hold a brief for these institutions. If every man of moderate means, who has lost money buying and selling futures on grain and provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade, would stand in line to be counted the line would reach across the continent. If every family, which has been impoverished by the fascination that this seductive deal had for the husband and father, could be

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR HURT BY DECLINE IN SUGAR PRICES Interest Felt in Dividend Policy—Company Has Paid Large Dividends During War—Beet Companies Have 75 Per Cent to 85 Per Cent of Crop Unsold

New York, Dec. 20.—Declines in sugar prices raises the question of what policy the directors of American Beet Sugar Co. will follow in respect to further dividend disbursements on the common stock. Raw sugar prices are now down to about 4.63 cents a pound, duty paid, which will enable refiners to cut the price of granulated to 7 cents if they see fit. American Beet Sugar Co.'s cost of production for sugar sold during the 1919-1920 year was 8.71 cents a pound.

It is fair to estimate costs this year at a considerably higher figure, as the company is paying an increased price for beets in the Rocky Mountain states, and beets account for about 70 per cent of the total costs of production. The average cost of the sugar sold in the year ended March 31, 1920, was reduced by the large carry-over of low price sugar from the 1918-1919 campaign.

Beet sugar companies have been borrowers of money recently to finance their crops. It is estimated that from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of their production this campaign remains unsold. Willett & Gray estimate the domestic beet crop at about 950,000 tons, compared with approximately 652,000 tons the previous season.

American Beet Sugar Co. has had an excellent record of dividends during the war. It declared a total of \$50 a share of common from 1916 to 1920 inclusive. This compares with a total of \$6.25 a share from 1899 to 1916.—Wall Street Journal.

brought together in one place, the big state of Michigan would hardly accommodate the immense throng. There are many men of good average judgment who now consider the deal in grain and provision futures a useful and harmless thing but who would change their mind in a twinkling if they could get a good look at all of the machinery that is utilized in grinding the option grist.

The Modern Bucket Shop

It has been frequently said that the Americans are a race of natural-born gamblers; that there is a modicum of truth in this statement cannot successfully be denied. If the above statement is true how has it come about? There is no better way to answer this question than to lift the veil, for a moment and get a glimpse of that great net work of private wires, reaching from the Chicago Board of Trade to every city and village in this country having a population of more than ten thousand; trace these wires and you will find that they end in a miserable little gambling hole, called by its friends and proponents a brokerage house or a grain exchange. Men, who are familiar with the business methods practiced by the proprietors of these strictly up-to-date "come-on" joints, have given them the very suggestive and appropriate name of "bucket shop."

Why do men patronize bucket shops is a very natural question to ask but one that is not easy to answer satisfactorily to the reader, we

imagine. In the first place, we must reckon with that natural love for gambling. The ambitious young man grows weary trying to accumulate money out of the pitifully small amounts he can save out of his meagre earnings during these days of high cost of living. It is human nature to follow the path of least resistance. The easy going life of the gambler during the short time that it takes him to lose his money, has a fascination for the young man who has a burning desire to get ahead in the world. He investigates and when he finds how simple and easy it all is he establishes a small credit with a near-by broker who thankfully accepts small favors. He gives his first order to buy or sell wheat. The die is cast. After taking the first step our young friend progresses rapidly until his money is all gone.

Again we fancy we hear someone asking another question—Why do men never learn? They do learn but not until their good money is gone. Now and then one of these bucket shop dupes goes to work again and saves his money until he thinks that he has enough to again "buck the tiger;" the last mentioned kind are few and far between. The option mill will not grind with the water that is past any more than will any other mill. The modern option broker does not expect to have the privilege of fleecing a man but once. It is the new crop of fools, one of which is born every minute, that can be relied on to

keep the hopper full and the wheels turning in the modern bucket shop.

Why Endure the Bucket Shop?

Why should an up-to-date, progressive nation like our own go on trifling with an institution which has never produced one worthy or useful thing? A pure and unadulterated gamble that has blasted more high hopes and broken more hearts than any other agency under the shining sun. The average man would lift his voice in indignant protest against the contractor who would be so criminally careless as to leave a hole in the street for the unwary night traveler to fall into. How much worse is it to grant easy access to this, the rankest game of chance on earth.

In a former article it was pointed out that deals on the Chicago Board of Trade, proper, were usually made in large commitments like 1,000 bushels of wheat, 500 tierces of lard, 250 barrels of mess pork and 50,000 pounds of ribs. If the above regulations were closely adhered to, the wheat gamble would have very little attraction for the man with small means. You can buy as little as you please in the average bucket shop; they will sell you 100 bushels of wheat, 50 tierces of lard and 1,000 pounds of ribs. Indeed, no man need be deprived of the privilege of losing his money in a bucket shop because of the small size of his pile. It is bad enough when a rich man loses money. We all regret to hear that any man who has had bad luck; how much greater the feeling of regret and indignation when we learn that the little family savings, that are needed to buy clothing, fuel and other necessities of life, have been absorbed by some gay knight of the ticker, the tape and the blackboard. It is the proper function of the state to exercise control over and to throw the mantle of protection around citizens who are afflicted with some destructive mania. One of the splendid achievements of our federal banking system has been the restraining influence which it has exercised over its too venturesome clients in preventing them from rushing headlong into speculation.

I fancy I hear somebody asking why visit the sins of the bucket shop on the head of the Board of Trade. The answer to the last question hinges upon the well known fact that the Chicago Board of Trade is the brooding mother of the entire list of gambling devices that juggle with grain. The bucket shop could not run a day without the list of quotations sent out by the Board of Trade; really now, after all has been said by way of apology for the shortcomings of the smaller institution, isn't the line of demarcation between the two rather indistinct?

Michigan Improved Breeders and Feeders to Meet at Lansing Jan. 12-13

THE thirtieth annual meeting of the Michigan Improved Live Stock Breeders and Feeders' Association will be held at the M. A. C. East Lansing, Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 12th and 13th. Special pains have been taken to include on the program addresses which will deal with the particular problems with which breeders and feeders have to contend at the present time. Every breeder in the state will be well repaid to attend this convention. The program follows:

GENERAL PROGRAM

Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1921, 5 p. m. Room 402, Agricultural Building, M. A. C. Joint Meeting of all Allied Organizations

Live Stock Problems, Dean R. S. Shaw, East Lansing, followed by a general discussion. Reports of Association Secretaries. Banquet tendered by the State Board of Agriculture to members of the Michigan Improved Live Stock

Affiliated Live Stock Bodies Plan Annual Meet With Instructive and Interesting Program

Committee Reports.
Election of Officers.

SECTION MEETINGS

Michigan Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association, President, E. G. Read, Richland; Secretary, Donald Williams, East Lansing.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 206. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m.

The Dog Law, H. H. Halladay, Clinton.

Michigan Wool Pool, A. J. Hankins, Head Marketing Department, Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Wool Grading Demonstration. How Michigan Wool Growers can Improve their Clip, John F. Gray, Wool Grader, Mich. State Farm Bureau.

MICHIGAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, W. O. Taylor, Milan; Secretary P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant. Wednesday, January 12, Room 109. Meeting called to order at 3:00 p. m. (Continued on page 29)

Officers Michigan Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Ass'n

President, Herbert E. Powell, Ionia; Vice-President, J. Fred Smith, Byron; Secretary, Geo. A. Brown, East Lansing; Ass't Secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, East Lansing; Treasurer, H. H. Halladay, Clinton. Executive Committee: Jacob De Geus, Alicia; John Lessiter, Orion; Earl G. McCarty, Bad Axe; Alexander Minty, Ionia; W. E. Livingston, Parma.

Breeders' and Feeders' Association. Thursday, January 13, 1921

Meeting called to order at 9:30 a. m. Room 402, Agricultural Bldg.

Secretary's report. Appointment of Committees. President's Address, Herbert E. Powell, Ionia.

Eradication of Tuberculosis, H. S. Smith, Chicago, Live Stock Commissioner, Live Stock Exchange.

The Breeder's Part in Furthering the Use of Purebred Sires, W. L. Houser, President Wisconsin Live

Stock Breeders' Association.

General Observations, Pres. F. S. Kedzie, Michigan Agricultural College.

Recess for Lunch

Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.

The Influence of Heredity on Production, R. R. Graves, Washington, D. C., specialist in dairy cattle breeding, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

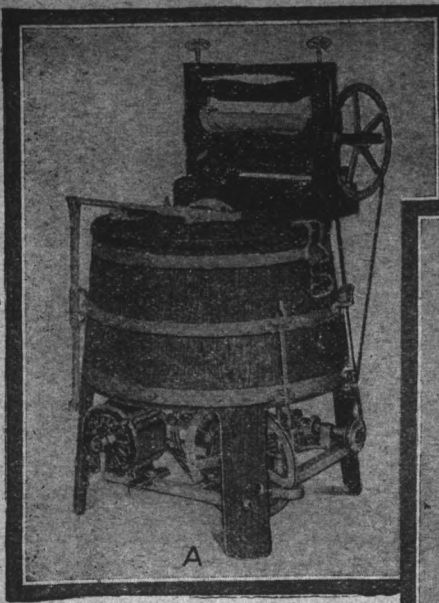
Developing a Better Market for Michigan Live Stock, L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, Michigan, a member State Board of Agriculture.

Electricity a Boon to Farm Homes

Saves Labor, Time and Money, Makes Bright the Gloomiest Surroundings

By A. M. DANIELS

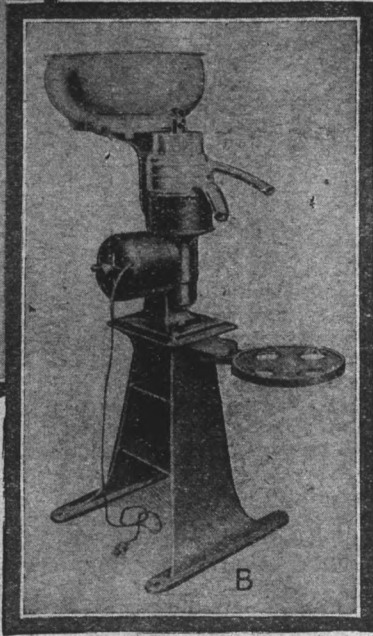
Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Division Rural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads.



A

EDITOR'S NOTE:

A recent investigation conducted among one thousand subscribers taken at random from the Business Farmer's list shows that 8 per cent of those heard from had electricity in their homes, which was either derived from a power line or was generated by individual plants. The successful electric unit for the farm home is a comparatively recent thing and no doubt as farmers learn the great value and convenience of the electric current the percentage of users will rapidly increase.—Editor.



B

A and B, washing machine and wringer and cream separator equipped with individual motors.

developed as sources of energy for farm or community hydro-electric plants; while in some localities successful windmill electric generating plants have been the means of supply.

Where

homes are supplied with electricity from transmission lines, central stations or farm hydro-electric plants taking current direct from generator, it is usually supplied at 110 to 115 volts. Windmill electric plants may be of this voltage, but on account of the relatively high battery investment they are more likely to be of the 30 to 32 volt type. The engine-driven farm lighting and power plants, which are multiplying rapidly at present, are mostly of the 32-volt type; many of the companies supply these plants operating at 110 volts also.

Uses

The uses for electricity, or the tasks to which it can be applied about the farm home, are almost unlimited. The man who may install it primarily for lighting will soon find himself applying it to other tasks, and as he begins to see what it can do for him and the multiplicity

of its usefulness becomes apparent he will realize how electricity is each day lessening his labors and making this old world a happier and better place in which to live.

The first thought of electricity is usually for lighting, and this is not improper. But it should not be overlooked as a source of power. It was not so long ago that, with the exception of water power and the steam engine for the heavier work, the farm was without motive power and thus hand labor was not eliminated on the farm as it was in the city and in the industrial world. In recent years great strides have been made. Mechanical milking is now a reality and with it a reduction in hired help.

The utility motor adapts itself wonderfully to a number of uses, thus saving the expense of installing a separate motor for each job. Several types are available. Sometimes a support rod is attached to the motor base to steady it when in operation. This is a desirable asset.

Then there are the many tasks of the kitchen where a little motor can do in but a fraction of the time consumed by hand work, jobs that, though not particularly tiresome, are nevertheless irksome; such as grinding meat and coffee, stuffing sausage mixing bread or sharpening knives.

The electric range will be better appreciated as its advantages become better known and will be used where electric plants of sufficient size to operate a range are available. Many heating units such as table utensils, fireless cookers, water heaters, griddles and others, are already in use and are proving themselves to be desirable under different conditions. The washing machine, electric iron, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine motor, and motor driven pumping units



Motor-driven Sewing Machine, mounted on wood base which may be placed on any table for use. Current controlled by switch operated by foot.

are all helping to make life on the farm more enjoyable and appreciated.

Wiring Plans for the Home

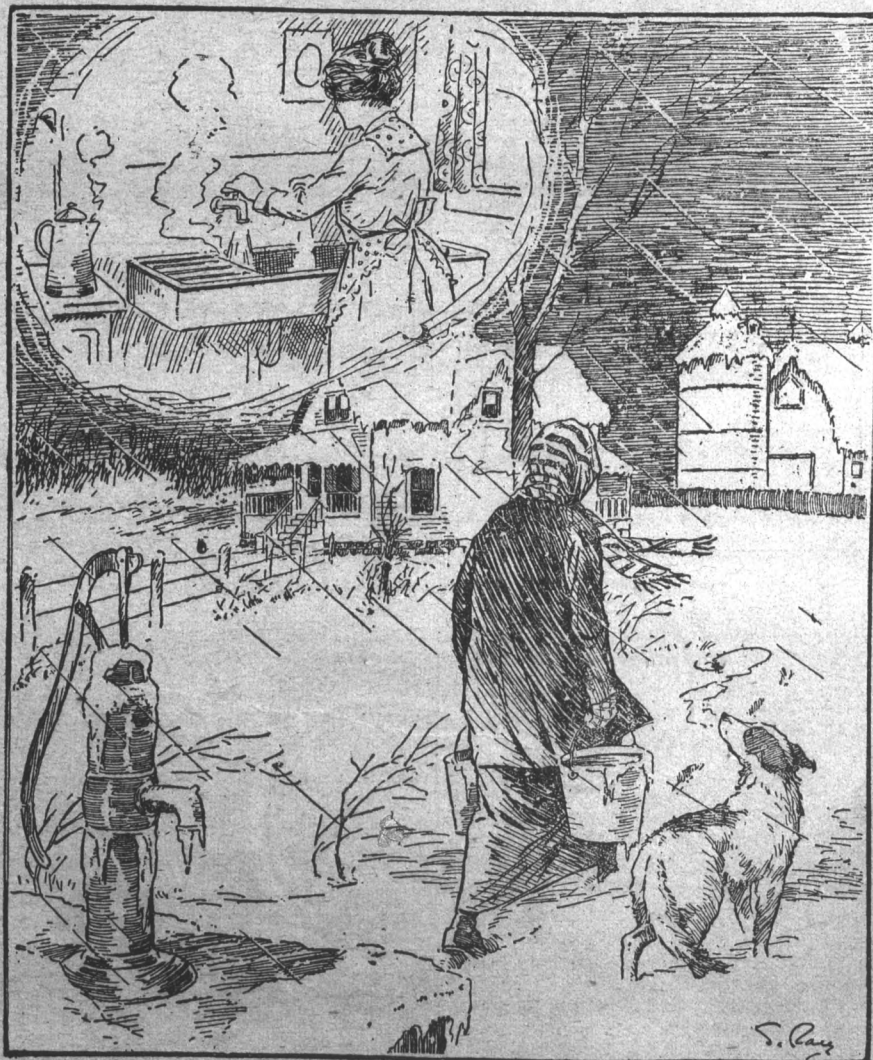
In building or purchasing a home it is desirable to incorporate in its construction or furnishings all such features as will insure maximum comfort and convenience. Electricity aids materially in supplying these features, particularly if care and thought are given to laying out the system.

It is no doubt true that many builders of homes delay the wiring of their houses until after they are built. Probably this tendency is more pronounced in rural districts than in cities. This may be because they are not quite convinced that electrical devices will supply the comforts and conveniences attributed to them. Or perhaps they may be under the impression that a haphazard system of wiring that can be installed cheaply with no provision for the future needs will be just as satisfactory. Sooner or later this will give reason for complaint. Especially will this be the case where electric lights and heating devices are used on the same outlets. To be obliged to unscrew a lamp from a socket screw in a plug for a heating device, and when through using it, unscrew the plug and replace the lamp will offset much of the convenience which the electric heating unit offers. Perhaps no better example could be mentioned than the necessity of using the baby milk warmer at night in a room equipped with but one electric light.

Where it is intended to use electricity for lighting and for various devices for heating and cooking, the arrangement of the electric circuits should be carefully considered.

The wiring of houses for electric heating devices can be classed under three general plans. They differ principally in cost of installation. The first plan is the most complete. It comprises separate heater circuits to the different rooms all radiating from a single location and measured in another meter than that used for lighting. This system is the most expensive and is applicable principally to those houses for which electric current is purchased from a high-tension transmission line or central station company. The second plan combines the use of lighting circuits and a separately metered, heavier wired circuit from which current can be drawn for the operation of a least the larger cooking utensils. This system also generally presupposes the purchase of current, but is also applicable to such houses as may be supplied from farm hydroelectric plants. The third system is the simplest and comes nearest to being in almost universal favor. It makes

(Continued on page 17)



The Drudge and the Dream of every farm woman. An outlay of \$300 at the outside would spare this farm woman from the frequent trips through the snow to the frosty, creaking pump.

ELECTRIC light and power in farm homes not only removes drudgery but saves time and money as well. The time required to operate the churn, the separator, and the washing machine, and to do the ironing, the cleaning with the vacuum cleaner, and the pumping of water has been reduced materially in many cases. More time is made available for other things and not infrequently it has been possible to reduce the amount of hired help.

An inquiry by one firm to obtain the opinion of users of electricity on the farm and in the home regarding saving in time and money brought reports from a total of 67 persons. Their average total saving by the use of electricity was 201 hours per week for all uses. This really should be higher, since comparatively few included the saving in time due to the elimination of the cleaning of lamps. An average of 2 3-4 hours per week was shown as saved on churning; 3.83 hours per week on operating the separator; 4.46 hours per week by not having lamps and chimneys to clean; 3.52 hours per week on doing the ironing; 10.31 hours per week on pumping water; and 6.32 hours per week saved on other applications of electricity. The average estimated value of the time saved was \$33.80 per month. This was realized by the employment of less hired help in some instances; in others by the release of labor for other work, while in some cases the value of the time saved was estimated at from 20 to 40 cents per hour.

To-day as never before is the need of labor-saving devices in the home being felt. The servant problem is rapidly becoming more serious. The increasing wages of household servants and washerwomen are approaching a point which the family of average means can not meet. Thru electricity, the tireless servant, is perhaps to be found the solution. Washing and ironing machines for household use, electric dishwashers, vacuum cleaners, toasters, ranges, and the whole series of electrical household specialties for use in the city and in farm homes where electricity is available certainly have brought relief to many and are only waiting to be called upon by many others.

