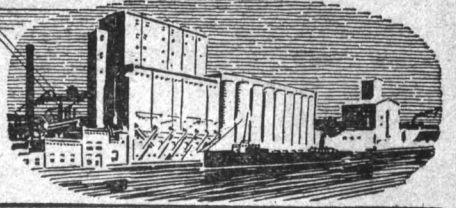


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



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A YOUNG DAIRYMAN



# POTATO SEED AVERAGES OVER 150 BUSHELS TO ACRE

THE VALUE of certified potato seed is being demonstrated daily thru the reports which Mr. H. C. Moore, secretary of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association, receives from all over Michigan and the neighboring states. This year when the average for the state will not exceed 75 bushels per acre, fields of certified potatoes, well-cared for, have yielded over 300 bushels per acre in many cases. The average for certified potatoes in the state is better than 150 bushels per acre.

M. E. Parmlee, of Hilliards, leads the state with a yield of 360 bushels to the acre of 11 acre. He planted certified late Petoskeys and cared for them according to the rules for raising certified seed. He finds that his best yields are grown on an alfalfa sod which has been turned under. Woodman Bros., of Paw Paw, grew better than 300 bushels per acre. They also raised Petoskeys and are strong for growing alfalfa before potatoes. J. C. and F. C. Schmalzreed of Levering, produced close to 300 bushels to the acre. They turned under a June clover sod for the potatoes.

In all counties where certified potato seed has been introduced results

have shown the superiority of certified seed and the value of standardizing on one particular variety for the section. To introduce and demonstrate this point certified seed potatoes have been sent into 17 of the southern counties of the state. In every case they have proven their superiority. They are also showing the farmers the value of growing a single variety in contrast to the large number found in the average community.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

## FARMERS' WEEK AT M. A. C.

PLANS FOR Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College, January 30 to February 3, are fast shaping up and indicate that the big round-up this year is going to be one of the best ever put on at the college. Already the largest gathering of farmers in the winter, it is planned to make it the best. Over 5,000 people attended the meetings last year.

Leaders of agriculture and economics, who have attained international fame have been placed on the

tentative program. Among those asked to speak are President M. L. Burton of the University of Michigan, President-elect Friday of M. A. C., Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, Henry Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Congressman J. C. Ketcham and Patrick Kelly of Michigan.

A number of the state agricultural associations have set the dates for their meetings at that time, thus adding to the crowd and importance of the gathering. A few of them are the State Farm Bureau, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the Michigan Potato Growers' Association, the Michigan Muck Producers Association and the Michigan Horticultural Society.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

## CORN AND OATS TRADE OUTLOOK

TOO GREAT a consideration is given this season to the large corn crop estimate; too little to the poor quality and to the small and poor oats crop. In the big corn and oats belt—the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas—the consumption and distribution of last season's immense crop was 1,944,343,000 bushels. This year's crop is officially estimated at 1,956,880,000 bushels; there is a farm carryover of 187,290,000 bushels and a visible in these states as of November 1st of 12,477,000 making a total available of 2,156,647,000 bushels—this total is 37,565,000 bushels smaller than last season, hence it bulks largely in the trade view. The average quality of the new crop is 84.6 in this territory; last year it was 91 per cent of normal. Assuming the carryover and visible at last year's average quality and applying it to the consumption and distribution of this season, there remains 1,795,575,000 bushels, the quality being 6 per cent under last year. It will take 1,948,141,000 bushels of this season's corn, with the carryover of 199,767,000, or a total of 2,112,017,000 bushels, to render the service of 1,944,343,000 last year. This would leave for carryover and visible 44,630,000 bushels.

The September 1st government report on hogs gave the number in these twelve states as 32,102,000, an increase of 1.7 per cent—making an additional requirement of 35,933,000 bushels of 84.6 quality corn and reducing the theoretical carryover to less than 9,000,000 bushels—no allowance is made for the corn which will be burned for fuel in many sections of the belt.

The oats crop in these same states last year was 1,102,194,000 with a carryover and visible of 46,597,000 or a total of 1,148,791,000 bushels. The quality was high at 95.4; the consumption and distribution totaled 980,231,000 bushels. This season the crop in these eleven states was 723,875,000, the quality the poorest on record at 71.7. The carryover on farms and visible in the same states was 168,560,000. This being accepted at the high quality of last season, leaves 811,671,000 bushels to be supplied—this is equal to 1,014,589,000 of a crop of 25 per cent poorer than last season—a deficiency of 290,714,000 bushels in the eleven states that supply the country's surplus oats. As corn and oats are interchangeable in feeding on the farm,

there is a combined shortage of 286,868,000 bushels on last year's basis—feeding corn to the stove instead of coal will contribute to a speedy appreciation of the feeding grains situation.—P. S. Goodman of Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago.

## ALLEGAN COUNTY CAMPAIGN BEARS FRUIT

RESULTS of the Allegan County Milk and Alfalfa Campaign, October 27 to Nov. 5, are exceeding the hopes of those who staged the campaign are shown by figures turned in to Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the M. A. C. Dairy Department. Two cow-testing associations are already organized and one and perhaps 2 more are to be organized soon. Twenty-six men or groups of men have signed up to purchase pure-bred sires. Of the 935 men who attended the barn meetings, it was found that 162 were using scrub sires. In nearly all cases where new sires are to be purchased, the men stated that they would buy the same breed as the community is breeding. These decisions on the part of the farmers cannot help but mean better live stock and bigger returns for Allegan county, which is annually producing more than \$4,000,000 worth of dairy products.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

## CHANGES IN COUNTY AGENTS

A NUMBER of changes will be effected in the personnel of the county agents of the state on December 1. K. K. Vining county agent of Emmet county, has been appointed county agent for Kent county to take the place of R. G. Carr, who has been made one of the assistant state leaders of county agents. Roy Decker of Eaton county is moved to Jackson county to fill the place made vacant by the appointment of C. V. Ballard the present county agent who is located in East Lansing as one of the assistants to Hale Tenant, State Leader of County Agents. Mr. L. D. Drake has been appointed county agent for Antrim and Kalkaska counties, combined. R. W. Tenney, the present county club leader of Eaton county, has been made county agent there. Emmet county is temporarily without an agent.

A conference of the county agents of the lower peninsula will be held some time in the near future for the purpose of better organizing the work between counties and planning the lines of work to be taken up during the coming year. It is probable that the various counties having the same problems will be combined into groups which will make the handling of these questions more effective. An extensive campaign to increase the acreage of alfalfa in Michigan will be carried on in 1922.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

## AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Nebraska farmers are getting the munificent sum of 22.8 cents per bushel for their corn. Weevil, smut and ear worms are reported to be doing considerable damage to the corn crop the country over.

Over half the New York potato crop is said to have been sold, leaving the amount on farms much less than usual.

Kansas' fall wheat is reported in a very bad condition. At least a third of the seeding has not germinated or has perished from drought. Very little old wheat being sold. Prices at elevators from 70 to 85 cents a bushel. Many other western states report droughty conditions and outlook far from promising. Much acreage will not be planted because of prolonged drought.

The Georgian sugar cane crop is reported to have suffered considerably from drought. Sugar cane yields in Mississippi will be considerably less than early estimates.

Hog cholera is reported widespread in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, with the progress of disease somewhat checked in last two states.

Fall seedings are suffering in the drought-stricken areas of the southwest. Many states report hay prospects lowest in years.



## VOICES

By Emanuel G. Frank

There's a wondrous thrill of pleasure  
When you see the form and face,  
Of some loved one in whose presence you rejoice;  
But the joy there is in seeing  
Can't compare with what takes place,  
When you hear the magic music of her voice.

Be it mother, wife or sweetheart,  
Be it sister, daughter, friend  
As within our waiting vision each appears;  
While your heart may leap to see them  
What is better in the end,  
Than their eager voices sounding in your ears.

But remember as you listen  
That these sweet and nameless thrills,  
Find an echo and an answer rich and true,  
In the hearts of cherished loved ones  
Which alone your voice fulfills;  
For when all is said, your voice is really you.

So when travel takes you from them  
Let them feel how much you care,  
Let them know you haven't left them all alone;  
Let them feel in fullest measure  
You, yourself are standing there;  
Let them hear the voice they cherish through  
[the 'phone.

MICHIGAN STATE



TELEPHONE COMPANY

## TO ANNOUNCE "S" PUZZLE CONTEST WINNERS DECEMBER 17TH

All lists of names entered in our great "S" puzzle picture contest are ready for the judges' attention. If possible to get these gentlemen together we will publish the names of the winners of the 15 grand prizes and also a correct list of words in our December 17th issue.



## Big Produce Marketing Co. Launched in Detroit

*Agricultural Department of Board of Commerce Promoting \$300,000 Farmers' Corporation*

FARMERS have started organization of a Detroit company to market produce on a large scale, it has been announced by the agricultural division of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Reduction of 20 to 40 per cent in the gross cost of handling various farm products between farm and retailer in Detroit will be possible through the operations of this produce exchange.

The campaign for the raising of the necessary finances is now in the hands of producers in Oakland, Macomb and Monroe counties. It is expected to extend into most of the counties in the eastern half of the lower peninsula. Plans are for the completion of business operations next summer.

The exchange will be capitalized at \$300,000 according to the announcement by C. A. Bingham, head of the agricultural division of the Board of Commerce, which is co-operating with the farmers. The statement describes the value of this new organization to producers as being fundamentally in the elimination of unnecessary handling, transportation, and profit charges, the insuring of square dealing and the certainty of obtaining full market value for goods consigned as well as the saving of hours of time for individuals now marketing their own produce; to consumers—the establishment of more uniform retail prices in the city, in frequent cases lower prices as a result of minimized handlings, more uniform and higher grades and standards and a steadier supply.

Farmers for several years back have been perfecting local marketing associations", said Mr. Bingham discussing the proposition. "These organizations have done an important work. But seldom have they brought the farmer any closer to actual distribution of his products. He still has no representation or direct connection with the big markets of the country. He, either personally or through a local association, turns his produce over to speculative handlers in the city. This proposed produce exchange will give producers direct connection with the larger markets and save cost of unnecessary handlings for the parties most concerned—producers and consumers.

"Why an organization of this kind is needed by the community is easily illustrated. This summer the Detroit market was swamped with sweet corn and cucumbers. Tons of the latter were never picked and tons of the former went into silos for winter feeding of cattle. Thousands of dollars as a result were lost to Michigan farmers. Yet there were localities in the country where cucumbers were not grown or the crops were poor. The individual farmer did not have enough of a crop to ship. An organization capable of handling the crops of scores of these individuals would have brought many dollars into Michigan.

