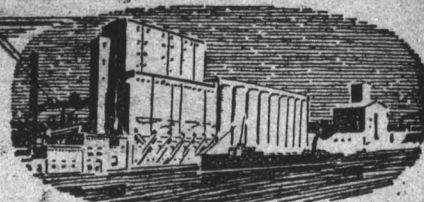


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 21.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1921.

\$1 A YEAR

## State Dairy Interests Unite to Promote Industry

Committee Named to Make Survey of Dairy Situation and Recommend Methods for Combatting Worst Crisis in Dairy History

**A** MOVEMENT that should have been started long ago in this state was the meeting of the dairy interests held in Lansing on January 11th for the discussion of the present crisis in which the dairy industry finds itself and the appointment of a representative committee to study the problems confronting the industry. It is the first attempt that has been made to bring together the various factions of the dairy organizations and consider the problems of the fluid milk, condensary, and cream producer under one and the same microscope.

A committee of 15 men was appointed. Five of these members are the advisory committee of the state farm bureau department, consisting of J. C. Near, Wayne County; Ray Potts, Macomb; Robert Monteith, Allegan; George Kerns, Shiawassee; and Alfred Hendrickson, Oceana—all practical farmers and able men. Five other members are to be selected by the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, and five from the associations dealing in milk and milk products on the co-operative basis.

In the discussion which took place, Mr. M. E. Parmelee, of Allegan county, said that one pound of butter to five pounds of substitutes are being used at the present time. He quoted a merchant who had said that he shipped in oleomargarine by the dray load. Mr. Parmelee said that people were consuming less milk in the country now than ever before and that one of the basic problems of the dairy industry was to increase the use of dairy products on the farm first.

Mr. Elmer Mytrott, of Oakland county, said that farmers were cutting their heads off by not sticking by one another. He believed state wide organization was vitally important. He said that no dealer with a surplus plays the game square.

"There is no use for an organization unless farmers stick by one another and there ought to be a contract to that effect which would last for more than one year," according to Mr. Roy Baker, of Hillsdale County. Mr. Baker advised the establishment of small condensaries well located to take care of the surplus.

Milo Campbell, of Branch county, said that one of the basic troubles was the old conflict of the near city and the country interests. "All agree," he said, "that organization is absolutely essential. Let an organization be established and the details worked out later. The cow should have a

copyright on butter. There should be no substitutes for butter. Let us not touch elbows but lock arms."

R. C. Reed, secretary of the Milk Producers' Association, discussed co-operation from the following angle. "If any plan can be devised which will get better prices and marketing conditions than the present, it is the duty of each and all of us to co-operate."

Fred Erickson, of Menominee County, the only representative of the upper peninsula present, told of the troubles of the co-operative creameries in the Holstein section in finding a market. Cheese is always 2c less than Chicago market in his territory, he said. It has to be taken twenty-two to twenty-five miles to cold storage and then sold at a loss. Many of the farmers, he said, in that section of the state would quit business if they had a market for their cows.

**Milk Down to \$2.50 in Detroit Area**  
Beginning with the first of February the pro-

ducers of the Detroit area will receive only \$2.50 per cwt. as compared with \$3 at the present time. This reduction, it is said, was accepted by 150 representatives of the various locals of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n at a heated meeting in the Board of Commerce building at Detroit on Thursday afternoon of last week.

The details of the meeting are reported by the *Detroit Free Press* as follows:

"Pressure exerted on the producers by Detroit distributing companies was responsible for the reduction. William J. Kennedy, representing the distributors, told delegates to the meeting that a drop in the retail price of milk was an economic necessity and that it could not be brought about save by a cut in the price to the producer. The smaller price, he asserted, would result in stabilization of the industry.

"Milk consumption is declining steadily," he asserted, "Every creamery in Detroit has a supply of cheese and other milk products which will have to be disposed of at less than cost or thrown away. Thousands of milk consumers are unable to pay bills, but the creameries feel obliged to supply them."

He said that under the new price arrangement the creameries would buy the same amount of milk as at present, themselves sustaining the loss should any surplus be included.

### Reduction Is Fair, Says Hull

"N. P. Hull, of Lansing, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' association, said Thursday evening that although a reduction in the price of milk would work serious hardship with the producer, the delegates to the meeting believed the consumer should be given milk at a smaller cost in view of employment conditions. "The city man paid a good price for milk during the war when he was prosperous," said Mr. Hull, "and now that he is feeling the pinch of need the producers think it no more than fair that the price should be lowered."

"Until February 1 the present price of \$3 to the producer will remain in effect. The \$2.50 figure will be effective from February 1 to March 1, when the milk commission will change or extend it. Thursday's transactions were independent of the milk commission, the distributors declaring the need of reduction to be too urgent for the commission's consideration. The commission will be asked to approve the scale agreed upon by distributors and producers."

### Attend Farmer's Week Jan. 31st to Feb. 4th

**T**HE FOLLOWING speakers will address the big general afternoon and evening meetings during Farmers' Week at M. A. C., Jan. 31 to Feb. 4. Special associations will hold their own meetings in the mornings, but all will meet together in the afternoon and evening.

S. S. McClure, famous publisher	Monday, Jan. 31
W. G. Keiser, authority on concrete	Monday, Jan. 31
Chas. J. Brand, marketing expert	Tuesday, Feb. 1
A. F. Lever, U. S. Farm Loan Board	Wednesday, Feb. 2
M. L. Burton, President U. of M.	Wednesday, Feb. 2
A. E. Roberts, rural life leader	Wednesday, Feb. 2
Dean Eugene Davenport, of Illinois	Wednesday, Feb. 2
Hon. Lee J. Driver, rural educator	Thursday, Feb. 3
Gov. W. L. Harding, of Iowa	Thursday, Feb. 3
Miss Alma Binzel, child training specialist	Friday, Feb. 4

The following state agricultural associations will hold annual meetings during the week:

Michigan State Farm Bureau	Feb. 3, 4
Michigan Muck Farmers Association	Feb. 1, 2, 3
Michigan Potato Producers' Association	Feb. 1, 2
Michigan Crop Improvement Association	Feb. 2, 3
Michigan Poultry Association	Feb. 2, 3
Michigan Horticultural Society	Feb. 1, 2
Agricultural Section Mich. Bankers' Ass'n	Feb. 1, 2
State Y. M. C. A. Secretaries	Feb. 1, 2, 3
State Boys' and Girls' Club Leaders	Feb. 1, 2, 3
Country Life Conference	Feb. 3
Mich. Sugar Beet Growers' Association	Feb. 2
County Agricultural Agent Conference	Jan. 31, Feb. 1

## Stock Breeders Declare for Cheaper Production and Better Marketing

By CURTIS S. BILL

**B**ETTER MARKETING instead of better production as on former years characterized the discussions of the three hundred members of the Michigan Improved Livestock Breeders' and Feeders' Association at M. A. C. on January 12 and 13. A loss of from 20 per cent to 50 per cent in the value of pure-bred livestock had not brought depression on the members. Contrary to what might naturally be expected of the livestock breeders they were not pessimistic. If anything, they were optimistic. Greatest animation was shown in the discussion of marketing problems. The state farm bureau was asked in resolutions to bring

about action along lines of the most economic marketing methods.

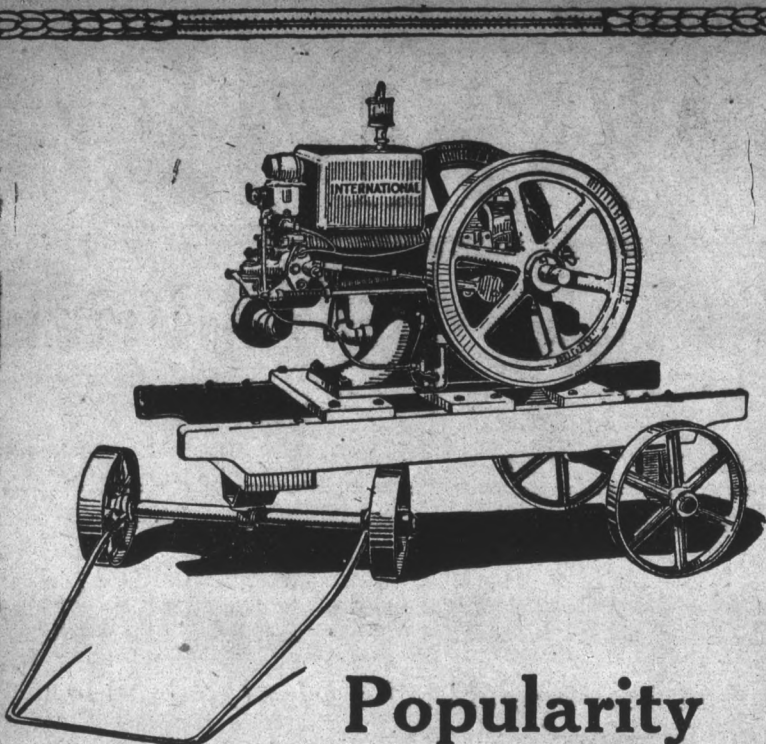
The productive side of the industry was touched upon in relation to the necessity for the utmost economy to offset the drop in price of livestock. President Herbert E. Powell, of Ionia, struck the keynote along this line when he said, "In reviewing the entire field it seems to me that we can hardly look for higher prices in the immediate future but must devise ways of lowering costs of production."

He said later that, "We must turn aside from the gospel of making two blades of grass grow where one did before; but we must find some

way of growing the one blade at half the expense."

Mr. Powell said also, "The breeder and feeder of improved livestock is of necessity an optimist. Ours is not a profession, it is an art. We are always working from the known to the unknown, we are dealing with forces of nature and not mathematical quantities. The breeder or feeder must of necessity have faith and vision. He is ever building for the future, ever sowing for an anticipated harvest. The horsemen are claiming that top notch specimens never sold better (which may be true) but the great bulk of horse values as shown by sales of all It is no uncommon (Continued on page 9)





## Popularity

**S**EVERAL factors help to explain why *International Engines* are popular wherever they are used. But the most prominent reason is that they do the work their owners want done when it should be done.

*International Engine* owners know that if there is feed to grind, the International will do it. If there is water to pump, the International will pump it. The same is true with wood sawing, churning, chopping feed, fanning grain, etc., etc. The International will turn the trick, when you give it a chance.

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

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

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
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To .....

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## Lifting the Lid at Lansing

READY FOR BUSINESS

**T**HE legislative grind is on again, and while we are unable at this time to even remotely prognosticate as to what the grist will be, we resolutely "take our pen in hand" to let the readers of *THE BUSINESS FARMER* know what are our impressions of the process and the elements and influences that affect it for good or evil as it progresses.

The new broom sweeps clean and in this new legislature will we have a new governor, a new lieutenant-governor and a brand new speaker of the house of representatives, forty new members of the house and fourteen new members of the senate. The writer cannot speak for new senators and representatives because he has had no opportunity to study their antecedents and environments. It is by no means safe to place halos on them indiscriminately, because a certain small percentage of all who come to the legislature are graduates of the county seat ring which infests every county in the state, institutions not particularly noted for altruism, and again predatory private interests have long since learned that it is cheaper and more effective to have its friends occupying the seats of the mighty than to having them attempting to direct legislation from the side lines, and we shall be better able to pass judgment on the legislators of the vintage of 1921 after they have had a chance to show their hands. But as to the governor, lieutenant-governor, and speaker of the house of representatives, their past performances constitute an index to what may be expected of them in their new positions with the greatly increased responsibilities and the writer, unhesitatingly expresses his faith in the sincere desire of each of these officials faithfully and well to serve the best interests of the whole people. Those who walk as well as those who ride in limousines. The farm readers of *M. B. F.* should look with initial favor on the services of Speaker Warner and Lieut.-Gov. Read, both of whom are farm boys and each of whom is a lawyer in high grass towns that could not last a week without the farmers of the surrounding counties. Their environment has been rural. Their associates have been rural and necessarily their outlook has been subjected to a strong



rural coloring. It is certain that neither of them belong to that all too numerous class who look with contempt on those who make it possible to answer the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread."

Few men in public life have shown greater zeal in conserving the public weal than Governor Groesbeck. During the four years he has been Attorney-General, he has been pro-public all the time and has stood four square with the people's best interests from start to finish. He has a well defined program to systematize the state administrative agencies, as was done by Gov. Lowden of Illinois, in the interests of efficiency and economy. This program may be expected to commence unfolding at once. Indeed, certain spotlight chasers are already working overtime in an effort to head the procession in carrying out a program about which they know little and actually care less. The pathway to a realization of the governor's plan to eliminate certain boards and commissions in the interests of efficiency and economy is beset with many dangers. Obviously it means some heads will surely go into the basket, presumably quite a lot of them. What is more natural than that the instinct of self-preservation should inspire those affected to recognize the community of interest that exists between them and by organized effort, strive to put off the evil day when the governor's program should sever some of them from that dear old pay roll. Those affected by the governor's program are from every part of the state and in many instances are relatives, close personal or political friends of the very members of the legislature to which the governor submits his plan of conservation, which to many of them means elimination from the throng at the pie counter. The enthusiasm with which legislators now acclaim the governor's reform reminds the writer of that with which the members of the 1911 legislature in its early days, hailed the abolition of the "jacket" only to clamor for it a little later when the home influence had become somewhat weakened. You may tell the boys that the governor has a keen eye and a square jaw and that it will be interesting to watch developments.

## The Accredited Herd Campaign

**T**HE accredited herd campaign which started December 7th has made excellent progress and nineteen meetings had been held up to the first of January, including meetings at Flint, Lapeer, Mount Clemens, Saginaw, Bay City, Owosso, Sandusky, Howell, Ypsilanti, Ida, Plymouth, Jackson, Hillsdale, Hudson, Adrian, Marshall, Hastings, Farmington and Gallen. Two other meetings during this time, one at Caro and the other at Holland were postponed, lateness of trains making it impossible to meet the schedules. These will undoubtedly be held at some later date, as well as a number of other meetings.

Local arrangements are being handled by the Farm Bureaus and county Holstein organizations, where such exist, and in counties which are not fortunate enough to have local organizations, individual breeders arrange for the meetings. Dr. T. S. Rich, Federal Inspector in charge of Tuberculosis Eradication in Michigan and H. H. Halladay, State Commissioner of Animal Industry, have been the principal speakers at the meetings, assisted by H. E. Dennison of Owosso, S. H. Munsell of Howell and Field Secretary Norton.

The work of controlling and eradicating tuberculosis under the state and federal accredited herd plan has gained great headway in Michigan since its inception in 1917, but limited funds have prevented such de-

velopment as we should like to see. This method of protecting the health of the herds has met with almost universal approval among the breeders of pure-bred cattle, and if sufficient funds were available so that the work could be pushed, the breeders would almost without exception be glad to place their herds under supervision. Such being the case, it is up to the Michigan cattle breeders to see to it that the legislature which convenes this month makes a liberal appropriation for this work. Holsteins are by far the most numerous of any of the breeds of cattle in Michigan and two-thirds of all the herds now under supervision in the state are Black and White, and for this reason it devolves upon the Holstein breeders in particular to make a determined effort to have the budget for this work put through.