Comparatively few of our farm homes to-day have electricity available. The number, however, is increasing rapidly, owing principally to the advent of the farm lighting and small power plant. In addition to this means of supply, some farm homes are so situated that electricity can be obtained from high power transmission lines that pass within a reasonable distance; others are near streams of water which may be

—Kansas City Weekly Star



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

A CHRISTMAS message was given out by some of the leading finance chiefs of America that had much of optimism in it for the business future of the country. Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, Houston, Governor Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board and Comptroller of the Currency, Williams, all assert that the banking business of the country is on a sound basis and that there is now absolutely no danger of a financial panic. Regret is expressed over the failure of a number of western banks, directly due to readjustment in connection with agricultural loans. The tremendous shrinkage in security values is considered a regrettable thing but one that had to come before the evils of profiteering and unreasonable inflation could be abolished.

The labor situation is considered the most serious and distressing of all of the conditions that have followed in the wake of the big war but even that is not considered an unmixed evil; it certainly seems that nothing but absolute stoppage of the wheels of industry would have brought organized labor to realize that even the laboring man must take part in the great undertaking of readjustment. Frequent reports of drastic wage reductions are heard of late and employers nearly all agree that average efficiency among employees is fully 20 per cent higher than it was six months ago. The really hard part of the wage situation has to do with the fact that many of the necessities of life have not been reduced in price to the level of the laboring man's purchasing power which reduced wages suggest.

The outlook of the farmer is greatly improved since last week's issue of this paper; from every side we hear reports of increased interest being taken by dealers in nearly all kinds of farm products and the more intelligent and progressive, in the ranks of the great American agricultural army, are confident that the future has better things in store for the farmer than those that came his way during the recent weeks. At this writing there is little prospect that the Fordney emergency farm bill will ever become a law because of the opposition of President Wilson, but recent voting alignment, on the side of agriculture in both the senate and house, is considered a good omen by the tiller of the soil and he is taking heart again in right good earnest.

The passing of the last week in the year, 1920, sees general business at the lowest ebb that has been known for many years and the outlook for anything like immediate revival seems still to be rather remote. The current bear campaign against legitimate securities must be regarded as the most successful short-selling movement ever known in the history of Wall Street. Recent sessions of the New York Stock Exchange have resembled an ordinary

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Grain weak. Beans higher. Live Stock higher.

CHICAGO—Grain weak. Live Stock active and 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.)

sheriff's sale rather than the well-ordered business of a great security market. The terrible slaughter of legitimate values, which occurred in last week's stock market, was the result of dire necessity on the part of owners who had to have money to meet income and other taxes already some time overdue. Many of these men had hoped to get money from other sources but, meeting with disappointment at the last moment, had no other alternative than to make a sacrifice. Five industrial issues have shrunk in value, since the recent 1920 peak price, more than one billion dollars. It is a notable fact that the issues that have undergone this tremendous shrinkage in value, only a short time since, were given credit for having the most encouraging outlook of any group of stocks in the entire industrial list; in recent trading in these stocks, no account has been made of intrinsic values as represented by good will, building and machinery equipment and many other tangible assets which at any other time would have been regarded as of great value. Students of stock market movements see the need as never before of some sort of control or limitation by which to regulate short-selling campaigns. The Wall Street gang has always been prone to carry things to unwarranted extremes but this year they have gone farther and resorted to more unheard-of methods to scale down prices than ever before. In the situation as it will stand on the beginning of the new year, there is very little in the way of encouragement for the men who have devoted their time and risked their good money in the establishment of enterprises which convert raw material into finished product and, incidentally, give to thousands of industrious laboring men a way to make a livelihood. Fifty industrial issues, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, computed on a basis of present selling values, show a loss from former top prices of more than \$2,500,000,000.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.98	1.77	1.99
No. 2 White	1.96		
No. 2 Mixed	1.96		1.93
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	2.45	2.43	2.43

The current wheat market has

every appearance of a holiday deal with not enough activity to establish quotable values. The principal bull argument, just now, is a decrease in the visible supply of 2,195,000 bushels. Export buyers have evidently taken a holiday and the domestic demand for milling purposes is far from normal, when compared with that of other years. Flour salesmen report a comparatively small demand. A revival in export demand is looked for with the turn of the year and higher prices for this cereal.

CORN

CORN PER BU., DEC. 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow, old	.90	.76	.97%
No. 3 Yellow, new	.77		
No. 4 Yellow, new	.72		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detroit	1.55	1.54	1.49

The current crop movement seems to be the controlling influence in the corn market and prices for the new grain are easing off as the result of an increase in the visible supply. Eastern markets report a slack demand for corn and, for the moment, the deal looks decidedly weak. Producers badly in need of money for tax-paying purposes, are selling anything that is saleable, hence the increase in the visible supply of corn.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., DEC. 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.52	.48	.61
No. 3 White	.50 1/2	.47 1/4	
No. 4 White	.47 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.89	.88	.87

As in the corn trade, oats are feeling the effect of the crop and the lack of demand; prices are easing off. The visible decreased 354,000 bushels.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., DEC. 29, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	4.00	4.50	5.50
Red Kidneys	9.00	9.50	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Detroit	1.35		

An increased inquiry and an advance of 10 cents per cwt. in the quoted price for navy beans is noted. The general opinion seems to be that with the advent of improved bus-

ness conditions and an increase in the demand for labor, a more active demand for beans will develop and prices will work higher.

RYE

The visible supply of rye decreased 412,000 bushels but, in spite of that fact, a decline of one per cent per bushel was registered on Monday of this week.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., DEC. 29, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.50	
Chicago	1.55	
New York	2.00	
Pittsburg		1.80
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	3.50	3.25

The local potato market is quiet and unchanged from last week's demand and prices. The Detroit market continues to be amply supplied with Canadian stock and home growers have the estimable privilege of standing by and holding the bag. All markets report a dull trade and an oversupply caused by a desire on the part of dealers to get out of the way of cold weather conditions. So far, the general movement has been light, the country over; warehouses are packed to the doors and holders are reported to be growing nervous over the outlook.

HAY

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.			
Detroit	26.00 @ 27.25.00 @ 28.25.00 @ 29		
Chicago	27.00 @ 28.25.00 @ 29.25.00 @ 30		
New York	37.00 @ 38.25.00 @ 39.25.00 @ 40		
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 29.75.00 @ 27.25.00 @ 28		
[No. 1 Light Mix.] Clover Mix. No. 1 Clover			
Detroit	25.00 @ 26.25.00 @ 27.25.00 @ 28		
Chicago	25.00 @ 26.25.00 @ 27.25.00 @ 28		
New York	36.00 @ 37.25.00 @ 38.25.00 @ 39		
Pittsburg	26.50 @ 27.25.00 @ 28.25.00 @ 29		
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	29.50 @ 30.25.00 @ 29.25.00 @ 28		
[No. 1 Light Mix.] Clover Mix. No. 1 Clover			
Detroit	27.50 @ 28.25.00 @ 28.25.00 @ 27		

The Detroit hay market is quiet and featureless. Demand is slack and the current receipts are ample to meet the needs of the trade. Boston reports a lack of hay but all other markets are well supplied and decidedly dull. The recent increase in freight rates have had much to do with the small movement of hay; a straw, that may be taken as an indication as to which way the wind is blowing in freight transportation circles, is the announcement, that the Union Pacific Railroad Co. have reduced the freight on alfalfa hay and alfalfa meal, from Idaho east to the Missouri river; the rate that recently went into effect was \$15 per ton. The new emergency rate, which will soon be published is \$10 per ton.

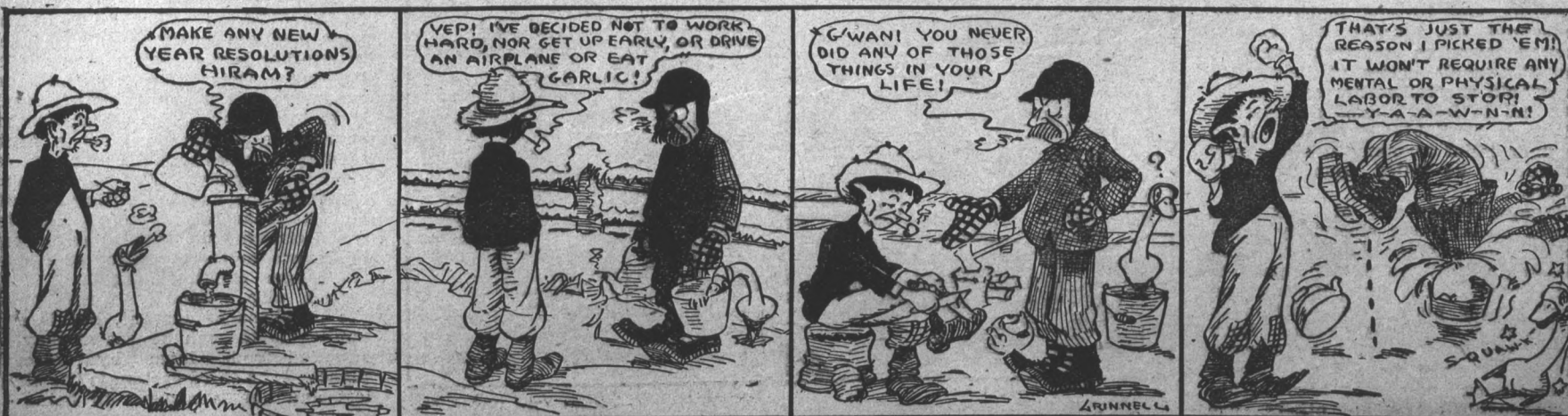
SUGAR

The market for raw sugar has been extremely quiet of late with a tendency to weaken. Refined sugar have held steady at 7 to 8 cents but with very little business being report-

Handy Hiram

He Makes Some New Year Resolutions

by Grinnell



ed. Trading in sugar futures has been fairly active with fluctuations between narrow limits.

WOOL

While for many months. It has seemed that there was really no market for wool, a close scrutiny of the trade of the past month will show a much more liberal movement than was looked for. Rumors of purchases made in foreign countries for American account, come to hand from time to time, indicating that both speculators and manufacturers are looking for an early revival in this branch of trade. The wools that are moving at this time are mostly of low grade and it is needless to say that they are selling for bargain-counter prices but sales are really being made and there is some comfort for the grower in that fact. Low grade wools are selling for from 15 to 17 cents per pound. Wools of medium value 25 to 30 and the better grades from 40 to 50 cents per pound.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Under reduced arrivals during the past week the cattle trade is showing greater activity and prices are gradually working higher. The cattle market of this country has been going from bad to worse, all the fall, but the time has come for a change and cattle brokers are quietly annexing everything in sight that will bleed. To many, the course of the cattle market during the last 60 days is not understandable but to the close student of conditions that underly and surround the deal, the reasons for the antics the trade has cut are obvious. In the first place, the avalanche of common cattle which, for many weeks, has literally smothered the trade and sent prices down to zero, started as a result of tight money. Banks, badly in need of money, called cattle loans and the men caught in the squeeze sent their cattle to market by the trainload; good, bad and indifferent they continued to come until every cooler in the country was full to the door with very little hope of being able to make a clearance.

Financial conditions, that caused the market to be swamped with cattle, very soon, began to affect the purchasing power of consumer and the volume of consumption, the country over, was cut in two in the middle; then, as if what has been recited was not enough, a new element was in the form of a greatly increased freight rate, was injected into the deal. While the tremendous increase in carrying charges modifies the current cattle trade in many ways, the most important bearing that it has is in connection with the trade in stockers and feeders. Finished cattle go to market and for the most part they only pay one freight one way but feeders must pay their way into market and back to the country. The result of this condition of affairs has been to interrupt and almost completely nullify the feeding cattle trade of the country. The animals, which under other conditions would have gone back to the country, were sold to killers, thus greatly augmenting the supply of common dressed beef and causing prices to decline to a level much below pre-war schedules. Another factor, which has helped to depress beef value of late has been the low prices at which fresh pork was selling. When pork is selling on a parity with beef the former always receives the preference. As noted at the beginning of this article, the scene, at last, is changing and a marked improvement in the demand for beef is noted. There is reason to believe that the big cattle runs are about over for the present and that with the advent of permanently colder weather, consumption records will go up. Hardly more than one-third of the range cattle are coming that usually show up at this season of the year. There is also good reason to believe that other fresh meats will be less plentiful and cheap during the next 30 days. In connection with current business conditions there are indications of a return to something near normal before many weeks.

As in all other branches of the trade, receipts of sheep and lambs

have fallen off sharply of late and prices are, gradually, working toward higher levels. The recent unprecedented decline in sheep and lamb values was the combined result of a glut of frozen meat being dumped into the country and a complete lack of demand for wool. Recent arrivals have been large, it is true, but had conditions been normal, the size of these receipts would not have caused any such slump in market values as we have had this fall. Bad business conditions and plenty of cheap beef and veal have also performed their part in breaking the market. Wool is beginning to move and rumor has it that the frozen stuff is not giving as good satisfaction as formerly. Should Congress pass the emergency farmers' relief bill, sheep raisers will see better times than they have known during the last six months.

Live Hogs and Provisions

There is good reason to believe that the predictions of 8-dollar hogs in Chicago will hardly come true this year. Whenever hogs stop coming from surrounding districts, into eastern markets, the competition for arrivals in western markets will increase and prices will go up. The weather is, just now, favorable to the consumption of pork and pork products and the decrease in fresh meat supplies, in other branches of the trade, is helping to stiffen pork prices. A marked increase in consumption and in daily inquiry for all kinds of hog products are beginning to have a favorable effect on market conditions.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Wholesale Prices

Butter	
Fresh Creamery, print	41-46c
Eggs	
Strictly Fresh	68-70c
Storage Eggs	59-60c
Provisions	
Family Pork, per bbl.	38-40c
Clear Back, per bbl.	30-34c
Briskets	18-19c
Hams	25-30c
Picnic Hams	19-20c
Shoulders	21c
Bacon	25-32c
Lard	17-18c
Dressed Hogs	
Under 150 pounds	12-13c
Over 150 pounds	10-11c
Dressed Calves	
Fancy Country Dressed	17-18c
Common to Choice	14-15c
Live Poultry	
Spring Chickens, large	28c
Leghorns	21c
Large hens	27c
Small hens	18c
Roosters	18c
Ducks	35c
Geese	27-28c
Turkeys	48-49c
Hides	
No. 1 Cured Calf	12c
No. 1 Green Calf	10c
No. 1 Cured Kip	10c
No. 1 Green Kip	9c
No. 1 Cured Bulls	6c
No. 1 Green Bulls	5c
No. 1 Green Hides	7c
No. 1 Cured Hides	8c
No. 1 Horsehides	\$3.50
No. 2 Horsehides	\$2.50

MACK'S NOTES

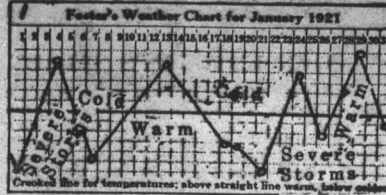
Reports from all of the leading live stock markets of the country, reveal a stagnation in the demand for milch cows; simultaneous with the above information comes the statement that more milkers are pressing on the market for sale than at any preceding date during the last ten years. The closing down of creameries and condensaries in all parts of the country has well-nigh demoralized the milk trade.

Something over two-thirds of the overcoatings being sold at auction for the American Woolen Company at its salesroom was disposed of when the second day of the woolen goods auction ended on Dec. 16. Prices obtaining at the sale have averaged about 60 per cent under this season's opening prices, which were promulgated last January. Considering the disturbance in the woolen market since that time such a reduction is not as severe as it appears to be on the surface.

Light hogs are going to a premium again, the dividing line being drawn at 200 pounds. Shippers, buying at Chicago for eastern points, demand hogs that weigh from 170, to 190 pounds and are finding it very hard, just now, to get enough of this kind. Good pigs are very scarce and top out all other kinds in price.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1921.—During first part of week centering on January 12, a great warm wave, coming from that cold northern country of Alaska, will cover all the Northern Rockies. Within two days it will cover all the Rockies to the Mexican line and all the lowlands east of Meridian 90 and the Mississippi River and south to the Gulf of Mexico. It will move southeastward, covering the Great Lakes and south to Cuba, by January 14, and then northeastward, covering all the eastern sections. Following, a day or two behind this great warm wave, will come a moderate storm wave and behind that a moderate cool wave. This disturbance will have great energies, which will be expended in causing warm weather, and the heat will hold the moisture, so that a moderate amount of precipitation, only, may be expected with but little snow even in northern sections. These

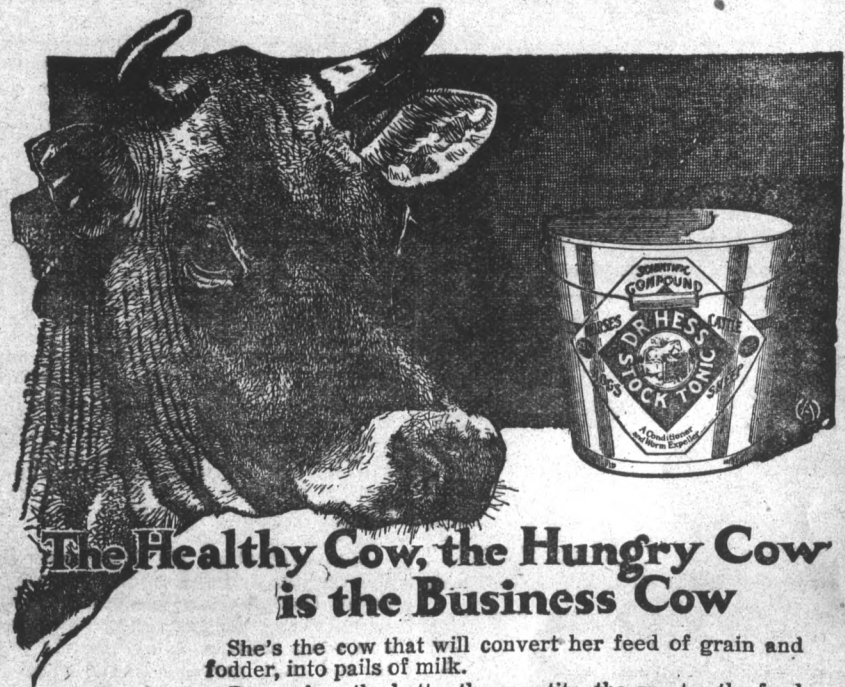
warm waves in January are not good for the growing winter grain, and must be counted as an injury, because they prepare the winter crops for being killed by later hard freezing.

I will ask the reader to carefully note some long in advance forecasts. Two very important weather features are, the severe storms and the locality from which comes our moisture. Severe storms cause large amounts of precipitation, only when the atmosphere is full of moisture; excessive moisture in the atmosphere occurs only when the evaporated sea water comes from near-by oceans. When these two weather features occur at the same time and place heavy rains or snows occur. Some of these severe storms will occur during the weeks centering on January 9 and 27; February 5 and 24; March 5 and 12; April 9 and 22; May 17 and 31. The U. S. daily weather maps show these severe storms. Twenty black lines around the low or the high indicate very severe storms; one line around these weather centers indicate very mild storms. If you do not see the maps your weather knowledge will tell you when the storms near you are mild or severe.