"This is just one phase of the farmer's marketing problem. There are many, another one being that of consignment of goods. When this is done, the farmer gambles his season's work frequently on the honesty of a dealer in a distant city whom he has never seen.

"While the farmer has his troubles, the consumer has his share. For example, potatoes coming to the city from the northern part of the state are handled as many as eight times by different parties between the farm and city home. Few of the better grades of apples grown even as close in as 25 miles of the city come here, until after they have gone to Chicago. These numerous handlings, which can be reduced, add considerable to the price."

### Gd. Traverse Fruit Farmers Want Central Packing Plant

THE APPLE GROWERS of Old Mission Peninsula held a meeting on November 15 which promises to clear up many of the difficult marketing problems that have heretofore troubled them and taken a heavy toll out of their profits. The meeting was called by the Grand Traverse County Farm Bureau and included the members of the Peninsula Local. The subject under discussion was Marketing Apples.

The Hon. E. O. Ladd, member of the State Legislature for this county presided. Mr. Milton L. Gore was the first speaker, dealing mainly in his talk with the proper preparation of apples for market. He discussed the growing, spraying, picking, and packing of the fruit, giving special attention to the packing. Maintenance of fertility, use

of fertilizers, cover crop and cultivation were all given due consideration by Mr. Gore and by the various speakers who engaged in the open discussion which followed.

There ran through all the talks a single thread of thought which led up to the second subject on the program, viz: A Central Packing Plant for the Grand Traverse Region. Mr. Wm. A. McCool, President of the Grand Traverse Packing Co. gave the general outline of what his company has in contemplation looking to the handling of the apple crop for next year. The Packing Co. built a canning factory and served the cherry growers of the region very satisfactorily this season. In view of the success of the company with the cherries and the general satisfaction of the growers with the 10 cents per pound paid for sour cherries last summer, the proposition of the Packing Company to expand so as to take care of the apple crop next year was hailed with enthusiasm by the growers and the new departure was endorsed by a unanimous vote of those present. About 40 per cent of the stock of the Grand Traverse Packing Co. is owned by the growers. The very excellent showing of the company on the cherry crop and the fact that the profits of operation were retained in local hands and are to be used to expand the business, leads the fruit grower to feel that at last he has started on the proper course to get full value for his crop and to use the profits of operation in a way to build up the fruit interests of the region.

—By G. H. Houston.

### Mich. Scores at International

Chicago, Nov. 28th, (By Western Union)—C. H. Prescott & Sons, Richland Eclipse Junior shorthorn steer calf wins first in class.—H. H. Mack, Market and Live Stock Editor.

IN THE CAR-LOT division of the International show there are 178 carloads entered, 93 of which are cattle. These exhibits include animals ready for the butcher and feeding stock. In the (Continued on page 23)

## Central Michigan Farmers Organize to Distribute Milk in Lansing

THE MOST ambitious farmers' co-operative milk distributing enterprise ever attempted in Michigan is in process of organization in Lansing. The name of the company will be the Lansing Dairy Company. It will be incorporated at \$175,000. Farmers will be in control. Its business will be to distribute whole milk and manufacture dairy products in the city of Lansing.

The project has the backing of some of Lansing's biggest business men who own farms. This fact virtually insures the success of the company. R. H. Scott, vice president and gen'l manager of the Reo Motor Car Co., is a member of the Board of Directors of the tentative organization. B. S. Gier, vice president of the Motor Wheel Corporation, is also a director and treasurer of the new company. The complete personnel of officers is as follows: E. B. Ramsey, President; Wm. Knaup, Vice President; Chris Hansen, Secretary; B. S. Gier, Treasurer, Richard Scott, Dan Creyts, Sam Young, Ed. Stoll, Chris Meiers, Wm. Keck.

H. V. Kittle, manager of the Clinton county Farm Bureau, is one of the active promoters of the new company. Kittle is a firm believer in the "producer-to-consumer" idea and is doing excellent work in promoting the idea among the farmers of his county many of whom depend upon the Lansing market for the sale of their milk.

The unprofitable prices at which the farmers in central Michigan have been obliged to sell their milk have shown the need for a more efficient distribution and the securing of a larger share of the consumer's dollar. For the months of July and August the

farmers supplying the city of Lansing received only \$1.50 per cwt., f. o. b. receiving station, and for September and October, \$1.60. During the same period the retail price of milk was 10 cents a quart, showing a spread between the buying and selling price of nearly 7 cents a quart.

Those who are behind the Lansing venture have received a good deal of encouragement from the success which the Grand Rapids co-operative dairy company is now having. This concern made some mistakes in its early beginnings but it has now found its feet and for the past year has paid farmers from 50 cents to a dollar more than the Lansing farmers have received. An additional fact which tends to show the advantages of co-operative distribution is the comparatively small margin on which the Grand Rapids company is now able to do business. During the year 1920 57 per cent of the gross receipts of this company went to the farmers, and it is estimated that the close of the current year will show a still larger split in favor of the producer. If the Detroit distributing companies, for instance, could do business on the same margin they would be able to pay the farmers 6.8 cents per quart instead of less than 5 cents as at present with retail milk at 12 cents.

The Business Farmer predicts that the successful culmination of the Lansing company will force the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n to submit to the demands of its members in the Detroit area and take steps forthwith to bring the Detroit producer into better control of his market.



# Cattle Feeders will Come into their Own Soon

*Public Learning Difference Between Good and Poor Beef and Demand for Better Grades Increasing*

By H. H. MACK

**T**O FEED or not to feed—that is the question that many a Michigan farmer is asking. The experience of the last two years in feeding cattle has surely been a trying one to many men who thought they understood the business fairly well. The cause of the indecision and the hesitancy about answering the question asked at the beginning of this article, is the fact that so many of the feeding undertakings of recent years have resulted in a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. The man with courage and stamina will this year surely decide to feed, make or lose. For the most part, corn and roughage are plentiful; market prices for grain and forage are low and freight rates are high.

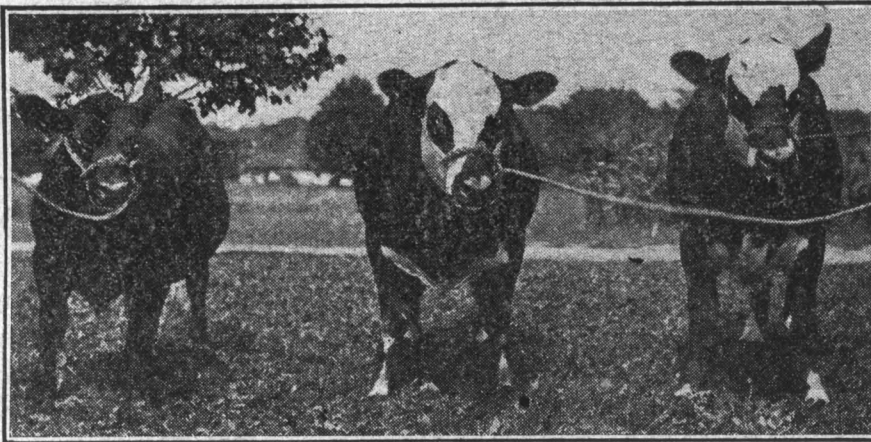
The writer of this article fully realizes the hardships and discouragements that have fallen to the lot of the painstaking cattle feeder during the past year; a frequent visitor to live stock markets he has often seen cattle discriminated against because they were a few pounds heavier than the trade was asking for. Hundreds of thrifty, thorough-going feeders have been penalized rather than rewarded for making prime bullocks. Conditions like those described above are greatly to be regretted. It is the best work that is deserving of and should receive the greatest reward. The fatter the cattle are the more it costs to make them and for that reason they should bring the highest market price in order that the feeding experiment come out right.

So far the picture we have been contemplating has had in it very little of light and cheer; were it a foregone conclusion that the market demand for prime steers would always be as undependable as it has been for the past two years the outlook would be very discouraging indeed. Many close students of market conditions think they see a rift in the cloud however. Occasionally something comes to light that tends to the conviction that some fine day, in the not distant future, the conscientious, painstaking cattle feeder will come into his own. Slowly, it is true, but surely, the beef eaters of the country are learning the difference between cow beef and steer beef. From time to time men of means have by some lucky chance got their "teeth" into a juicy steer steak and they will never be able to forget the pleasant sensation.

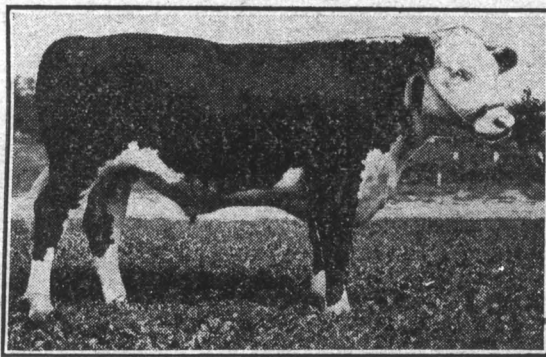
## State Fair Steer Show

Last fall at the State Fair auction sale of fat steers six carloads of fancy bullocks, yearling and two-year-olds fell to the bidding of Detroit packers; the net result was that approximately 60,000 pounds of high grade steer beef was distributed among discriminating Detroit beef eaters. The fat steer show at the Michigan State Fair is now a permanent institution. Complete plans for commodious quarters for the cattle have already been made and the supposition is that Detroit the Dynamic will get a dose of high grade steer beef every fall amounting to from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds. There is an old adage to the effect that pounding away everlastingly in the same place will, after a while, wear a hole through that place. Is it too much to expect that the time may sometime arrive when the bulk of the steer beef produced in Michigan will be consumed within the state? "Michigan-grown cattle for Michigan-grown people" should henceforth be the battle cry of the organizations having a membership among beef cattle breeders and the good fight for better beef should be carried through to a finish.

Pressing the investigation a little farther we learn from the men who killed and distributed the State Fair cattle that everyone who got a taste of the meat from these splen-



The above calf, yearling and two-year-old, winners of the herd prize in the fat steer division at the 1921 State Fair, are a part of the M. A. C. exhibit at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago this week. They were fed under the direction of Prof. George Brown of the Animal Husbandry Dept. of the College.