Michigan Holsteins have long been recognized throughout the country as being exceptionally free from this disease and Michigan breeders must do everything possible to protect their herds and keep up the reputation. The recent report of the United States government shows that Michigan stands well toward the top among the states as regards the number of pure-bred Holsteins in accredited herds, and the records for the first eleven months of 1920 show that less than two and one-half per cent of all cattle tested in Michigan under state and federal supervision have reacted to the test.



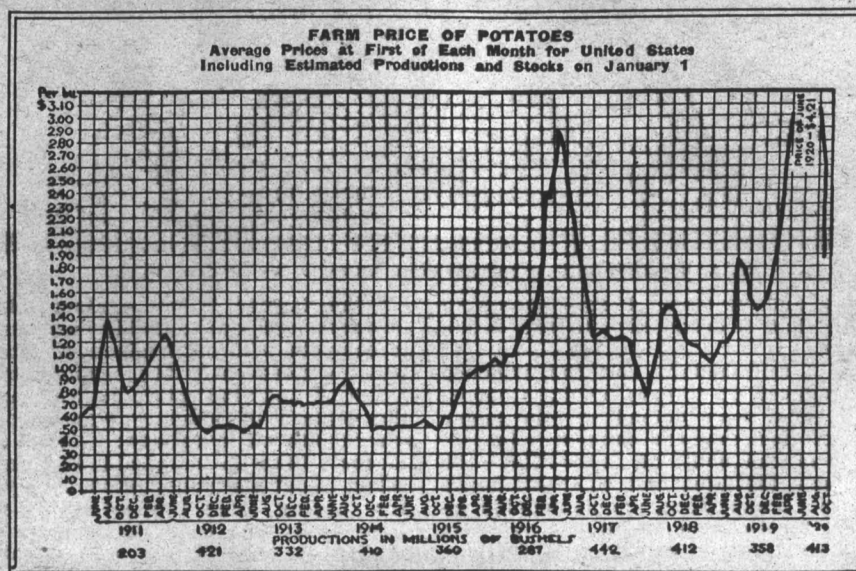
## Comparative Data Indicates Lower Spud Prices

*History of Former Years Suggests that Production too Great to Admit of Higher Prices*

IF THE record of previous years can be taken as a barometer of future potato prices it is reasonable to suppose that the potato market on the 1920 crop has already reached its crest and that the future trend will be downward, with possibly occasional but slight upward spurts.

As has already been pointed out in these columns the 1920 crop was the second largest on record. Encouraged by the high potato prices which prevailed the previous years farmers in the commercial potato states planted 3,929,000 acres which was about 23,000 acres less than were planted in 1919. But here is the surprising thing. Instead of these acres producing an average yield of 95.9 bushels as in 1918 and 90 bushels in 1919, they produced 109.6 bushels to the acre. And that extra 19.6 bushels over 90 bushels in 1919 on virtually the same acreage produced a crop greater by nearly 75 million bushels than the 1919 crop. But instead of adding to the farmer's wealth, that 75 million bushels, strange as it may seem, is likely to detract from his wealth. On Dec. 1st, 1919, the farm price of potatoes for the United States was \$1.60. Figuring the entire crop at that price, it was worth in round numbers 568 million dollars. The farm price for the 1920 crop on Dec. 1st was \$1.16, which applied to the entire crop would indicate a value of only 498 million dollars. Or a crop of 75 million dollars less than the 1919 crop. Can you find any argument there in favor of maximum production?

The Potato Magazine has drawn



some interesting conclusions from a comparison of potato yields and prices for the past ten years. This comparison is shown graphically in the chart on this page. Please note in examining the chart that the price trends are figured not according to the calendar year but to the "market" year, or the period in which the bulk of the crop is marketed.

"In this table," says *The Potato Magazine*, "a comparison of the December and the following March prices shows that in 1917 and 1918 the March prices were lower than the December prices, and in 1912 and 1914 they were slightly higher, although, allowing for shrinkage and

other losses of storage, they really yielded a smaller return. That is, in all years having a production of more than 400,000,000 bushels the March price was either lower than the December price or the increase was negligible. When the production has been less than 375,000,000 bushels, the price has tended to increase as the season advances. The farmer may judge for himself whether the same factors will apply to the present year's crop, which is estimated at 413,000,000 bushels by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and he may apply his own conclusions in deciding when to sell his potatoes.

"In comparing the prices of one

year with those of another, allowance must be made for the rapid decrease during the last few years in the purchasing power of the dollar. For instance, \$1.61 per bushel in 1919 and 80 cents per bushel in 1911 does not mean that potatoes were twice as valuable at the later date. The increase in price may have had nothing to do with the potato business. It may have come from the general rise which increased the price of wheat, clothing and machinery, as well as potatoes. The effects of the general increase in prices must be eliminated from the calculation.

### Potato Exports Small

"Before attempting to analyze the relations between the figures of production and stocks on the one hand and prices on the other, it should be mentioned that potatoes are not exported to any great extent, seldom more than one per cent of the crop being carried out of the country. Neither are potatoes carried over from one season to another, as is the case with some crops. That is, the potato crop is practically all consumed in this country and each season's crop is a separate problem in itself.

"This is one of the large potato years and the way in which the question of time of marketing is settled by the individual farmer means an immense sum of money in the gross returns from one of the nation's leading crops. The wise grower will study every phase of conditions, and will utilize the aids which are furnished by the crop and market reports of the United States Department of Agriculture."

## Business Farmer's Hoover European Relief Fund Passes \$500 Mark

IT IS a great relief and satisfaction to be able to announce that the BUSINESS FARMER'S Hoover Relief Fund has passed the \$500 mark. The total as we go to press is \$570.95 and we would not be a bit surprised if before the close of the week the \$1,000 mark will be in sight. That's fine, better than we anticipated. There are a lot yet to hear from, but we expect to have their subscriptions before another issue.

### "What the Neighbors Say About It"

"Am sending check for two dollars for the Hoover European Relief Fund. Am sorry we can not send many times that sum. Hope you are meeting with a hearty response to your appeal this week. Perhaps last week was "busy week" for most of your readers as it was with us and your excellent paper did not get as much attention as usual. We failed to notice your appeal until this week. Hence our tardy response."

"I send you one dollar for the European Relief Fund. I am a poor man 63 years old with poor health. Have 20 acres not yet paid for, but I think if we try to help our fellowmen, God will not let us suffer, so you are welcome to the dollar."

"We are enclosing our subscription to the Hoover Relief Fund. Just forgot to do it at your first request, not because we didn't realize the urgent need. Can this fund be kept open some time longer? Surely Michigan farm folks won't let the loss of anticipated farm profits keep them from extending a little aid to this noble cause. What big prices we have had were at the expense of these poor wretches, so let's whack up just a trifle now, even if we can't sell our

beans, wheat and other farm stuff at a price we think we should have. Times will look better in the near future. Loosen up, friend farmers. You don't have to sacrifice a bit to help a lot. The only trouble is that Editor Lord didn't ask you for a large enough contribution. Share Up."

"I am sending only two dollars to help the Relief campaign. I have given before to our church and our Sunday School for this Relief but when I saw your appeal in M. B. F. again I thought I could help some more. Kindly accept same. I wish it was two hundred dollars."

### "Is Your Name Written There?"

Subscriptions received to the Hoover Relief Fund from Tuesday, Jan. 11th to Tuesday, Jan. 18th are as follows:

\$60—Ada M. Slocum, Mt. Clemens.  
\$40—Alvin and Mrs. Amy Ruppert, Akron, Mich.  
\$30—John F. Genevieve and Mrs. John Deveraux, Howell.  
\$20—Arnold family, Ovid.  
\$10 each—W. J. Martin, Croswell; H. S. Newton, Hart; Yates Hunt, Fenton.  
\$5.00 each—F. E. Mack, Decker; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Camp, McBride; Geo. Johnston, Port Hope; Fred Newman, Reading; D. B. Henry, Shelby;

Wm. Dingman and mother, Cheboygan; G. D. Stover, Fremont; Mrs. John Davis, Burt; Wm. Toell and family, Farwell.  
\$4 each—Cheyenne School, Brown City.

\$3.00 each—J. DeCou, Fenton; C. M. Cartwright, Mendon.

\$2.00 each—Mrs. G. Goodenough, Mt. Pleasant; Dominie Polk, Parisville; Geo. Prime, Akron; Jake Bailey, Barryton; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rodgers, Charlevoix; Wm. Mahon, Rosebush; Merritt Muscatt and wife, Breckenridge; Neil Beaton, Cass City; Geo. Johnston, Empire; H. Humphrey, Remus; Henry R. Wright, Milliken; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sierert, Graneros, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ingersoll, Mt. Pleasant; Gust Kriegel, Sanford; R. W. Sauter, New Baltimore; James Congill, Jr., Marlette.

\$1.75—Roy Birmele, Watervliet.

\$1.25 each—Mrs. John Philpot, Snover; John Bleesener, Pinconning; Mrs. A. Herrick, Chesaning; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bailey, Sears.

\$1.00 each—C. L. Camburn, Grass Lake; Leonard Pritchard, Ewart; Jacob Dreher, Fowlerville; Mrs. A. Kassde-man, Pigeon; Mrs. Catherine Haner, Freeland; A. C. Scherck, Ottawa, Ohio; Samuel J. Smetter, Elsie; A. B. Pomeroy, Kalamazoo; John Baumgartner, Coleman; Ray L. Cartwright, Mendon; S. Lamb, Charlotte; Mrs. Charles Ferrell, Sr., Gladwin; E. J. Allmendinger, Corunna; Mrs. C. E. Hartsell, Gagetown; Fred Kinger, Harrisville; Geo. Kemler, Alma; Allen E. Kenaga, Holly; John Downey, Blaney; Mrs. Frank Fuller, Grindstone City; Mrs. Sam'l Macklem, Clare; E. H. Ross, Elm Hall; Levi Haynes, Coldwater; M. E. Hoeffner, Glennie; Fred Yost, Bridgeport; Mrs. Wm. Seaman, Sumner; Wm. Albright, Marion; Jones Lullach,

Omer; Ceder Anderson, Posen; Mrs. Jas. Quim, Caseville; Alva Decker, Elwell; August Staros, Harbor Beach; Wesley Clark, Emmet; Aug. Winchester, Hudsonville; Mrs. John Oswald, Hersey; Ralph W. Angell, Petoskey; Richard Fletcher, Coloma; Stanley V. Howard, Marlette; Mrs. John Stanham, Homer; A. J. Westerland, Hersey; Mrs. Jay Stringer, Reese; Otto Kirbach, Marilla; Paul Pierson, Hope; Napoleon Roberge, Cathro; Mrs. Wm. Sherman, Caro; Jesse Childs, Alma; M. J. Parker, Attica; Napoleon Whittier, Burt; Jas. Misch, Chesaning; Geo. L. Franz, Eau Claire; Fred Beaver, Bad Axe; Arlene McPherson, Marlette; Etta Fall, Oakley; Louis Russell, Pontiac; Fred Davenport, Alpine; H. F. Hill, Remus; J. O. Garver, Harbor Springs; Chas. D. Hund, Coleman; Clara A. Nolle, Goodrich; C. L. Moore, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Gust Turnwall, Daggett; Mrs. Geo. M. Ward, Leslie; Hilda Hurley, Crossville; J. H. Quinn, Scottville; W. J. Darby, Allegan; Mrs. F. C. Sargie, Farwell; W. F. Brown, Barton; A. D. Henley, Uby; Hugh McCormack, Uby; W. R. James, Marion; Joe Towne, Devils Lake; Anonymous, Harbor Springs; John F. Jameson, Morley; Mrs. Mary Spencer, Au Gres; Wm. T. Michaelson, Lapola; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cook, Reed City; Mrs. Ora Fuller, Hartford; Mrs. John McNabb, Utica; J. F. Cook, Fostoria; Chas. Sickie, Gaines; C. W. Stiles, Morenci; George Schubert, Grindstone City; Geo. M. VanSickle, Barryton; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Maus, Fenton; Mrs. B. E. Shreve, Battle Creek; Mrs. Laura Fowler, Allen; A. Stoneburg, North Branch; Clifton D. Smith, Lake Odessa.

Less than \$1 each—Mrs. Geo. Blaine, Clio; Mrs. V. Martiny, Alanson; Mrs. Harriett Hill, Grand Blanc; Mrs. Fred C. Gomer, Grosse Pointe; Glenn Miller, Eaton Rapids; B. A. Jones, Coldwater; Henry Peterson, Whitehall; D. J. Greene, Spruce; Mr. and Mrs. Fred White, Charlevoix; Leo, Benkert, Swan Creek; Ernest Day, Shepardsville; Mrs. H. D. Hopkins, Fremont; Martha J. Van Tuyl and P. A. Van Tuyl, Morgan; R. J. Read, South Lyon; S. S. Seed, Carson City; Mrs. H. J. Lorn, Mesick; Emil E. Taggart, Daggett; Geo. Murner, Gaylord; Kate Cherwinski, Gaylord; J. F. Conklin, Oak Grove; John Goodsham, Freesoil; Arthur E. Crosby, Merrill; Anonymous, Highland Park; Chas. E. Soule, Romeo; Clarence Dellar, Harrisville; Arthur E. Palmer, Paris; Geo. Gracey, Nunica; Chas. Bittner, Marion; Emma LaForge, Marion; Frank Moore, Coleman; H. B. Metcalf, Leslie; L. Corey, Sr., Boon.

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 .....



# Reactionary Interests Control M. A. C. Policies

*Prof. Levin's Letter to Business Farmer Sounds as if Dictated by Michigan Sugar Interests*

"THE Michigan Agricultural College will probably have to suffer a cut in its appropriations for the next two years. We little appreciate what a blow this might be to Michigan agriculture until we learned that it would undoubtedly mean curtailing the work that is being done by the College in educating muck land farmers to treat their land so that it will produce sugar beets of higher sugar content. We wonder if it has ever occurred to the College authorities that the only persons in the entire State of Michigan who are benefited as a result of such experiments are the handful who own the stock of the beet sugar factories? We wonder if it would make any difference anyway with Mr. W. H. Wallace sitting on the Board of Agriculture."—Dec. 12th issue Michigan Business Farmer.

"IT IS NOT my intention to create a mountain seeing a mole hill," writes Ezra Levin, M. A. C.'s muck land specialist, apropos the above comment.

"It may be true that this is a coal on the fires prepared for the sugar factories in Michigan. If that were all, we would pass it by; but this type of thinking and writing demands comment from those who believe in greater and happier Michigan agriculture. There are those of us who believe that farmers' co-operative sugar factories are possible and sure to come. But we do not delude ourselves into believing that this will come by aught else but straight, clean, square competition.