W. T. Foster

W. E. Scripps, owner and proprietor of the Wildwood Stock Farm, Orion, Mich., is also the lucky owner of Edgar of Dalmeny one of the best Aberdeen Angus bulls that ever set foot in America; this bull is the sire of the cross-bred heifer, Blue Bell, that was made the champion fat bullock of the Fat Stock Show, recently held at Birmingham, England. This wonderful heifer won first at Smithfield, last year, being then only one year old.

As usual, at this season of the year, heavy lambs are meeting with discrimination. Choice, light yearlings are in much better demand than heavy lambs. It is were not for the big supply of frozen mutton and lamb already in the country awaiting distribution, the trade in dressed mutton and lamb would be decidedly active. Johnny Bull showed good judgment by sending his frozen stuff this year; he may not get another chance for a while.



The Healthy Cow, the Hungry Cow is the Business Cow

She's the cow that will convert her feed of grain and fodder, into pails of milk.

Remember, the better the appetite, the greater the food consumption, the greater the milk production. Hence, good health, a strong appetite and good digestion are the absolute essentials of a big milker.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Keeps Cows Healthy It Makes Cows Hungry

It contains Nux Vomica, that greatest of all nerve tonics. It whets the appetite, brightens the eye and invigorates the system. It contains Quassia, that bitter stomachic tonic that produces appetite. It contains Iron that helps to replenish rich red blood, so essential to a cow in milk.

Lastly, but just as important is it—it contains Laxatives and Diuretics, that cause the kidneys to filtrate and the bowels to operate regularly, so as to throw off and carry off the waste material. There is no clogging of the system where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed.

Good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. It keeps animals healthy, the whole herd thrifty. It expels worms. Always condition your cows for calving with a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is compounded strictly on scientific lines. You buy it according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many cows you have. He has a package to suit. We guarantee good results in the milk pail.

25 lb. Pail, \$2.50 100 lb. Drum, \$8.50

Except in the far West, South and Canada. Smaller packages in proportion.

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SKUNK, No. 1, \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.00 No. 3, \$1.00; No. 4, 50c.

MUSKRATS, Large Winter, \$1.00.

RACCOON, No. 1, large, \$4.25.

MINK, Lake Superior No. 1, large dark, \$9.00; Michigan No. 1, large dark, \$6.50.

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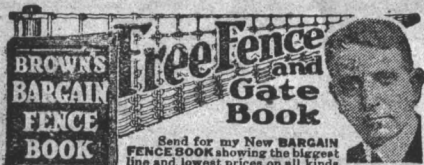
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Farmers Service Bureau



JOHN KETCHAM'S SALARY

Will you please inform your readers of the amount of salary Mr. John Ketcham, president of the National Beet Growers' Ass'n, master of the State Grange and lecturer of the National Grange, receives from those positions.—S. M. H. Henderson, Mich.

I'm almost ashamed to tell you what a miserly pittance the farmers pay the men who are fighting their battles. Up to the present year Mr. Ketcham received \$1,500 per year as master of the state grange, and \$400 per year as lecturer of the National Grange. This year the State Grange salary was \$2,000 and the National Grange \$500, and a per diem of four dollars per day for actual service in the field. The sugar beet growers pay no salary in Michigan and up to last year his expenses in this work were paid by the State Grange. Last year the beet growers took care of the expense. The National Beet Growers' Ass'n pays no salaries whatever, it being a new organization without a definite source of revenue. Well, John has no bad habits. He doesn't smoke or drink or play the ponies, although I am told he occasionally chews gum, but even granting him that slight extravagance, he ought to be able to get along on such a munificent salary by patching up his old suits and making his linen duster do for winter wear. It is a reproach upon the farmers that they permit their leaders to struggle along on such a niggardly salary. The work that John Ketcham, as well as many other farm leaders, has done for the cause of agriculture, cannot be measured in dollars and cents. They ought to be rewarded better. No man who gives the best of his abilities to farm organization work should be expected to work for a penny less than \$5,000 a year, and in most cases he can get double that amount in any other field of activity.—Editor.

REPAIRING HIGHWAY

We have a piece of road of about three miles that has needed repairs for years. I have lived here for 25 years and it is the same as it was 25 years ago. Some of the brush needs cutting in order to be able to see a car coming at any distance and if you would meet a car in a good many places they wouldn't even be able to pass. We have complained to our township board, but they will not do anything on it that will last. They once in a while do a little patching up on it which only lasts for a few days. Would it do any good to write to our State Highway Commissioner and if so what is his address? If not, who could we write to that would do something? How or what could we do to make our township board do something?—Mrs. P. M. Vulcan, Mich.

The control of the highways and the repairs and the improvements to be on the highway are almost wholly with the highway commissioner and town board. All I can advise is to see that persons are elected to office who will attend to your road. If it is a tight vote in your township vote for the man who will fix your road.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

REFUSE LIME TO SWEETEN SOIL

I would like to know if the refuse lime from sugar factories would be alright to put on the land to sweeten it.—J. S. Kawkawlin, Mich.

The refuse lime from sugar factories usually bears a high carbonate content and is a good product to use if such can be obtained at a reasonable figure. The greatest drawback to the use of this form of agricultural lime is the labor of applying. Like marl it is in a putty state when wet and cloddy when dry.—G. M. Grantham, Research Associate in Soils, M. A. C.

WATERPROOF BASEMENT

I would like to ask through your paper if a basement can be successfully built under a house where there is no drainage. Is there any way to hold water out? Would like to hear from someone that has had experience.—J. T. Yale, Mich.

There have been a number of attempts to make waterproof basements under houses and most of them have been tried by the unexperienced have been failures. It is possible if good engineering is done. It is necessary to use a rich concrete of a proportion of about 1 to 3 and

to build the entire basement at one time as nearly as possible.

I would suggest for this kind of construction the floor should be 6 inches thick. As an additional precaution to prevent any dampness coming through, it would be well to cover this 6 inch floor with tar paper, which is made to overlap and which is mopped thoroughly at the joints and all other parts of the surface with hot asphalt. Special attention should also be given to filling the corners or the joints of the floor with the walls after the asphalt treatment is given, then an additional thickness of floor of one inch or more can be laid. This places waterproof membrane in the floor which will aid in preventing water coming through, in case cracks develop due to settling of the floor or from other causes. Concrete for this construction should be placed semi-fluid and thoroughly worked in place as it is being poured.—H. H. Musselman, Professor Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

GETTING CLEAR TITLE

A party here wished to sell a house. We gave him 20 dollars to bind the bargain. He would not give an abstract, only paying or agreeing to pay \$800.00 for same at \$50 every six months with interest at 7 per cent, with \$200 down. We are going to get the abstract ourselves or pay for same. The party gave a warrant deed as the house was an estate and was settled up in court, and he thought that was little enough. Now he seemed to want to rush the sale so the banker told us to deposit the first payment of \$200 and he would hold it and if the title was all right that I could or he would give it to him. He also made out the mortgage and I signed it, but my husband did not. It is to be a joint deed. I told the banker I was not going to hand over anything until I knew the title was right. Now if this house should burn, would we be holding for it? (The owner holds \$400 insurance.) Can they hold me or can I go to the bank and say I want the money, and call the deal off? Does property going through court in settling an estate make the title clear?—C. B. V., Macomb County, Mich.

The "going through court," by which you probably mean that it was a part of the estate administered in probate court, would not give any better title than the deceased person had. If he had a defective title or had mortgaged it the settlement in probate court would not clear the title nor remove the mortgage, nor would the administrator be liable. You might call the deal off but, unless you had a good reason for refusal to complete the bargain you would probably lose what you have voluntarily paid. The Register of Deeds does not have to make abstracts and should he make one for you you would have to pay him for it, unless you have some special arrangement in your county. If he does not make it promptly for you, you can go to the abstract company and say that you want it at once if they will make it at once and otherwise you won't have it. I think they can find time to make it. Unless your county has arranged otherwise, the making of abstracts is a private business but our banker will know the rule.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ROAD COMPLAINT

Will you be so kind as to tell me to whom we should address a letter to Washington, D. C., in sending a petition in regard to a road that we want graveled. The road in this case is a road that is very much used and not a by-road. They graded it up ready to gravel three years ago this summer and when it is wet weather it is almost impassable for a horse and entirely so for a car. We now hear that they say we may not get it yet for two more years.—Mrs. W. G., Durand, Mich.

No one in Washington, D. C. would have anything to say about the matter. You should first consult the chairman of your county highway board. If that doesn't get any action, get into communication with the State Highway Department. If it is a part of a state trunk line road the State Department could give you definite information concerning its completion and might be amenable to the united pressure of the farmers living along the road and speed up its construction.—Editor.

DRAIN WATER FROM ALONG ROAD UPON PREMISES

A state road is being built along side of my place and I understand they are going to drain the water for a half mile and dump it on my land. In so doing they would cross two six inch tile drains, one a county ditch. Can they do this or are they obliged to put in catch-basins where those tile cross the road?—Reader of M. B. F., Fowlerville, Mich.

They have no lawful right to gather water in ditches and take it long distances and allow the same to go upon your premises to your damage. You would be entitled to an injunction to restrain them from flooding the water onto you and an action for damages against them if they do you any damage by so doing.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SAND IN ENSILAGE

Could you tell me thru the columns of M. B. F. if ensilage with sand in it is dangerous to feed to cattle? I got a heavy rain on my corn after it was cut and laid down in the field.—C. H., Tushtin, Mich.

I do not believe that there could possibly be enough sand on the corn to seriously injure the quality of silage, at least I have never heard of this happening and have known of corn laying in the field as long as ten days before being placed in the silo. It is barely possible that on a very light sandy soil an extremely heavy rain would wash enough sand on the corn if it was tied in small bundles. If it was tied in large bundles there would not be any danger.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

COLLECTING NOTE

We would be glad to know how long a note can run before we can collect it without renewing it? We have a note which has run for eight years and the lawyer says we can collect it but we don't think so.—D. K., Traverse City, Mich.

A note does not outlaw until six years after the last payment, or six years after it was due, if no payments have been made. A promise to pay the note would be good and renew it six years after the promise to pay. The date of the note is not used to determine when it outlaws and your attorney may be right if he tells you it is in force. The defense that a note is outlawed is a special one and must be pleaded. If he should be sued on what appears to be an outlawed note and he should not appear and plead the statute of limitations, or if he appeared and did not plead the statute of limitations judgment could still be lawfully entered against him.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ASSESSING PROPERTY

Can a supervisor sit in his chair at home or drive by a man's farm and assess his personal property without ever seeing same? Does the law require him to call and assess a man in person? Can he assess by looking at previous assessment?—R. A. S., Fremont, Mich.

Sec. 4012, C. L. 1915, makes it the duty of the supervisor to require every person whom he believes has property liable for taxes to make out a written statement, under oath, of all of the taxable property of such person. The supreme court held that it was not necessary to visit each taxpayer to obtain the list but he might mail them to such persons with notice to appear before and verify the same. An assessment made in this way is not illegal. If a supervisor makes a mistake in the value of personal property the owner has a remedy by appearing before the board of review and may there correct any errors.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RIVER PRIVATE PROPERTY

I and others were hauling gravel from a sand bar in the river. The person owning land on both sides forbid us hauling any more, claiming it as private property. Is he right?—H. F. St. Louis, Mich.

You do not give full particulars concerning the river but from your statement I would be of the opinion that it was private property. You might have a right of navigation but this would not give you the right to take gravel.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



What the Neighbors Say



M. B. F. HELPS FARM BUREAU DRIVE

I AM ENCLOSING two dollars for past and future subscription to the M. B. F. I have taken your paper for a number of years and it is always a welcome visitor.

For over a year I have been with the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Beginning on Oct. 15, 1919, I had the honor of being the first township chairman and also drove a solicitor and at close of day had the satisfaction of finding that 96 of my fellow farmer friends had joined the new organization in Addison Township, Oakland Co. That day Geo. F. Smith of Onsted and Jas. Matthews of Hastings did their first days work of the M. S. F. B. and are still at it. F. G. Beardsley, Oxford, also drove a solicitor on that first day and the next we both began what has since proved over a year's service in the M. S. F. B.

Almost from the first your paper took up the stand with the M. S. F. B. and has aided materially in campaign for members. Quite often in approaching a farmer he has said, "Yes I've been reading about it in the M. B. F." or "The M. B. F. says the M. S. F. B. is all right, where is your book?" A reader of the M. B. F. would invariably sign up; or if he was a reader of some other farm paper it was easier to sign him up. But deliver us from the fellow who took no farm paper (and there are a surprising lot of them), he was suspicious and very hard to convince.

During the past year I have solicited members in nineteen different counties, checked up memberships in twenty others besides aiding in organization work.

I have found a divided sentiment on the state constabulary. In localities where it has operated, they quite generally approve of it. It is where it has never been that it is considered as a useless and an unnecessary expense, but all seem to consider that it does not speak well for law enforcing bodies that such an organization was ever deemed necessary.

As a rule the reading farmer is a thinking farmer and he is well pleased with progress of M. S. F. B. in its first year and your paper has very materially aided in that direction.—R. E. A., Oakland County.

We are certainly gratified to receive this unsolicited testimonial of the value of the co-operation which the Business Farmer has extended to the Farm Bureau. Coming as it does from one who has been out in the field among the farmers, it is doubly appreciated. There were those who when the Farm Bureau drive first started charged the M. B. F. with being an enemy of the Farm Bureau merely because we insisted that it should take the right road instead of the wrong one. Fortunately for all concerned these critics have now been effectively silenced and have come to know that the Business Farmer is a warm and sincere friend of the Farm Bureau and all other organizations which are thoroughly representative of farming interests.—Editor.

ABOLISH SHERIFF'S OFFICE

I HAVE been much interested in the discussion going on about the State Constabulary. It seems to me that this discussion ought to be carried on the theory that sincerity and honesty of conviction is not monopolized by any one particular journal of body or man.

I have made considerable study of the administration of the sheriff's office in this county. The cost of the sheriff's office in this county for the year 1919 was over \$14,000, and I dare say that the people in this county did not get ten cents on the dollar for what it cost them.

I have talked with a great many men who have studied county administration throughout the United States, and I have not found any man yet who has studied it thoroughly and disinterestedly but what will say that a number of our county sheriffs are entirely out of date. This is true of the sheriff's office. It has degenerated into a place for somebody

to play politics in order to make money. We have had a man serving in this county for four years who cannot read or write English and who has been riding around in a car that is just now replevined from him on the ground that the car was stolen. There were enough of ear marks around the purchase of the car to put every reasonable person on the inquiry.

Certainly the coroner's office is out of date as is also that of county surveyor. Any big business today carrying on the affairs of any one of the county would abolish at least these three offices and put something more efficient in their place.

This phase of the question you do not seem to recognize in your discussion pertaining to the constabulary. The constabulary is a step in the right direction. It may not be as efficient at present as it should be, but it should be along the line of reforming it rather than abolishing it and the sheriff's office should be abolished. I believe if that line of thought was kept in mind in the discussion certainly the discussion would not degenerate into one of animosity and the idea that honesty and sincerity of the discussion of the matter can only be on one side.—J. W. B., Iron County.

It makes no difference to us which institution is retained, the sheriff's office or the state police. We do not need them both. But since the sheriff is one of our oldest law enforcing officers, it has been our thought that the laxness which has grown up in his office should be remedied, and he be compelled to enforce the law according to his oath of office. A resident law officer, if honest and diligent in the performance of his duties, should be a greater power in maintaining respect for the law than a nondescript itinerant who is here today and gone tomorrow.—Editor.

CITY SHOULD CARE FOR CHILDREN NEEDING MILK

TO THE Editor: In a newspaper account of a meeting of the Michigan Milk Commission held in October, is a statement by Mrs. L. Hickey, chairman of the social relief committee of the Detroit Review Club who asks that the milk commission keep down the price of milk for the sake of the poor kiddies of the city. Mrs. Hickey is quoted as making the statement that—"By observation in my work in the slums I find that the poor children are in need of milk. They cannot be given this necessity of life if the price is raised."

There is no doubt whatever that the poor children of the city need milk, even perhaps more than the children of the rich or middle class who are able to obtain a variety of foods, but in my opinion Mrs. Hickey has the wrong viewpoint when she believes it is the duty of the farmers to furnish this milk at a low price. Farmers also have children who must be fed and clothed, and they cannot properly provide for them unless they can secure a fair price for the products that they sell. Furnishing milk is a business and not a charity. There is no more reason why the farmers should sell milk at a low price than that the farmers should sell wheat at a low price, merely that the poor may be fed and clothed.

It is unfortunate that there are any poor in the city, but the duty of taking care of the poor and especially the poor children, rests not upon the farmers of the country but upon the people at large, and especially those residing in the cities. Merely because the poor need milk and cannot afford to pay a fair price for it is no reason why the cost of all the milk sent to market should be reduced, for to do this would reduce the price to the well-to-do as well as the poor. The bulk of the people in the cities can well afford to pay the present prices for milk, which are not, and never have been, as high in relation to prewar prices as other commodities.

Always this cry about the poor people has been used to beat down

the prices to the farmers and the wealthy and the middle classes get the benefit of these lower prices as well as the poor. Why should not the city, through its departments of charity and various charitable organizations purchase milk from the farmers at a fair price and see that it is delivered to the poor, either free of charge, or at a price that they can afford to pay. Let the city bear the burden of taking care of the "poor kiddies" and not ask the farmers to do it.—Charles Staff, Royal Oak, Mich.

The author of the above letter is the head of the Larowe Milling Co., of Detroit. Himself a large producer of milk, Mr. Staff has not permitted his other interests to distort his viewpoint of the farming business. His letter, shows a clear and unbiased understanding of the fundamentals of the dairy business, and every farmer will agree that his attitude is fair, reasonable and right. The letter was originally published in a Detroit daily. It is reprinted here by Mr. Staff's permission.—Editor.

STATE LANDS

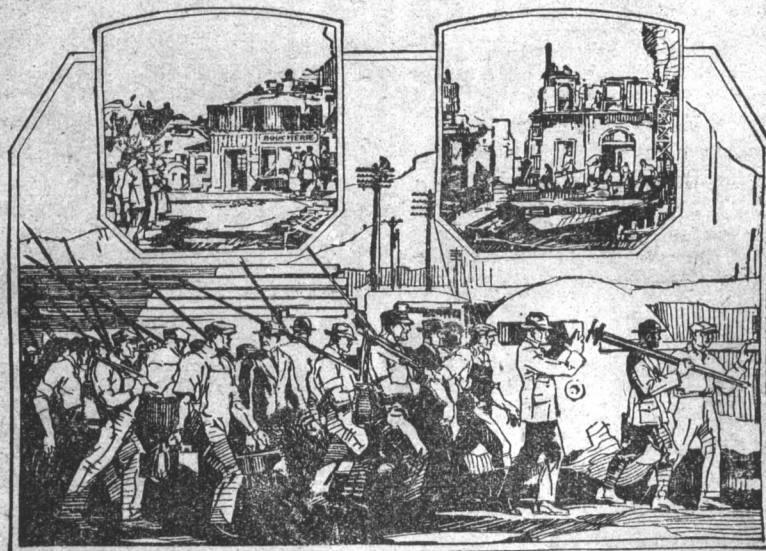
THE SATURDAY Evening Post of December 18th, had a leading article and an editorial against the present policy of exploiting the cut over lands of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It also carried a full page advertisement of the Canadian Pacific railroad offering lands in Canada and calling attention to the fact that twenty years was the time allowed to make payments and that no taxes were collected on

house, barn, stock or tools. There was no mention made that the Ontario farmers were being solicited to gamble with ice and snow and by an offer of land at fifty cents per acre and a good sized loan to help develop the property quickly.