This junior yearling Hereford steer is also in the College's exhibit at the International.

did animals mentioned its wonderful flavor and expressed a desire to have more of the same kind. The feeder of high grade cattle who assumes that his product is not appreciated is making a great mistake. This would, indeed be an ungrateful world if all of the study, all of the planning, all of the hard work and all of the money spent by the breeders and feeders of beef cattle in this country had accomplished nothing that would compel gratitude and appreciation on the part of the meat-eating public. That the work of the breeders and feeders of prime cattle is commanding attention and appreciation in these later days is evidenced in many ways, as witness the following:

A correspondent to a western live stock paper, in a recent issue of that publication calls attention to a letter recently received by P. P. Park of Jefferson Farms, Jefferson,

Me., from C. F. Baker of George C. Shaw Co., Portland, Me.:

"Last winter we bought of you a carload of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Our trade was much pleased with the quality of the cattle. We are writing you to find out if you are going to have any more of this grade of beef for the market the coming fall and winter. If you do have, we should be pleased to buy your entire lot, and would be glad to pay you from \$1 to \$3 per hundred more than the market price on western beef. The quality of the beef was excellent and all who ate it were much pleased with it."

A tribute to a breed of cattle and to the feeder who made them good, which the letter mentioned above contained simply shows which way the wind is blowing; it proves that every strictly prime bullock, whether Angus, Hereford or Shorthorn which has been produced and distributed to the public is an active element in the great publicity campaign which has for its main object the improvement of the average quality of the beef consumed in this country.

## Paying Freight Both Ways

The custom so long in vogue in this state of sending prime beef cattle out of the state and shipping high-grade beef back at the expense of a double freight rate is really too expensive and wasteful to be any longer considered. There is a perfectly legitimate demand for common beef. There are nine consumers of meat who cannot afford to buy prime steer beef for every one that can. There will always be a demand at some price for the dairy discards without permitting them to masquerade as steer beef. The only right way to handle this undertaking is for the retail butcher to carry all of the different grades of beef and sell each one for exactly what it is.

At the beginning of this article attention was called to the abundance of corn, much of it in unsalable condition; in addition to low grain prices we have feeding cattle selling lower than for many years. The fluctuations of the live stock (Continued on page 20)

## Treat in Store for M. B. F. Readers

**D**R. J. T. HORNER, who took up his duties as associate professor of economics and accounting at the M. A. C. this fall, will prove a valuable man to the college staff in its work to help the farmers of Michigan solve their marketing and other economic problems in these times of strained economic conditions. Prof. Horner has had considerable experience in dealing with these problems, having been engaged with the Oklahoma Bureau of Markets for some time and has done public accounting work. The farmers of Michigan are fortunate that the college has been able to secure the services of such a valuable man to work on their economic problems with them, for it is these problems which are of the most vital importance to the farmers today. They do not care so much about making two blades of grass grow where one grew before as they care about selling what they have raised at a price which will insure them of a living wage for their labor.

Dr. Horner is a graduate of the Oklahoma Agricultural College and also of Columbia University. He has taught in each of these colleges. He made a study of the losses in foods through deterioration during the marketing process, while connected with the Federal Bureau of Markets.

Dr. Horner has consented to give the readers of the Michigan Business Farmer discussions of farm economics and the economic problems confronting the farmers today. These discussions will begin in an early issue.



DR. J. T. HORNER  
Assoc. Prof. of Economics and Accounting, M. A. C.



# Eastern Farmers Try Distribution of Fluid Milk

Pittsfield, Mass., Farmers Purchase Plant to Distribute Milk and Manufacture Dairy Products



New Plant of the Pittsfield (Farmers') Milk Exchange.

**T**HE PITTSFIELD Milk Exchange, Inc. was organized in February, 1920 for the purpose of providing an outlet for the dairy products of this county; to encourage dairying in this section and to put the dairy industry back on the map by restocking the abandoned farms that had been given over to keeping summer boarders and had given up the keeping of dairy cows.

The company is capitalized at one hundred fifty thousand dollars, (\$150,000.00). The ninety preferred stockholders have subscribed approximately five-sixths of the amount and the sixty common stockholders the remaining one-sixth. Common stock is available only to milk producers on the basis of a fifty dollar (\$50.00) share of stock for a twenty quart shipment of milk; the stock requirements being based on the average milk production for each farmer for the months of September, October and November. The preferred stockholders are the public spirited men of this county who have the agricultural interests at heart and are not necessarily milk producers. We expect our farmer members to score 85 points on the government score cards, keep ice during the summer and use covered milk pails, also ship us their entire output.

Last year we bought a local milk business and were swamped with milk from our sixty members without proper equipment for handling same. Our new plant has just been completed, approximately eighteen months after the organization of the company. We are distributing milk here in the city, manufacturing butter, ice cream, cottage cheese and concentrated milk. We are handling an equivalent of four thousand quarts of milk daily. The milk that is used for fluid milk is paid for on the basis of 7 1-2c for 3.7 milk. The milk that is used in by-products is paid for on the basis of 90 score butter on the Boston market.

The new plant is 90x60, one floor and mezzanine. It is divided off into the intake room, pasturizing and filling room, by-products department, ice cream department and the bottle washing department, with office and milk sales room on the first floor, with the refrigerator machine, boiler and locker rooms in the basement. Each room has side lighting in addition to skylights directly over the operator. The intake room is equipped with a Toronto scales, drip saver, double compartment weight can and automatic can washer, sterilizer and dryer. The pasturizing room is equipped with two large receiving vats, permitting of the grading of milk upon receiving same into A and B grades. The B grade being that milk which is off-flavored or under sanitary requirements. The A grade is used for our bottle milk; the B grade for by-products. The other equipment in the bottling room is the Simplex six thousand pound per hour continuous flow pasturizer and holder and a milk bottle filler. The cold storage room is divided into milk storage, also two zero rooms, one for butter and one for hardening ice cream. The wash room has a large Wright-Ziegler five case per minute, automatic hydraulic case and bottle washer. Conveyers conduct the bottles from the route wagons to the wash room, from the filler to the cold storage room, from the cold storage room to the routes as they go out in the morning. The by-product room is equipped with a cream ripener vat, also a commercial butter-milk vat connected with brine, steam and water. A No. 6 Disbrow churn with a capacity of a thousand pounds of butter is used in butter making. The ice cream department consists

of a 200-gallon mixer vat, viscalizer, two-hundred gallon aging vat and one horizontal freezer, same having capacity of five hundred gallons per day. The entire equipment in all departments is motor driven. A twenty ton Creamery Package Refrigerating machine is put up in the winter and is used for packing the ice cream cabinets in drug stores, etc.

The ticket, cash in advance system is used on milk routes to great extent and the drivers of the wagons are on a ten per cent commission per week.

Three people are required in the office to handle the cash, operating the statements and general clerical work connected with the running of the business and the figuring of the patrons sheets. An engineer is also required in the basement to take charge of the fifty H. P. boiler and refrigerating machine. Four men are required in the milk and by-products room, also one man in the ice cream room. Six drivers and a route foreman are required to handle the delivery and collections. A stable man is also employed to take charge of the eight horses and seven wagons, also three trucks. An outside man is required on the soliciting of new business, etc.

Nine-tenths of the milk is collected by milk trucks, operated on an independent basis and not at present connected with the Milk Exchange. Prices paid for milk hauling range from three-quarters of a cent to one and one-quarter cents per quart for distances varying from five to twenty-five miles. The milk shippers are paid promptly on the first and fifteenth of each month for the two weeks period.

The Milk Exchange, Inc., has now been in its new plant about three weeks and have made it a point to invite the public into the plant, holding "open house" every afternoon for one week in addition to entertaining other

groups, such as nurses, teachers and public welfare groups and associations. The growth of the last three weeks has been satisfactory.

We are also negotiating with the other independent dealers to supply them with milk for their routes on the basis of two cents over the cost of the milk to us, also take all their shippers and enlarge the Exchange to make it a country wide proposition as far as the farmers go and a city wide proposition as far as the distribution goes, pooling the surplus of all at our Milk Exchange, pro-rating the surplus among all the farmers both those in and out of the Exchange.

We are located about one block and a half from the main street of our city, very near one of the principle side streets. Pittsfield has a population of forty-three thousand, but our by-product business not only takes in Pittsfield but the smaller places near by.

Although it is the intention of the stockholders and directors to make the Milk Exchange an institution working for the good of the producer as well as supplying the city with the better milk supply, we have met considerable opposition from independent dealers.

Our main criticisms are that the organization was started before its plant was ready, second, that its building and machinery were purchased at the peak of high prices, third, that too much common stock and too much milk was contracted for during the organization period of the Exchange. Having such a large amount of milk on hand, without equipment, resulted in the handling of milk in an unsatisfactory manner and some prejudice against the Exchange on that account. This however, has been overcome by the organized publicity work of our company during the past three weeks since it has occupied its new quarters.

The Pittsfield Milk Exchange belongs to the Co-operation Council composed of eight co-operative milk plants in this state, all of which work together on marketing problems to some extent. The Council is also considering co-operative purchasing of supplies for the various plants.—W. H. Barber, Manager.

## A Visit to the Famous Ramsdell Turkey Farm

Farm Woman Shows what can be Done in Raising Breeding Turkeys

By C. H. BURGESS

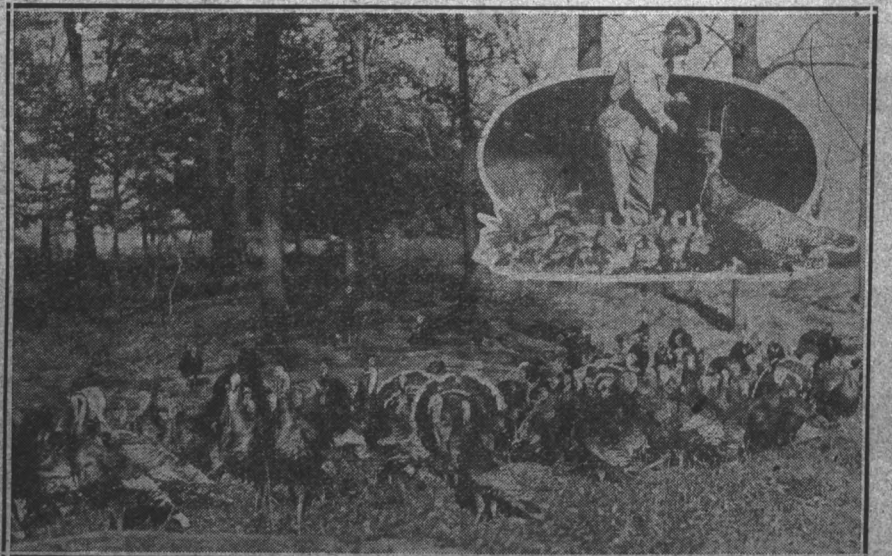
**O**N THE morning of Oct. 26, my good wife and self decided to take our annual trip up into Ionia county to see the flock of turkeys reared by Miss Evelyn Ramsdell. The roads were fine, the sun was bright, the air as crisp as an October day can be. Under these conditions we sped over the ground to Portland and then west on the main road that leads to Ionia, 5 1-2 miles. Here upon new ground and upon a farm, quaint in the style of its buildings, Miss Ramsdell has reared 154 Giant Bronze turkeys and as fine and even a flock as the writer has ever seen.