"Facts, constructive; reliable, authentic information is the basis for the formation and organization of any business. Economical, industrial and psychological facts. What are the financial and productive data? Will it pay over a series of years? Can the farmers of Michigan run this business for themselves? Are the organizing heads available for such a task? These are the questions that business farmers ask themselves.

"Some are also asking, was there and is there now one constructive, carefully planned motive in all this bitterness, in all this vitriol which has broken up communities, sowed hatred broadcast, and destroyed the tranquility, peace and good will of neighbors?

"What has all this to do with the muck investigations at the Agricultural College and the bit of harmless criticism in the statement quoted? Very simply this: As a student of soils, I am interested in the betterment of the Beet Sugar Industry, interested in all that will tend to maintain the Industry and give those engaged in it the greatest measure of good for life and happiness. I am interested in increasing the sugar content of sugar beets because it aids the industry.

"As is well known to muck farmers, muck beets have been discriminated against. One company, based on numerous analyses have refused to take muck beets. Judging by the methods that we have witnessed this last year, should we convince the sugar factories by calling them names, by going up and down the state breathing fire and branding them cutthroats and robbers or are we to carry out the investigations and determine the facts, bring the facts to the attention of the factories, namely, that the low sugar content is due to the lack of certain ingredients which may be supplied to the soil. Incidentally, would it not be a good plan to determine the history of this phase of the sugar industry in which beets were bought on test and the reasons for abandoning the same before making such comment as will create more and more antagonism.

"Not only is it my duty to construct, build, anything which will aid the industry, but I must be unalterably opposed to all that is destructive to the industry. The present policy of some of those who have assumed the tremendous task of agricultural leadership and who are substituting agitation and talk, for education and facts, is viciously dangerous and threatens the industry. As a student of the scientific method, I am opposed to that sort of think-



M. A. C.'s Muck Land Specialist Writes a Letter to The Business Farmer.

ing and writing. I am opposed to all that is destructive to the industry.

"I still believe that the evidence produced up to date by those opposed and those defending the sugar factories, that the balance is in favor of the point of view that the sugar factories and their managers are a tremendous, unquestionable asset to Michigan and it has not been shown that we can do without them and still maintain the industry. I do not say that there will not come a time when it will be shown that the farmers' co-operative sugar factory will be successful and profitable in Michigan. I believe in it but it has not been shown to date.

"Most of us who favor such a procedure will not lend themselves to petty, vicious, emotional, spell-binding and agitation but will meet these men who have helped build the sugar industry and with whom we do business in a clean, straight, square man to man competition. If we want a sugar factory we will either buy one or build one.

"The farmer is not against big business, he is out to do big business, to compete with big business and he will no more enter big business by agitation and vindictive malice than the captain of industry would be drawn into an investment by such a means. Like the man said who was asked to put his money into a scheme for turning brass into gold, 'I believe in it but I wouldn't bet my money on it.' That's the point. When those of us put our money in a sugar factory, we want facts, based on a series of years, facts about the management, men who can manage, men who are capable of sitting on a Board of Directors. We may believe in it, believe absolutely in co-operative factories but how many of us are ready to put our money into it?

"Frankly, this spell-binding, baiting of big business, blinding reason with rancor and bitterness not only makes us weary but defeats the very end of a logical and scientific study of the facts which will bring about real, true co-operation."—Ezra Levin.

## Levin Spirit Reveals Secret College Failure

ORDINARILY we would pass Mr.

Levin's letter by without notice. Personally we are not interested in what Mr. Levin thinks about THE BUSINESS FARMER or anything else and we don't suppose our readers are either. The only justification that we can claim for using so much space to reply to his diatribe is because it reflects the general sentiment prevalent at the M. A. C. toward THE BUSINESS FARMER and the farmers of Michigan who are seeking to solve their economic problems, and should, therefore receive attention. There have been many charges made against the College's indifference if not actual opposition to the farmers' economic efforts, but Mr. Levin has been the first representative of the College to publicly confess the fact.

### What Has the College Done?

Says Mr. Levin: "This type of thinking and writing (employed by THE BUSINESS FARMER) demands comment from those who believe in a greater and happier Michigan agriculture."

It is pertinent to ask how a greater and happier Michigan agriculture can best be attained. Will it be by following the trails that were blazed a century ago, sticking stubbornly to the exploded theory that the more blades of grass which the farmers grow the more prosperous they will become, and putting obstacles in the way of organizations which would secure a fair profit to the farmer on his first blade of grass before the second is grown? Or is that happier day to come by blazing new trails and wiping out the waste, inefficiency and costliness of the present marketing system which returns to the farmer less than half of the sum which the consumer pays for his products? It is the theory of THE BUSINESS FARMER, the Farm Bureau and all the other great farm organiza-

tions that the future success and happiness of those engaged in agriculture lies with the adoption of the second method.

A careful reading of Mr. Levin's letter might lead one to think that the College had been making a "logical and scientific study of the facts which will bring about real, true co-operation," between the sugar manufacturers and the beet growers. But that is not the case. The facts are that the College have looked upon the controversy between the beet growers and the manufacturers as something in which it had no business to meddle. For four consecutive years the beet growers have been seeking facts to back up their claims for a higher price for their beets. Did they get any help from the College? Did this "square deal" loving Levin, or any of the other "scientific" college heads, or the governing board of this "farmer's college" make one single effort to investigate the costs of the beet growers or the profits of the manufacturers, and bring about a better understanding between the two? Certainly not. Why should they or how could they with a sugar manufacturer a dominating influence on the board of control. But without the help of the College, and using identically the same tactics as they employed last year, the beet growers demanded and secured three separate increases in price which they most assuredly would not have had had they not gone after them. We suppose Mr. Levin must have been terribly wrought up over such "destructive" methods. Be that as it may, the beet growers of Michigan are several thousand dollars better off than they would have been had they adopted the "pussy-footing" policies that have been so often employed by the M. A. C.

"Most of us," says Levin, "will not lend themselves to petty, vicious emotional, spell-binding and agitation but will meet these men who have helped build the sugar industry and with whom we do business in a clean, straight, square man to man competition."

Ye Gods, Levin, if you can meet them on that basis you will do better than 12,000 sugar beet growers who have tried it. If ever a body of men exhausted every honorable and dignified means to "meet the sugar manufacturers in a clean, straight and square" fashion, it was the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association. But you know what kind of a reception they got.

### Those Muck Land Experiments

When we published the offending paragraph reprinted at the head of Mr. Levin's letter, we didn't intend to take serious exception to the muck land experiments in question. The sole purpose of the editorial was to emphasize the incongruity of having a sugar manufacturer on the Board of Agriculture and the possibility of how his presence might naturally have an influence upon the policies of the college. But since Mr. Levin has thrown down the gauntlet and declared that this type of thinking is "vicious" and so on, and persists in defending his experiments with muck lands for the growing of beets of higher sugar content, we will go further. We will say that we are unalterably opposed to the Michigan Agricultural College spending one nickel of the taxpayers' money for this purpose unless and until the price of beets is figured according to the sugar content. Then it will pay each individual farmer to produce beets of higher sugar content.

It would seem that the purely "scientific" method of making the muck lands the most profitable would be to discover and suggest crops best adapted to that type of soil instead of trying to "make them over" to grow crops better adapted to some other soil. There are ample lands in Michigan to grow all the sugar beets the present factories can slice without spending any money in scientific experiments, which may or may not be successful to bring other lands not naturally adapted to the growing of beets into competition with the natural beet lands. Such a proposal seems as indefensible as would be an attempt to coax heavy clay soils into growing potatoes on a commercial scale. But then we suppose that even this trespass upon common sense would be excused upon the grounds of "scientific research," and the necessity of providing some budding specialist with an opportunity to try out his pet theories.

THE BUSINESS FARMER is in thorough accord with the excellent record of scientific accomplishment claimed by our agricultural college. It has no desire to see practical scientific investigation and experimentation discontinued or curtailed. But it is a well known fact to many who are familiar with the policies of the College that valuable experiments have been nipped in the bud and utterly unimportant experiments encouraged because of the personal interests of certain members of the board.

While, to repeat, we heartily approve of scientific agricultural research by the College where the desired end seems to justify the means, we do not approve of the College's inexcusable and inexplorable attitude toward the farmers' business problems. Our ideal of an agricultural college is an institution that spares no effort in directing the farmer the way of profit and happiness in the conduct of his business. If this means scientific research so be it; if it means sending an employe of the College to assemble facts upon the successful co-operative enterprises of the world that the secret

(Continued on page 9)





# Farmers Service Bureau



## DON'T BUY DETROIT VACANT

An agent has been selling lots through this part of the country for Frischkorn Real Estate Co., in Frischkorn Park View subdivision, West Detroit, from \$900 to \$500 a lot, within a few blocks of the 1,060 acre plot which the city of Detroit has purchased for a park. Is it a good investment and would you advise us to buy?—Subscriber, Gaines, Mich.

I would not buy this property. In the first place the price is altogether too steep for the locality, and in the second place it will be eight or ten years before the city of Detroit can possibly expand into all the vacant environs which have been subdivided in every direction from the city. If the alleged proximity to the proposed park were of any real value to adjoining property, I am quite sure that the Frischkorn agents would not have to go so far away from home to sell the property.—Editor.

## PUTTING ROAD THROUGH

I own an 80 acre wild farm that I fenced up for pasture 5 years ago. It lays against the town line and the township wants to put a road through. The road is of no use to me as I have another road. Can the township force a road through without paying me for the land and make me move my fence. I have cleared said land of brush at a cost of \$10 per acre. I am willing to let them have the land at a reasonable price. I offered to let them have the land at what it cost me before I fenced it but the Supervisor advised me that there would not be any road put through there for some time and for me to fence it up so I did.—G. C., Standish, Mich.

The statute provides that if any proposed highway is within one half mile of an already established highway parallel to it the damages shall not be less than the value of the

land. You should show the damage to you both in land and fence. If the commissioner does not allow you sufficient damage you have a number of days to appeal. If you do not appeal the award, whatever it is, becomes binding upon you.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## HOME-MADE CHEESE

Will you print a recipe for making home-made sweet milk cheese?—Mrs. S. M., Honor, Michigan.

Whole milk should be removed from the barn immediately and if it is to be held over night, it should be cooled at least to 50 degrees F. If the milk isn't fairly rich, cream should be added to make it so.

For one hundred pounds of sweet milk one rennet tablet, one-fifth coloring tablet and salt to taste will be required. About 2 1-2 pounds of salt per one hundred pounds of curds is necessary.

The morning's milk can be placed in the cheese vat at once and mixed with the night's milk if desired, and the whole heated to 86 degrees F.

Stir the rennet tablet, which has been dissolved in two tablespoons of water, into the milk. Then stir into this mixture one-fifth of a cheese coloring tablet, also dissolved in two tablespoons of water. Let stand 20 to 30 minutes until it forms a curd. Cut into squares with a butcher knife and heat to 98 degrees F. and let stand until the whey separates. Strain through cloth or wire strainer. Salt to taste. Put curd into press which has been lined with cheese cloth. Either use cheese hoops or a pail

punched full of holes for a press. Press about 24 hours. Allow cheese to ripen in a cool place for 30 days. Grease cheese (sometimes butter is used) daily for 10 days. Keep in a cool dry place.

All materials and equipment needed to make cheese in a small way can be supplied by any dairy supply company.

In order to make cheese on the farm, one must care for the milk and aim to produce a product which is free from foreign taints and from gas producing organisms. Both of these have greater effect upon cheese than they have on butter. Foreign taints will cause an off-flavored cheese, while gas producing organisms will cause the cheese to swell and break open. Both of these undesirable conditions will be eliminated by using ordinary sanitary precautions in handling milk. Have all utensils that come in contact with the milk free from rust and all seams soldered flush so that dirt cannot lodge in them for these will furnish excellent places for gas producing organisms to develop and gain entrance into the milk. The utensils should be scalded or steamed after washing, especially where gas producing organisms are known to be in the water.—Associate Editor.

## BURNING PRIVATE PAPERS

Will you please inform me if a man twenty-seven years of age, has a right to burn his step-mother's private papers and magazines?—Mrs. B. F. C., Lakeview, Mich.

Not against her wishes.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## COLLISION

We were out after dark and as we reached home and went to turn into our yard there was another car coming from the opposite direction and we collided. Both cars were badly damaged. Now who is responsible for the loss? Both cars had their lights on. The road runs north and south and our buildings are on the west side of the road.—C. J. Brighton, Mich.

The one who turned into the path of the other car would be the negligent party and one liable for the damage unless the oncoming car could see the other car was turning in to the gate and had plenty of time to guard against the accident.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## FREEZING IN SILO

Will silage freeze quicker in a tile silo than a wooden one? Some have told me that frost gets into a tile silo never gets out until the fourth of July. I have been thinking of getting a tile silo and would like to hear from two or three readers who have them.—L. V., Marion, Michigan.

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Iowa, has conducted investigations along this line with the following results:

"Temperature readings have been taken for five winter seasons in three silos on the college campus—wood stave, monolithic concrete and hollow tile. In each silo thermometers were placed at the inside of the north wall and also in the central part of the silo. The purpose of the work was to find out which type of silo wall afforded the greatest protection from freezing.

"The results show that during cold (Continued on page 12)

# "Teach Benefits of Law Enforcement," Urges Upper Peninsula Citizen

WHEN I was in New York last November I spent considerable time in the Bureau of Municipal Research. This is endowed by some of the largest tax payers in the city of New York for the purpose of studying municipal administration including counties. I was indeed surprised that it was possible to get so much together on the inefficiency of our municipal administration. They are most emphatic that the sheriff's office as administered is woefully out of date. They are laying out a foundation for a campaign of education to have the office abolished. They figure that it will take a campaign lasting probably ten years before much of a start is made. But if I could present it to you as they do from their studies, I am sure you would be convinced.

If you will but stop to think that the sheriff's office comes down from ages so long ago that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary and from a life of the people so vastly different from ours. With everybody educated as we are now, there is no respect for constituted local authority. Who is the sheriff anyway? Everybody knows him, his past, his affiliations, and who made him sheriff? A thousand years ago why he was the terror of all evil doers—a person revered and feared. Today we have no respect for personages, respect only for results.

Figure up just what it costs the state by counties to maintain the office of sheriff. This cannot now be done, but at the end of 1921 when we get the first results from the new system of county cost accounting, you will know this and I believe you will find the cost of the constabulary was a mere song. And then, look at the inefficiency.

Our sheriff cost our county in 1919 over \$14,000 in addition to house rent, fuel, lights, telephone, water, office, etc., and there was not one conviction out of every twenty-five violations of law. It should not have cost the county \$5,000. We are in population one of the small counties.