The cut over land question has yet another side from the one given it by such discussion as the Post has given so far. Had the state owned the land and sold the timber at a price per thousand feet and required the replanting to trees of all land not suitable for farming, we should have had a different story than the one we have now. But as long as the people most interested can elect hungry lawyers or other men who have no familiarity with the words Justice and Truth, it will remain a fact that the words politics and legislature will mean a predatory, tax-eating block in front of the wheels of progress and will foster no co-operative state wide mutual benefit for all citizens. Within ten miles of Grand Rapids are abandoned houses and barns on sandy land that should have remained in forest.

Much of the cut over lands in Michigan which sell from \$15 to \$50 per acre are the lands which were originally bought by lumber companies for \$125 per acre and much of it has since been re-acquired by

(Continued on page 19)



Winning the Battles of Peace

France has almost won her great fight against war's destruction. Eighty per cent of her wrecked and crippled factories again hum with activity. All of the 4,006 villages and towns in the devastated regions have again resumed municipal life; and of the 6,445 schools in this vast area, 5,345 have been rebuilt and opened. Farms, factories and homes again cover most of the scarred land.

In her reconstruction, France has shown the same unconquerable spirit that stopped her invaders at the Marne.

And here, at home, another great peaceful victory is being

won against the greatest odds. This has been the fight of the Bell telephone employees to rebuild a national service.

Despite all of the difficulties of the post-war period, the organized forces of the Bell system have established new records in maintenance and construction.

Facing, after the armistice, a public demand such as was never before known, they have yet responded to the nation's need with hundreds of new buildings, thousands of miles of new wires and cables, and with the installation in the last year, alone, of over half a million new telephones.



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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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Happy New Year

IT IS NOT only in keeping with time-honored custom but the sincere impulse of our hearts that prompts the Business Farmer to wish its readers a happy New Year. We know that the New Year will not be a prosperous one for all concerned so there is nothing to be gained by wishing it, but the New Year can be a happy year if we all resolve to make it so. The New Year can be made happier than the old by a little more charity and a little less criticism, a little more thinking of others and a little less thinking of self, and above all a firm resolve to understand the rest of the world better. For misunderstanding is the fruitful mother of most of our quarrels. If you would be happy yourself resolve to make others happy. Whatever you add to the breadth of other people's happiness you add to the breadth and the depth and the height of your own happiness. We not only wish you, dear readers, a happy New Year, but we pledge you our word that we shall do our part in making it so.

Look Ahead!

IT IS THE New Year. It is the time of turning over new leaves and making resolutions; of cleaving ties that bind to a scarred past and turning steps confidently to a better future. It is the time of renunciation and forgetfulness, of new determination and renewed hopes. Yesterday,—the old year,—is dead. Today,—the New Year,—is here, pulsating with life and promise.

Upon the coming of each new year, hope springs exultant in the human heart. Life without hope is nothing but a dreary existence at the best. The man or woman who has lost hope has lost all. The only place for the hopeless is the grave. Life itself is hope. Black as may have been the discouragements of the past and remote as may appear the promise of the future, so long as life continues there is no reason for the spark of hope to be extinguished. As the rays of dawn penetrate, the black mantle of the night, so does the new year break forth with a warmth and splendor that melt away the icy barriers of despair and paint beautiful mirages upon the canvas of the future to attract our longing eyes.

The last year has witnessed the blasting of many hopes for material things. Reconstruction has come like an avenging angel. With the touch of his magic wand he has closed the doors of great factories and robbed the workers of their daily bread. He has throttled the avenues of the trade and paralyzed the limbs of industry. He has raided the farmer's markets and cut down the prices of his products causing him enormous losses. He has transformed rich men into beggars and has visited the homes of the poor and made them poorer. All in all the year 1920 stands out conspicuously as a year of ruined hopes.

But each new year like each new day, "is a

fresh beginning." The avenger's work like the old year is all but finished. The new year looks in upon a world where but lately the forces of destruction were at work and where still later disorder and chaos, the inevitable results of destruction,—reigned on every hand. The biggest job confronting the new year is to restore order, balance and sanity to a sadly disheveled and disheartened world. The task is great; the opportunity ripe. Hope rises like the star in the east to lead our footsteps to better things. Let the dead past bury its dead, and look ahead!

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Has left his Hope with all.—Whittier.

Will You Help?

THE MICHIGAN Business Farmer is making a special appeal to its friends at this time to help the Hoover European Relief movement. We do this knowing at the same time that a good many pocket books have been stretched to their limit to pay taxes and buy the necessities of life, but knowing also that few if any of the readers of The Business Farmer are so poor that they cannot spare a little to help buy food for the starving children of Europe. And knowing also that the heart of the country is generous enough to respond to this appeal.

When I say "starving children," that is what I mean. I don't suppose the readers of The Business Farmer know that over in central Europe thousands of children have died for lack of food and that three and a half million others are only a few days removed from starvation. And yet that is the case. I don't suppose you know that unless the rest of the world puts up a hundred or more million dollars to buy food for these children until another harvest is gathered in, a vast army of little children will suffer the worst kind of a death. And yet that also is the case.

This is the first time that the Business Farmer has ever made an appeal to its readers for money for charitable purposes. If every reader would subscribe the small amount of ten cents, the total would be over \$6,000. But there are always a few who have no sense of duty or feelings of compassion and whose share of the expense must be borne by others. If every reader whose heart is moved with pity for the suffering children of Europe will subscribe even 50 cents or a dollar, or as much more as they can afford, I am sure that a substantial fund can be raised from among our readers. Will you not help, and let the Business Farmer show that the people of the farms have as big hearts as the people of the cities?

The Ralston-Nolan Bill

THE RALSTON-NOLAN bill which was introduced in the last session of Congress and will be revived in the next aims to reduce federal taxes on business twenty-five per cent and transfer them to idle land and natural resources held out of use. The leaders of some of the farm organizations including John Ketcham of the State Grange, have jumped on this bill with both feet. Whether this is the result of mature judgment or a case of leaping before looking we do not know but we suspect the latter. The farmers of the nation should not be too hasty in judging this bill upon its face. It is deserving of study. It has some bad features, but many, many good ones. While it proposes to levy a tax upon certain idle farm lands, this tax is small and does not affect ninety per cent of the farmers at all. All land values under \$10,000, after deducting cost of all improvements, such as buildings, fences, tiling, etc., are exempt. There are very few farms in Michigan whose bare land value is assessed as high as \$10,000. The few that would be in the taxable class would be required to pay but a very small tax. The largest source of revenue that would be derived under this bill would be the idle coal, oil, lumber and mineral lands which are being held by private individuals for future exploitation. It is argued by the proponents of the bill that taxing them would bring them into use and would

result in cheaper, oil, iron, steel, lumber and scores of other commodities. This feature of the bill is especially worthy of close scrutiny for it should prove a mighty stimulus to bringing into use the great natural resources of the country. Do not be too hasty in condemning the Ralston-Nolan bill, and do not let your farm leaders misrepresent your views upon the subject. The least you can do is to become familiar with the bill. A copy of it will be sent to any reader upon request.

Enforcing The Law

WHEN YOU come to think about it the private citizen is the best law enforcing officer in the land. If he wills that the laws be enforced they will be enforced. If he wills that they be not enforced they will not be enforced. Officers of the law know this. It requires no sixth sense to tell a police officer that the people who elected him want the law enforced or do not want it enforced. If you find an officer who is doing his duty it is usually because he knows that the people of his community want him to do his duty. But if you find an officer who knows that the law is being violated and does not try to enforce it, you will also find that he but represents the wishes of the majority of his constituents. A handful of citizens in every community can have the laws enforced of they want to. All they have to do is to keep their eyes and their ears open and gently prod their local officers when they do not move to compel obedience to the law. A strong local sentiment in favor of law enforcement and an occasional prod in official ribs will do wonders in keeping the criminal in check and the police heads on the trail of crime. In these times of lawlessness it is the duty of every citizen to become a self-appointed secret service and law enforcing agent. For lax public opinion is as much responsible for non-enforcement of the law as lax public officials.

A Correction

SINCE THE Business Farmer announced in its Dec. 4th issue that the Milk Commission had set the price for December milk, we have been advised that such was not the case. We have been advised that Pres. Hull and a number of milk producers who were present at the Commission meeting relieved the commission of that responsibility by agreeing among themselves to accept the \$3 price because of a certain surplus condition existing at that time. While in the light of this information we no longer question the wisdom of this voluntary arrangement at that particular time, it but emphasizes the woefully uneconomic methods that have been pursued in the Detroit area and elsewhere in arriving at the wholesale and retail prices of fluid milk. The statements that were made in the above issue regarding the commission were made in entirely good faith upon the strength of information which we believed reliable. For three years the Commission had set the monthly price of milk in Detroit without interruption and we had no reason to believe that it had not also set the price for December milk. We gladly make this correction and ask our readers to purge their minds of any prejudices they may hold against the Commission as a result of the publication of the erroneous statements.

Sugar Profits

A YEAR AGO this publication maintained that the sugar beet manufacturers were making profits of from 25 to 50 per cent. The statement was derided by the manufacturers and their agents. A year has passed. Evidence has accumulated that these statements were substantially correct. A recent report published by the Wall Street Journal to which all profits are legitimate profits declares that the cost of producing beet sugar last year in the mills of the American Sugar Refining Company was a little over eight cents per pound, and that the profits earned by this company during the four years, 1916-1920 were over four times as great as their profit for the sixteen years, 1899-1915. A still more recent statement in the same journal places the cost of production for the Idaho-Utah Sugar Company

at slightly over 9 cents which enabled that corporation to earn a net profit of nearly four cents a pound of refined sugar manufactured or about \$11 per ton of beets handled on its 1920 operations. There is no reason for believing that the profits of Michigan manufacturers were any less. These facts should be kept in mind in future dealings with the sugar factories.

Mr. Fordney

A BOSOM friend of Mr. Fordney writes us anent the Fordney emergency tariff bill, saying, "I told you that Joe Fordney would stand by the farmers when the chance came. Now confess that you were mistaken and give Mr. Fordney the credit that is due him. Note that Mr. Fordney received the largest number of votes in the last election ever given him."

We will not confess that we were mistaken about Mr. Fordney and the bean tariff, because we would be confessing to an untruth. We proved that Mr. Fordney laid down on the job in that particular case. We proved the motive. We exposed his alibi. For the same reason that Mr. Fordney did not wish the bean growers to have a tariff last year he wants them to have one this year. Last year the beet manufacturers needed acreage. This year they will not be so anxious for acreage. But that's ancient history. We'll wipe it off the boards. We have already acknowledged Mr. Fordney's part in the present move to enact an agricultural tariff bill. We will give him every particle of credit that is due him, and not a jot more. So long as he shows by his actions that he intends to represent the interests of the people we shall be right behind him and give him an occasional pat on the back, but the minute he shows signs of weakening or going over to the special interests we shall employ our foot instead of our hand. So far as Mr. Fordney's votes in the last election are concerned, it was perfectly natural that he should have made his best race with all the women voting in a Republican landslide, but why does our correspondent not mention and account for the fact that Mr. Fordney ran a considerable distance behind his ticket in several of the strictly agricultural counties?

Drugging The Bean Market

SOME WEEKS AGO we quoted J. Ralph Pickell as saying that "the Michigan bean market is not altogether a matter of supply and demand." What Mr. Pickell meant is clearer to us now since we have learned from well-founded rumors that some of our Michigan bean jobbers have been mixing oriental beans with Michigan beans and selling them as the A. No. 1 Michigan variety. In other words the bean market has been drugged. The adulteration has not only brought thousands of bushels of Japanese beans into direct competition with Michigan beans but is rapidly ruining the reputation of the Michigan bean trade which has in years past stood for the highest concepts of commercial integrity. The Michigan bean industry has suffered some telling blows the last few years. The only thing that is now necessary to take away the last spark of life is to poison it by adulteration. The elevator men and jobbers of the state are blind if they cannot see that the indiscriminate adulteration of beans is causing the Michigan bean to lose prestige and reducing it from first to last rank. We should like to inquire what the Michigan Bean

Jobbers Ass'n is doing to secure evidence against their members who are adulterating beans, and what sort of punishment it expects to mete out to them.

Education

THE BANKERS who in a recent session thought that Pres. Burton of the University of Michigan was "too modest" in his demands for nine million dollars to run the University the next two years, may have another think coming when they reflect that the sum asked by Pres. Burton is almost exactly equal to the total assessed valuation of all the rural school properties of the state. The Grange has wisely gone on record as opposing any increases in the appropriations for the University until the standard of education has been raised in the rural sections.

It is not necessary to remind the friends of the University that every good citizen takes

THE WEEK'S EDITORIAL

Ostriches

IT is an unfortunate fact that people who are contented with their own condition in life are apt to become mental ostriches. Our great material civilization built up on the magnificently productive individualism that gripped the world during the post-Renaissance is developing in dangerous directions. Individualism at the top of industry with no individuality among the masses is productive of immense accomplishment; but the seepage of the individualistic idea down thru the sweating millions who for ages have had no thought save to obey those that chance or personal ability put over them, is changing the aspect of things. The myriad-throated horde howls for luxuries, for less toil, for music, dancing and play. The howling continues and slowly the productiveness of toil worn hands grows less while the thunder of the multitude grows louder. Salaries begin to go up. Immediately up go prices to hold up margins of profit. This ends in a vicious circle. The increase pay is nullified by the increase cost of necessities as well as the luxuries of life. Again sounds that hydra-throated thunder before whose rumbling, thrones, empires and dominions have been swept away and vast civilizations blotted out till nothing of them remains but a moss grown pillar on an empty plain. The solution is this: Labor must be willing to work for good pay that will afford not only the bare necessities of life; but some of the beauty of it, too. Wealth must be willing to limit the margin of its profits so that the increase pay of its servants will buy those servants something worth while. There must be co-operation, common sense, service on both sides; less greed on one side and less inertia on the other. Throwing money into scientific charities is no remedy: it is only a dribble of balm poured in a gaping wound. The trouble must be stopt at its source. The world has sucked in the virus of Materialism until its soul is dead: it would eat gold pieces for its roubles as a child with a cold craves cough-drops: but they do not cure the malady. Even the staggering under the burden of our terrible present-day taxes, Wealth must nevertheless pull his head out of the golden sands of selfishness and consider giving a far larger share of income back to the actual producers for their toll, at the same time keeping down prices both wholesale and retail. Men both rich and poor must realize their spiritual duties, class to class, man to man, man to God. Hard, you say?—Impossible? Perhaps: but unless that impossibility is accomplished there will be a Deluge compared to which the one that swept aside the Bourbons was a tempest in a teapot.—The Rotarian.

pride in the distinction which the University enjoys. It is a matter of satisfaction to all true Michiganders that the name and fame of their University has spread around the world, and that among its students are listed men and women of nearly every nationality. But that does not and should not blind us altogether to the fact that there is a definite limit beyond which the people cannot go in making appropriations for bringing the University up to the standard of excellence which ambitious University heads covet. If the laudable, but nevertheless, unreasonably extravagant dreams of the heads of competing universities are continually pampered by the indulgent tax payers there is no limit to the flights of extravagance to which their fancies may not lead. Less than ten thousand Michigan men and women attend the University, but 200,000 farm boys and girls are students in the rural schools. So long as no check is put upon the appropriations sought by the college and university heads, the rural schools must continue to struggle along with inadequate equipment and inefficient instructors, under crowded and unsanitary conditions. It is high time for the legislature to break away from the siren songs of the finishing schools and turn its attention to the little red school houses where the warp and woof of American citizenship is spun.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, will try to save the practice of "hedging" in connection with grain contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade but for the rest of the grain gambler's paraphernalia the Senator says, Rous mit 'em. As we understand it, the legitimate grain-buying transaction is "saved" by resorting to the gamble. Will Congress permit the farmer to eat his cake and keep it? It often happens in this life that evil is so mixed up with good that it becomes necessary to "let the tail go with the hide."

Facing a shrinkage of more than seven billion dollars, in the value of his products when computed on a basis of last year's selling prices, the American farmer is sure to demand that the new congress give careful attention to agricultural problems. Remembering that the farmers are 80 per cent organized, the new congress is sure to consider their claims. Isn't it barely possible that the market raiders have over-played just a little.

The man who once most wisely said,
"Be sure you're right, then go ahead
Might well have added this, to wit:
"Be sure you're wrong before you quit."
—The Rotarian.

The United States Chamber of Commerce recognizes the dependence of all business upon agriculture. In a recent statement it said: "Advances of any moment in the prices of agricultural products will materially change the situation for the better."

Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye
Eight score of troopers wand'ring low and high,
While safe in his sanctum the sheriff winks his eye
And leaves it to the State police to make the country dry.

The next war ought to be a blinger with the League of Nations on one side and the Association of Nations on the other.

We wager ten to one that ten to one of the letters which THE BUSINESS FARMER receives next week will be dated, "1920."

A big fight looms up over the Fordney Emergency tariff bill. Eastern Republicans will oppose it, and Western Democrats will support it.

And in the end the President will probably veto it as "class legislation." But despite its enemies it is likely to become a law.

Canadian free-traders don't like the idea of a tariff on U. S. agricultural products. A glance at the wheat imported from Canada the last three months will show the reason why.

The world will be a better place to live in when its "Merry Christmas" every day.





The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



'WAY DOWN EAST

MY NEIGHBOR, Christopher Dyker, has just returned from a visit to the scenes of his boyhood among the Pennsylvania Dutch down on the Susquehanna river.

He visited in the rural districts among the retired farmers and I was much interested in what he had to tell.

He hadn't been there since he left sixty years ago and to his surprise he found them living in much the same manner as when he was a boy.

No street lights, pavements or cement walks, the folks get about at night with lanterns and they are strictly necessary for the old brick walks have an independent habit of dropping up or down a few inches with no warning at all and after a few jolts you need no sign saying, "watch your step."

They do not care much for modern improvements and in one little settlement there was not even a bank, their banking business was done by driving just 24 miles around the mountain to the next town, two miles only, as the crow flies. Many of them kept their money in an old red sock behind a loose tile in the chimney. That wouldn't do here in progressive Michigan; some fellow would want that money to invest in oil stock or tires and would come hurriedly in when we were not looking and relieve us of it.

They are a very honest people and very thrifty. The quality of their wheat and corn is fine if it is all grown on the slant and there are many factories in the little towns, making cotton fabrics, dress goods and shirts and these small towns are not over five or six miles apart.

The roads run up hill and down, twisting in and out like a corkscrew, often in winter the inhabitants of these little mountain homes are actually snow-bound for many weeks at a time.