The farm is slightly rolling. It's big meadows, old rail fences and a beautiful patch of woods make it an ideal spot for turkey raising.

Miss Ramsdell is most expert in handling her turkeys. The little ones are taught through their tame mothers to trust the hand that feeds them and by keeping them tame to maturity half the battle of

management is won.

Miss Ramsdell's methods are so easily followed and results so far reaching that it places her in the foremost ranks of turkey breeders, throughout the United States. She simply has made it an interesting study for seven years. All of this time she has studied to secure quick maturity, quick feathering and good fleshing. At the time of our visit the turkeys were well matured. The young toms weighed 21 and 22 pounds each. (Continued on page 20)



Miss Ramsdell's Flock of 154 Giant Bronze Turkeys on their Favorite Range.—(Inset) Feeding the Young Turkeys.



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan

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## Surplus Products

WRITERS IN "what the neighbors say" column are trying to make themselves and others believe that the American farmer can get along with the export market for his surplus products. Several suggestions are offered to prevent a surplus and to provide for its disposition on the domestic market should it accumulate.

One of the suggestions by a writer in this issue is to take the surplus and dump it on the fields for fertilizer. That might work but for two reasons. One of them is psychological and the other is biological. In other words one has to do with human nature and the other with the nature of soils. The psychological reason why this scheme would fail is because of the impossibility of getting all the farmers to act in unison on the proposition. The biological reason is the nature of soils to become more productive when fertilizers are applied to them. The dumping of a surplus as a fertilizer only paves the way for a larger surplus.

It is hard to believe that the time will ever come when farmers will attempt to solve their surplus problem by destroying the surplus, and we doubt if anybody would be the gainer in the long run by such economic waste. We doubt, too, if any plan can be devised which will preclude any possibility of a surplus. Acreage and the productive efforts of man can be controlled, but only within very narrow limits can man control the elements which are after all the big factors in the making of a crop. We heartily welcome the day when organization will be so perfected that it can successfully control the percentage of our tillable soil which shall be planted to the various crops. We expect to see that day come, but even then we shall have surpluses of crops, not so large perhaps as at the present time, but sufficiently large to require a foreign outlet. Despite all we can do through organization and understanding there will still be years of small crops and years of large crops. And the export demand will, we believe, continue as at present to be the great governor of grain prices.

## State Taxes

THE AVERAGE farmer is a pretty cautious individual when it comes to money matters. In buying anything he usually has a pretty good idea of the value he is to receive in return for his money before the deal is closed. This is true in nearly all cases except in the payment of taxes. When a farmer pays his taxes he does not realize that he is actually buying something. But he is. He is buying good roads, education, protection from the criminal and the insane, laws, and many other advantages which go with an organized community. He does not know

how his tax money is spent and he does not ask himself whether he is getting full value for his money.

Probably not one farmer can say off-hand what the state budget was for 1921. And there probably isn't one in five thousand who can name off-hand the principal items in it.

A reader recently ventured the opinion that road building was responsible for a large part of the state tax this year. Well, he is wrong. The total budget was over \$20,000,000, and only \$1,200,000 was levied for highway purposes, principally to pay interest on bonds. There are several larger items than this in the budget, including \$1,107,500 to complete state office building; \$2,456,250 interest on soldiers' bonus bonds; \$3,000,000 for the University. Appropriations for other educational purposes total nearly \$3,000,000; for the care of the insane nearly \$3,000,000; for the "military establishment," \$295,000; for the "Public Safety Department," \$350,000; for penal institutions, \$1,135,000; for other state departments over \$2,500,000.

A careful examination of this tax budget gives one little hope for lower taxes for some years to come. The institutions of the state are constantly demanding more and more funds; the University has a huge building program which must some day be carried out; there will be \$50,000,000 of road bonds and \$40,000,000 of soldier bonus bonds to be retired with interest. When all these bonds are sold as they likely will be within the next two or three years, the interest alone will amount to about \$5,000,000 annually to say nothing about the amounts which will have to be included sooner or later in the tax levy to retire the bonds.

It is not a pleasant outlook, is it? Reminds us of the story of the man who went to the masquerade dressed only in a long-tailed shirt. "George," asked the host, rather severely, "what the dickens do you represent, Venus preparing for the bath?" "No," said George, "I represent a taxpayer."

## The Problem of France

THE NATIONS represented at the arms conference must view with a great deal of satisfaction, the skill and courage with which the conference is handling its greatest problem—the problem of France. Battered and abused as she was during the great war France has had the deep sympathy of the American people and in a lesser degree the sympathy of her closer neighbors. Too much sympathy has proven a bad thing for France. It has contorted her attitude toward her international obligations. It has given her an exaggerated notion of her position among nations. It has brought her to the point of believing that she should not be bound by the same rules of conduct to which other nations submit.

France gave advance notice to the arms conference that she could not listen to proposals for limitation of land armament. So long as the conference should confine its business to naval disarmament she would be with them, but any attempt to force a reduction in her land forces would be looked upon in an unfriendly light. She came into the conference with that spirit. Her premier took advantage of the first opportunity which came to warn the conference against any such suggestion. He spoke of the German menace, of the great army that Germany was constructing for a second world conquest, of the unprotected borders of France. In view of all these things how could the conference ask France to disarm? Still moved by sympathy for suffering France the conference listened politely, applauded with vigor the eloquence of the French statesman, but remained unconvinced. The war-like notes of the premier's address were distinctly out of harmony with the purposes of the convention. And a little later Secretary Hughes voiced the disbelief of the assembly by a rebuke that was as gentle as a summer zephyr.

More recently Lord Curzon of the British delegation spoke more pointedly and feelingly upon the attitude of France. He bluntly re-

minded her "that her safety lay not in her own strength, but in the confidence of the world; and he cautioned her that she could not succeed by a revengeful policy toward Germany or be permitted by isolated action to frustrate the work of nations at Washington." Furthermore,

"We shall convert Germany into a peaceful member of the international court of Europe only if great powers combine not merely to enforce the treaty, but to make it clear no policy of retaliation or revenge will be tolerated by them and that they will assist Germany to play her part, provided she shows sincerity and good faith."

"An example must not be set by one nation only, or even by two or three. It must be followed in proportion to their position and their ability by all. It is not for Great Britain to accept or submit to sacrifice while others pass them by."

"If we who are the greatest naval power in the world, whose sea communications are the longest in the world, who have to defend coasts infinitely longer and more exposed than any other empire in the world, who are dependent for our daily existence as a nation on command of the sea—if we are willing to reduce our naval strength, let no other powers be allowed to build up other engines or instruments of attack, either in the air or under the sea, which may render our sacrifices nugatory and which so far from leaving us in the proud position of having set an example may leave us in the perilous position of having incurred an undue risk."

## Taxing the Rich

ANY DISCUSSION of the excess profits tax and the surtax is almost sure to bring forth two favorite arguments against them. The one is passed on to the consumer; the other drives money into tax-exempt securities. It is very singular that the only opposition to these forms of taxation comes from the rich who claimed to evade them, and never from the poor who are supposed to eventually pay them. It grieves the rich to escape their just share of the taxation burdens. Hence, they clamor for some other kind of a tax which they cannot evade!

If the excess profits tax is passed on to the consumer then there is no such thing in this country as competition. Our present tax exempts net profits up to eight per cent. Most capital is satisfied with that return. Capital which is not satisfied and seeks to earn a higher profit and to escape the resultant taxation by charging the consumer a higher price for its product immediately feels the competition of capital which is satisfied with the smaller return. The same competition which prevents monopoly and profiteering should prevent any industry in which there is competition from passing its tax to the shoulders of the consumer.

But the most absurd argument of all is that the surtax drives money into tax-exempt securities. How intelligent men can be deceived by any such specious argument is a mystery to anyone who has taken the time to examine it. It should be apparent at once that no more money can be invested in tax-free securities than there are tax-free securities to absorb it. To argue otherwise is akin to saying that a pail will hold more water after it is already filled to overflowing. High surtaxes do not increase the amount of tax-free securities on the market, neither do low surtaxes decrease them. Whether surtaxes are high or low the tax-free security will find a market, and any money which is driven into tax-free securities by high taxes can only displace an equal amount of money which in turn will in large part be subject to taxation.

## Another Nail in a Popular Argument

THE GROWING success of the farmers' co-operative milk distributing company in Grand Rapids which has inspired farmers in the vicinity of Lansing to organize a similar company has put another nail in the old argument that "farmers can't distribute their milk". This is the stock argument of some of those who stand in high positions of authority in dairy organizations whenever the subject of more direct marketing is proposed. We are wondering what argument these men will have when others more progressive have gone ahead and done the "impossible" in the face of their skepticism if not actual opposition.



## What the Neighbors Say

### A FARMER'S VIEW OF THE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

AS A READER of the Business Farmer I would like to say a few words in regard to a little story in your issue of Nov. 19th, by the Hon. Thomas E. Johnson, entitled "The Days of the 'Little Red Schoolhouse' are Numbered." Perhaps I should state that I live in a district where we still have the "little red schoolhouse" only ours is white and in the same township as Gaines and Swartz Creek, both of these have consolidated schools as Mr. Johnson stated.

Probably most people sometimes in their lives have picked out a nice red apple to eat and looked it over and thought what a nice treat they were going to have, but when they put it up to their mouth to take a nice juicy bite they found it all rotten on the inside. Well that is the way with the consolidated schools. Looks nice and they will tell you all the nice points about it when they are trying to get you to consolidate.