But why do we want law enforcement? Of what value is law enforcement to a community or state? Of

Declares Laws are for the Protection of Weak and Poor and Should be Respected

By I. W. BYERS

## Law Enforcement

THE ACCOMPANYING article is the substance of a letter received by the editor from Mr. I. W. Byers of Crystal Falls, and is a most able defense of laws and law enforcement. It deals with facts instead of theories, and seems to prove that prosperity and happiness for the greatest number goes hand in hand with respect for and strict enforcement of the laws. I hope every reader will peruse it carefully.—Editor.

what value are the blue laws or for that matter any laws? Why do we want them? I have asked this question of a number of people above the average of intelligence, recently. No one can give an intelligent answer. They all can tell you there is money made in the violation of law but how its enforcement benefits anybody they don't answer.

There is a crying need for a campaign along this line. General Parker used to tell his officers to spend as much time in getting your men to want to do a thing as you do in having them do it. This is the keynote to all successful education. Turn to any journal or magazine, listen to any pulpit or Chatauqua orator and not a word is said of the value to the individual or society of law enforcement. Violations of the laws are pointed out. The laws themselves are expounded, but not a word of the value in dollars and cents to each individual of law enforcement. It is taken for granted, and like all such things it does not exist. You could tell your soldiers how to be the best company in the regiment until you were black and blue in the face with no results. But tell them what it meant to them in the present and the future to be the best company and they would come to you and say, "Sir, what more can we do?"

Get the people of the great state of Michigan to see the value to them of law enforcement and you will have it, and have it mighty quick.

We have the climate, the soil, enough of brick and mortar in a university, normal schools, high

schools and little red school houses. Our people have enough arms and legs, aye sir, enough brains. They lack the fire. Who will give it to them? Where is the prophet that will preach it from the pulpit, the forum, the market place and the university rostrum?

The French people used to say, "Oh, how much better laws you have in America." I would say, "I am a lawyer. I have read your laws. You have, if anything, better laws than we have." The answer was then "Oh, yes, in America you respect the laws. Here nobody respects the law."

When we got to Germany everything was different. A law was spoken of with respect, almost with reverence. You can draw a line across Europe and north of that line law is respected. South of that it is never spoken of with respect. And where is life and property the safest? Where is progress and prosperity for the masses?

You can read that in the history of this continent. The French colonies were all failures. So were the Spanish colonies. But where the Anglo-Saxon or the Teuton settled, there was respect for law. Take every colony on the soil of the United States from Virginia south and they were settled by renegades, escaped jail birds, outlaws or just escaped from debtor's prisons. The rights of the individuals were not respected, that is why slavery flourished there so long. They know it today yet in the south, that is why lynch law is so often resorted to.

• The north from Maryland through

to the rocky coast of Maine were settled by men who respected the rights of the individual, who stood everywhere for order by law, not unbridled force. They stood for convictions—religious and legal.

And where has prosperity blessed the land? The south has always had the more genial climate, more fertile soil. Compare the two sections of the land today in wealth of dollars, population, railroads, public highways, cities, states and character for that matter. Tell this to these people that are complaining about our blue laws. The south was never burdened with blue laws. Why do the people not flock there? Why do the people from the south of Europe come to the north? Why don't they go to the south where there are no blue laws? Why do we have so many Irish policeman? The Irish have no respect for the law. They have the Celtic view, the Gallic view—the south of Europe view. That is why the Irish will never make a success of self-government.

Why Sir, you know that you will have your rights respected in every English colony in the world, but unconsciously you will carry a pistol every time you set foot in a French or Spanish colony. Every statesman in Europe knows this, that is why England gets so much territory in every peace conference.

Who are the laws made for? The rich man? No! A rich man can hire his watchman, buy his automatics, build his strong rooms. The laws are made for the poor, the weak, the widows and the orphans. But just ask a dozen men on the street who the laws are made for and nine out of twelve will say, for the rich man.

Where is the tongue or pen that can paint this for the masses? You can have real genuine prosperity only where you have law enforcement, rule by reason and right, rather than by will and force of selfishness and greed of a few.

The American Bar Association a year ago submitted a resolution to its members saying that to teach the American people respect for law was (Continued on page 12)



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## Listen To The Military

MAJOR-General Tasker H. Bliss: "Disarmament is the only means of preserving the world from bankruptcy and civilization from ruin."

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, chairman of the Air Commission of the French Senate: "The piling up of armaments is causing general bankruptcy, anarchy, and perpetual and universal war. If governments, after the lesson of the war, do not agree simultaneously to limit their armaments, they commit suicide."

Baron Hayashi, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain: "It is foolish and tragic to think of the big states of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan competing in a race for armament. Japan cannot afford it."

General Pershing: "The world does not seem to learn from experience. It would appear that the lessons of the past six years should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth."

Walter H. Long, M. P., first lord of the British admiralty: "In my speech on the estimates in the House of Commons this year I express the hope that any competition of the future would be in reduction, not in increase of armaments. My board and the government showed their sincerity by bringing forward no building program. We even did not finish the ships then and now under construction."

Weigh the above words carefully. They have been uttered by men holding the highest rank in the naval and military affairs of the leading nations. They show a unanimity of thought, namely, that there should come about gradual disarmament among all nations. Five years ago the man who preached disarmament was a crank and a fool and a pacifist. But now it looks as if the entire world, with the exception of the United States congress, were a bit "cracked." We have some men in Congress who believe in disarmament. We have others who believe that might makes right and the only way to keep the nations of the world good is by force. Such men as these are two thousand years behind the times. They have no business representing the people of the United States in congress. The military has spoken. Let the people also speak, not singly nor weakly, but in such a powerful unison that the ears of Congress will hear and the mind of Congress will be forced into tune with the universal spirit for disarmament.

## May God Bless The Givers

AS THIS is written it seems certain that the total contributions to the Hoover Relief fund up to the time of going to press with this issue will exceed five hundred dollars. I have never doubted for a minute, dear folks, that when the plight of these hun-

ger-stricken children was once impressed upon your minds, you would no longer delay in sending your "bit." You do not know how thankful I am that you have heard the call and responded to it so nobly. I have no doubt but that when the final returns are in The Business Farmer will be able to turn over to the Hoover Relief committee fully a thousand dollars as the contribution from "our folks." May God bless you who have given to this fund, as I know he will from the promise spoken by the Apostle Paul: "I have showed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

## Count The Cost

BOYS AND GIRLS who yearn for the bright lights of the city should count the terrible price which so many have had to pay for their few brief hours of fleeting pleasure within the gates of the modern Gomorrah. Statistics say that ninety-two per cent of the boys and girls who "go wrong" in the great city of New York come from the rural districts. This does not mean that the youth of the country is more immoral than the youth of the city, but it does mean that it is more susceptible to evil because of its trust in mankind and its vast ignorance of the ways of vice.

The city holds forth an appeal which few people are able to resist. The love of life and action is strong within the heart of man, and the tide of the city's humanity flowing restlessly, turbulently, eternally upon its way of business and pleasure, draws the rural traveler irresistibly within the flood. But even to the last of those who are swallowed up within the maelstrom of gayety and forbidden pleasures, all are some day cast back upon the shore soiled and broken from the voyage.

I know of not a single lawful pleasure which the city affords that cannot be had within the environs of the farm and rural community. True, the lights are not so bright, and the river of life runs not quite so swift, but that is all the more reason why the pleasures of country life should be all the more enduring. "Pleasures," says Burns, "are like poppies spread; you seize the flower, its bloom is shed." And those who have followed the elusive trail of the city's delights will testify that they are as deceptive as the poppy's bloom and deadly as its juice.

## What's Wrong With The College?

A CHESTNUT that's almost as ancient as "why does a chicken cross the road?" is, "what's wrong with the College?" The Detroit News is seeking to answer that question in a series of articles by Fred Janette, its agricultural writer, who has spent a number of months visiting the agricultural colleges of the country and comparing their work with that of the M. A. C. That the farmer's college in this state lacks that friendly, intimate contact with the farmers which is essential to the utmost co-operation between the two is pretty generally conceded. But the key to the trouble has never been discovered. Per-



UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION BILL

haps we might find it in the attitude of the College Board or perhaps, in the attitude of certain of the field men in the employ of the college. For instance, the attack made by Ezra Levin upon the sugar beet growers of the state, published on page four of this issue, may be an indication of the unsympathetic and contemptuous manner in which others connected with the College may unwittingly assume toward the farmer. Possibly a little house-cleaning would reveal the "skeleton in the closet."

## Farm Bureau Invades Manufacturing Field

THE STATE farm bureau has engaged in a project which will be watched with interest by farmers all over the United States. It is manufacturing the coarser grades of wool in pool at the Lansing warehouses, into woollen blankets and garments. It is thus hoped to take from the market a considerable portion of off-grade wool for which there is virtually no demand but the presence of which naturally weakens the market for the higher grade stuff, and manufacture it into commodities for which a demand can be created. We have never been able to discover any satisfactory reason why farmers cannot manufacture their wool, grind their sugar, mill their wheat, manufacture and distribute their milk and pack their live stock products when it appears to their advantage to do so.

## Taking It Out of the Farmer

IN FOUR months the price of milk to the producer supplying the city of Detroit has dropped from \$4 to \$2.50 per cwt., a cut of nearly forty per cent. In the same length of time the price to the consumer has dropped from 16 cents to 13 cents, a decline of less than twenty per cent. Why the farmers should be asked to accept a loss during this readjustment period while the distributors are permitted to reap their customary profits is something that our poor intelligence can neither understand nor excuse. The worst feature of this situation is not the temporary losses suffered by the farmers, but the effect which the unquestioned acceptance of the situation by the farmers may have upon their future dealings with the distributors. When milk was bringing the farmer \$4 per cwt. his representatives stoutly maintained that he could not produce it for less and stay in the business. Yet, today he accepts a price forty per cent less without complaint. Can you blame the consumer if he puts the farmer down as a "gay deceiver?"

## The Doctor's Bill

SOME PEANUT legislator, we are told, will introduce a bill in the present session to compel doctors to desist from their time-honored practice of charging for their services according to the ability of their patients to pay, and adopt a uniform scale of charges. But why stop there? If it is right to dictate to the doctor what he shall charge for his services, it is right to dictate to the lawyer, the manufacturer, the merchant and the farmer. Prevent the doctor from charging the wealthy patient more than he does the poor patient and the poor would immediately find medical services beyond their reach. The only way that doctors can make a decent living and charge the poor only nominal prices for their services is by charging the rich in proportion to their wealth. This is an indirect charity which the rich can well afford to pay and which the most of them are willing to pay.

Funny practice they have over in Russia, shooting dead bodies full of holes. The propagandists have had Lenin dead and buried a dozen times in the last two years, but last week's press dispatches assure us that he had just been shot by an anti-Bolshevik.

The Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n has decided that the farmers can now supply the city of Detroit with milk at five cents a quart, but it still costs eight cents a quart to deliver it.

Strange as it may seem the Chicago Board of Trade still believes that the present method of marketing grain is the best.





# What the Neighbors Say



## SUNDAY BLUE LAWS

I AM enclosing my renewal. I appreciate your crop report feature as it gives a farmer a chance to know whether his home market is giving him a square deal or not.

I have talked with several Farm Bureau members and not one seems to be in favor of continuing the state constabulary. It looks to me as though tricksters and politicians got into farm organizations for the purpose of compromising them and to make it appear that the farmer is favorable to their schemes. If we can't keep that class from leading and dominating our organizations there is no reason for expecting any good to come from organization but when they once get in it is hard to root them out.

I can't sympathize with Mr. Scully in his defeat on account of his position in regard to Sunday legislation. I believe Sunday should be a day of worship for those who choose to worship and a day of recreation for those who want recreation and many have no other day and if they go to a picture show or on an excursion they feel that it is their own business. What moral right has anyone to force observance of their religious beliefs on some one else who feels he has good sound reasons for not believing that the lord created the world in six days of an eve and a morn each and rested on the seventh or that Joshua prolonged the day by commanding the sun to stand still, or the wise men could travel west while following a star in the east and a host of other impossibilities in the Bible. Sabbath days were not observed by the early fathers of the church such as Eusebius, Tertullian or Joslyn Martyn and others. Saint Paul says "Let no man judge you in respect of a holy day or of the Sabbath days," (Colossians ii, 16) also, "One man esteemeth one day above another. Another esteems every day alike. Let every man be persuaded in his own mind." (Rom. XV:5).

Sunday as its name implies originated in sun worship and was adopted by the church in order to secure pagan converts, somewhere before the 6th century, the same as many other pagan ideas were adopted by the church.

It looks as though we were to have a tussle with the blue law fanatics in Washington and perhaps in our own state legislature, and it seems as though we ought to save what little democracy we may have left after the Wilson administration gets through for a foundation for our posterity to build upon, therefore, I am not sorry Mr. Scully was defeated.—E. P., Williamston, Mich.

While I deary as much as anyone the growing desecration of the Sabbath day I am afraid that the "Blue Laws" cure will be worse than the disease itself. It is well nigh impossible to convince a people accustomed all their lives to a certain mode of living that their mode is wrong. Evidence of this is found in the difficulty of enforcing the prohibition law. However, those who would violate the prohibition laws are so few in number compared to those who respect them that we do not have to worry. But the situation is exactly reversed with respect to Sabbath day observance. Even the best "Christians" go motoring, picnicking, and attend the theater on Sunday after church, and thousands of people would have no recreation at all if Sunday pleasures were forbidden. For my part I can see no harm to one's religion or moral character in witnessing a clean moving picture or going for a ride on Sunday. Instead of absolutely forbidding Sunday practices, the efforts of our reformers should be directed toward elevating them.—Editor.

## A VOICE FROM THE WEST

AFTER SEEING the song to the tune of Old Black Joe in your paper I thought mine would do as well. Wish the Iowa farm organizations had as good a paper as yours to keep us posted. I get material from THE BUSINESS FARMER for my papers and speeches for our farmers' union. Our local has 135 or 140 members. I live in Iowa.—M. E., Iowa.

## THE FARMERS' UNION

Tune: Yankee Doodle  
The Farmers' Union is the place

That we can all delight in  
Twill do to spend an entire day  
Or only half a night in.

## Chorus

If we feed hogs on dollar corn  
To sell at present price, sir,  
We better join the happy throng  
An' vote for farmers' rights, sir.

The farmer works from early morn  
To put a fine large crop in  
And when he takes it to the town  
The price he is skinned right in.

The farmers wife is good to work  
And helps some with the chickens  
If we hold our grain for a better price  
She'll some day get the "pickens."

And when the mortgage has come due,  
We'll sing and shout and holler—  
And join the everlasting throng  
And pay off every dollar.

Glad to hear from you, my poet friend, and to know that the Business Farmer is so great a help to you in your work. It is doubly gratifying to have so fine a commendation from a state that is noted for its good farm papers. Keep us posted, in either rhyme or prose, on what the farmers of Iowa are doing. Will you?—Editor.