When Mr. Dyker told his folks that we had roads in Michigan, 20 to 40 miles in length and as smooth as a dancing floor, they eyed him with suspicion. The mountains are covered with plenty of timber and it is full of wild turkeys, fox, deer and black bear. Life is not too strenuous with these people. A few hours in the corn field and then calling their hounds and shouldering a gun they are off for a hunt in the tall timber. They found one day a deer that had been frightened by some real or fancied danger and had jumped a sheer 300 feet, falling on a telegraph wire and then to the ground, breaking all four slender legs.

Everything down there is on the slant, the plows are all made for side-hill plowing and the men too for that matter, most of them being a little short in one leg, the cattle too are all one sided,—well that is what he told me. The houses are just set on a shelf looking as if a good stiff breeze might pick them off. You climb up the walk to the front door but just reach out the back windows and you can touch the tree tops on the mountain behind you.

They have enough hard coal to furnish the U. S. for a good many years, in that part of the mountains all along the Susquehanna river running about 40 miles on both sides. In one mine they were taking out 1,400 tons daily and had hardly scratched the surface. It sells for \$6 per ton, fine, clean, anthracite! There must be a nigger in the fence somewhere between there and here.

There is no compromising with evil among those people. "I was visiting a cousin of mine one day," said Mr. Dyker. "She looked out of the window and saw a lady climbing up the front walk. 'Run and latch the door quick,' she said to her daughter. 'Why look her out I remonstrated? 'Because she is a little fast. I have heard that she was

seen smoking a cigarette.' We're easier back in Michigan," said I, but perhaps you're right for after all it certainly doesn't make a woman any sweeter and the sweeter they are the dearer they are the world over."

HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

NEARLY every housewife dreads the idea of washing windows on the outside, especially in cold weather. My method is far easier than the old time ones so I will give it for the benefit of others. I fasten a clean cotton cloth in my mop and then with a pail of clear water (cold) I wash the windows and then let them dry. They will be clear as crystal without so much labor. I wonder how many farm women dread wash day especially if they haven't modern conveniences. I have found that about two table-spoons of ammonia added to the wash water when the clothes are put to soak will loosen the dirt and save lots of rubbing.

When using enamel paint add a few drops of glycerin and it will then spread more smoothly. As I had some bedroom furniture that had become marred and scratched I decided to give it a couple coats of white enamel. I took a dull bladed knife and scraped off the old paint and then repainted it with first two coats of white paint and then a finishing coat of white enamel. Odd pieces of furniture can be made to look as nice as a more expensive bedroom suite and it is very economical.—N. M. B., Coleman, Mich.

HOME IMPROVEMENT CONTEST INTERESTED READERS

DEAR MISS NORRIS: Your Home Improvements Contest letters interested me very much, and I am glad to send a few ideas of mine. I hope all the other readers will do the same because the real experiences of practical farm women are of so much more value than some of the articles one meets with in the current magazines. I have in mind an article I read some time ago concerning a housewife who had reduced her working hours to six hours per day. I thought this was most wonderful until I compared her weekly schedule with mine when I discovered her's comprised no more than one third the tasks that mine did. So I decided that after all I was doing rather well in a 12 to 16 hour day. Now for the home improvement ideas. In most farm homes keeping the stove reservoir full of water is a hard job. Generally the pail of water must be pumped and lifted out of the sink, carried to the stove, lifted again and poured into the reservoir, over and over again until it is full. But where the pump is located in the kitchen the hard work can be almost eliminated. Get a piece of round eaves-trough of the proper length to reach from the stove to the pump. Then have a tinsmith solder on a piece

about four inches long to turn down into reservoir. At the other end a sort of funnel should be soldered on to fit under spout of pump. By tying a clean salt sack over the end of pipe the water can all be strained. In this way pumping is the only work and the pipe can then be hung up out of the way. It is not expensive either, mine only cost 34 cents complete.

Last spring in a letter to M. B. F. I mentioned the making of lamps at home. One lady wrote in asking for more details, but the rush of summer work was on then and I neglected to write again. If space permits I will take up the subject now.

The first thing is to select the kind of wood you wish to use. For varnished work oak or southern pine is best, but sycamore takes a very

Those Resolutions

Those old time resolutions said,
How oft we used to make 'em;
But what a lot of fun we had
When regularly we'd break 'em.
—Detroit Free Press.

good mahogany finish. For enameled or painted lamps basswood is fine. For a floor lamp the base should be 12 to 14 inches wide and the post about five feet high. These can be round, square or oblong according to taste. Two or three boards graduated in size can be built up for a base. A small hole should be made in the bottom of the lower board to accommodate the head of a lag screw which is used to fasten post and base together. When this is done the surface should be made perfectly smooth with sand paper then a coat of prepared stain is put on, then two coats of orange shellac and finally, a coat of wax well rubbed down. For painted lamps of course, no stain is used. Only 2 or 3 coats of paint.

If the lamp is to be electric the proper fittings can be secured at an electrical shop or mail order house. For a kerosene lamp a small sort of box should be nailed on top of post to hold the bowl of lamp. In order to avoid all danger of fire a kerosene lamp should be fastened to the floor with screws. This is not necessary with electric lamps. The frame for the shade can be made at home out of soft wire. But in the large department stores they can be purchased very cheaply ready made, and if possible this is far the best way to do. The materials and designs for shades are multitudinous, I can only give the barest outlines here. Rose colored silk is much used because it sheds such a pleasant glow about the room. But any other color which harmonizes with the furnishings of the room is alright. The silk can be gathered into the frame leaving a heading at top and bottom, finishing with tassels on fringe. Right now parchment shades are the thing. These are made of Japanese vellum which can be bought in large sheets at book stores. Any one who has a little talent with paints can make very beautiful and individual lamp shades. That is the beauty of home-made things, they represent the maker's own taste and ingenuity. For a young girl's bedroom try a lamp with ivory base, the shade of pale pink or blue embroidered or lace trimmed in white.—Mrs. R. H.

That Little Chap o' Mine

To feel his little hand in mine, so clinging and so warm,
To know he thinks me strong enough to keep him safe from harm;
To see his simple faith in all that I can say or do,
It sort o' shames a fellow, but it makes him better too;
And I'm trying hard to be the man he fancies me to be,
Because I have this chap at home who thinks the world o' me.

I would not disappoint his trust for anything on earth,
Nor let him know how little I just naturally am worth,
But after all 'tis easier that brighter road to climb,
With the little hands behind me to push me all the time,
And I reckon I'm a better man than what I used to be,
Because I have this chap at home who thinks the world o' me.
—Anonymous.

CARE OF MOUTH AND TEETH FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS

INFECTED gums, teeth, tooth sockets or tonsils, may poison the whole body. Clean teeth do not decay and clean gums do not become infected.

Spend a little money occasionally on having the teeth cleaned and the throat examined. It is cheaper than paying doctor's bills or laying off from work.

Rheumatism, stomach troubles or appendicitis may arise from teeth and mouth infection. Eat some hard crusty food each day it gives the jaws vigorous exercise and helps, in young children, to develop the teeth through proper use and the nourishment they receive from the exercised blood supply. Also through use the jaws expand and room is made so that the new teeth may come in straight and evenly.

Clean the teeth after each meal if possible and before retiring use some good dentifrice. The gums also should be brushed and always toward the teeth not cross-wise.

A tooth brush is better for the health than many patent medicines. A visit should be made to the dentist from every three to six months. It will save suffering and money, besides, to say nothing of good looks.

Let us all make one more New Year's resolution.

STUDY THE CHILDREN

IN ANSWER to an appeal from a young farmer's wife, I would say—study the children, not all are of the same make-up. First remember to be a playmate to them, win their affection by kindness, cheerfulness and sternness. Let them know you expect them to do just what you say and just when you say it.

Bring up a child in the way they should go and when they are old they will not depart from it.

For the kitchen and dining room I would paint it up as far as the chair backs with yellow paint after that dries, sponge it all over with dark stain and varnish. You have an imitation of marble and it does not show the little finger marks. The wood work can be stained to match and paper to match.

I would suggest Batiste for being a very serviceable dress goods. It can be washed and done up like any cotton goods.

When baking bread put a pan of water in the top grate after the bread starts browning, which should be in 15 minutes after it enters the oven, and it will keep the crust tender, also grease the bread when you take it from the oven.

Separator oil may be used over again if kept clean. Sew a piece of fly netting over the holes in the socks and stockings and darn thru the holes both ways. It is much easier to keep your work straight. All bed room floors should be painted if possible with one or two small rugs. Home made fluff rugs are nice, made from woolen strips one inch wide, 4 inches long sewed close together by a sewing machine on a burlap sack. Sew down through the middle of the strips, lap them back, put on another row and continue in this way until all the surface is covered and the strips stand up. I will leave room for some one else now. Goodbye. — Betty Brown, Midland County, Mich.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mrs. Joseph Weltin

THE MATERIAL called French sateen is the best to use for down comforters, it is very firm and a close weave.

First make a bag of sheer cambric or fine muslin, put the down in this tie it and then cover with the sateen. Either may be washed separately. French sateen may be purchased in some of the large Detroit

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



3452-3383.—A Smart Coat Suit. Coat 3452 cut in 6 sizes: 36, 28, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3383 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. For the entire suit in a medium size 6 3/8 yards of 44 inch material will be required. The skirt with plaits extended measures about 1 7/8 yard. TWO separate patterns.

3435.—Girls Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size will require 4 5/8 yards of 27 inch material.

3277.—A popular House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

33458.—Girls Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 4 will require 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

3134.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It will require 7 1/8 yards of 38 inch material for a medium size. The width of skirt at lower edge is about 1 7/8 yard.

3440.—Juniors Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 4 1/4 yards of 44 inch material.

3448.—A pleasing Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. To make the design for a medium size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.

3451.—Ladies Blouse. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3 yards of 38 inch material.

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens Mich.,
Pattern Department.

Herewith find cents for which
send me the following patterns at 12c each.

M

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

stores. If you do not find it convenient to get it, I will gladly procure it for you if you will give me instructions.

Mrs. Nettie Bingham

You asked me some time ago if there was anything to take red mildew from a green gingham dress. I have made many inquiries but have been told that it cannot be done without destroying the original color. To dye the dress you would have to bleach it well first. Javel water is a good bleach for blues or greens. It must be well washed out of the fabric. You can purchase it at any drug store or you can make it yourself. Directions will be furnished you at the drug store.

ATTENTION OF MRS. H. C.

NOTE THE reply to Mrs. H. C., Ox Bow Lake, regarding vacuum cleaner and recommending the Sweeper Vac, and wish to say I have a sweeper of this make in first class condition which I wish to dispose of because we are going to the city. If Mrs. H. C. would be interested to write me, I will be glad to give more information regarding same. — Mrs. E. J. Mull, Ovid, Mich., R. 2.

RECIPES GOOD AND RELIABLE

Easy Sponge Cake

Yolks 2 eggs; whites two eggs; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup flour; 3-8 cup of hot water; 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder; 1/4 teaspoon salt; 1/4 teaspoon lemon extract. Beat yolks until thick; add lemon color. Add 1-2 the sugar gradually, add the hot water and the remaining 1/2 cup of sugar, flavoring, whites of eggs beaten stiff and the flour sifted with the baking powder and salt. Bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven in an angel food tin or in one square pan.

Mock Orange Marmalade

2 cups carrot, cooked and put through grinder. 2 lemons, juice and ground up rind; 1 orange, juice and ground up rind. Cook orange and lemon rind gently until rinds are soft by adding just enough water to keep them from burning. Add this to the carrot. Then add equal weight of sugar and cook until thick. Your friends will never know you have used any vegetable until you tell them. A little canned pineapple is a delicious addition.

Savory Rice

This is a splendid luncheon dish. Boil a cupful of rice in salted water until tender. Have ready five slices of bacon, a small onion and a green pepper, which you have put through the food chopper together and then cooked in a saucepan until slightly brown. Beat this into the rice and add half a cupful of tomato sauce and salt and pepper to taste. Bake about twenty minutes in a moderate oven and serve hot.

Modern Priscilla says that lots of water should be allowed for cooking rice, three quarts of water to a cupful of rice being none too much, with a teaspoonful of salt. The grains should be washed thoroughly and left to drain in a sieve while the water is coming to a boil in a deep kettle and then it should be dropped into the water, a tablespoonful at a time, so that the boiling will not stop. Stir well to prevent any grains sticking, cover and turn the fire low so that boiling will continue until tender—about twenty minutes. When done drain rice through a sieve until water ceases to drip, flush with boiling water and when that stops draining place sieve in a moderate oven with the door ajar. This leaves the rice dry and light, each grain separate from the rest and different from the sticky mass so often seen.

The same authority says that while many people know the value of the water drained from rice prepared according to these directions in soups and as starch for delicate fabrics, but few people know that this thick rice water makes delicious Parker House rolls, if it is substituted for the liquid called for in the recipe. Used for bread it acts so favorably on the yeast that the dough in which it is used rises in about half the time required by that in which it is absent.



"Mother's Making Jell-O"

As Jell-O is now sold in every small town general store as well as in city groceries, the farmer's wife can get it, in all the different flavors, and serve the same fine desserts that have become so popular among her city friends.

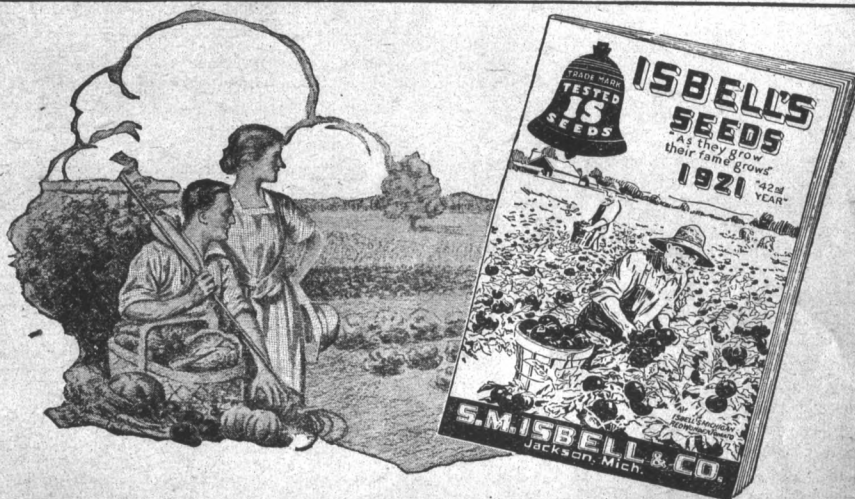
These Jell-O dishes are all made without cooking, in a minute or two, and while they lend a special grace to the table setting and are of most delightful flavor, they cost less than anything else which a discriminating woman would care to serve.

The Jell-O Book, sent free to any woman who will write and ask us for it, contains all the information that any woman could wish about Jell-O and the making of Jell-O desserts and salads.

Jell-O is put up in six pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate, 2 packages for 25 cents.

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Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, Ont.



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DEAR CHILDREN: When I wrote to you last week I wished you a happy New Year as I thought you would not receive this copy of the paper until a day or two after the New Year had begun but we decided to print the paper a day earlier than usual so I have another chance to wish you a happy New Year.

The prize winner in our fair letter contest is Eathel Fay Sharp, who lives at Akron, Michigan. Her letter was published in the October 30th issue. The prize was forwarded to her several days ago and I hope she received it in time for Christmas.

We have something new on our page this week in the form of a long story. It has been some time since so long a story has been printed for us hasn't it? I hope you like it. Goodby until next week.—UNCLE NED.

WEENTY'S NEW YEAR VISIT

THROUGH the trees it looked almost like the moon—the clock in the clock tower, with its big, gold face that shone out so brightly in the dark night sky.

Weenty could see it from her little crib, and tonight, with snow wrapping the earth in a great, white blanket and all the bells waiting breathlessly for the clock to strike the midnight chimes, it seemed a very important thing indeed.

"Only seven," said Weenty to herself settling herself cozily beneath her comfort. "That's hours and hours away from New Years. I suppose I had better make my resolutions now so when New Year's comes along I'll have them ready."

"What are you going to make them with?" asked a voice. It was Mr. Rabbit, sitting on the carpet and sucking the knob of his cane.

"Make what?" Weenty asked, peeping over her comfort.

"The resolutions, of course, you were talking about making," Mr. Rabbit replied.

"Oh!" said Weenty. "My mind I guess."

"Will you let me see them when you get through?" Mr. Rabbit asked. "I've always wondered what they looked like." He crossed his legs and watched Weenty with the most interested expression as if he expected magic, at least.

"Dear me," said Weenty. "They don't look like anything, I'm afraid."

Mr. Rabbit furrowed his brow. "Then they are like the thing the clocks are always ticking about, I suppose. They are always pointing to the same numbers and saying them over and over again and yet they will tell you they are different. Did you ever hear such nonsense?"

"It is hard to explain," Weenty agreed. "But, really, Mr. Rabbit, you don't think Time is nonsense, do you? You know there is such a thing, don't you?"

"Oh," Mr. Rabbit hastened to explain. "I'm not saying there isn't such a thing. All I was saying is that one can't see it, except on the clocks and they aren't always right, either, just think how the kitchen and parlor clocks race with each other. If I had to get up in the morning I would go by the parlor clock but if I had dinner to eat the kitchen clock is the fastest."

"Something is wrong with them," Weenty observed. "They should pay better attention to the real time of day."

"I guess nobody really knows," Mr. Rabbit said. "How could anyone?"

"There's Old Father Time," Weenty replied. "Don't you think he fixes the time?"

"Ha!" Mr. Rabbit exclaimed. "That's just it. And maybe we can find him in the clock tower tonight. Shall we hop around and see?"

"Yes, let's," Weenty agreed. It would be very nice to see Old Father



"They All Like Me," He Said.

er Time, she was sure, and then, too, Mr. Rabbit would get all his puzzly questions answered perhaps.

Mr. Rabbit stretched his magic cane and the two of them climbed on. It was only a minute to the clock tower and there was a window where they could get into a little room back of the clock.

Weenty was surprised to find the back of the clock had a big round shining face with eyes and nose and mouth instead of just numbers and hands as in the front. Old Father Time was there, as Mr. Rabbit had thought he would be. He was leaning on a stick and talking to the clock.

"You haven't lost a minute this year," he said. "Let me congratulate you. There aren't many folks

who have the same record. I hate to have my little minutes so carelessly treated as sometimes they are."

"I have tried to do my best," the clock answered. "And I strike loud and clear so everybody will remember the passing of your precious time children."

"Ah! Here comes some of them now!" Old Father Time cried as a troupe of children came tumbling in the window. "Well, children, how have things gone?"

"Smoothly enough with me," said one little youngster, whose bright eyes still had a bit of Fairyland shine in them, "once the children pack off to bed. The ones who don't overeat at dinnertime have the most fun with me, though."

Dinnertime, with his fat little tum-

my and round face chuckled. "They all like me," he said.

"Me too," chimed in a rosy little girl.

"Yes, Playtime," another child put in. "They sometimes slight me for you though I do try to be a good friend to them." He was a quiet little chap carrying a book. He was little Study.