But when your children have to get up at 6 a. m. on a cold winter morning in order to be ready for the "bus" which only stops about 30 seconds and may be around at 7:30 and maybe not until 8 o'clock and then ride for an hour or two to school on the so-called "bus" which may be anything from a pair of mules hitched to a light wagon to a Buick speedster, but it is most generally an old Ford truck with a body of the driver's own special design but usually composed of a wooden framework covered with canvas to keep out the wind and snow and wooden seats for about 20 children.

And they expect children to ride in a thing like that without heat or toilets, lots of times in charge of a woman driver or half grown boy, for a one or two hour trip, time varies accordingly to breakdowns and condition of roads. Then after the last recess the lower grades are turned out to run the streets until the "bus" is ready at 4 p. m.

I believe that if all the men interested in consolidated schools had to ride the double trip for one season we wouldn't hear anything more about consolidated schools.

And as far as consolidated schools being necessary to teach a boy to earn a living most of the boys that went to the "little red schoolhouse" and are still on the farm are earning their living even if they don't get it, after the state takes out enough in taxes to pay those highly educated state office holders.

And as far as their moral education is concerned I would just as soon have my children in a little red schoolhouse as to have them run the streets of a little red village.

Of course we all believe in a good education but there is such a thing as too much education along some lines. Where are the young men that go to college? How many are on the farm? Most of them have a stiff collar job. While the farmers are not getting very rich at the present time I believe they are doing as much for humanity as the fellow that holds down an office chair, or sells ribbons behind a counter, or gets a salary for spending the people's money.

When a boy or girl has passed the eighth grade they ought to be able to learn all the music and drawing in 2 or 4 years of high school that they will have time to use on the ordinary farm. I believe the Gaines and Swartz Creek school tax rate is about \$20 per thousand and besides they have both got to build new schoolhouses in the near future. It is an easy thing to talk consolidated schools if you live on a salary and don't pay taxes, but when you have a little farm of 100 or 120 acres with a taxable valuation of about \$8,000 that you are trying to make a living on and pay your interest and ordinary taxes and a fellow comes along and tries to wish a school tax of about \$35 or \$40 per thousand onto you. It makes a fellow

feel like he had a right to holler.—Taxpayer, Genesee County, Mich.

We are very glad to have your views on this subject, and wish more of our readers would write us what they think about the consolidated school. Your illustration of the apple is very apt. There is something about the surface of this consolidated school proposition which appeals to the average person. The principle of giving the farm boy and girl as good education as the city children enjoy is one, I think, we will all endorse, though we may differ as to how to do it. The consolidated school system has many advantages over the present system but their cost must be taken into consideration. The Business Farmer does not want to go wrong on this school question. We recognize the difficulties to be overcome but it has always seemed to us that these are more imaginary than real and can be successfully surmounted. If we are wrong about this we want to be set right. Will not more of our readers, particularly those who live in consolidated school districts, give us their views?—Editor.

### PRODUCING FOOD FOR EXPORT

AT A STATE convention of farmers after a long and windy discussion without progress, one old fellow rose up and said:

"If I were not sure that which I am about to do, would do more good, than anything that has been said, I would not do it"—he sat down.

I am not sure but I would do better to follow his example; but, possibly, I may be pardonable for calling the editor to a point of order in the "Neighbor's Say" columns.

Mr. Editor, one of your stock phrases is "But you offer no remedy for the situation." Then, instead of following with a remedy, you advance an abstract declaration that things are or will be thus or so in an "I've said it, that ends it" sort or air, out of which comes too many on the sidelines a conviction that YOU do not always offer a good and sufficient reason and in some cases the remedies you do advocate are pernicious, because at best your plan only permits the undesirable condition to continue indefinitely its existence.

In response to my article of a few weeks ago, you said in effect that could we not export our surplus farm products, many farmers would become bankrupts. If you please, how much more is that saying than can be said now, under the system you advise for continuation?

In a general way you admit as things are the farmer receives less than cost of production for the exported surplus and you DON'T offer a remedy, except to recommend continuing exports at a loss. Again you say in answer to Mr. Slagle of Wexford: "Until farmers are so organized that they can control production we must have the export channel to relieve the market of surplus."

Mr. Editor, you miss entirely the really vital issue at stake.

Incidentally I will boost your faith in export necessity by saying there will be just as much need of export trade when farmers control production as there is now.

It is not a question of shall or shall not there be export trade, but the crux is, how shall we govern our export trade, so as to derive a profit rather than a deficit for the farmer. You have not offered a remedy and worse suggest that which is detrimental.

Going back to the lace proposition you indirectly advocate a custom, that involves transporting the southern farmers' cotton in raw form to foreign lands there to be manufactured by pauper labor into lace and transported back to America to be sold at a price representing more than double transportation charges, as there is waste of material upon which we pay transportation and there is added middlemen's charges galore.

I will not flip in for you, your stock slogan, "offer a remedy." Here is one. Manufacture that raw cotton into lace, with American machinery and labor, support home industries, create home markets for American food products by process of manning ten American factories for every one that now exists. Be 100

(Continued on page 12)

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# Farmers Service Bureau



## IMPORTING REINDEER

What next will the state do to spend money? It looks to me like a piece of tomfoolishness, this spending ten or twenty thousand dollars to buy Norwegian reindeer to put on our cut-over lands. What's the idea anyway?—W. E. P., Eaton County, Mich.

The 60 reindeer, for which the Department of Conservation have contracted are being introduced primarily as a sporting proposition and the entire cost of purchase, transportation and liberation in Michigan will be paid out of funds accruing from the sale of hunter's licenses.

From such information as we can obtain, reindeer in their natural element are wild game animals, although easily domesticated, and there is a large area in the Upper Peninsula and the northern part of the lower peninsula that is believed to be suitable as grazing grounds for reindeer; lands that are worthless for agricultural purposes and of low value as cattle or sheep ranges, and on which deer and other big game are fast decreasing.

The importation of reindeer into Michigan is no more an experiment than the introduction of Ringneck pheasants that has proved in every way successful.

Our duty to the sportsmen and fishermen of Michigan is to make every reasonable effort to perpetuate the privilege of hunting game birds and animals, and taking fish, in accordance with the laws of the state. So far as we have heard, the great majority of the sportsmen—the men who pay the freight—are with us on the reindeer proposition.—David R. Jones, Chief Deputy, Department of Conservation.

## EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

A man bought an uncleared 80-acre farm with no buildings on it 3 years ago, as he was unfamiliar with the law he paid taxes for three years and lately he found out that he didn't have to pay taxes for the first five years. Is this so? And can he collect the paid taxes? If so, who must he see?

Four years ago they dug a drain 1-4 of a mile from our place to which we drain our water. Now they are digging another drain to which we are assessed, which starts just across the road from us. First the supervisor said that we didn't have to pay taxes providing we didn't endanger the roadbed with our water. Now he says that we do have to pay and the drain commissioner says we have to pay. Now if we can show by blocking our water from this drain, that we do not endanger the road, could we get an exemption from paying taxes? If so how must we go about it?—P. R., Grant, Michigan.

Section 4192 of C. L. 1915, provides for exemption of cut-over lands from taxation for five years if the law is complied with. It shall not exceed 80 acres and the owner must actually reside on the land and improve at least two acres each year. In order to get the exemption he must apply to the supervisor for the exemption at the time the assessment is made and the supervisor shall refer it to the board of review, who shall make the exemption if the law has been complied with. From your letter I conclude that you have not complied with the law and, therefore, you are not entitled to the exemption and could sue no one for a return of the tax. If you were included in the drainage district and your land assessed for benefits and you have not appealed from the assessment I am of the opinion you will have to pay the assessment or find some other reason why the tax is void.—Legal Editor.

## MUST PAY FOR OIL

I bought a barrel of oil of the Globe Refining Co., and after it has been shipped I sold my tractor. I wrote them asking if they would take the oil back for I had no use for it. They replied they could not take the oil back and would like their check under the 30 day terms. But I did not have the oil thirty days, for it was about ten days on the road. They keep writing me for the money. I would like to know what I could do about it?—C. M. S., Berville, Mich.

You will have to pay for the oil. Thirty day terms date from the date of shipment or invoice and not from date goods are received. The fact

that you have sold your tractor and will have no need for the oil will not relieve you from carrying out your agreement with the company.—Editor.

## AMERICAN AMUSEMENT CO.

There is a concern known as the American Amusement Company selling a large amount of stock in this vicinity. Can you give your readers any information on this concern?—C. J. P., Bangor, Michigan.

The American Amusement Company was incorporated in Michigan December 2, 1920 with \$200,000 of common stock. Application approved by this commission January 25, 1921, permission given for the sale of \$179,800, par value of the stock \$10.—Michigan Securities Commission.

## INSURANCE LAW REGARDING ASSESSMENTS

Will you please give the exact wording and a short explanation of the clause in the Michigan law which gives insurance companies the right to hold all policy holders responsible for all assessments until said policy is cancelled, even though failure to pay an assessment at a stated time has rendered the policy null and void, which in turn relieves the company of all liability in case of damage.

Believing that few people understand the true meaning of the clause and believing if they did its repeal could be secured we would like your aid through the columns of your hustling farm paper.—C. S. D., Harrison, Mich.

The provision of the insurance law in regard to assessments is as follows: "It shall be the duty of the incorporators of any company organized under, or subject to the provisions of, this chapter to prescribe in their articles of association, the liabilities of the members to be ratably assessed towards defraying the losses and expenses of such companies and the mode and manner of collecting such assessments, and the members shall be liable to assessment for all liabilities of the company to the extent declared in the articles of association; and the liability of the persons insured in

such companies and the members thereof, for the losses or expenses of such companies, shall not exceed the liabilities assumed by such persons when taking such insurance or by such member when joining such company, and in payment in full by such person or member of amount assumed or agreed to be paid on taking such insurance, or on becoming a member of such company, the said persons so incurred as aforesaid and the said members of such companies shall be released and absolved from any all further liability for such losses or expenses." The liability of the member to pay such assessment is by contract of the member as disclosed by his application for insurance and membership and his agreement to pay losses. So far as I ever knew of the by-laws of such companies they provide that his insurance is suspended during default in payment of premiums. The courts have held that such an agreement is binding and should the member have a loss during his suspension he can not recover from the company because he agreed that there should be no liability during suspension. The courts are, therefore, only enforcing his agreement when they hold the company not liable for loss occurring during suspension. However, member is liable for his pro rata losses of the other members because he agreed in the application and by-laws of the company that he would pay his share of such losses up to the time of the cancellation of his policy. In mutual companies it is necessary to have the premiums to pay losses and expenses. If everybody refused to pay there would be no money to pay losses. The fault is not the law but the agreement of the parties the contract they make. If one makes a lawful contract he must live up to it. If a change is needed the members of the company may amend their by-laws and applications to meet any conditions desired so long as they meet the requirement of the law.—Legal Editor.