## FARMERS COULD GIVE FOOD EASIER THAN MONEY

WE HAVE read both of your appeals for help for the starving people of Europe and most certainly sympathize most deeply with them. I am enclosing check for all the money which is available at the present time. I wonder if the relief committee realizes that the farmers are very hard up for money while their cellars are stocked with potatoes etc., which they cannot sell. I believe that if they had been called on to contribute foodstuffs there would have been plenty given to feed all the starving little ones over there. In our own case, we could have given two dollars worth of provisions easier than one in cash and I know there are many more that could and would do the same.

We like your paper very much and hope you will continue your good work. Wishing you a happy New Year we are—Subscribers, Charlevoix County.

Several other farmers have suggested the giving of food instead of money, but I am afraid that this would involve such

a tremendous amount of detail as to be impractical. In the first place, the committee has figured out exactly the kinds and quantities of the foodstuffs needed, and if it had to depend upon the voluntary contributions of actual commodities it would soon find its program entirely upset by receiving too much of one article and too little of another. Also the handling of tens of thousands of separate shipments from all parts of the country would entail an endless amount of labor and confusion. I think the better plan is to raise the money by popular subscription among those who can afford to give and then buying outright the exact quantities of the various foodstuffs needed. Indirectly the farmer will benefit from the Hoover campaign as \$23,000,000 of this money will be spent to buy his products.—Editor.

## DON'T WAIT.

The world will find worth out, they say,  
But don't you sit and wait, my boy;  
They say each dog will have his day,  
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.  
Some day when you are old and gray  
The world may think 'tis time to lay  
Rewards upon your plate—it may—  
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.  
The world's intentions may be kind,  
But don't you sit and wait, my boy;  
For worth that waits is hard to find,  
So don't you sit and wait, my boy.  
The world may turn, some day, inclined  
To cheer the worth that lags behind,  
That through long years has hoped and pined,  
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.  
—S. E. Kiser.



## How many cows in your dairy are in A-1 health?

**P**REVENTION of disease is the first chapter in the gospel of profitable dairying.

Not every cow in your dairy can make a conspicuous production record, but not one of them should be allowed to limp along as "poor milkers" when their yearly yield could be decidedly raised by keeping the organs of production in a top-notch health condition.

This health program does not mean an expensive veterinary service; in most cases an adequate home treatment is simple and easy. The most prevalent cow diseases, such as Retained

Afterbirth, Abortion, Barrenness, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever, are directly due to a weakening of the digestive or genital organs. Proper treatment will make them function normally.

KOW-KARE is distinctly a cow medicine; it acts directly on these organs, with prompt and noticeable results. The KOW-KARE treatment is so simple and inexpensive, no wonder it is so widely used.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell KOW-KARE; 70c and \$1.40 packages. Let us send you our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

Her Milk Record Is  
13,227 Pounds

**L**AST YEAR this splendid 5-year-old GUERNSEY, besides this notable mark in milk production, had a butterfat total of 653.4 lbs.

Such profitable producers are only found in the dairies where cow health is carefully guarded.

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. There is not the slightest change in formula or manufacture.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.  
Manufacturers of KOW-KARE and BAG BALM







# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### YOUR BOB AND MY BETTY

ONE OF the most interesting and certainly the most appealing creatures on the face of this old earth is a little child. Placed here not of his own volition; given into our care, to train, to spoil, to love or to neglect, surely our Creator has placed much confidence in us to give us such a trust, and if the result is not all we might wish we may search ourselves for the reason.

Born with certain hereditary tendencies, placed in an environment not often ideal, we have no right either to expect perfection or to be satisfied with much less.

The training of a child should from the first be a preparation for daily almost homely choice. We may use "precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," with infinite patience, with understanding and with much humility, help to build the character, the mind and the body, that in the end there may be strength in all these things to run the race without us, to stand alone and perchance to outdistance us in all particulars and thus carry on the advancement of the race toward that more perfect result which evolution demands.

The kindergarten principle that prevention is better than punishment is a good one. Suggestion rather than admonition, say do rather than don't. But when the wrong deed has been done let the penalty fall upon the doer. We older people know it always does anyway sooner or later, there is no way of getting out of it. If there was we would all be on that road. It is well to let the child get that fact early in life.

If he fall and bump his head do not blame the floor. Very probably you have heard some mother do just that. "Oh, did he bump his little head? Naughty chair." Nonsense—careless baby.

You know all truth has always ex-

isted. We are sometimes very slow in discovering it. Some of it is still well under cover. But it is never to be treated lightly. Let us teach the child to know its immense value.

We learn it from observing, experiencing and from reading. Next week I will publish a list of fine books for the young people to read. They are good food for the mind and can really be enjoyed by the grown-up children also.

### ELECTRICITY GREAT HELP

I HAVE BEEN reading the letters published lately on short cuts in housework and not a few have helped me. Altho our farm is mostly included in the village limits which gives us the use of electricity I find myself buried in small household jobs at times. By mentally putting these jobs in systematic groups I can surprise myself and neighbors by getting through in short order. I consider Bon Ami, La France Washing Tablet and my kitchen linoleum as my

best help with the drudgery. Then I have an electric iron, vacuum cleaner, sewing machine and lights. Next year I want to get a washing machine. Now here's my excuse for writing. By using these things I can do my work in half the week—sewing included—then help run the tractor, gather in corn, potatoes, bean and garden truck in summer and tend all my own fires in winter except to build them on cold mornings. I only weigh ninety-eight pounds and have a baby so sometimes on Saturday hubby runs the cleaner over the rugs and picks up the papers. We would rather spend our money on a little machinery than hired help and what we can do in three years you surely can do as much or more who have been married eight or ten years. Electricity is the only thing on a farm. It brings more love and contentment in a home. Hoping I have sent a message to some man who wants all the machinery in the barn, I am, Yours for service.—Mrs. A. W. H., Carleton, Mich.

### THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD IS THE POWER OF THE NATION

MILK IS THE best food for growing children. It contains all the food material needed for growing bones and muscles. Every child should have at least two big cups of milk a day. Milk combined with bread, cereals and vegetables should be the main part of the diet of boys and girls.

Tea and coffee take away the appetite for the things which make children grow. Tea and coffee may satisfy the longing for food, but they do not provide any of the things which the body must have in order that it may grow strong and healthy.

If milk and sugar are used in the tea or coffee, some food value would be received, but the coffee and tea are not good for growing muscles and nerves.

Are your children up to the average?

I have a table of average weights of children from six years up, made up by the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund co-operating with the National Dairy Council. It is too long to publish but if you wish to know what your children are supposed to weigh send me sex and height and I will give you the weight according to the table.

### POETRY

FINE poetry, like good music, must have a well marked rhythm or beat, and should be heard to be thoroughly enjoyed. This truly applies to the poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the colored song writer. His verses of darky life are fascinating and are written by one who truly understands his subject.

The one published on this page is chosen from a very attractive book of verse called, "Joggin' Erlong." It is beautifully illustrated with photographs taken from living subjects and attractively bound in red bandanna.

### Jealous

By Paul Laurence Dunbar

Hyeah come Caesar Higgins,  
Don't he thinks he's fine?  
Look at dem new riggin's,  
Ain't he tryin' to shine?  
Got a standin' collar  
An' a stove-pipe hat,  
I'll jest bet a dollar  
Some one give him dat.

Don't one o' you mention  
Nothin' 'bout his close,  
Don't pay no attention  
Er let on you knows  
Dat he's got 'em on him,  
Why, t'll make him sick  
Jes go on and sco'n him,  
My, ain't dis a trick!

Look hyeah, whut he's doin'  
Lookin' the othah way?  
Dat ere moves a new one,  
Some one call him, "Say?"  
Can't you see no pusson—  
Puttin' on you airs  
Sakes alive, you's wuss'n  
Dese hyeah millionaires.

Needn't git so flighty,  
Cause you got dat suit.  
Dem close ain't so mighty—  
Second-hand to boot.  
I's a tryin' to spite you?  
Full of jealousy?  
Look hyeah man, I'll fight you,  
Don't you fool wid me!

# The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: The first letters received regarding New Year resolutions arrived a week ago last Wednesday. There were three in one mail all from girls, and they contained resolutions which are hard to beat. I will not tell much about them as I am publishing them so you may read them yourselves but I want to mention one resolution made by two of the three girls. They resolved to attend Sunday School every Sunday. I think this is one of the best things they could decide to do, don't you? Every girl and boy, and man and woman too, should attend Church and Sunday School every Sunday they possibly can.

We go to school to learn the history of our country and how our country is governed and of the great men who have and do direct the government. At Sunday School and Church we learn of God who rules the entire world above all human beings. We could do nothing in this world without God's help. Sometimes we may think God does not love us because everything goes to the opposite of what we want it to but He does and takes this way to show us that we cannot always have things our own way. Mr. Harding, when notified he was to be our next president, did not strut around thinking what a great man he was and tell of what great things he was going to do. No, we are told, he retired to his room, got down on his knees and prayed to God, thanking Him and asking Him to help him do the things which were best for our country and make him a good president. How many of my

girls and boys every night before they climb into their beds get down on their knees beside their beds and pray to God to make them better girls and boys? All of them I hope.

One stands as good a chance as another to win this prize so all of you who made resolutions and have not sent them get busy and do so.—  
UNCLE NED.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old. My birthday is July the first. I go to school and am in the sixth grade. I have two miles and a quarter to go. My teacher is Miss Bergin.

There are 8 in our school. I have one kitten named Topsy. I live on a 113 acre farm. Daddy takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am going to try for the prize for the New Year resolutions. Mine are: I am going to help daddy and mama all I can; be kind to every one and try to make every one happy; do my best in my work and my play; clean my finger nails and teeth every day and try and do my best in my music this year. I wish the M. B. F. and Uncle Ned a very prosperous New Year. Your little friend—Ruth M. Filkins, R. F. D. 4, Howell, Mich.

Thank you Ruth! We wish you the same and hope you do not break one of your resolutions.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I read the M. B.

### Jest Animals

By Jason Wells in "Orchard and Farm"

I GUESS I'm kind of foolish—  
About animals!  
I like 'em all around me;  
Don't care if they surround me—  
Jest dumb animals.  
Jest sheep and mules and cattle—  
(This may seem like brainless prat-  
tle)  
But somehow I don't feel right  
Unless I live in sight  
Of some animals.

Some folks jest hates th' smell—  
Of animals.  
Can't seem to bear to tech 'em,  
Always sends th' dog to fetch 'em—  
Down on animals!  
But men and tastes will differ,  
And a feller's spine is stiffer,  
I've noticed, if he cares  
For th' poultry, goats and mares  
And likes animals.

There's no need to guard your secrets—  
From animals.  
They don't lie or double-cross you,  
And they don't expect to boss you.  
Good old animals!  
I'll keep my sheep and cattle,  
For they help me in life's battle,  
And I'm here to say it pays  
(If a feller knows their ways)  
To keep animals.

A man's more likely square—  
Who loves animals,  
And th' woman who likes biddies  
Almost always loves th' kiddies  
(They're jest animals).  
Yes, the kingdom sure includes us  
(Though this fact oftimes eludes us  
In our daily round of strife.)  
That our God likewise gave life  
To animals.

F. Saturday and you asked us to make some New Year resolutions and you were going to give a prize for the best ones. I have never tried to win any prizes before so thought I would try this one. I have five which I intend to live up to and they are as follows: Brush my teeth every morning before breakfast; not to quarrel with my playmates; help mother all I can; go to Sunday School every Sunday I can; go to school every day without missing any more than necessary.—Eleanor Mae Criger, Columbiaville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My papa and mama take the M. B. F. I am a girl twelve years old. I have about one-half mile to go to school. I would like to tell you about my New Year resolutions. I resolved to endeavor to love God with all my might, mind and soul. To love and obey my parents as I should. To be kind and affectionate to my playmates. To obey my teacher and learn my lessons better at school and with God's help to observe the Golden Rule all the year through.—Marion L. Mans, 208 S. Tompkins St., Howell, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy eight years old. I am in the third grade at school. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Young. I like her very well. I have for a pet a cat. We have two horses and four cows. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. We live on an 80 acre farm. I have a sister named Laritta and a brother named Donald.—Wallace Madison, Reed City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl nine years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Stiere. I like her very well. My playmates are Helen Zimmer, Doris Harrison and Margaret Clark. I have one sister. She is three years old and her name is Phyllis. For pets I have two cats. One is yellow. His name is Buster Brown, and the other is a calico cat. She is yellow and black and white. Her name is Susie Ann. I live a half a mile from school on a 105 acre farm. We have three horses and 197 pigs. I wish Frances Ernest would write to me.—Virginia Jewett, Mason, Michigan.



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Say "Bayer"—Insist!



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## BREEDERS DECLARE FOR BETTER PRODUCTION AND CHEAPER MARKETING

(Continued from page 1)

thing at a farm sale to see a six months old colt sell for \$25, a three year old sound and of good weight and ready to begin its life work in the spring to bring from \$50 to \$75 and many a serviceable horse sells below the \$100 mark. The falling prices have prevented any large amount of business being done in connection with the wool pools; another year will determine whether the Farm Bureau is to become a large factor in the fixing of prices or whether it will simply be another avenue of exchange. But after all I think the present is a good time for one wishing to engage in breeding of pure bred stock to make a beginning. He can do so with far less capital than formerly and can procure foundation stock of a quality that would have been out of the question a couple of years ago, and by the time he has stock ready for sale, times will without a doubt have become normal. My advice to all stock breeders is to make this a time to improve the quality of their flocks and herds, if curtailment is imperative do it by discarding the less desirable and above all things let us keep up our heads."

The sheep conference was largely attended because of the rock bottom market in wool. James N. McBride described the wool situation from the international angle. He said that more wool was shipped into the United States this year than was produced here, and that the difference in exchange gave an 11c premium to foreign producers if they shipped their wool into the United States.

Officers elected for the ensuing year follow: President, H. H. Halladay; vice-president, Jacob DeGus; secretary, G. A. Brown; ass't secretary, W. J. Edwards; treasurer, James Eardly.

## LEVIN SPIRIT REVEALS SECRET COLLEGE FAILURE

(Continued from page 4)

of their success may be placed before the farmers of Michigan, well and good; if it means taking the leadership in price controversies between farmers and those to whom they sell, that also is but in keeping with the true functions of a farm college.

How woefully the Michigan Agricultural College has failed of its mission is a matter of lengthy record. Not only have the farmers been cognizant of this failure, but it has also been sensed by the biggest metropolitan newspaper in the state which has prepared a series of articles discussing at length the shortcomings of the College, pointing out the reactionary influence of certain members of the board of control, and showing by comparison how the agricultural colleges of other states have far outstripped the M. A. C., in point of attendance, accomplishment and prestige. THE BUSINESS FARMER has secured permission to reprint this series of articles for the benefit of its readers who are or ought to be interested in the M. A. C., and with the sincere hope in mind that the information so conveyed may bring about the desired changes in the personnel of the board and the policies of the present management, which are necessary, before the college can function properly.