"I am ever so sorry," Playtime answered. "But I never really let children have a good time when they steal away from you, for tasks that are left undone do not make happiness. But even I have time stolen from me by old Cross Patch and Quarrelsome. It is a shame when my little golden moments are used up by those two naughty creatures."

"Well, children, if you just do your best," Old Father Time said, "you will, everyone of you, be good companions to the boys and girls."

"That's just what we mean to do," they all cried together, and began to dance and sing.

And this is the song they sang:

Nighttime or Daytime,
Sleepytime and Playtime,
Time for work and Time for food
Every moment's bright and good—
Here we start with hearty cheer
To make another glad New Year!

Suddenly the clock cleared his throat and began to chime in with the voices that sounded like a thousand far-away bells, ringing, ringing, ring—

Why, they were bells, and whistles too! It was New Year's and Weenty was in her little crib quite wide awake now. She sat up and looked out where the face of the friendly clock seemed to smile at her as it chimed out the last stroke of the Old Year and the first stroke of the New.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little girl 11 years of age. My home is on a large farm near Flint, Mich. I have 4 sisters and 2 brothers. For pets I have 4 kittens and one dog. His name is Colie. —Marchie Wolcott, Mt. Morris, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy ten years old. My teacher's name is Leo Hildebrandt. He is a good teacher. I have five sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Ethel, Florence, June, Maud and Helen. My brother's name is Clare. —Ralph E. Evans, Grand Junction, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 8 years old and in the 4th grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. We have 9 head of cattle and 2 pigs. For pets I have a dog named Rover and a cat named Sweetheart. We have 17 sheep, 4 horses and 50 chickens. —Marion Peterson, Ludington, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl nine years old and in the third grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Mary Sexton. I have a dog. We have seven cows and three calves, three horses, twelve pigs, and about 125 hens. We own a farm of 80 acres. —Bernice Wahl, Jeddo, Mich., I. R. 1.

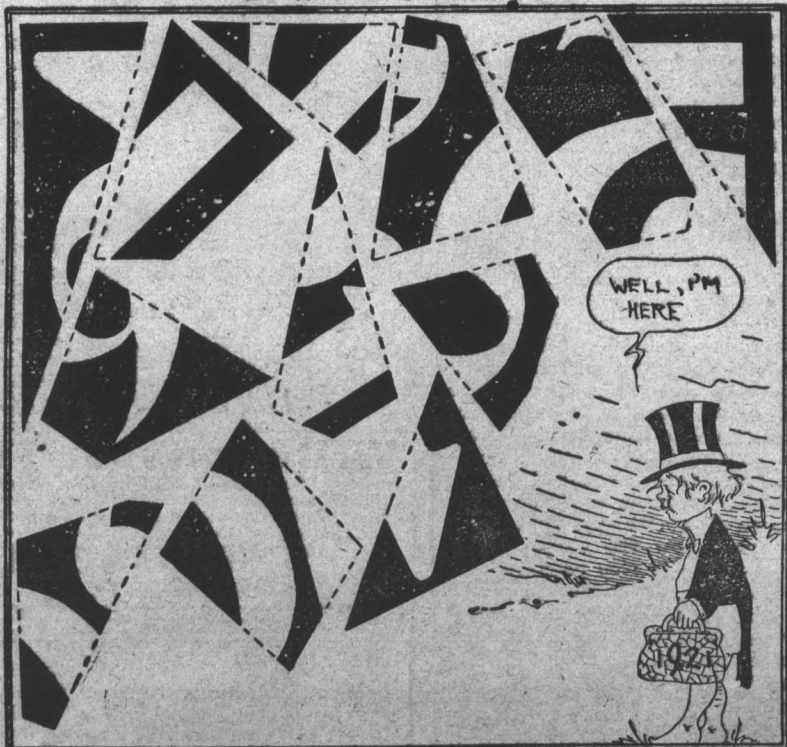
Dear Uncle Ned:—I live a mile and three-quarters from school. Our farm has one hundred and fifty-four acres in it. I have six pet rabbits and one cat. I have one little brother who just started to school this fall. He is six years old and I am ten years old. I am in the 4th grade at school. —Pauline Smeltzer, Elsie, Mich., R. 5.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like The Children's Hour best. We live in a little village called Horton's Bay. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 8th grade at school. We have 2 cows, 2 horses and 4 pigs. I have one sister and one brother. I will close hoping that some of the girls will write to me. —Dorothy Crouterfield, Boyne City, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl nine years old. I go to school every day and I am in the seventh grade. I have eleven sisters and three brothers. Two of my sisters go to school with me. Their names are Alice and Virginia. They are both younger than I. My father has 160 acres of land. I am interested in The Children's Hour in the M. B. F. My father and mother like it too. My little sisters like to have me read it to them. My birthday was on Nov. 25th, or Thanksgiving day. I am your friend, Julia Corbat, Merrill, Mich.

A NEW YEAR

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Cut out the pieces and try to make it out by placing them together.

Genuine Aspirin

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



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

Quality First

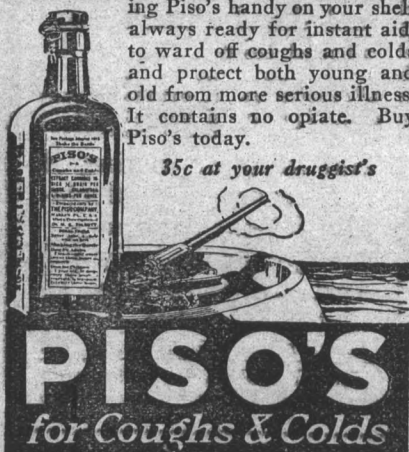
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We make robes from all colors in the natural color. Write at once for free catalog, circulars and lining samples.

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

ELECTRICITY A BOON TO FARM HOMES

(Continued from page 7)

use of lighting circuits provided with proper outlets at various points throughout the house. It is the only one which may be considered in connection with a low-voltage (32-volt) storage battery plant and also with many of the 110-volt outfits.

Electric Cooking

The use of electricity for general cooking purposes is really deserving of far more space than can be given in this short article in order to convey properly even a fairly accurate conception of its merits.

As compared to other methods of cooking, little heat is thrown into the room. This makes it strongly favored for hot weather, when the average kitchen is too hot to work in comfortably most of the time that the cooking is going on. Contrary to conditions existing in kitchens where fuel is consumed at the burners of the stove, no products of combustion pass into the air of the room, hence with electric cooking the air is decidedly better when the outside temperature requires that doors and windows be kept closed. The rate of cooking can be more definitely and quickly regulated. Electric cooking utensils are not covered with soot and therefore are easier to wash and clean. If a breeze is blowing through the kitchen on a summer day no attention need be paid to it, as there is no danger of explosion or other trouble due to the possible extinction of the flame. In fact, with electric cooking there is practically no such fire risk as there is with coal gas, or gasoline. Some cooking can be done on the dining room table, and this sometimes appeals strongly to those who do not like to absent themselves from the family meal or who like to have things hot from pan to plate.

Electrical Appliances

There are several appliances that can be used on electric lighting circuits. Several types of portable disk stoves are available. They may be obtained for either the 32 or 110 voltage. Bacon and eggs and grid-die cakes may be cooked on these stoves. Toast may be made by placing a piece of wire netting between the bread and the top of the stove. They may be used in the dining room, sick room, etc. They are made in at least three sizes and the largest ones are provided with a three-point switch which permits a regulation of temperature.

The electric toaster permits the toasting to be done where it can be watched without undue inconvenience. Toasters may be obtained for either the 32 or the 110 voltage.

The hot water bottle has seen so much use in many homes that some would not care to be without one. The application of heat is recognized by the medical profession as a very important and reliable means of relieving suffering. And the electric heating pad eliminates the danger of leaking water and provides or maintains a constant maximum temperature. A regulating switch permits adjustment for different degrees of heat.

The washing machine has perhaps done as much (if not more) toward relieving the housewife of much of the extra burden, which has been thrown upon her under present economic conditions, as any other of the labor-saving devices.

These machines are manufactured by many companies and require comparatively little current for operation. They may be operated from any lighting socket.

Electric irons are available in weights of 3, 4, 5 and 6 pounds. The lightest consumes about 350 watts, the heaviest about 580. The 4-pound iron probably is the most used. The electric iron is the most popular of all the household conveniences. It is manufactured in several shapes. In one, a pull-off plug makes the electrical connection to the heating element of the iron. In another, an indicating "on and off" switch is added, while in still another a permanently attached cord is provided. One type cannot be recommended above the other two.

Ask the women

—Ask them what special features they consider first when choosing a cream separator. Nine out of ten will say "easy cleaning."

Just so. They know what it means to scrub and clean and assemble—twice a day. The United States Cream Separator has made the clean-up a matter of moments by giving you the first perfected bowl with INTERCHANGEABLE discs. Having no set order of disc arrangement to bother with, washing and rinsing is made quick and easy.

AND—the precise fit and smooth action that makes possible the interchangeable discs is also the secret of United States easy running.

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Strictly a One Man Outfit

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FARMS & LANDS

112 ACRE EQUIPPED FARM NEAR BIG RR town. 12 cattle, 20 tons hay, 100 bu. oats, 50 bu. potatoes, 20 cords stove wood, quantity corn, full implements, etc., included if taken now; loamy tillage, spring-watered pasture, abundance wood, variety fruit, sugar grove; good 8-room house, basement barn, poultry house, etc.; \$3800 takes all, easy terms. Details this and 102 acre equipped farm, only \$1000 down, page 21. Illustrated Catalog Bargains, 83 states. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LANDOLOGY SPECIAL NUMBER JUST OUT containing 1921 facts of clover land in Marinette County, Wisconsin. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands where farmers grow rich, send at once for this special number of LandoLOGY. It is free on request. Address SKIDMORE-RIEHLE LAND CO., 398 Skidmore-Riehle Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

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.

FOR SALE—122 ACRES BEST OF SOIL. All plow land. Very productive; good buildings, on good road, 40 rods to school. 3 miles from Lansing. S. W. HEMPEY, Owner, Lansing, R. 7.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL 86 ACRE LAKE front farm, near Elk Rapids. Particulars and views. C. E. ALDRICH, Elgin, Ill.

FIRST CLASS FARM HOME, STATE RE- ward road, 3-4 mile market, schools, churches. For particulars address owner, JOEL G. PALMER, Orleans, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 30 CLEARED. House, barn, well, granary; 6 miles southeast of Woodville. E. M. RUSSELL, Woodville, Mich.

FOR SALE—GOOD 80 IN DAIRY DISTRICT 31 acres seeded, 8 acres wheat. Best of schools. DEE YAW, Sheridan, Mich.

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 FOR- est. 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 GAR- age cheap. Terms. REED REALTY CO., Carsonville, Mich.

WANT THE CHEAPEST, HANDIEST BELT power? Then ask me about the LITTLE TWIST-ER 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.

EXTRACTED HONEY BY MAIL. GOLDEN Campine Cockerels. E. E. MOTT, Glenwood, Mich.

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If you are looking for a big check—ship to me at once. If looking for a big price list and small check—ship to the other fellow. I will quote prices by letter. EDWARD RAU, NEW BUFFALO, MICH. Dealer and Exporter

CLOVER AT WHOLESALE

We save you money. Illinois crop of excellent quality. Buy now while crop is moving. Prices sure to be higher later. Don't buy field seeds of any kind until you see our samples and prices. We specialize on guaranteed Quality Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Alsike and Sweet Clover, shipped subject to your approval and test. Write today for Free Samples, Prices, Big Seed Guide. American Mutual Seed Co. Dept. 127 Chicago, Ill.



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Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



REFORMED—AN' EV'RYTHING

TO THE READERS of M. B. F. an' this collum' in partic'lar, I have some very grat'fyin' news. Your ol' unk has kinda reformed an' from now on an' hence forward he's a goin' to be more careful of what he says when he writes to you thru M. B. F. Never agin, hardly, will you see the words, "dum," "darn," "migosh," "bigosh," etc.

I have two purty good reasons for not usin' of 'em an' that's why I'm quittin' 'em.

Reason No. 1 is: I've been crit-clized, in a very kindly way of course, by some of the readers of M. B. F. for which I feel like givin' thanks, although I'm filled this mornin' with sorrow, pancakes an' scrambled eggs to think I've offended anybody by my terrible habit of swearin', purty nigh. An' reason No. 2 is: I've jest got back from a three weeks visit out in the country—the place the good Lord made a pupose for folks to live in—out among the honest farmers, who are now sellin' their crops at what ever they can git for 'em, an' I find that them little words I've been a usin', which has made some of my friends shudder an' tremble in fear for the safety of my soul, don't begin to express what the farmers are feelin' right at the present time—not by a—long ways.

The language they're usin' every time they sell a load of wheat, a bag of beans, a couple of shoats or a two year ol' steer, makes the words I've been usin' seems like baby talk an' as what they're a sayin' right out loud, wouldn't look nice in print an' so I can't use it I've decided to cut out all that savors of even so little as one half of one per cent of profanity an' while I may think strong some times an say things under my breath or even right out loud (in the dark y'know) it won't never appear in print not ever agin so if any of my friends wants to paste my stuff into their scrap books or any place, they can do so an' be entirely unafraid—it'll be all right with me.

I find the farmers believe in many things now they didn't believe in in times gone by—they are quite firmly convinced now that there's such a place as hades, you know the place where profiteers an' the likes, go when they're through with things here on earth—when they've grabbed the last cent they'll ever be able to grab an' in proof of this belief they say: "If there ain't any such place where's business gone to, an' prices an' everything?" Yes the farmers are usin' strong language these days an' believin' strange things—they even believe there's too many middle men an' speculators an' gamblers, reapin' a harvest off'n their hard earnin's an' they—some of 'em at least, believe laws should be passed to make it a crime to gamble in the necessities of life—that there should be some way to market farm produce for less money than it takes to produce it. They believe that 35 per cent is not enough for the farmer to receive out of each dollar the consumer pays for his food an' sim'lar.

The farmer believes it should be made easier for farmers to obtain money to hold or market their crops an' not be obliged to sell at an' absolute loss to them, which many are doin' at the present time.

They are comin' more an' more an' more to believe in the Farm Bureau an' almost absolutely in MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, in fact in most localities it is their one best friend an' they know it—that's why they believe in it an' purty—that is they rely on it an' won't be without it.

An' there's 'nother thing many farmers believe—mebbe they're foolish to believe it but some of 'em do—that the next congress an' next state legislature will pass laws that will be of some benefit to farmers—laws that will help 'em out of a bad hole, so to speak, an' git 'em back onto solid ground agin.

Of course they've believed such things before but up to date they've met mostly with disappointment an' prob'ly will agin but the farmers are hopeful—that is they're always hopin' for better things an' most always git'in' it where the hen got the axe, an' mebbe this year or next year will be

jest the same as the years that have gone before. Nobody knows of course—but one thing is purty sure, the big interests will be taken care of all right—they always have been and probably always will be the ones that need no protection are jest the ones that gits most, cause after all's said an' done, they're the ones that either goes to congress an' the legislatur' or else they elect, by they're money an' influence, the ones that do go.

Mebbe I speak purty plain but so long as I don't use swear words mebbe it'll be all right an' in spite of the swear words I've used in the past, I've allus tried to tell the truth an' I shall keep on tellin' it cause I don't believe in lyin' whatever else my fallin's may be.

I might tell you of many other things farmers believe an' things they hope for, but I only started out to tell you the glad news that, owin' to one thing an' another, we'd kinda decided to simmer down an' now't I've told it an' the whys an' wherefores an' what the farmers think an' of the decidedly strong language they're a usin' an' as there seems to be no good reason why I should prolong your agony I might's well quit right here.

Let me say this however—your Uncle Rube is always ready an' very glad of honest criticism from any of the readers of M. B. F. Send them along—it's very proper to do it for surely it is not my intent to offend any right minded persons—never the less, in shootin' at random as I do, I may hit somebody an' if the one hit is in the wrong I have no apology to offer. Cordially yours. — UNCLE RUBE.

Sense and Nonsense

A POOR DAY FOR AUTOMOBILES, SAYS OFFICER 107

A count of the number of automobiles passing over the asphalt pavement at Michigan and Jackson Bldgs., city of Chicago, was taken between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the Goodrich Tire Co., on August 11, 1920. The total number was 36,665, with an average per hour of 3,055 and an average per minute of 50. This is larger than the number of automobiles registered during 1919 in either of the states of Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

South Park officer 107, stationed at this intersection stated that the day the count was taken "was a poor day for automobiles" as ordinarily the traffic is from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand more during these twelve hours.

SOMETHING MISSING

A city youngster was paying his first visit to his uncle's farm. Among the animals on the place was a rather small colt. As the boy stood gazing at the little creature his uncle said: "Well, what do you think of him, Johnny?"

"Why—why, he's all right," said Johnny, "but where's his rockers?"

ACTUALLY OVERHEARD

Edwina (aged eight) to John (aged 11.)

"John, how do men make money in selling things? I can't see."

"Why that is easy, Edwina." "Suppose I buy a rug for \$50.00 and sell it for \$100.00. What would I get?"

"Humph, you'd get arrested, you would."

Well, not these days.

THE GOOD PENNY

Said the dollar to the penny, "I'm just one hundred times bigger than you are."

"Well, I'm better than you are anyway," replied the penny.

"How's that?" "Now I am found in church every Sunday."

1920 Bond Prices

Lowest of the Century

Not for 70 years have bond prices offered such opportunities for both safe and profitable investment.

High commodity prices with the ensuing low purchasing power of the dollar have brought about high interest rates. This has resulted in low bond prices although the security behind the bonds of representative corporations is greater than ever before. Noted economists believe that the upward trend has begun.

Write for list of selected bonds which offer safety, large income and opportunity for substantial increase in value.

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Gives Wonderful Yields—Withstands Hard Winters

You can grow great crops of alfalfa with Isbell seed. Hardiness and vitality are bred into them. Whatever kind of soil you have—wherever you live—there's an Isbell strain of alfalfa that will grow successfully on your farm.

FREE Samples

Your name and address will bring Isbell's 1921 Seed Annual—the most authoritative guide to big crops that's printed. Generous samples of alfalfa, any grass seed or corn sent upon request. Let us know your requirements and quote you money-saving direct prices on guaranteed brands. Write today.

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DELICATE GIRLS

Many who are inclined to over-thinness, or anemia and dread winter's cold, should take

Scott's Emulsion

and keep on taking it and realize how effectually it warms and strengthens the body and helps make winter enjoyable.



Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield N. J., 20-51

Take KI-MOIDS for Indigestion.

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Woman's World, (mo) 1 Yr. } Our Price
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Send all orders to
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$3.75 PER 1000
history and illustrated book gives all details about most vigorous true to nature production stock now grown, book free. MAYER'S PLANT NURSERY, Merrill, Michigan

TO ESTABLISH FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 2)
services offered by the forestry department.