## HORSESHOE PITCHING

### NATIONAL RULES FREE

#### WILL ORGANIZE

I noticed in the last issue of the Business Farmer that you desire to organize a horseshoe pitching club. Horseshoe pitching is greatly in vogue in this part of the state and there are many real good pitchers. I have talked with other farmers in this vicinity and they would all like to join such a club, therefore, I would like to receive a copy of the national rules and instructions as to how to proceed to organize.—Harvey Swanebeck, Genesee County, Mich.

Call a meeting of your horseshoe pitchers and make up several teams. Arrange to have all teams play at least once a week if possible and have the winners of one set play the winners of another. After a complete series have been played and the champions established the victors should issue a statement through this department declaring themselves the champion horseshoe pitchers of Genesee county. They should also issue a challenge to the champions of some other county or advise that they would like to play a game or series of games with a good team. And before you know it we will have a team to challenge the national championship team. It's a great game! President Warren G. Harding is a lover of the game and 'tis said he throws a wicked shoe. I am sending you a copy of the national rules. Keep me posted on how your games come out, the success of your organization and names of your officers and members.—Horseshoe Editor.

#### CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

In regard to an article in your paper of November 19 on horseshoe pitching would say that I am interested in the game myself as are several of my neighbors, both in the rural district and in the city. We had a champion series here this fall between a man 83 and one 65 years old and the man 83 years old won 5 straight games. Can you beat it? Please send

me a copy of the national rules and oblige. I would be glad to write you from time to time and let you know what we are doing.—Geo. Goff, Ogemaw County, Michigan.

A copy of national rules is being mailed to you. What is the name and address of your county champion? Would he care to issue a challenge to any pitcher in this state through this department? Be sure to write, every week if possible, advising us as to what you are doing. We want a national champion or championship team in Michigan.—Horseshoe Editor.

#### DISTANCE BETWEEN STAKES

Having read your editorial on "Horseshoe Pitchin'" and being a horseshoe pitching sport myself along with a few others around here I decided to write to you for a copy of the national rules and see whether we are wide of the rules. Our biggest argument has always been on the distance between the stakes, ranging from 25 to 50 feet.—John Spigal, Houghton County, Mich.

The standard distance between stakes is 40 feet. Organize up there and send me the names of the officers and members of your club. Then when I get a letter from some team asking for a match I can refer them to you. I want the name of every horseshoe pitcher in Michigan for my files. Then no matter where you live I can arrange a game for you.—Horseshoe Editor.

#### PITCH TWO RODS

We have several good horseshoe pitchers here in my neighborhood. Pitching distance is 2 rods here. Please mail me a copy of national rules, also distance they pitch.—V. D. Standish, Mason County, Mich.

You have not placed your stakes quite far enough apart. 40 feet is the correct distance. Let me hear more from you.—Horseshoe Editor.

## WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

I would like some information about the War Finance Corporation. Do the farmers have to organize an association in order to get the loans from the government? The banker here doesn't seem to know anything about the Corporation.—H. P., Lupton, Mich.

As explained previously in these columns the individual farmer cannot borrow direct from the War Finance Corporation. Loans are made only to existing co-operative associations which are in a position to store and offer as security non-perishable farm crops, and to banks which may re-loan the money to farmers on similar security. Loans are not made for permanent fixed investments but only to finance the farmer during the period in which he is disposing of his surplus crops. Application for loans, either by co-operative associations or banks, should be made through the War Finance Corporation's Loan Agency, at Detroit.—Editor.

## THRIFT STAMPS ARE GOOD

Can you tell me what I can do with thrift stamps purchased some time ago and which I was supposed to have exchanged in 1918? Are they any good?—Mrs. L. S., Pierson, Michigan.

There has been only one issue of Thrift Stamps and the same Thrift Stamps which were on sale during 1918 are on sale this year and may be exchanged for War Savings Stamps of the series of 1921.

Thrift Stamps as such are not directly redeemable for cash. It is suggested, therefore, that you purchase sufficient Thrift Stamps to complete a Thrift Card and then have such card exchanged for a War Savings Stamp. The exchange may be made at any post office or other authorized agency for the sale thereof on payment of the difference between \$4, the value of a filled Thrift Card and the current issue price of the War Savings Stamp during the month in which the exchange is made.—Chas. H. Gould, Assistant Chief, Division of Loans and Currency, U. S. Treasury Dept.

## COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY CO.

Can you please inform me through the columns of your paper if the Commonwealth Casualty Company of Philadelphia, Pa., is a reliable insurance company.—A. D., Lake, Mich.

The Commonwealth Casualty Co., of Philadelphia, is duly organized under the laws of Pennsylvania and authorized to transact a general casualty business. The company has \$100,000 deposited with this Department for the protection of all policy holders. Its report at the close of the year 1920 shows: Total admitted assets, \$654,870.05; liabilities, \$317,084.37; capital, \$300,000.00; surplus, \$37,785.68.—Pennsylvania Insurance Department.

## The Collection Box

### THE SIMPLEX TIRE CO.

THE FRANKLIN Tire & Rubber Co., manufacturers of "heavy racing tires," "heavy duty airplane tires," and "extra heavy pneumatic tires for trucks," etc., etc., has changed its name. It is now the "Simplex Tire & Rubber Co." same address, same business, same bunk! This company gives the strongest possible kind of a tire guarantee (in its printed matter). In fact, the guarantee is so strong that it looks suspicious. The Collection Box wants to know if this concern and its predecessors are operating "within the law," and if Mr. A. S. Fox, "president" of the Simplex Tire Co., expects to carry out the agreements of Mr. A. S. Fox who "personally dictated all the letters" as "president" of the Franklin Co. Any reader who has bought tires of either of these concerns are asked to get in communication with the Collection Box. Have the tires proved satisfactory, and if not have you succeeded in getting your money back?



# Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

## NOT A SAINT—YET

AS HONEST confession is said to be good for the soul, I'm jest goin' to confess that your Uncle Rube is not what you'd call a saint—nor has he a real mild an' angelic disposition either. If I ever possessed that kind I have out-grown it by quite a considerable by buckin' up ag'in the world an' after meetin' with all kinds of folks, I've found that bein' mild an' good natured an' takin' everythin' that's handed to you don't git you nowhere an' I've kinda rebelled—sort o' made up my mind that if you want a thing you've got to go after it an' sometimes you've got to go strong! Time was when I didn't dast to say anything no matter what I got—in them days, before I had cut my wisdom teeth so to speak, I wuz always gittin' the little end of everything. At the restaurants if I ordered chicken I got the neck; if roast beef I got the bag end of it—in the street car I always stood up, at the theatres I got a back seat, in an argument I always came out second; if I found a suit of "all wool clothes" I found them to be two thirds cotton—if I owed a man I must pay at once—if I had money due me I could wait. If I got married I paid the preacher; if I was divorced I was supposed to pay the lawyer; an' all this 'cause I hadn't sense enough to stick up fer my rights nor to say my soul wuz my own. Well after buckin' up ag'in this sort of thing for a good many years I accumulated a disposition sim'lar to ol' Everett True an' now when things don't suit me I jest bust right out an' express myself an' sometimes I don't stop to choose my words either. Goin' into a grocery store a few days ago, I got into conversation with the man that owned it, regardin' the labor situation an' the business depression in gen'ral.

He sez to me, "the farmers are to blame more'n anybody fer the hard times; they charge so muh fer their stuff," he sez, "that folks can't hardly afford to buy it."

"Farmers," I sez, "why man alive the farmers ain't gittin' first cost out of the stuff they raise; everything is so cheap," I sez, "that it don't hardly pay 'em to take it to market," I sez.

"Oh rats," he sez, "farmers are makin' more money than they ever made before! Look at their automobiles," he sez, "and their farms and everything; they're gittin' rich hand over fist." I tried to speak but he kept goin' an' sez, "if they'd be reasonable an' satisfied with a small profit folks could live an' times wouldn't be so hard." "Say," I sez, "you cantankerous ol' he-pirate, you don't know what you're talkin' about—you talk like a last year's bird's nest. What is it the farmer sells that he gits so much fer," I sez. "Why, everything," he sez, "look at muskmelons an' that sweet corn." "You jest stop right there," I sez. "I know jest what you paid fer that stuff an' you didn't git it from a reg'lar farmer neither," I sez. "You got it from a market gardner an' you give a nickle apiece fer the melons what you sell for 15 cents an' you give 8 cents a dozen fer that corn an' you hand it out to your customers at 20 an' 25 cents, an' everything else in the same proportion," I sez, "an' with every sale you make you give the information that things is awful high 'cause the farmers charge so much fer their stuff you can't hardly handle it, an' almost lose money on everything you sell." "But ya know—" "You bet your life I know," I sez, not givin' him a chance to bust in, "I've known fer a long time," I sez, "an' it's jest such fellers as you, that's always preachin' this tommy-rot about farmers chargin' so much; you have to do it," I sez, "or the people who trade with you—would mob you—they'd clean out your place, if they knew how much profit you was makin' off'n 'em, an' you know as well as I do that the farmers are not gittin' too much nor nearly enough fer the stuff they raise—they're hard hit," I sez, "by slump

in prices an' they're not buyin' high-priced automobiles like you merchants here in the city; Fords are goods enough for them, or at least that's all they can afford to buy, an' your Chamber of Commerce, made up of merchants an' manufacturers," I sez, "are always preachin' lower wages an' lower prices fer farm produce an' yet," I sez, "not a one of you shrimps are willin' to come off a cent on your profits—you fellers make me sick, an' if I only had the gift of gab," I sez, "I'd jest like to tell you what I think of you an' your methods, but bein' a peaceful minded man I'll jest leave you to your own conscience; if you've got such a thing which I doubt."

"Well," he sez, "mebbe it's jest as well you can't talk much, 'cause if you could you might say somethin' you'd be sorry fer some time."