This series of articles will tell you the reason why a certain county agent who appeared before the Milk Commission with irrefutable arguments showing that farmers were losing money at the then prevailing price of milk, was "called off" before he could make his speech by a member of the College board who reminded him that he was overstepping his duties. They may also explain why another college representative was suddenly gagged by his superiors when he was on the point of revealing certain frauds perpetrated by bean dealers a few years ago. Indeed, they may even disclose the reason why Professor Levin at this late date give THE BUSINESS FARMER and the organized beet growers "Hail Columbia," for being so naughty last year when they asked the manufacturers of sugar to "divvy" with them the plethoric profits of the beet sugar industry.

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

### Calumet Cream Cake Recipe

—3 cups pastry flour, 3 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1/2 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, Yolks of 3 eggs, 1/4 cup cold water, Whites of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon orange extract. Then mix in the regular way.

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# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE UNERRING accuracy of the age old adage: "history repeats itself" and "one extreme follows another" is being amply demonstrated in connection with current developments in financial and trade circles, both in this country and in Europe. On the crest of the recent inflation period, the volume of buying operations rose to tremendous dimensions and production outdid all previous records in a vain attempt to keep up with the demand. All at once, without warning, everybody stopped buying, manufactured products began to accumulate in the warehouses of the country; the cessation of buying operations was soon followed by the closing down of the factories and the rank and file of the people, who had so recently declared a buyers' strike to last until selling prices were reduced, were suddenly deprived of a chance to earn money with which to buy the much-needed articles when the time of lower prices arrived. The habit of buying nothing, which was resorted to as a protest against the high-handed practices of certain so-called profiteers still persists and will continue for an indefinite period, simply, because the purchasing public is minus the funds with which to do business.

Before the purchasing operations of the public at large can rise to normal proportions, the great army of laboringmen, which are the real backbone of the country, must be given fairly remunerative employment. Recent newspaper reports indicate that the army of the unemployed is being slowly cut down in numbers by resumption of manufacturing activities. That the demand for manufactured articles of all kind exists, both in this country and in Europe, is a self-evident fact and all that is needed is the money with which to make the purchases. An improved demand for footwear and harnesses is lending stability to the hide market. The arrival of cold weather is stimulating the demand for woolen goods and heavy suitings, facts that are sure to result in an improved demand for wool. The market for raw cotton and the trade in cotton "futures" are both firming up because of a greatly increased inquiry for cotton cloth. All of the developments, mentioned above, must be taken as the forerunners of better business; the improvement is sure to be slow but every step in the up-grade will make for a lasting and permanent progress which will, in the end, result in the establishment of the equitable relations, between buyer and seller, which beget confidence and stimulate consumption.

With the advent of the new year the New York Stock market which had been on the downgrade for many months, fulfilled to the letter a prediction made in this paper on the last week in December and started up the line at a merry clip; many of the motors and other leading industrial stocks had a ten to twenty point raise. Some of the gain has been lost, it is true, but many of the most staple issues are still 10 to 15 points above the recent low point. Sterling exchange has been steadily rising, of late, as a perfectly natural result of the refunding of English financial obligations and their replacement with long time securities which can easily be met without serious embarrassment to the British government.

After a year of the highest call money rates ever known on the New York Stock Exchange, the new year opens with 6 per cent the going rate, an unmistakable sign that liquidation is over and the demand for brokers' short-time loans, at high rates of interest a thing of the past. The demand for bonds, especially the Liberty issues, is particularly active and the outlook for municipal and general industrial financing is very much improved.

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat firm. Corn and oats dull and easy. Beans inactive and firm.  
CHICAGO—All grains up owing to export business. Cattle steady. Hogs active.

(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.)

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 18, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.99	2.00	2.05
No. 2 White	1.97		
No. 2 Mixed	1.97		2.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Det.	2.62	2.60	

Up until the closing days of last week the Detroit wheat market was very active, then the heavy selling by big interests, which had been going on all the week, along with reports that export buying was about over began to affect the market and the strength deserted it. Even the news received Friday that England had purchased 600,000 bushels and Germany had bargained for 300,000 bushels did not help the bull side of the market. Many dealers have decided foreigners have bought all they are going to of us, for a few months at least, and will now go to Argentina for their supplies while other dealers, fully as large, bullishly believe this country has already over-exported and will run into serious difficulties later when supplying our home trade. The wheat market opened in Chicago this week with enlarged export buying and the prices advanced sharply. It is reported the bulk of the orders came from Germany and Italy. The seaboard demand did not show up to any extent in Detroit. Milling demand is light and bakers are on the bearish side of the fence. Reports are about that a 5c loaf of bread weighing 11 ounces has made its appearance in New York stores.

### CORN

CORN PER BU., JAN. 18, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow, old		.70	.59%
No. 2 Yellow, new	.74		
No. 4 Yellow, new	.71		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Det.	1.47	1.42	

Although corn firmed up and advanced on some markets owing to the exporting of wheat dealers are pulling for a slump. A large export trade is expected in this grain but dealers say it will require active buying to prevent a downward swing to the market; they are banking on the

increased movement of corn to market in the southwest and not enough demand to take care of it all. Our crop correspondents throughout Michigan report very little corn going to market in this state. Corn on the Detroit market did not feel the upward turn of wheat.

### RYE

There is very little to say about rye. Foreigners are apparently well supplied with this grain, for a time at least, and are out of the market which leaves it dull. Detroit is quoting No. 2 at \$1.70.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 18, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.50	.44%	.57
No. 3 White	.48%	.43%	
No. 4 White	.45%		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Det.	.73	.72	.71

Oats and corn are sworn pals on the Detroit market again and as corn goes so goes oats. This friendly relation was also felt in Chicago, oats advancing along with corn, although they did not reach as high levels. The Detroit market is dull and easy.

### BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., JAN. 18, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.00	4.50	5.00
Red Kidneys	3.00	3.50	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Det.	7.25		

The bean market has had a most refreshing period of recovery from its long stagnation. While there are no changes in the prices that have prevailed for several weeks past the tone of the market is most encouraging. Demand is improving and whatever surplus stocks there may have been on the market seem to be getting pretty well cleaned up. It is universally conceded that beans should react first of all crops to any improvement in the general market situation. Improved business conditions which have been noted the past couple weeks are expected to react

favorably upon crops in general and beans in particular. This market is due for some price changes in the immediate future.

### POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 18, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.75	
Chicago	1.40	1.50
New York	2.00	
Pittsburg	1.73	1.70
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.50	4.30

Potato prices rule steady at the level reached several weeks ago. In spite of colder weather which usually stimulates the price temporarily there have been few changes. The Detroit market has ranged from \$2.40 to \$2.75 per 100 pounds for some weeks past. Supplies are not overly abundant but with the potatoes placed in early storage are ample to meet requirements. Storage firms and dealers alike are wise to the large stocks in the hands of the farmers and show no inclination to stock up heavily. There may be a slight improvement in the city price within another thirty days providing the cold weather continues unabated but it is unlikely that its effect will be felt in the remote country districts. The farmers of Michigan should have storage warehouses in the larger cities so that they could secure the benefit of temporary bulges in the market instead of the local middleman.

### HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, JAN. 18, 1921			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	24.00 @ 25.00	24.00 @ 25.00	22.00 @ 23.00
Chicago	23.00 @ 24.00	23.00 @ 24.00	21.00 @ 22.00
New York	32.00 @ 33.00		30.00 @ 31.00
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 30.50	27.50 @ 28.50	25.00 @ 26.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31.50	29.50 @ 30.50	28.50 @ 29.50
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	23.00 @ 24.00	20.00 @ 21.00	20.00 @ 21.00
Chicago	24.00 @ 25.00	21.00 @ 22.00	20.00 @ 21.00
New York	31.00 @ 32.00	29.00 @ 30.00	28.00 @ 29.00
Pittsburg	26.50 @ 27.50	25.00 @ 26.00	24.00 @ 25.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31.50	29.50 @ 30.50	28.50 @ 29.50
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30.50	28.50 @ 29.50	27.50 @ 28.50

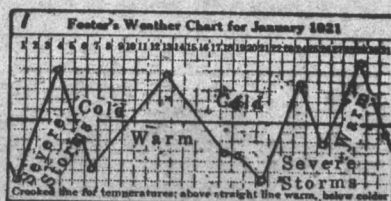
Detroit and New York hay prices are down this week while Chicago prices have advanced. Pittsburg holds steady. Receipts are moderate and the markets are easy at present. Old stocks on hand have been cleaning up rapidly the past few days and markets are in better condition at present than they have been for some time.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Chicago had a record run of live stock on Monday of last week and prices took a headlong tumble all along the line. The top for heavy steers in Chicago on Monday, was \$10.35. Light steers sold as high as \$10.65. Butchers cattle began the week 25 to 50 cents off, canned and bulls were 25 cents lower than the close of the week before; the latter showed a loss of \$1 per cwt. from Jan. 3 to Jan. 10. Choice yearlings were scarce, in Chicago, early this week, but plenty of the common kind were on sale. Eastern beef markets were called steady but shippers saw their opportunity and played for lower prices. Well-bred feeding cattle and the light stocker kind were strong but plain, heavy feeding steers were lower and very hard to sell. Calves are dull and heavy in all markets; the weather has been extremely favorable, of late, to the shipment of hog-dressed calves and the commission houses have been over-supplied with them. Milch cows have been showing a little more activity of late, but the trade wants nothing but the best kinds and all common cows go to the butcher at beef cow prices. There is no good reason to believe that with the continuance of steady cold weather the selling price of dressed beef will improve but the trade insists upon having carcasses of light average weight,

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1921.—During early part of week centering on Feb. 6 a great high temperature wave will come out of the extreme northwest and overspread all the northern Rockies and Pacific slope. It will extend southeastward and by Feb. 6 will cover all of North America that lies east of meridian 90. This great warm wave will extend eastward and by Feb. 8 will reach the Atlantic coast. A great storm center will follow, one or two days behind the warm wave, and will move in the direction of New Orleans. It will penetrate the cotton states and then move northeastward near the line of the Alleghenies and out on to the Atlantic not far from New York City. A cold wave, carrying blizzard attachments, will follow

one or two days behind the storm center. This will be an important storm, taking all its features; its temperatures will average much below normal.

One of the new and important discoveries is the cause that locates the points at which the storms enter Canada or America. Sometimes they enter east of and sometimes west of the Rockies. The storms of this winter have been and will continue to enter from west of the Rockies, some of them as far south as northern California. These are important facts because they control the location of rain, snow and temperatures. A storm that enters thru northern California carries rains, followed by colder than usual, into the cotton States, while Canada, east of Rockies, gets no warm wave but severe cold and little snow.

February will have one more bad spell of weather when the great storm of the week centering on Feb. 24 comes in. Balance of the month will bring better than usual cropweather and for outside affairs.

W. T. Foster



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making it very difficult to market heavy cattle.

With nearly twice as many sheep and lambs on sale as were estimated on the Saturday before, sheep and lamb prices took a header in Chicago on Monday, January 10. The best western fed lambs began the week in Chicago at \$12 per cwt. and the top for aged ewes \$5.50. Packers bought a large number of fairly good dry ewes on Monday of last week for \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.; culls sold down to \$2 per cwt. All of the markets of the country were decidedly sheepy at the beginning of last week, twenty leading western points showing 122,000; seven out of the above number got 83,000, which was 33,000 more than one week ago. With another big run on Tuesday, lambs sold another quarter lower for the day but sheep and yearlings held steady. Smaller receipts came to hand in Chicago on Wednesday of last week and prices were quoted higher all along the line; fed lambs sold for \$12.10 and one fine bunch of aged ewes made a new top of \$6.25 per cwt. Feeding lambs have been firm all the week under abnormally light supplies; the best "come-back" lambs are selling for \$10 per cwt.

For the first two days of last week Chicago got 149,000 hogs and going prices slipped down within 10 cents per cwt. of the low price for the season in that market. It was noticed, however, that buyers were more eager for the hogs than on any of the other big runs of the year and the closing trade, on Tuesday, showed a firmness and activity that bodes well for the immediate future of the trade. The fact that since Nov. 1, this year, Chicago has packed 500,000 less hogs than for the same period last year and that nearly all other markets show a big falling off in fall and winter receipts of hogs argues for a marked firming up of live hog values as soon as the season's big runs are over. During the past ten days Chicago has had a tremendous shipping demand, hogs being billed out for nearly every part of country, proving conclusively that interior supplies of fat hogs are just about exhausted. Another development which argues for higher hog prices during the next 30 days is the fact that hogs are selling higher at Missouri river points than in Chicago. The writer takes this opportunity to predict a rise in live hog values, during the next 40 days, of more than \$2 per cwt.

## Detroit Market Conditions

The cattle trade opened in Detroit on Monday morning, Jan. 10 with prices for handy killing kinds a trifle higher than the close of the week before but before the day was over the demand slackened and the close was decidedly dull with all of the early gain lost. The outstanding feature of the Detroit cattle market during the past week has been the poor demand for heavy cattle of all kinds. This week's opening trade was dull and unchanged. Sheep and lambs have been dull and featureless with heavy lambs selling at a sharp discount. The local trade in dressed veal calves has been about the worst of the season; top calves around \$14 to \$15 per cwt. and heavy thin calves almost unsalable. Detroit has been badly out of line on hogs, all the week, the price \$9.25 for mixed hogs, on Tuesday of last week, being fully 25 cents per cwt. too low compared with outside markets. The opening this week was steady with last week's close.