A much broader program of work than is evidenced by these immediate services is planned by the state farm bureau. For ten years the marketing of wood-lot products in Michigan has been on the decline. The reason is obvious; the business has not paid. Without a change in marketing conditions the industry could be expected to dwindle to almost nothing in the future. The announcement that the state farm bureau would get better prices for timber products might aggravate this condition by influencing farmers to make extensive cuttings to make up for losses in other lines of business if it were not for the fact that it will not advocate wholesale cutting of timber lands. By the plan which they expect to outline it will be possible for a farmer to cut a small part of his timber each year and still get as good a relative price as if he marketed in carload lots only. The plan is to create pools for the marketing of logs, posts, grape and vine stakes, pulp wood, retort wood and fuel with assembling points situated in various places throughout the state. Farmers will be advised to cut certain parts of their standings each year and market through these pools. A cruising service through which a wood-lot owner may determine the estimated value of his timber will also extend the service of giving expert advice as to the best method of systematically marketing timber products.

The department will also take up such problems as reforestation, the collection and marketing of edible nuts, the collection of tree seeds for reforestation and the classification of land.

The state farm bureau announces that it is the first organization in the United States to attempt co-operative marketing of wood-lot products in the manner just outlined. Warren B. Bullock of the extension department of the College of Forestry at Syracuse, New York, says that the Michigan plan is the first marketing outline which he has seen in a survey of the United States that seems workable and that New York state will have to come to the same idea. He believes that the Michigan plan in forestry is the biggest from a marketing standpoint of any in the United States today.

BETTER MARKETING FACILITIES FARMERS' GREATEST NEEDS

(Continued from page 4)

ion in seasons of plenty for emergencies.

The price fixing during the war, on wheat and wool, etc., and fixing the profits to the dealers seem to work out satisfactorily, and had the desired effect on production, and created a state of prosperity throughout the land. It encouraged the farmer to produce for he knew what he could expect to get for his product.

When the farmer delivers his grain it has to have a certain standard and is graded, No. 1, No. 2, etc. Why should he not be entitled to receive a certain standard price, according to the grade of the goods he delivers?

The minimum price should be fixed by competent judges, properly posted on the production throughout the producing countries, and fixed for at least one year, so that the farmer could have some assurance as to what he could expect to receive for his product. The system is not nearly as complicated as it would first appear. If such a government as ours made it a national institution, there would be no market fluctuations and consequently no gambling in those necessities. If over-production in some commodities should occur, the prices would gradually be lowered so that there need be no loss to either the government or the producer. But would not the speculators hold up their hands in horror, and holler "ruin," and say it can't be done. But I am telling you that something of that kind must be done. It is at our doors. The life of our Nation depends on it.

Appropriations for agricultural developments, scientific feeding and breeding, etc. will not do it as long as the sharks are allowed to rob our

people. Both the producer and the consumers of our Nation are being sapped of their life blood, and our farmers are quitting producing.

We may have a plenty at the present time, and it is cheap, too cheap. That is right where the danger starts from. It should be taken care of while we have plenty, at a reasonable price. Not by the speculators but by the people, (the government which is or should be for the people.)

What is sugar worth now? 9 1-2c you say. Well, it is just the time now when the sugar harvest is on and the farmers and the small stockholders in the sugar factories are paid according to wholesale price of sugar, during this harvesting time. Let us now watch and see what sugar will be worth next spring and summer. The sugar trust, the Havemillers must add a few more millions to their already too big fortunes and it must be gotten out of the producers and consumers, for they are neither. They are just simply gambling and juggling with the products of labor.

Just imagine the millions made on last year's sugar crop. The price last year through the harvesting season was around 12c per pound. After it got into the hands of the sugar trust, it went to twice 12c at wholesale.

When you think of the enormity of it, it is staggering. It amounts to billions, instead of mere millions. To think that such stupendous gambling can be carried on in a country of educated and intelligent people, is absolutely a world wonder.

If somebody steals a few thousand dollars from a bank or other individual, they are promptly sent to prison for a number of years, and of course that is alright, but when such enormous frauds which are done openly and plainly in sight of the public are perpetrated, we have no laws whereby they can be punished. Is it any wonder there is unrest and dissatisfaction in the land?

STATE LANDS

(Continued from page 11)

tax sale after the land has been non-taxed for years.

The legislature should set up a system of reforestation by deciding what lands should be used for such purposes and what lands are fit for farming. It is obvious that land not fit for farming should not receive the attention of a man who would like to be a farmer. The Supreme Court of the United States may have decided to "Caveat Emptor" or let the "sucker beware of the hook" was good for promotion purposes but it does not wear well in use.

The House of Representative, who seem a trifle nearer the people, promptly passed an act to stop the tide of immigration for a while. But you will see that the senate dominated by men like Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania will believe that the interests of certain classes are hampered by such enactments and will block the game.

If the farmers of the country really took an interest in politics it is doubtful if Miller and Lux of California would own 14,000,000 acres or Mrs. King of Souther, Texas, 1,280,000 acres. For if tenements are bad and unoccupied land is bad, then it is up to the farmers and the working classes to remedy it by the right kind of laws. Our "practical" men have had charge of the running of this country for years and it would seem that their efforts should have made better conditions than those which we see around us today. It is essentially true that we need more farmers in Congress and in the legislature—and farmers who know justice and truth when they see it and enjoy the words in everyday life.—Ezra A. Averill, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Public Domain Commission is attempting to make such a discrimination between forest and agricultural lands as you suggest. Millions of acres of plains lands have been withdrawn from the homestead list and many of these are being reforested. It has been charged, however, that reforestation is being attempted on lands wholly unfit for the purpose, and much money is consequently being wasted. It seems like a reflection upon our government that the public resources which for the last half century have been ruthlessly destroyed to lay the foundations for some of the biggest private fortunes in the country. The State Farm Bureau is undertaking a commendable project looking to reforestation and the more profitable utilization of the woodlot. You will find something about this project elsewhere in this issue.—Editor.



CHAMPION GUERNSEY

RECORD:
19,306 Lbs. Milk

The real facts on Big Milk Production

THE function of milk-making depends so entirely on the health and activity of the vital organs directly concerned, that the slightest loss of vigor in these organs affects at once both the quantity and quality of the yield.

Because Kow-Kare so quickly reaches and builds up the organs of production, it is fast becoming as generally used as an aid to production and a PREVENTIVE of ills as for its fundamental use in treating disease.

Most cow diseases—such as Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches, arise in an impaired condition of the digestive or genital organs. It is just these organs that Kow-Kare is designed to build up and restore.

Feed dealers, druggists and general stores sell Kow-Kare; 70c and \$1.40 packages.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.

LYNDONVILLE, VT.

NOTE: The trade-mark name has been changed from KOW-KURE to KOW-KARE—a name more expressive of BOTH the PREVENTIVE and CURATIVE qualities of the remedy.



One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day

At a Cost of 1 1/2c a Cord! Send today for Big Special Offer and Low Direct Price on the OTTAWA, the One-Man Saw, the first made and sold direct from factory to user. Greatest labor saver and money-maker ever invented. Saws any size log at the rate of a foot a minute. Does the work of ten men. As easily moved from log to log or cut to cut as any wheelbarrow. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine has balanced crank shaft—pulls over 4 H-P. Magneto equipped; no batteries needed. **Special Clutch** lever controlled enables you to start and stop saw with engine running. Automatic Speed Governor. Easy to move, costs less to operate. When not sawing, engine runs pumps, feed mills and other machinery. Pulley furnished.

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Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power
Patent Applied For

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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

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

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You can't afford to use a poor one.

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Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price, \$125 to make room. Hurry!
Herd under Federal Supervision.

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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 lb. butter.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

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Ypsilanti, Mich.

(In Government Accredited List.)

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

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.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams. Also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

WHO WOULD LIKE HIM?

His 6 nearest dams average 23.99 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His sire's 14 nearest dams average 25.46 lbs. of butter. His dam is a nearly 23 lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs made at just 3 years of age.

His sire is 25 lb. 3 year old Grandson of the \$50,000 bull. Calf is nicely marked and large for his age and is priced at only \$75.00. F. O. B.

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MICH.

BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLCREST)

Ortonville, Michigan

Mr. Dairyman: Space will not allow full description of my young bull born March 29th, 1920, except to say he is a perfect individual, light color, and well grown. If you can find an animal to compare with him for \$300, I will make you a present of him. My price \$200— for a limited time only.

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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 25,103 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.

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Chesaning, Mich.

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SIX HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Two yearling heifers, bred to grandson of Traverse Princess Weg. Price \$150 each.
Three heifer calves, ages 5, 4 and 2 months old. Price \$125 each.

One bull 8 months old, dam has 7 day A. R. O. 18.77 butter 427.3 milk. Next dam. 15.11 butter, 387.7 milk. Sire's dam 22.43 butter, 503.2 milk. Price \$125.

Pedigrees sent promptly on request.
This stock is all nicely grown.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

Howbert Minita Ormsby

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, BORN

APRIL 18, 1919

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

H. L. EVANS

Eau Claire, Mich.

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 FOB \$500.00

VERNON CLOUGH, Parma, Mich.

WHEN YOU CAN BUY BETTER BRED HOLSTEIN bulls for less money, we will sell them. Write for list. 42 lb. sire in service. A. R. O. dams. Federal tested herd.

VOEPEL FARM, Sebawing, 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.

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, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE

LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW five year old, well marked and a good milker, also her bull calf born Oct. 27; sired by a son of Johan Hengerveld Lad, one a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTER HOLSTEIN COW. Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.

R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

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.

FOR SALE

A Bull Good Enough to Head Any Herd

PRINCE FLINT MAPLE CREST 208466 a 4 yr. old son of Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld, once known as the greatest butter bred bull in the world. His dam, Flint Pieterje Eleanor and her dam have yearly records of over 25,000 lbs. of milk and over 1,200 lbs. butter in 1 year. This bull is a good individual and was purchased when a yearling for \$650.

Write for price.

CHAS. HAZZARD, Ionia, Mich.

SHORTHORN

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

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

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

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Tawas City, Mich.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS & GOOD BULLS

12 to 15 mos. old

Priced right, also my herd bull.

THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, 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 Maplelane Dan Oxford out of Charlotte B 2nd.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary.

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

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

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND

Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

CHESTNUT RIDGE STOCK FARM

offers eight Scotch Topped Shorthorn Heifers from seven to twenty-two months old and one roan bull nine months old. Also two younger bulls.

RALPH STIMSON, Oxford, Mich.

MICH BREEDERS' AND FEEDERS' TO MEET AT LANSING, JAN 12-13

(Continued from page 6)

Plans for a Greater Swine Show at the Michigan State Fair, Geo. W. Dickinson, Detroit.

Common Problems to the Swine Breeders, Joe Haaga, Peoria, Ill. Ass't Secretary National Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association.

MICHIGAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, Jacob DeGeus, Afton; Sec'y, R. S. Hudson, East Lansing.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 316. Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.

Some phase of the draft horse industry will be discussed by Elms McFarland, Secretary of Percheron Society of America.

Why We Need a Stallion Law, Dr. C. C. Mix, State Veterinary Board.

Changes in the Stallion Law, Dr. Judson Black, State Veterinary Board.

Horses Versus Tractors for Road Work, W. P. Rosso, Highway Commissioner, Macomb County, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

President, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; Sec'y, Albert E. Jenkins, Eagle.

Tuesday evening, January 11, at 6:30. Annual Banquet at Plymouth Congregational Church, Lansing.

Wednesday, January 12, 9:30 a. m., room 402, Agricultural Building. Minutes of Last Meeting.

Annual Report of the Secretary, Albert E. Jenkins, Eagle.

Financial Report, S. H. Munsell, Howell.

President's Address, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids.

Afternoon Session

Awarding Prizes for Official Records.

Opportunities for Michigan - Holstein Breeders, A. J. Glover, Editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

Showing at Fairs, W. S. Moscrip, Lake Elmo, Minn.

MICH. GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB

President, E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire; Secretary, Earl Hemingway, Sodus.

Wednesday, January 12, 9:30 a. m., room 111.

9:30 reading of minutes, review of year's work and reports of committees.

Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs and County Association Work, Mr. Floyd Sherland.

12:00 dinner.

1:30 Election of Officers.

Outlining Work for 1921.

Address by Mr. Carl Musser, Fieldman for American Guernsey Cattle Club.

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

President, Alvin Balden, Capac;

Sec'y, Alfred Hendrickson, Shelby.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 405. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m.

Latest Finding of Infectious Diseases of Farm Animals, Dr. E. T. Hallman.

"Pep," H. H. Halladay, Commissioner of Animal Industry.

Afternoon Session 1:30 p. m.

Hints for Jersey Breeders, Wallace MacMonnies, Eastern Editor and Representative for The Jersey Bulletin, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

Business Session.

MICHIGAN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, Jay Harwood, Ionia; Sec'y-Treas., Earl C. McCarthy, Bad Axe.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 110. Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.

More Steers—Fewer Common Bulls, E. E. Cole, Hudson.

Hereford on Cutover Lands, Tony B. Fox, Marion.

Public Sales—General Discussion.

Herefords of the American Royal.

E. J. Taylor, Fremont.

How Can We Interest New Breeders? A. T. Smith, Eckford.

Herefords the Best Breed to Feed for Beef, T. F. B. Sotham, St. Clair.

The Use of Better Sires, Allen Bros., Paw Paw.

Herefords at the International Show, W. W. Crapo, Detroit.

Care of the Breeding Herd, Floyd Becker, Rockford.

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, 2 years.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, Geo. A. Prescott, Jr., Tawas City; Secretary, W. E. Judson Edwards, East Lansing.

Tuesday evening, January 11, 7 p. m. Annual banquet, College Cafe, East Lansing.

Wednesday, January 12, 9:30 a. m., Room 109, Agricultural Building. Control of Contagious Disease, H. H. Halladay, Clinton, Michigan State Live Stock Commissioner.

What the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association is Doing for the Small Breeder, Representative of American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Chicago.

Infectious Abortion and Sterility in Cattle, Dr. E. T. Hallman, Veterinary Division, Michigan Agricultural College.

Afternoon Session

How to Develop Successful State Association Sales, Will Johnston, Shorthorn World, Chicago.

Business meeting and completion of arrangement for Shorthorn Association Sale.

MICHIGAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, Alexander Minty, Ionia; Sec'y, Ward Hathaway, Ovid.

Meeting called to order at 4:00 p. m., followed by a banquet at the Hotel Kerns.

The Duty of the National Registry Association to the Individual Breeder, Chas. Gray, Secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Association.

Finding a Market for Our Surplus Stock, Dr. K. J. Seulke, Eastern Representative, American Aberdeen-Angus Association, Ithaca, New York.

Sale of 50 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at 1:00 p. m., Friday, January 14.

MICHIGAN RED POLLED BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, N. C. Herbison, Birmingham; Secretary, E. J. Peabody, Grand Ledge.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 113. Meeting called to order at 1:30 p. m.

Influence of Sire on Herd of Native Cows, also on Grade and Pure Bred Cows, J. M. East, Marcellus.

How Can We Promote and Further the Interests of Red Polled Cattle in Michigan, J. A. Battenfield, Fife Lake.

Fashionable or Plain Breeding the Most Profitable for the Average Breeder, Jacob Burner, Grand Ledge.

MICH. POLAND CHINA BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, J. R. Hawkins, Hudson; Secretary, I. K. Maystead, Hillsdale.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 207. Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m.

President's Address, John Hawkins, Hudson.

Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs, R. A. Turner, East Lansing.

Public Sales, W. M. Kelley, Detroit.

Impromptu Discussions:

Advantages of Showing at Fairs, Led by A. D. Gregory, Ionia.

Blood Lines, Led by Harry Young, Niles.

Type, Led by F. E. Haynes, Osseo.

MICH. DUROC-JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, O. F. Foster, Pavilion; Sec'y-Treas., W. B. Miller, Ithaca.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 206. Meeting called to order at 1:00

Address by Joe Haaga, Ass't Secretary National Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, Peoria, Illinois.

Duroc Pigs in Pig Clubs, W. A. Anderson, East Lansing.

Methods of Improving the Common Faults of the Show Herd, Geo. Dickinson, Detroit.

MICHIGAN BERKSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, J. L. Miller, Caledonia; Sec'y-Treas., J. W. Clapp, Northville.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 103. Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m.

President's Annual Address.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Business Meeting and Election of Officers.

Promoting Berkshires, Jas. E. Downing, Field Secretary American Berkshire Ass'n, Springfield, Ill.

Discussion.

Berkshires: Last Year and This Year, B. Parker, Niles, President

**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.

HEREFORDS**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.

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.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

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

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

JERSEYS

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

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pogos 99th of Hood Farm and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two of the greatest sires ever known heads our herd. No other strain is more noted for past and present production. Bull calves and bred heifers for sale at reasonable prices. FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HER WITH ONE of our Majesty bulls. FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

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

GUERNSEYS**REGISTERED GUERNSEYS**

Fine heifer calves 6 months old—\$200. Fine bull calves 6 to 8 months old—\$100. All papers transferred. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

From tested and untested dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and breeding to MORGAN BROS., Allegan, Mich., R1

AYRSHIRES

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

RED POLLED**RED POLLS**

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

RED POLLED CATTLE, YORKSHIRE-SWINE, Oxford and Tunis sheep. E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

ANGUS

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

The Most Profitable Kind

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

Can lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment. Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated. GEO. B. SMITH, Madison, Mich.

It Pays Big

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

AUCTION SALE**PUREBRED****ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

by the

MICHIGAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASS'N

at

Michigan Agricultural College, E. Lansing, Mich.

January 14th, 1921



45 head exceptionally good cattle from the leading herds in the state. Cows that will make wonderful foundational material, and bulls of herd heading quality, sired by some of the most noted bulls of the breed.

In the sale are Blackcaps, Blackbirds, Ericas, Prides, Heather-Blooms and Georginas.

The animals in the sale are sired by and bred to such noted bulls as:

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

Imp. Elcho of Harvestown

Idler of Rosemere

Duke of Woodcote

Black Rosegay

Blackbird Brandon 2nd

Bunker Bean

Black Watch of Woodcote

Ames Plantation Beaumont

Proud Monarch 5th

Afton Jam

Enos of Woodcote

Bright Monarch

Blackcap Modeler

Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Meeting and banquet at the Wentworth Hotel on the evening of the 13th. All are invited.

For catalogs and further information write Ward Hathaway, Sec. Mich. Aberdeen-Angus Association, Ovid, Mich., or Dr. K. J. Seulke, Eastern Representative, American Aberdeen-Angus Association, Ithaca, N. Y.

SWINE**POLAND CHINA**

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price. DeWITT C. PIER, Evart, 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. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

THE THUMB HERD

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

FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

My, Oh My, What an Opportunity!

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

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

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

BIG TYPE P. C. WE HAVE SOME CHOICE boars we are closing out at a bargain. Also some extra sows bred to farrow in April. Health and growth. L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale. J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. SPRING PIGS of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Long Bob. MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

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


L. T. P. C.

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


LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING boars, bred sows and the best litter of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired by Wilbey's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant. All immunized with double treatment. 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.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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. A. FELDKAMP,
Proprietor.

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

HILLCREST FARM WILL SELL

40 HEAD BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS 40

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1921

AT THE
FAIR GROUNDS, ALLEGAN, MICH.

The offering consists of bred gilts, tried sows, fall yearlings, choice boars, a few fall gilts and, subject to prior sale, some young Extra-Chance Holsteins \$5-lb. Bulls.