"Not on your life I wouldn't be sorry," I sez, "an' some day, the people are goin' to wake up to the fact of what's makin' livin' so high an' fellers like you'll be takin' a nice little ride," I sez, "an' there won't be much of anything under you but a nice sharp rail," I sez. Well that ended our pleasant? little conversation an' I guess he knows now more about my disposition than he ever did before an' he won't start anythin' ag'in right away either. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

## FUR DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY A. R. HARDING

America's Foremost Author and Trapper

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

### DEADFALLS

THROUGHOUT much of Michigan deadfalls are much used, especially in the timbered parts, although a very good one is made by using a large flat stone. Scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean are thousands of trappers who use deadfalls, snares and other varieties of home-made traps, but at the same time there are many thousands who know little or nothing of them. A few of the many reasons in favor of deadfalls are: There is no weight to carry; it requires no capital to build where there are forests or flat stones; they do not mutilate animals or injure the fur; skunk are usually killed without leaving any scent.

Where fur animals take bait deadfalls can be used to advantage and Michigan is such a state. At certain seasons animals do not take bait as well as others but as a rule few baited traps are passed by skunk, weasel, coon and mink.

A very good deadfall and one much used is made as follows: First a little pen about a foot square is built of stones, chunks or by driving stakes close together leaving one side open. Stakes should be cut about 30 inches long, small end sharpened, and driven into the ground about half way. If the ground is very hard stakes need not be so long but driven so that a little more than half or say 18 inches remain above the ground.

A pole about five inches in diameter and anywhere from four to six feet in length is laid across the end of pen that is open. Another log or pole five, six or more inches in diameter (owing to what animal the trap is built for) and about 12 feet long is cut for the fall. Stakes are now driven so that this pole or "fall" will play over the short pole on the ground. Stakes should be driven in pairs and opposite; two about a foot or two from end and two more a foot or so farther back. These stakes are driven at end where pen is made and many use such stakes as part of the pen. The under log as well as the "fall" must be sound. Fall log should be heavy enough to kill the animal when it falls although some add weight by placing chunk on near pen.

The small end of long or "fall" log should be split and a small, flat

(Continued on page 20)

No Buckles  
No Friction Rings  
No Loops  
No Billets  
No Holes in Straps

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"Not a Buckle on it"

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(Continued from last week)

It seemed a vast distance away at first, the hot-throated cry of wolves on the trail of meat. It was swinging northward into the plain, and this shortly brought the cry with the wind, which was out of the north and the west. The howling of the pack was very distinct after that, and in Miki's brain nebulous visions and almost unintelligible memories were swiftly wakening into life. It was not Challoner's voice that he heard, but it was a voice that he knew. It was the voice of Hela, his giant father; the voice of Numa, his mother; the voice of his kind for a hundred and a thousand generations before him, and it was the instinct of those generations and the hazy memory of his earliest puppyhood that were impinging the thing upon him. A little later it would take both intelligence and experience to make him discriminate the hair-breadth difference between wolf and dog. And this voice of his blood was coming! It bore down upon them swiftly, fierce and filled with the blood-lust of hunger. He forgot Neewa. He did not observe the cub when he slunk back deeper under the windfall. He rose upon his feet and stood stiff and tense, unconscious of all things but that thrilling tongue of the hunt-pack.

Wind-broken, his strength failing him, and his eyes wildly searching the night ahead for the gleam of water that might save him, Ahtik, the young caribou bull, raced for his life a hundred yards ahead of the wolves. The pack had already flung itself out in the form of a horse-shoe, and the two ends were beginning to creep up abreast of Ahtik ready to close in for the hamstring—and the kill. In these last minutes every throat was silent, and the young bull sensed the beginning of the end. Desperately he turned to the right and plunged into the forest.

Miki heard the crash of his body and he hugged close to the windfall. Ten seconds later Ahtik passed within fifty feet of him, a huge and grotesque form in the moonlight, his coughing breath filled with the agony and hopelessness of approaching death. As swiftly as he had come he was gone, and in his place followed half a score of noiseless shadows passing so quickly that to Miki they were like the coming and the going of the wind.

For many minutes after that he stood and listened but again silence had fallen upon the night. After a little he went back into the windfall and lay down beside Neewa.

Hours that followed he passed in restless snatches of slumber. He dreamed of things he had forgotten. He dreamed of Challoner. He dreamed of chill nights and the big fires; he heard his master's voice and he felt again the touch of his hand; but over it all and through it all ran that wild hunting voice of his own kind.

In the early dawn he came out from under the windfall and smelled of the trail where the wolves and the caribou had passed. Heretofore it was Neewa who had led in their wandering; now it was Neewa that followed. His nostrils filled with the heavy scent of the pack, Miki travelled steadily in the direction of the plain. It took him half an hour to reach the edge of it. After that he came to a wide and stony outcropping of the earth over which he nosed the spoor to a low and abrupt descent into the wider range of the valley.

Here he stopped.

Twenty feet under him and fifty feet away lay the partly devoured carcass of the young bull. It was not this fact that thrilled him until his heart stood still. From out of the bushy plain had come Mahegun, a renegade she-wolf, to fill herself of the meat which she had not helped to kill. She was a slinking, hollow-backed, quick-fanged creature, still rib-thin from the sickness that had come of eating a poison-bait; a beast shunned by her own kind—a coward, a murderess even of her own whelps. But she was none of these things to Miki. In her he saw in living flesh and bone what his memory and his instinct recalled

# Nomads of the North

A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of Wild Life Romance

## SYNOPSIS

IT IS SPRING and in the northland Neewa, a black bear-cub, and his mother, Noozak, are starting on a journey to their feeding grounds. One evening after his mother is asleep Neewa wanders through the woods by himself. He has an exciting adventure with an old he-bear and his mother appears just in time to save his life. In the meantime, Challoner, a Hudson Bay Co. factor, discovers the tracks of the bears. He has a pup, Miki, with him, which he is taking to his sister, and he decides he would like to secure the cub to give to her also. He meets up with the bears, kills Noozak and secures Neewa. Challoner returns to his camp with Neewa and the cub and Miki become fairly good friends. The next morning Challoner ties Neewa and Miki, one at each end of a leash, puts them in the front end of his canoe and starts down the river. As they are nearing a waterfall the pup and the cub get into a fight and roll out of the canoe. Challoner, who rows to the shore, thinks the two will be killed but, unknown to him they arrive at the foot of the falls much bruised but still alive. Coming out on the shore they start off through the woods. They become lost. Neewa discovers a wasp's nest and proceeds to tear it down. Neewa and Miki turn and flee with the wasps in close pursuit. They are badly stung but continue their journey. They are attacked by a great owl but escape and hide under fallen trees.

to him of his mother. And his mother had come before Challoner his master.

For a minute or two he lay trembling, and then he went down, as he would have gone to Challoner; with great caution, with a wider suspense, but with a strange yearning within him that the man's presence failed to arouse. He was very close to Mahegun before she was conscious that he was near. The Mother-smell was warm in his nose now; it filled him with great joy; and yet—he was afraid. But it was not a physical fear. Flattened on the ground, with his head between his fore-paws he whined.

Like a flash the she-wolf turned, her fangs bared the length of her jaws and her bloodshot eyes aglow with menace and suspicion. Miki had no time to make a move or another sound. With the suddenness of a cat the outcast creature was upon him. Her fangs slashed him just once—and she was gone. Her teeth had drawn blood from his shoulder, but it was not the smart of the wound that held him for many moments as still as if dead. The Mother-smell was still where Mahegun had been. But his dreams had crumbled. The thing that had been memory died away at last in a deep breath that was broken by a whimper of pain. For him, even as for Neewa, there was no more a Challoner and no longer a mother. But there remained—the world! In it the sun was rising. Out of it came the thrill and the perfume of life. And close to him—very close—was the rich, sweet smell of meat.

He sniffed hungrily. Then he turned and saw Neewa's black and pudgy body tumbling down the slope of the dip to join him in the feast.

## CHAPTER NINE

HAD MAKOKI, the leather-faced old Cree runner between God's Lake and Fort Churchill, known the history of Miki and Neewa up to the point where they came

to feast on the fat and partly devoured carcass of the young caribou bull, he would have said that Iskoo Wapoo, the Good Spirit of the beasts was watching over them most carefully. For Makoki had great faith in the forest gods as well as in those of his own tepee. He would have given the story his own picturesque version, and would have told it to the little children of his son's children; and his son's children would have kept it in their memory for their own children later on.

It was not in the ordained nature of things that a black bear cub and a Mackenzie hound pup with a dash of Airedale and Spitz in him should "chum up" together as Neewa and Miki had done. Therefore, he would have said, the Beneficent Spirit who watched over the affairs of four-legged beasts must have had an eye on them from the beginning. It was she—Iskoo Wapoo was a goddess and not a god—who had made Challoner kill Neewa's mother, the big black bear; and it was she who had induced him to tie the pup and cub together on the same piece of rope, so that when they fell out of the white man's canoe into the rapids they would not die, but would be company and salvation for each other. Neswa-pawuk ("two little brothers") Makoki would have called them; and had it come to the test he would have cut off a finger before harming either of them. But Makoki knew nothing of their adventures, and on this morning when they came down to the feast he was a hundred miles away, haggling with a white man who wanted a guide. He would never know that Iskoo Wapoo was at his side that very moment, planning the thing that was to mean so much in the lives of Neewa and Miki.

Meanwhile Neewa and Miki went at their breakfast as if starved. They were immensely practical. They did not look back on what had happened, but for the moment submerged themselves completely in the pres-

ent. The few days of thrill and adventure through which they had gone seemed like a year. Neewa's yearning for his mother had grown less and less insistent, and Miki's lost master counted for nothing now, as things were going with him. Last night was the big, vivid thing in their memories—their fight for life with the monster owls, their flight, the killing of the young caribou bull by the wolves, and (with Miki) the short, bitter experience with Mahegun, the renegade she-wolf. His shoulder burned where she had torn at him with her teeth. But this did not lessen his appetite. Growling as he ate, he filled himself until he could hold no more.

Then he sat back on his haunches and looked in the direction Mahegun had taken.