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

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**FOR SALE—16 H. P. STEAM TRACTION** engine, 150-ft. drive belt, tank, pump and hose. **EDWARD BITSON, White Cloud, Mich.**

**ITO SAN SOY BEANS, FINE QUALITY, \$5** in Jan.; \$5.25 in Feb.; \$5.50 in Mar. Pedigreed Worthy Oats 90c in Jan.; 95c in Feb.; \$1.00 in Mar. Send check with order. Sacks extra. **G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND** 20-32 new Racine Separator. Price \$1,600.00. Inquire **BERT R. WALKER, Marlette, Mich.**

**SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS** at \$5.00 per 1,000 or \$4.00 per 1,000 in lots of 4,000 or more. For particulars write **FLOWER VIEW FARM, C. H. Stanley, Prop., R 2, Paw Paw, Mich.**

### IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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

### FREEZING IN SILO

(Continued from page 5)

weather the temperature at the inside of the north wall of the silo is only a little warmer than the outside temperature with any of the silo walls tested. The difference between mean temperatures at the north wall in different silos was seldom as much as two degrees and was not always in favor of the same type of silo. Our conclusions is that there is no practical difference between the insulating properties of these three types of silo wall; and that under the same conditions, the same amount of freezing may be expected in them.—**Associate Editor.**

### RETURN EXTRA MONEY WITH INTEREST

Before my father died he gave Lake county a quit claim deed of fifteen acres which was never signed by my mother. Before my mother died she gave me a deed of the whole 80 acres (the 65 a. was in her own name). At that time there was \$150 indebtedness on the farm. Our banker in Reed City paid the \$150 and I had to give him a mortgage. He wouldn't take it unless I made the mortgage \$300. For the other \$150 he was to get me the deed of the 15 acres from Lake county, but all he has ever done has been to take interest and promise to get the deed immediately. The mortgage was given five years ago and is due. We have the money ready for him but he hasn't the deed of the 15 a. yet. He wanted me to pay the mortgage and said he would get the deed afterwards, but I told him I wanted the deed first and didn't pay him. He said I would have to pay interest until the mortgage was paid. Will I have to pay interest after it is due and can he foreclose the mortgage if it is not paid as long as he has not secured the deed as he promised?—**N. R. D., Reed City, Mich.**

The taking of an extra \$150 upon the pretense of getting a deed to the 15 acres may constitute an unlawful charge and the banker be entitled to no interest at all. However it is not such a question as I can answer for you without further information. You should consult good local counsel in the matter. He must either get you a deed or return the money and interest thereon.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

### GLEANERS' INSURANCE

Would you please let me know if the Gleaners' Insurance Co. is reliable and a safe company to insure in? Their headquarters are in Detroit.—**A. F. R., Bay City, Michigan.**

I consider any project in which the Gleaner organization may engage to be absolutely safe.—**Editor.**

### TEACH BENEFITS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from page 5)

the biggest problem before us and called for a vote on it. Out of some 5,000 votes all voted "Yes" with exception of 60, I believe, but nothing further was done. The lawyers are the biggest offenders. I practiced law for more than twenty years. I could always get a bigger fee for telling a man how to evade the law than for telling him what the law was and that he should respect it. There is too much of this in our land. Every time the law is evaded, the rights of the poor, the weak are injured.

It may be said we need no such teaching in the state of Michigan. Good never comes unmixed. With our prohibition there has come a wave of lawlessness. Lawlessness not only in violating the liquor laws but a let up everywhere. In the expenditure of public money no respect for law or economy.

Michigan has the highest tax rate of any state in the union except Nevada and Montana. Irrespective of the merits of the case we have the senatorial scandal, which is nothing to be proud of. We have had a governor for four years that from gross ignorance and inefficiency, was a disgrace to any state. We have not a first class politician to say nothing of statesmen in public office from the state.

Of course, the hall fellows well met will say this is pessimism. It is awful to be a pessimist, yet 90 per cent of the men to whom monuments have been erected were pessimists.

There never was a greater opportunity before any governor than is before Governor Groesbeck. I believe he will make good. He should have the sympathies and the support

of everyone. Michigan has the resources, mineral, agricultural and a geographical location not excelled by any state, and "begorry" she has the men too if they were only given a chance, but the incompetents are in everywhere.

Oh yes, but things are good enough! Why fuss more? Same old story, same old answer as was put up to prohibition, slavery, the automobile, the flying machine, electric lights, etc., etc., we must go forward or we go backward.

Famine has been made impossible. Pestilence is being annihilated in our generation, but poverty is a burden that has not yet been lifted from the human race. This can be removed any time we want to do it, any time we unite, and what a burden it would remove.

When there is so much that can be done for the comfort and happiness of the human race that no wonder a man gets pessimistic. But who are the optimists? Every prostitute is an optimist, every drunken bum, every negro.

Where ignorance is bliss,

'Tis folly to be wise.

### THE VALUE OF PROPER LUBRICATION

**L**UBRICATION mistakes are the most costly mistakes a motor car owner can make. Improper lubrication will wreck the finest engine built. Proper lubrication will safeguard it for years and insure sweet running.

Proper lubrication will do more. It will keep your car out of the repair shop. It will reduce the costs of operation. It will save you from bad road troubles.

A motor car engine is a delicate piece of mechanism. It operates at terrific heat and under severe strains.

In order to protect the parts of your engine from friction it has to be kept well lubricated. Two metal parts, rubbing against each other at high speed, generate extreme heat. The greater the speed of the friction the higher the heat. To prevent this friction there is only a thin coating of oil which acts as a cushion between the metal parts. If that thin film of oil is not of good quality it will not do its work.

In buying lubricants for your motor car, truck or tractor do not let price considerations govern your choice. It costs less to produce poor lubricants, but the price you pay in lost service, in repair bills, in vexatious troubles is many times the difference between the cost of good motor oils and poor oils.

It is a general rule worth remembering that advertised and trademarked products are safest to buy.

The manufacturer who advertises his trademarked products knows that in order to live and prosper he must put good quality into his products. This is your protection when buying advertised and trademarked motor oils, gear greases and gasoline.

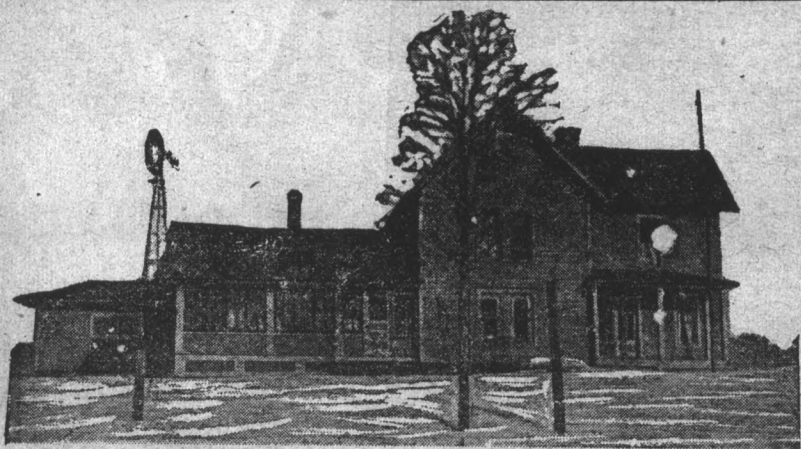
Extracting the different products from crude oil—petroleum—is a process of scientific refining. Crude oil is a nasty smelling viscous stuff. Its elements are so closely blended that the processes of separating them has been compared to separating the blended colors of the rainbow.

Scientific refining processes separate these various elements of crude oil and process them by a long and intricate series of operations until each element is completely isolated with no trace of the other elements. This is called scientific refining. It entails countless costly tests, running into the millions in big refineries.

It is only in this way that it is possible to obtain pure oils that will withstand the tremendous heat and friction of operating an automobile engine at high speeds.

Don't neglect the lubrication of your motor car. Keep it well supplied with lubricating oil at all times and see that this is pure oil, tested to stand the hard usage it will get in the engine, and renew it often so that no sediments may remain to carbonize your valves and cylinders.

Good motor oils—trademarked oils—will save you from worry and expense of upkeep.



## Estate of Dorr D. Buell

**Offers for sale "Maplewood," his famous Seed Potato Farm of 320 acres at Elmira, Michigan, in the heart of the Potato Belt.**

Nothing but **CERTIFIED SEED**, the well known Russet Rural, grown along with legumes such as Grimm alfalfa, sweet clover and Vetch.

Modern farm home with bath, water works, furnace, fireplace, large porches and garage in connection. Large barn equipped with Louden fixtures, two silos, horse barn, tool house, shop, granary, hen house, sheep shed, etc. All buildings less than half mile from Elmira on state highway number 32. Highway No. 13, known as the Mackinaw Trail follows the west side of farm.

Attractive proposition for a man who wants to carry on the Seed Potato business established by Mr. Buell.

You will need at least \$20,000 in cash or first class securities to finance this proposition. Balance on easy terms to suit purchaser.

A 40 acre pasture lot of cut over land connected with the farm is also offered.

In addition two other half sections of new land, partly cleared and improved are offered with the farm or as separate deals.

Write

**G. M. WICKETT, Administrator,**

Elmira, Michigan





# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## MR. DAIRYMAN!

Are you using a first class herd sire?

You can't afford to use a poor one.

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

Let us know your needs.

### MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

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

## SHOW BULL

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

Herd under Federal Supervision.

## BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS FOR SALE

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

Herd sire, Model Kig Segis Glista, whose granddam is Glista Ernestine, the only cow of the breed that has six times made better than 30 " butter.

### GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

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, Sebawaing, Mich.

FOR SALE—2 REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service from 19 1-2 and 24 1-2 lb. dams. Price \$100 and \$125. Herd on accredited list.  
Wm. GRIFFIN, Howell, Mich.

## A Real Foundation Herd

Three 2 year olds fresh in Sept. with the following records. No. 1 made 13,126 lbs. of butter from 355.2 milk at 21 months. No. 2 made 18,35 of butter from 362 lbs. milk at 21 months. No. 3 made 16,28 of butter from 363.5 milk at 29 months. Sire to go with them is a 20 lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs just a year old. From an accredited herd and only \$1,050.00 for the herd F. O. B.

### JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT

MICH.

## 7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by  
WALKER LYONS 174771

whose twenty nearest dams have records averaging 30.11 pounds of butter from 592 pounds of milk. These bulls are from dams with records up to 26.3 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00. Age, 9 months to 2 years.

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

## Yearling Bull For Sale

Bull born Sept. 28, 1919, evenly marked and a fine individual. Sired by my 30 lb. bull and from a 20 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

## 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 55,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.  
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it. Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

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

## 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 Oma. 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. T. EVANS  
Eau Claire, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

## 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—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW. Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

## FOR SALE

LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW her bull calf born Oct. 27; sired by a son of her bull calf born Oct. 27; sired by a son of Johan Hengerveld Lad, and a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.  
R. H. BARNHART, R. 1, St. Charles, Mich.

## ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE

Flint Maplecrest Nomia De Kol 157613 has two tested daughters. One a 25 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old. The other a 12 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old made four months after freshening.

He is five years old and gentle. We have over thirty of his daughters, twenty of which will freshen next fall.

He is out of a 27 lb. cow, sired by Homestead Hengerveld Crown De Kol, sire of 32 A. R. O. cows including a 34 pounder and one with a year record of over 1,100 pounds. He is sire of two other cows which have yearly records of over 878 lbs.

The sire of Homestead Hengerveld Crown De Kol is De Kol 2d's Butter Boy, 3rd sire of 118 A. R. O. daughters.

The sire of this bull is a 30 lb. bull whose dam made over 1,200 lb. butter from more than 25,000 lb. milk and whose sire is Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy whose 47 A. R. O. daughters include six above 30 lbs. and four 1,000 pounders.

Will sell one-half interest in him for \$250, the purchaser to have exclusive use of him for one year.

KNOWLES BROS., Azalia, Mich.

## BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLOREST)  
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.

JOHN P. HEHL  
1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

## SHORTHORN

## Special Shorthorn Offer!

For the next 30 days we will make attractive prices on females with calves by side, bred and open heifers. Bred to our great imported herd sire Imp. Scottish Emblem 680-312. Also a few choice roan Scotch bulls of serviceable age by Imp. Scottish Emblem. A great opportunity to secure the blood of this great bull. Come and see them or write  
H. B. PETERS & SON  
Elsie, Mich.

## RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

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

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

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Tawas City, Mich.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 5 GOOD BULLS

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.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE. Milking and Scotch Top. \$100 and up.  
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

## SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pall fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.  
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association 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.

FOR SALE—REG. SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also Oxford Down Ewes.  
JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown 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—POLED 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.

FOR SALE FOUR REGISTERED ROAN bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Villager breeding.  
HENRY J. LYNCH, Mayville, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

### HEREFORD CATTLE 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, Glits, 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 Undeafated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.  
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marlen, Mich.

## 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.

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

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

## JERSEYS

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

## DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pogis 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.

REAL BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS JERSEY cows. Herd tuberculin tested.  
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Michigan

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

### REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

One bred heifer, one 7 month old heifer, and 2, 4 months old bull calves. Prices reasonable.  
H. F. NELSON, McBrides, Mich.

## AYRSHIRES

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

## ANGUS

## The Home of Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny Probably The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

Blue Bell, Supreme Champion at the Smithfield Show, 1919, and the Birmingham Show, 1920, is a daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

The Junior Champion Bull, Junior Champion Female, Champion Calf Herd and First Prize Junior Heifer Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1920, were also the get of Edgar of Dalmeny.

A very choice lot of young bulls—sired by Edgar of Dalmeny are, at this time, offered for sale.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

### WILDWOOD FARMS

Orion, Mich.

W. E. Scripps, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

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

## The Most Profitable Kind

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

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

## SWINE

### POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BARGAIN. \$75 buy a bred gilt and a 250 lb. spring boar. Also choice gilts bred for \$40. Guarantee satisfaction.

DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.



# BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and 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.

## Combination Bred Sow Sale!

50 HEAD

## Big Type Poland Chinas

at the farm of

Geo. McKim, Albion, Mich.

January 28th, 1921

Consisting of 9 tried sows, 7 fall yearlings, 31 spring gilts, 3 spring boars.

Sale under cover. Conveyances from Albion, a. m. of sale.

Auctioneers.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley,  
Will Inman, Albion.

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

Write for Catalog

GEO. MCKIM,  
Albion.  
E. W. LANDENBERGER,  
Parma.

## 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 pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These pigs in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Chasman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

### FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

W. B. RAMSDALL  
Hanover, Mich.

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.

DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, 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 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.

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I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Prince, a good son of Black Prince, grand champion of the world in 1913. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.

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

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I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

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

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

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30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 18 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.

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

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MASON, MICH.

## MACK'S NOTES

Secretary of Agriculture, Meredith has petitioned congress for authority to call a World's Dairy Congress to be held somewhere in this country during the year 1922. The various dairy associations of the country have agreed to raise a fund of \$100,000 to defray the expense of such a gathering. A canvass of the leading members of both houses leads to the conclusion that Mr. Meredith's request will be promptly granted.

The New York Central Railroad company has asked authority from the Inter-State Commerce Commission to lease for a term of years with the intention of finally purchasing, the Chicago Junction railway terminal properties. The amount offered for the said lease is \$2,000,000 per year. The property under consideration is considered to be worth about \$33,000,000. The railroad trackage, referred to above, passes through Packingtown, touching the stock yards, the central manufacturing district and a growing industrial section, extending north from Fifteenth street.

Many important improvements have been made at the Detroit stock yards by the Michigan Central Railroad company during the past year, one of the most important of which is the establishment of a department for the vaccination of stock hogs and pigs, many of which should find their way back into the country to take the place of the hogs that are marketed. This is a much-needed improvement, for in the past, thousands of hogs have gone to the butcher that were really only good for feeding purposes.

The young people's live stock judging tournament of Wisconsin, scheduled to be held in Madison Feb. 4 and 5, has enlisted the interest of more than 70 high schools, divided into 19 districts. Most of these have just held meets to select representative teams from the competition. Last year the Mondovi, Wis., team won the state round-up meet and a silver cup, besides the right to represent the state at the nation-wide junior live stock judging tournament at the International Stock Show at Chicago.