As special attractions, we are listing FASHION NELL, a great sow by GRAND MASTER, the first boar shown actually weighing over 1100 pounds, and the grandsire of the \$50,000.00 boar and the \$17,000.00 sow.

Some great sows by HILLCREST WONDER, the 1915 grand champion, and by MASTODON WONDER, the sire of the 1917 grand champion; and by HILLCREST BOB, by BIG BOB, the greatest progenitor of the big-type breed. All sows bred to either BIG SMOOTH JONES or BOB'S RIVAL.

PUT DOWN THE DATE AND BE SURE TO BE AT THE SALE.

Write Hillcrest Farm, Kalamazoo, Michigan, for catalogue.

DEN BLYKER BROS., Allegan, Mich.
F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CLOSING OUT SALE

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

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL

boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY

BIG TYPE P. C. 3 fall sow pigs grand-daughters of the Senior Grand Champion sow of Detroit, 1920, \$12.50 each. Also bred gilts priced right.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, 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.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

Long, heavy boned spring boars. Sired by Brewbaker & Son's great herd boar, Girtsdale Timm. Stock all double immuned.

H. C. OVEN, Ovid, Mich.

DUROCS

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS, BOTH SEX. Spring and fall pigs. Have several extra good spring boars ready for service. Write us your wants.

HARLEY FOOR & SON, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

O. I. C. BOARS

Choice individuals; shipped to you c. o. d. express paid and guaranteed right or your money refunded. All stock registered in buyer's name.

J. CARL JEWETT,
MASON, MICH.

Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

Boars—Ready for Service

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

OPEN GILTS

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

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKWATER FARM

Ann Arbor, Michigan

H. W. Mumford, Owner
J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

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

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY

boars, gilts, and fall pigs for sale. Herd headed by Brookwater Demonstrator 27th. No. 155217.

H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS WE HAVE SOME EX-

tra good bred sows for sale priced reasonable.

C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board.

Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

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

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. JERSEY HOGS,

choice boar pigs for sale.

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

For Sale—Reg. Duroc Jersey Weanling Pigs of good quality and breeding. Either sex. Am offering spring gilts also.

VERN. N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS

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

H. G. KESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A

spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can afford to pay. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.

F. J. DRODT, R 1, Monroe, Mich.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY

September pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.

E. E. CALKINS, R6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.

W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International 4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25

BLANK & POTTER, Pottersville, Mich.

FOR SALE—Reg Duroc Yearling Boar weigh-

ing 600 lbs. A bargain at \$75. Spring boars weighing 200 to 250 at \$40 and \$50. These are real boars. We still have spring sows at \$40 and \$50. Stock double immunized for cholera.

F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROCS, Hill Crest Farms.

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

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK

ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM

Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.

JOHN CROENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00

Fine early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd boar.

JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

FOR SALE DUROC SPRING BOARS, SOWS

and gilts of all ages. Write us your wants. Entire herd double immune.

JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT-

ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.

McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

MICHIGANA DUROCS. WE CAN FILL YOUR

wants. Several lines of breeding represented including The Great Sensation. Satisfaction guaranteed.

O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE. ONE choice boar of Prince Big Bone breeding. A big type fellow, priced to sell. Some fall pigs left.

Bred sows and gilts.

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS

for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.

J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, Mich.

O. I. C.'s

June and July boars and open gilts each one a guaranteed breeder. Recorded and express paid in full for the next thirty days.

F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR MARCH AND

April farrow. Also a few choice service boars.

CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE

blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.

A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

BERKSHIRES

Good bred Berkshire Gilts for April farrow to \$50. One Shorthorn bull \$125. Fall Berkshire pigs \$10 and \$15 each. One Hampshire Down ram lamb \$35. All above stock eligible for registry.

PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

IDEAL TYPE REG. BERKSHIRES. WE OF-

fer choice pigs all ages, either sex, best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

REG BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR

immediate service, also pigs, both sex.

RUSSELL BROS., R 3, Merrill, Mich.

American Berkshire Congress.

Discussion: Advertising Berkshires, J. A. Frost, Frost Publishing Company, Chicago.

Discussion.

MICH. CHESTER WHITE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, Fred Nickel, Monroe; Secretary, A. J. Barker, Belmont.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 113. Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m.

MICH. OXFORD SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President, O. M. York, Millington; Secretary, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit.

Wednesday, January 12, Room 113. Meeting called to order at 1:00 p. m.

SALES

Friday, January 14, sale of 50 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Under the auspices of the Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

The success of these meetings is already assured. If they are to be of benefit to you you must attend!

The Executive Committee will appreciate the receipt of annual dues from members not present. Membership cards issued by the secretary.

Farmers' Week will be held at the College from January 31st to February fourth.

BRANDONHILL FARM

Brandonhill is the new name which John P. Hehl, breeder of pure-bred Holsteins, has selected for his farm at Ortonville. This farm was formerly called "Hillcrest," but, as Mr. Hehl says, there are so many "Hillcrest farms" breeding inferior animals and as he was unable to secure a prefix of that name, he has decided on the name of Brandonhill. All young stock will hereafter bear the prefix "Brandonhill," which will be a stamp of superior breeding and individuality.

This herd consists of several cows of 30 lb. records and better, and there is not an animal in the herd without a record, excepting some recently acquired which will be tested at next freshening.

At the Michigan State Fair last fall, Mr. Hehl won Junior Champion Reserve; first, second, third and fifth in Junior and Senior Calf classes—these being the only classes entered.

Two of these animals were selected for the Second Annual State Sale at Jackson last month, and were pronounced perfect individuals.

Mr. Hehl has done no advertising except to run a small advertisement in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER through which he has sold fourteen heifers and several bull calves. All sales are made with the understanding that money will be refunded if purchaser is not satisfied.

SUCCESSFUL SALE OF POLAND CHINAS HELD AT NILES

One of our fieldmen, Mr. A. D. Gregory, who attended the Young Brothers', Groat's and Easton's sale of big type Poland Chinas at Niles, Mich., on the 15th of last November, reports the total receipts of the sale was between \$3,000 and \$3,100. The 54 head offered averaged better than \$57 a head. Several of these high grade animals sold for over \$100 and one yearling sow brought \$200. This wonderful young sow consigned by Young Brothers is a full sister to that great boar, The Emancipator. She was purchased by Linc Lukens and Sons of Indiana. It seems too bad to see such well bred young animals leave our state.

EAT HORSE MEAT

Use of horse flesh as meat was advocated recently by Prof. M. O. Anderson, federal meat inspector at the South St. Paul yards. Anderson declared horse steaks were just as good as beef steaks and adds that markets for horse flesh has already developed. Anderson said there is practically an unlimited supply of horse meat. "In Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, the Dakotas and Nebraska, there are millions of horses running wild," he said.

Twenty of the most prominent dealers in live stock at the Sioux City stockyards, believing that the retailers of meats are banded together and are continuing to sell at unreasonably high prices, are preparing to open a retail establishment. All grades of meats will be sold at not to exceed 10 per cent above wholesale prices. The stockmen say they will have sufficient capacity to care for the meat trade of the whole city.

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

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

CHESTER WHITES

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Weaned pigs of the very best blood lines of the breed is our specialty. We guarantee to please or nothing stirring.
LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5

HAMPSHIRE

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

BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

SHEEP

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.
CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

FOR SALE

One 3 year old Shropshire Ram.
One 3 year old Poland China boar.
All registered stock and in fine healthy serviceable condition.
For further particulars and price, address
G. H. WHITE
155 Rhode Island Avenue
Highland Park, Michigan

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

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

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R. 2

CANADIAN FARMERS TO POOL AND MARKET MILLIONS OF BUSHELS OF WHEAT

(Continued from page 3)

Wan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Ontario, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, and the United Grain Growers Limited, have appointed representatives who make up the permanent committee which is supervising the organization of the wheat-marketing association.

This committee will make arrangements for the formation of the wheat-marketing association; will negotiate with the present farmers' companies for the use of their elevators and equipment to do the physical handling of the wheat in the pool; will work out the details of financing the wheat pool; and will incorporate the association. The present plan is to get the whole organization under way in time to handle the 1921 crop of wheat.

The idea is to form a central selling agency which will sell upon the world's markets the wheat belonging to the association, which in turn has been furnished by the farmer-members. An advance will be paid upon the wheat at the time of delivery. The wheat will be pooled according to grade and sold when the central selling agency sees fit. The balance of the money will be paid through the year in installments until the entire amount received is paid to the farmers, except the cost of operating the association. Each farmer will receive the net average price for the grade of wheat into which his product has fallen.

A strong effort will be made to secure contracts covering 75 per cent of the wheat acreage of the prairie provinces of the Canadian West before the association begins operations.

CROP REPORTS

MONTCALM—Some of the farmers are cutting up their corn stalks, others are getting wood for winter. Snowing, light sleighing. Farmers are selling a few potatoes but most of them are holding them. A heavy wind storm did slight damage around here. Feed mills at Trufant are grinding twice a week and are flooded with grist on those days.—M. C. P., Trufant, Dec. 23.

BERRIEN (West)—Typical Xmas weather, cold and snowing. Nothing much being done by farmers at present, but a little butchering. A few farmers are giving their dressed hogs away at 12c per lb. and some getting as low as 9 cts. and 10 cts. per lb.; they think they might as well sell at a big sacrifice as to keep them fat for market and use all their corn, and then not know what to depend on later. It is a very encouraging prospect for the farmer at present.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Dec. 24.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 12 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS

HOMESTEAD FARMS
It will pay you in selecting chicks for the coming season to consider the quality of our Pure Bred Practical Poultry. We will send you our new spring catalog, which explains this breeding. Also the Catalog tells how to breed your chicks successfully; it describes our
High Class Egg Leghorns
And All Standard Breeds
Both Chicks and Hatching Eggs from all breeds guaranteed, and delivered post paid.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Michigan

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. L. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.
DIKE O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

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

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

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS
stock not akin if desired. Order early.
Also S. C. R. I. Red cockerels and pullets, the dark red kind and bred to lay.
Our stock will put your poultry on a paying basis.
F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

LEGHORNS
S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKRELS. FERRIS strain. Fine big sturdy fellows. The best breeders that money will buy. Only \$3, \$4 \$5 and \$6 each. Guaranteed to please. That's the way I do business. Unrelated blood for old customers.
A. F. STEGENGA, Portland, Mich.

FOR SALE—Thirty thoroughbred Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Roosters. T. L. SAGON, R.F.D. No. 3, Box 109, Davison, Michigan

SINGLE COMB BUFF COCKERELS. FARM raised from excellent laying stock. Also Rufus Red Belgian Hares.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

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

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

S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM EX-cellent laying strain. Prize winners at Saginaw Fair, \$1.50. A. McKeage, R4, Hemlock, Mich

S. O. BUFF COCKERELS. EXCELLENT LAY-ing stock, \$3.00 each.
WILLARD LINDSEY, Otsego, Mich.

WYANDOTTE
WYANDOTTES, PURE WHITE, LARGE FINE cockerels. Keeler's strain. \$3.00 to \$4 each.
NICK FLECK, Plymouth, Ind.

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS COCKERELS. We are offering some big bargains in both Rose and Single Combs. Write for price list.
DAY OLD CHICKS. Reds only. Breeding stock carefully selected for egg production and color.
EGGS FOR HATCHING by the sitting or hundred.
Our stock is bred in 79 Michigan counties and in nearly 450 Michigan towns. It is the most popular strain of Reds in the state. Write for free catalog.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

LANGSHAN
DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.
DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON
Webberville, Mich.

TURKEYS
GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. STRONG, VIGOROUS birds. Write at once for fall prices.
MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred BOURBON Red Turkeys, very large. Write for prices.
M. E. CONDON, Cassopolis, Mich.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. LARGE PURE bred breeding stock. Toms \$10; hens, \$7. Order early Mrs. Loyd M. Brownell, Belmont, Mich.

FOR SALE. BOURBON RED TURKEYS. THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Mich.

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

PET STOCK

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

AIREDALE PUPS TWO MONTHS OLD from registered stock Pedigree furnished. Made fine watch dogs for homes and poultry. Males \$15. Females \$10
R. G. KIRBY, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

A New Book on
PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY
—BY—
Wm. A. BURNS

A nicely illustrated book on practical methods of producing, feeding and fattening sheep and lambs for market.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.00.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

TERMS OF SALE: Nine months' time will be given on good bankable paper at 7 per cent interest.

GOL. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio,
J. D. HELMAN, Auctioneers.
S. T. WOOD in the box as pedigree man.

HARRY L. TUBBS, Prop.
A. J. MURPHY, Clerk.

DISPERSAL SALE REG. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Six miles west of Alma or one-half south and two miles west of Elwell on what is known as the Tubbs Dairy Farm, on

Monday, January 10

Commencing at 9:30 o'clock a. m. the following described property:

REGISTERED CATTLE

7 Pure bred cows 8 years old
3 Pure bred cows 4 years old
5 Fancy pure bred heifers coming 1 year old
2 Fancy pure bred bulls coming 1 year old
6 Pure bred heifers coming 3 years old

HORSES

Chestnut mare 7 years old, wt. 1500
Chestnut gelding 7 years old, wt. 1500
Bay mare 11 years old, wt. 1300
Gray gelding 14 years old, wt. 1350

IMPLEMENTS, FEED, ETC.

2 sets of Double Harness
McCormick Grain Binder
McCormick Mower
Osborne Side Delivery Rake
Self dump Rake
Hay Tedder
Osborne Hay Loader
McCormick Corn Binder
Oliver Cultivator
Gopher Cultivator
Single Cultivator
2 Oliver Plows No. 42
Bar Land Roller
3-horse Disc
8-tooth Springtooth Harrow
Spiketooth Harrow
2 Wagons
Single Buggy
Combination Steak Rack
Beet Rack
Cutter
Set of Heavy Log Sleighs
Iron Kettle
Power Driven Cream Separator
Set of Horse Clippers
2 Small Line Shafts
100 Tens Enslage
20 Tens of Hay
Also All Household Goods

As my time is now entirely taken up by my position with The Borden Co., I have decided to rent my farm and dispose of my valuable herd of Pure Bred Cattle together with farming implements, etc. As a good many know I have kept nothing but High Class Bulls at the head of my herd for a number of years. I have thinned out the poorer cows and have left the result of years of careful selection and breeding. I have several cows in the herd with A. R. O. records above 20 lbs., carrying calves sired by Sir Calantha Forbes Champion No. 242,697, whose dam has a record of 39.87 butter in seven days, considered one of the best bred bulls in Michigan.

I also have several heifers sired by this bull.
It is true that the dairy business together with most everything else has been affected by the general depression of the country. But the demand for such needed articles of food as dairy products cannot long be suspended, and in view of the fact that condensaries are expecting to open up February 1st this sale comes just at the right time for the wise dairyman to procure some of the most excellent animals that have ever been put up for sale in the state.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON Arrangements have been made to meet the morning trains at Elwell for the benefit of outside buyers.

TERMS OF SALE: Nine months' time will be given on good bankable paper at 7 per cent interest.

GOL. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio,
J. D. HELMAN, Auctioneers.
S. T. WOOD in the box as pedigree man.

IF YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON THIS COPY BEARS THE BLUE PENCILLED X

It is a sign your subscription has expired according to our records, and we will greatly appreciate a prompt remittance in the enclosed envelope.

IF YOU HAVE RENEWED and the date has not been changed, please advise us when and how you remitted. Or if you are receiving two copies each week, send us both labels, so we can correct our error.

WE ARE ANXIOUS to have you receive all copies promptly and correctly addressed, so tell us when any error occurs.

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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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Order now with your new or renewal subscription to the Michigan Business Farmer at these specially attractive prices. Most of America's leading publications and Michigan's foremost daily newspapers are included.

No matter when your subscription expires you will be credited for one full year from the date shown on your label. This applies not only to The Michigan Business Farmer but to any other Publication listed here.

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The Michigan Business Farmer and any one of the daily newspapers listed below BOTH ONE FULL YEAR for amount shown.

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	Times	5.50
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	Herald	5.50
	News	4.50
Toledo	Blade	4.50
	News-Bee	4.50
	Times	4.50
Chicago	Herald Examiner ..	5.25
	Drovers' Journal ..	6.00
Jackson	Citizens' Patriot ..	5.50
	News	5.50
Battle Creek	Enquirer-News	4.50
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Port Huron	Times-Herald	5.50
Ypsilanti	Ypsilantian Press ..	3.50

NOTE: Daily Papers are mailed to R. F. D. residents or to points where the daily does not have regular newsboy or carrier service. Our rates on Michigan dailies apply for the state of Michigan only.

Add a New Name Free When You Renew

Each renewal subscription to THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER sent during January or February entitles you to add the name of one NEW subscriber for one full year, Free! This applies also to your renewal with any club listed on this page.

Please Read the Message on Page 2 of This Issue

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BOTH ONE FULL YEAR
At Our Price as Shown

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with Breeder's Gazette	2.50	2.00
with Christian Herald	3.00	2.25
with Collier's Weekly	3.50	2.75
with Current Opinion	5.00	4.00
with Delineator	3.50	3.00
with Dearborn Independent	2.00	1.90
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with Pictorial Review	3.50	3.10
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with Popular Science Monthly	4.00	3.50
with Reliable Poultry Journal	2.00	1.60
with Review of Reviews	5.00	4.05
with Scribner's Magazine	5.00	4.50
with Successful Farming	1.35	1.25
with The Mentor	5.00	4.25
with Today's Housewife	2.00	1.50
with World's Work	5.00	4.25
with Woman's Home Companion	3.00	2.50
with Youth's Companion	3.50	3.00

Send money by check, draft, money-order or registered letter.

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Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Good Stories, one year25	All for
Today's Housewife, one year ..	1.00	\$1.65
Total value	\$2.25	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
People's Home Journal, 1 yr. ..	1.25	All for
Woman's World, one year50	\$2.10
Total value	\$2.75	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
American Poultry Advocate 1 yr	1.00	All for
McCall's Magazine, 1 year ..	1.50	\$2.30
Total value	\$3.50	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Breeders' Gazette, one year ..	1.50	All for
Everybody's Poultry Mag 1 yr	.60	\$2.30
Total value	\$3.10	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Boys' Magazine, one year	2.00	All for
Today's Housewife, one year ..	1.00	\$2.50
Total value	\$4.00	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
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Today's Housewife, one year ..	1.00	\$2.75
Total value	\$4.00	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Christian Herald, one year ..	2.00	All for
McCall's Magazine, one year ..	1.50	\$2.95
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Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
McCall's Magazine, one year ..	1.50	
Today's Housewife, one year ..	1.00	All for
People's Home Journal, 1 yr ..	1.25	\$3.00
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Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Collier's Weekly, one year ..	2.50	All for
People's Home Journal, 1 yr. 1.25		\$3.25
Total value	\$4.75	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Youth's Companion, one year ..	2.50	All for
McCall's Magazine, one year ..	1.50	\$3.90
Total value	\$5.00	

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr	\$1.00	
Woman's Home Companion 1 yr	2.00	All for
American Magazine, one year ..	2.50	\$4.00
Total value	\$5.50	

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