The annual report of the live stock receipts of the Detroit Live Stock Market during the year 1920 shows a marked falling off in arrivals of cattle and sheep and a large increase in calves and hogs. We publish below a comparative summary for the two years 1919 and 1920, compiled by T. A. Mears and published in *The Detroit Free Press*:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep-Lambs	Hogs
January	10,273	8,239	42,739	50,735
February	8,740	8,220	22,205	31,301
March	13,303	10,727	12,288	11,772
April	9,193	6,926	9,847	23,585
May	7,709	11,866	9,335	47,745
June	11,263	12,150	4,908	38,173
July	8,850	6,598	5,279	15,740
August	8,467	5,470	13,953	14,844
September	10,135	5,445	29,479	30,280
October	8,968	7,094	47,886	39,291
November	13,408	8,906	62,116	50,494
December	6,727	7,351	36,782	37,254
Total, 1920	118,636	98,992	296,117	428,214
Total 1919	128,201	86,447	314,898	374,903
Increase	...	12,545	...	53,311
Decrease	...	9,565	18,781	...

The year 1920 will long be noted as the most unpendable period that live stock breeders and feeders ever passed through. The experiences in all lines have been similar but it is probable that cattle growers have sustained the heaviest losses on their feeding and breeding operations; the year ended with the top price for steer cattle \$7.15 lower and the average prices about \$5.50 lower than those that prevailed during December, 1919.

Despite a light run of hogs packers are accumulating product. Chicago's lard stock increased 13,135,000 lbs. in December and is now 21,375,000 lbs., against 21,578,000 lbs. last year. Two years ago the lard stock was 45,062,397 lbs. Total stocks of meats in Chicago Jan. 1 were 112,651,522 lbs. against 87,125,772 lbs. last year and 121,342,625 lbs. in 1919. Exports continue of respectable volume, 13,555,000 lbs. of lard and 10,835,000 lbs. of meats leaving Atlantic ports week before last, compared with 7,795,000 and 36,235,000 lbs. a year ago.



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June and July boars and open gilts each one a guaranteed breeder. Recorded and express paid in full for the next thirty days.  
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blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.  
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April farrow. Also a few choice service boars.  
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**IDEAL TYPE REG. BERKSHIRES. WE OF-**  
fer choice pigs all ages, either sex, best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**REG BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR**  
immediate service, also pigs, both sex.  
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**MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG-**  
boned, heavy shearers.  
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## Crop Reports

**GENESEE**—We are having fine weather for this time of the year and farmers are busy working up wood, hauling manure, threshing cloverseed and doing road work. The main roads are in good condition but the cross roads are very rough. Farmers did some plowing last week but are not doing any this week on account of the frozen ground. Prospects do not look extra good for getting the ice-houses filled with good ice this year as several lakes have not frozen over yet. Farmers are selling some hay, potatoes and livestock. Not much feed being bought for cows on account of low price of milk. Wheat and rye are not looking extra good and indications point to short crops of both of these grains. Auction sales are beginning again. Cows and horses are selling very cheap; other things are averaging fair. Several farms are for sale; the owners intending to quit farming.—C. W. S., Fenton, Jan. 14.

**MONTCALM**—Farmers are doing chores and hauling produce. Weather is snowy. Farmers are selling some live stock but are holding potatoes for higher prices.—C. B. W., Lakeview, Jan. 14.

**SAGINAW**—The farmers are doing chores, hauling wood and sitting by the stoves. The weather is fairly good for January; a little snow but not enough for good sleighing. The ground is frozen. Not much produce going to market; little hay. Not much building being done. A few sales are being auctioned.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Jan. 15.

**SHIAWASSEE**—The winter here has been unusually mild so far; the ground is not frozen very much. Farmers are ditching and digging post holes, and some plowing is being done on sod ground. Sugar beets have all been hauled to shipping points. There has not been many auction sales as yet this season, and not very much changing or dealing in real estate. Horses are very slow of sale except drafters; even that class not bringing a fancy price. Owing to the uncertain markets cattle are quite slow, although market cattle and milch cows are quite plentiful on the farms in this section of the country.—D. H. M.

**LAPEER**—Farmers are doing chores, cutting wood and wondering what they did with their money last summer. The weather has been very mild for the past two weeks but a little colder at present. The ground is not frozen very hard; some plowing done here last week. Some hay moving now with the price not very good. The roads are in fine condition for moving produce but everybody seems to be holding everything they can.—C. A. B., Lapeer City, Jan. 14.

**MONROE (N. E.)**—We are having nice winter weather now; the roads are good. Farmers are busy husking, shred-ding and drawing corn; lots out yet. Some farmers are cutting wood, drawing coal and doing chores. Not much going to market, some wheat, oats and corn; hay is down but that bought some time ago is going to market. Poultry prices have picked up some; dressed hogs and calves are down. Our local elevator man is not buying grain or corn at all. Everything is very quiet around here now; no sales as stuff will not sell. It looks like a good time for a young man to start farming as everything is down and one half the money it took a year ago will start one and farming is the only job that pays best in the long run, if not in dollars, in enjoyment of life and health.—G. L. S., Newport, Jan. 13.

**BERRIEN (West)**—Weather has been fine; almost enjoying the "Southland" here in Michigan. Many farmers have taken advantage of the mild weather to get out and trim their grapes; many grape cuttings are being taken for planting and there will be quite a large acreage planted to grapes this spring. This is rapidly becoming a grape country. A little butchering being done. Not much of anything moving to market now. Work has commenced on the erection of a fine new garage at Baroda.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Jan. 13.

**MANISTEE**—There is nothing doing in these parts except the chores and getting wood. We haven't snow enough to do any teaming if we wanted to. There is not any market for farm produce. The weather is blustery today but not cold; it is snowing a little at times.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, Jan. 14.

**CHEBOYGAN (N. W.)**—Farmers are not doing much. A few are hauling potatoes, some are cutting and hauling wood, but the most of the farmers only doing just their chores. The weather is nice; not much snow and good roads. Some farmers in the eastern part of the county are hauling hay but the price is low. They are getting from \$15 to \$17 per ton. The farmers are holding some hay and potatoes for higher prices. The farmers are ordering their spring grass seed through the Grange.—O. W. B., Briggsville, Jan. 14.

**MIDLAND**—Everyone is doing chores, cutting wood, and hauling manure. The weather has changed again. It is colder now, but still we have no snow. The ground is frozen and the roads are like concrete. A few beans are being sold, and some hay. There is no market for potatoes. No one is building anything at present, and buying nothing but essentials. The taxes are lower here this year and no one is grumbling because of the reduction. There are hardly any auction sales now.—C. L. H., Midland, Jan. 12.

**WEXFORD**—The roads are bad for the want of snow to make sleighing. Not much stirring. The getting of wood seems to be in order for most of the farmers. It is a good time for such work. We have had some nice weather. Mr. and Mrs. Tony Kerzich had the misfortune to lose their youngest boy, 5 years old; it was an awful loss. We all sympathize with them in their bereavement. The interment took place in Cadillac.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 12.

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lets \$3.00 apiece.  
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great layers. Bargain prices now.  
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are hen hatched, grow quick, good layers. Sold on approval, \$4 to \$5 each. Circulars. Photos.  
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els. Flock culled and approved by E. C. For-man, poultry extension specialist of M. A. C.  
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**FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS.**  
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## BABY CHICKS

## BABY CHICKS

350,000 for 1921

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# BUY YOUR NAPPANEE SILO NOW



You Won't Have  
To Pay a Cent  
Down  
—and—  
It Won't Cost You  
a Cent Until it Has  
Paid for Itself

## This BIG FREE BOOK Tells How

You would put a new silo on your farm tomorrow, if you thought you could get one for nothing—wouldn't you? Well, we have a Silo Selling Plan whereby you can do just that. You can place a NAPPANEE Seal-tite SILO on your farm and it won't cost you a cent. That sounds interesting—doesn't it? Our big FREE Book tells how you can order your NAPPANEE SILO now and make it pay for itself on your farm. Think of it! On this novel plan you virtually get a silo for nothing. A silo that will earn its own cost the first year or so and make you a couple of hundred dollars clear profit every year after that.

Better write for your copy of our big silo book today and find out all about this easy way to own a silo. The book is FREE and postpaid for the asking.

### Over 15,000 NAPPANEE SILOS in Use on American Farms

Thousands of American Farmers have taken advantage of our liberal Silo Selling Plan. The fact that NAPPANEE SILOS are being used in every part of the country from New England to Texas, proves that this Nappanee Selling Plan is ALL RIGHT and that NAPPANEE SILOS are "making good" wherever they go. Get our big FREE Book and see for yourself the many gratifying letters of satisfaction which we have received from NAPPANEE owners. Many say that their silo paid for itself with the first crop they put in it. They tell why they like the NAPPANEE better than any other silo and some give actual facts and figures on the profit the NAPPANEE has made them.

If the NAPPANEE will produce big returns for so many other farmers it will do the same for you. And on our liberal Selling Plan you cannot afford to get along without a NAPPANEE another day.

#### READ WHAT THESE MICHIGAN FARMERS SAY:

Elm Hall, Mich.  
Dear Sirs: I like your silo better than any I have ever seen. It stood the test of a cyclone. It never faded it. It blew down the silos around here, but the Nappanee stood. It is a good silo. We could not do without it. Thos. Croton.

Rockford, Mich.  
Dear Sirs: I have had my silo three years and have filled it three times and am satisfied that it has saved me the price of it alone, in feed. Some of my neighbors have cement silos round here that cost three times as much and they say my Nappanee is just as good, and we are well pleased with the silo. Frank E. Buckley.

Twining, Mich.  
Dear Sirs: In regard to my Nappanee silo which I have used two years now with success. I am well pleased with the extra income I have made from my cows by feeding ensilage. Can truthfully say there is no better silo made than the Nappanee. It stands the test. Wm. Cain.

Camden, Mich.  
Gentlemen: I have a Nappanee Silo and I am very much pleased with it. I can get more feed out of an acre than I can any other way. If any farmer is going to buy a silo he should be sure to look at the Nappanee. It has the best points of any silo I have seen. Frank Howard.

We have many other letters as gratifying as those above in our files from this state and other states, but the limited space does not allow us to print them all.

### Send for Our FREE Silo Book Today—Use the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon with your name and address, or drop us a postal if you prefer, and we will send you FREE and postpaid our new 1921 NAPPANEE Silo Book—the biggest and finest silo catalog ever printed.

It tells all about our novel Silo Selling Plan whereby you can get a NAPPANEE SILO practically for nothing. It also tells all about how NAPPANEE SILOS are made and their 25 points of superior merit, such as our Perfect Splice which is air-tight and rot-proof, our Anchoring System which is storm-proof, our Hip Roof which gives more room, our Ladder that is accident-proof, our Seal-tite Silo Doors that are real man-sized and will never warp, and many other exclusive improvements.

No matter when you expect to put up a silo send your name and address for this BIG, FREE SILO BOOK TODAY.

NAPPANEE LUMBER & MFG. CO.  
Box 237 NAPPANEE, INDIANA

NAPPANEE LUMBER & MFG. CO.  
Box 237, Nappanee, Indiana

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE and postpaid, a copy of your Big 1921 Nappanee Silo Book and also complete information on your SPECIAL SILO SELLING PLAN.

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
State..... R. F. D. ....

## NINE Out of Every TEN Silos Are Built of Wood Why?

The next time you drive to town or to the County seat, take particular note of the silos in your community, just for your own satisfaction.

We venture to predict that in your neighborhood, just like most farming districts throughout the country—that probably nine out of every ten silos you pass (or at least a great majority) will be built of wood. Why?

### There Must Be Some Good Reason for This

Your own good, common sense will tell you that it would be absolutely impossible to persuade the majority of the hard headed, successful farmers in your community who own silos to build them of wood unless there were some mighty good sound reasons for giving wood silos the preference. And you can "bet your bottom dollar" there are some good logical reasons why most farmers buy wood silos.

### Wood Silos Give Better Service

Did you ever hear anyone say that silos of other materials will cure silage better or keep it better than wood? No! But many agricultural experts, chemists and thousands of farmers who speak from actual experience emphatically assert that wood silos make and keep silage far better than do other kinds of silos.

It takes a certain amount of heat to cause fermentation in the silo and cure silage properly for wholesome feed. Wood is the only material non-conductive of heat and cold. Wood keeps in the heat necessary for the proper fermentation, and it also keeps out the extreme cold that causes silage to freeze.

Of course, you have to paint a wood silo every five or six years on the outside. But painting a wood silo on the outside is a whole lot easier than "doctoring" up the walls on the silo inside with some preservative preparation every few years. And remember, when the roof is on the silo you can't get a ladder inside of it.

These are some of the reasons why the majority of silos throughout the country are built of wood. And the best wood silo you can buy is a NAPPANEE Seal-tite SILO, because they are the most practical, the most serviceable, the most useful and convenient wood silo for any farm—the silo that will give you the biggest value for your money.

### Wood Silos Cost Less

A NAPPANEE SILO costs just about half the price asked for silos built of other materials. And the cost of erecting it is far less, too. You don't need a crew of skilled mechanics to erect a NAPPANEE. The average farmer can do the work himself with the help of a farm hand and finish the job in two or three days time.

Where else can you find a silo that will give you all the convenient, useful, time and labor saving features that you will find incorporated in the NAPPANEE, such as the Double Anchor System that is as near storm-proof as it is possible to make—the real Man-Sized Doors that are six inches wider than the average silo door and give ample room and comfort in entering the NAPPANEE—the extra heavy metal Door Fasteners that seal up the NAPPANEE as tight as a fruit jar—the safe and sane Ladder, built so it is almost impossible to slip and fall—the Hip Roof Rafters that are furnished FREE with the NAPPANEE and add more room to the silo, and so on all down the line.

A NAPPANEE SILO is easy to erect, easy to fill and will cure your silage perfectly. It will keep the silage in A1 condition so that it is safe to feed to your live stock. Yet the NAPPANEE costs you no more and sometimes a great deal less than other silos.

### The Silo You Ought To Have At the Price You Ought To Pay

A NAPPANEE SILO on your farm will make every acre of corn you put into it do the work of two acres the old fashioned way. And the NAPPANEE is backed by an iron-clad guarantee that it will not only give you satisfactory service, but will pay for itself on your farm.

Find out about the NAPPANEE SILO today. Find out about our easy payment plan, whereby you can put a NAPPANEE on your farm now and make it pay its own way. Don't fail to write for our big, FREE 1921 NAPPANEE SILO BOOK as offered on this page—the biggest and most interesting silo catalog ever published. It tells all about the many time-saving and labor-saving features on NAPPANEE SILOS not found on other silos. It also tells all about our novel silo selling plan that makes it possible for you to own a NAPPANEE without it really costing you a cent. This big silo book is FREE and postpaid. Mail the coupon on this page for it, or a post card will bring it by return mail.