It was eastward, toward Hudson Bay, over a great plain that lay between two ridges that were like forest walls, yellow and gold in the morning sun. He had never seen the world as it looked to him now. The wolves had overtaken the caribou on a scrag on the high ground that thrust itself out like a short fat thumb from the black and owl-infested forest and the carcass lay in a meadowy dip that overhung the plain. From the edge of this dip Miki could look down—and so far away that the wonder of what he saw dissolved itself at last into the shimmer of the sun and the blue of the sky. Within his vision lay a paradise of marvellous promise; wide stretches of soft, green meadow; clumps of timber, park-like until they merged into the deeper forest that began with the farther ridge; great patches of bush radiant with the coloring of June; here and there the gleam of water, and half a mile away a lake that was like a giant mirror set in a purplish-green frame of balsam and spruce.

Into these things Mahegun, the she-wolf had gone. He wondered whether she would come back. He sniffed the air for her. But there was no longer the mother-yearning in his heart. Something had already begun to tell him of the vast difference between the dog and the wolf. For a few moments, still hopeful that the world held a mother for him, he had mistaken her for the one he had lost. But he understood—now. A little more and Mahegun's teeth would have snapped his shoulder, or slashed his throat to the jugular. Tebah-Gone-Gawin (the One Great Law) was impinging itself upon him, the implacable law of the survival of the fittest. To live was to fight—to kill; to beat everything that had feet or wings. The earth and the air held menace for him. Nowhere, since he had lost Challoner, had he found friendship except in the heart of Neewa, the motherless cub. And he turned toward Neewa now, growing at a gay-plumaged moose-bird that was hovering about for a morsel of meat.

A few minutes before, Neewa had weighed a dozen pounds; now he weighed fourteen or fifteen. His stomach was puffed out like the sides of an overfilled bag, and he sat humped up in a pool of warm sunshine licking his chops and vastly contented with himself and the rest of the world. Miki rubbed up to him, and Neewa gave a chummy grunt. Then he rolled over on his fat back and invited Miki to play. It was the first time; and with a joyous yelp Miki jumped into him. Scratching and biting and kicking, and interjecting their friendly scrimmage with ferocious growling on Miki's part and pig-like grunts and squeals on Neewa's they rolled to the edge of the dip. It was a good hundred feet to the bottom—a steep, grassy slope that ran to the plain—and like two balls they catapulted the length of it. For Neewa it was not so bad. He was round and fat, and went easily. With Miki it was different. He was all legs and skin and angular bone, and he went down twisting, somersaulting and tying himself into knots until by the time he struck the hard strip of shale at the edge of the plain he was drunk with dizziness and the breath was out of his body. He staggered to his feet with a gasp. For a space the world was whirling round and round in a sickening circle. Then

## GEE AND HAW

By DOUGLAS MALLOCK

A FELLAH had a pair of mules  
That knew no laws and knew  
no rules,  
But geed for haw and hawed for  
gee  
And went contrary gener'ly—  
The darnedness mules you ever see.

If both had geed when it was haw,  
While that ain't just exactly law  
It would of worked out purty good,  
If once the thing was understood  
And they done what you thought  
they would.

But not these two. If old July,  
When you yelled "Geel!" to gee  
would try,  
Old January, 'tother one,  
Observin' what July had done,  
Would start to hawin' on the run.

So gee and haw and haw and gee,  
But never simultan'ously,  
They went through life and kicked  
more dirt,  
And done less work and done more  
hurt  
Than two hyenies, I assert.

And I've seen folks just like them  
mules,  
Tho' wed, but never read the rules,  
Who didn't know you had to wear  
The marriage collar fair and square  
And pull together everywhere.

One can't have haw and one have gee  
To gee or haw you must agree  
And then go forward, gee or haw,  
Accordingly, without no jaw—  
And that's good sense, and that's  
good law. —Detroit Free Press.



he pulled himself together, and made out Neewa a dozen feet away.

Neewa was just awakening to the truth of an exhilarating discovery. Next to a boy on a sled, or a beaver on its tail, no one enjoys a "slide" more than a black bear cub, and as Miki rearranged his scattered wits Neewa climbed twenty or thirty feet up the slope and deliberately rolled down again! Miki's jaws fell apart in amazement. Again Neewa climbed up and rolled down—and Miki ceased to breathe altogether. Five times he watched Neewa go that twenty or thirty feet up the grassy slope and tumble down. The fifth time he waded into Neewa and gave him a rough-and-tumble that almost ended in a fight.

After that Miki began exploring along the foot of the slope, and for a scant hundred yards Neewa humored him by following, but beyond that point he flatly refused to go. In the fourth month of his exciting young life Neewa was satisfied that nature had given him birth that he might have the endless pleasure of filling his stomach. For him, eating was the one and only excuse for existing. In the next few months he had a big job on his hands if he kept up the record of his family, and the fact that Miki was apparently abandoning the fat and juicy carcass of the young bull filled him with alarm and rebellion. Straightway he forgot all thought of play and started back up the slope on a mission that was 100 per cent business.

Observing this, Miki gave up his idea of exploration and joined him. They reached the shelf of the dip twenty yards from the carcass of the bull, and from a clutter of big stones looked forth upon their meat. In that moment they stood dumb and paralyzed. Two gigantic owls were tearing at the carcass. To Miki and Neewa these were the monsters of the black forest out of which they had escaped so narrowly with their lives. But as a matter of fact they were not of Oohoomisew's breed of night-seeing pirates. They were Snowy Owls, unlike all others of their kind in that their vision was as keen as a hawk's in the light of broad day. Mispoun, the big male, was immaculately white. His mate,

a size or two smaller, was barred with brownish-slate color—and their heads were round and terrible looking because they had no ear-tufts. Mispoun, with his splendid wings spread half over the carcass of Ah-tik, the dead bull, was rending flesh so ravenously with his powerful beak that Neewa and Miki could hear the sound of it. Newish, his mate, had her head almost buried in Ah-tik's bowels. The sight of them and the sound of their eating were enough to disturb the nerves of an older bear than Neewa, and he crouched behind a stone, with just his head sticking out.

In Miki's throat was a sullen growl but he held it back, and flattened himself on the ground. The blood of the giant hunter that was his father rose in him again like fire. The carcass was his meat, and he was ready to fight for it. Besides, had he not whipped the big owl in the forest? But here there were two. The fact held him flattened on his belly a moment or two longer, and in that brief space the unexpected happened.

Slinking up out of the low growth of bush at the far edge of the dip he saw Maheegan, the renegade she-wolf. Hollow-backed, red-eyed, her bushy tail hanging with the sneaky droop of the murderess, she advanced over the bit of open, a gray and vengeful shadow. Furtive as she was, she at least acted with great swiftness. Straight at Mispoun she launched herself with a snarl and snap of fangs that made Miki hug the ground still closer.

(Continued next week)

#### A FEW WORDS FROM OUR FRIENDS

Inclosed find \$1.00 for my renewal and a new subscriber for one year. This is the way I came to get the great paper. It is what I call a real farm paper.—Fred Kaller, Arenac County, Mich.

I like your paper and I don't want to miss a copy so keep it coming. I am sending my neighbor's name and address. Yours for success. Keep pounding.—Henry Deloney, Tuscola County, Mich.

Don't never stop my paper, because it has expired, for it has done more for the farmers than all the rest of the papers that have been printed in the state. Continue the good work as there is lots to be adjusted yet before the farmer gets his own.—J. W. Wellington, Tuscola County, Mich.

## "Home-Keeping Hearts", a Farm Movie



The fake health inspector condemns the dairyman's best cows at the order of the creamery owner.—A scene from "Home-Keeping Hearts." Distributed by Pathe.

THE FARMER in the movies is generally a figment of the imagination who bears little or no relation to the real farmer on the farm. He is just a caricature and generally an unkind one. Life on the farm is similarly distorted for the sake of making other people laugh. The result is that rural photodramas are about the last thing that real agriculturists want to see.

Once in a while, however, life in the farming country gets its just deserts and then everybody wonders why it hasn't been done before. There is one just out called "Home-Keeping Hearts" that was written by an Orange county, N. Y. boy, Chas. Wisner Barrell and directed by an Ontario fruit grower's son, Carlyle Ellis. The picture was made in Orange county and the events in it are taken from life. The characters are real and the settings and inci-

dents come close to the experience of us all. It has, say the critics, the "right smell."

The story is a highly dramatic one and concerns itself with the fate of a typical little red schoolhouse of the familiar type and with the fight of a group of dairy farmers to get out of the clutches of a scheming and crooked creamery operator. It is the quarrel over the monthly milk check that starts most of the trouble and excitement.

The leading roles are played by Thomas H. Swinton and Mildred Ryan. The latter is just eleven years old and therefore the youngest leading woman now in the movies. She is said to give a wonderfully natural and moving performance.

It sounds like "Home-Keeping Hearts" ought to hit a lot of us right where we live.—Marie A. Barrell, New York.

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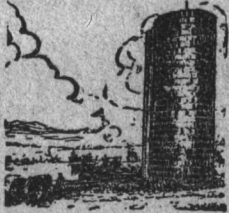
# The World's Lowest

## ASK ANY WHITNEY OWNER

Dear Sirs:

The tractor I recently bought from you is satisfactory in every way. I have plowed 30 acres this winter. My tractor was very saving on gasoline and oil, considering the condition of the ground. The last ground I plowed was frozen 3 inches deep.

I have handled tractors of other makes, but this tractor has more power for its size than any tractor I ever saw.



Respectfully, C. P. SMITH, Aurora, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

Have used the Whitney a year and am very much pleased with results. During the spring of 1918 I plowed 106 acres and fitted 56 acres for farmers who were shortest of help. While the land is hilly I have always plowed right through and have never had to use low speed except on tough joint grass sod. I firmly believe the Whitney is the best farm tractor on the market today.

ARTHUR LOPUS, Waterford, Pa.

Gentlemen:

We have had our tractor since March 1919 and used it for all kinds of work. We plowed and disced 36 acres of oats and 34 acres of corn, using a double disc and spring tooth harrow at the same time when other people had their tractors stored away on cement floors to keep them from sticking in the mud. This fall we plowed about 32 acres for wheat and double disced the same. We had some ground that was never plowed over three inches deep until this fall when our Whitney, followed by a P. & O. gang plow, went through to a depth of eight inches. The neighbors were surprised to see it pull two bottoms eight inches deep—said they could not see where it had the power. I claim that the Whitney is one of the best investments any farmer can make.

JOHN INWALLE, Minster, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

I want to say a word of commendation about the Whitney tractor I bought last spring. I am well pleased with it for two reasons. It has the power to do the work and its light weight enables me to use it on clay land without unduly packing it. And in wet times it is always ready to do its duty—and does it.

W. W. BILSING, Crestline, Ohio.

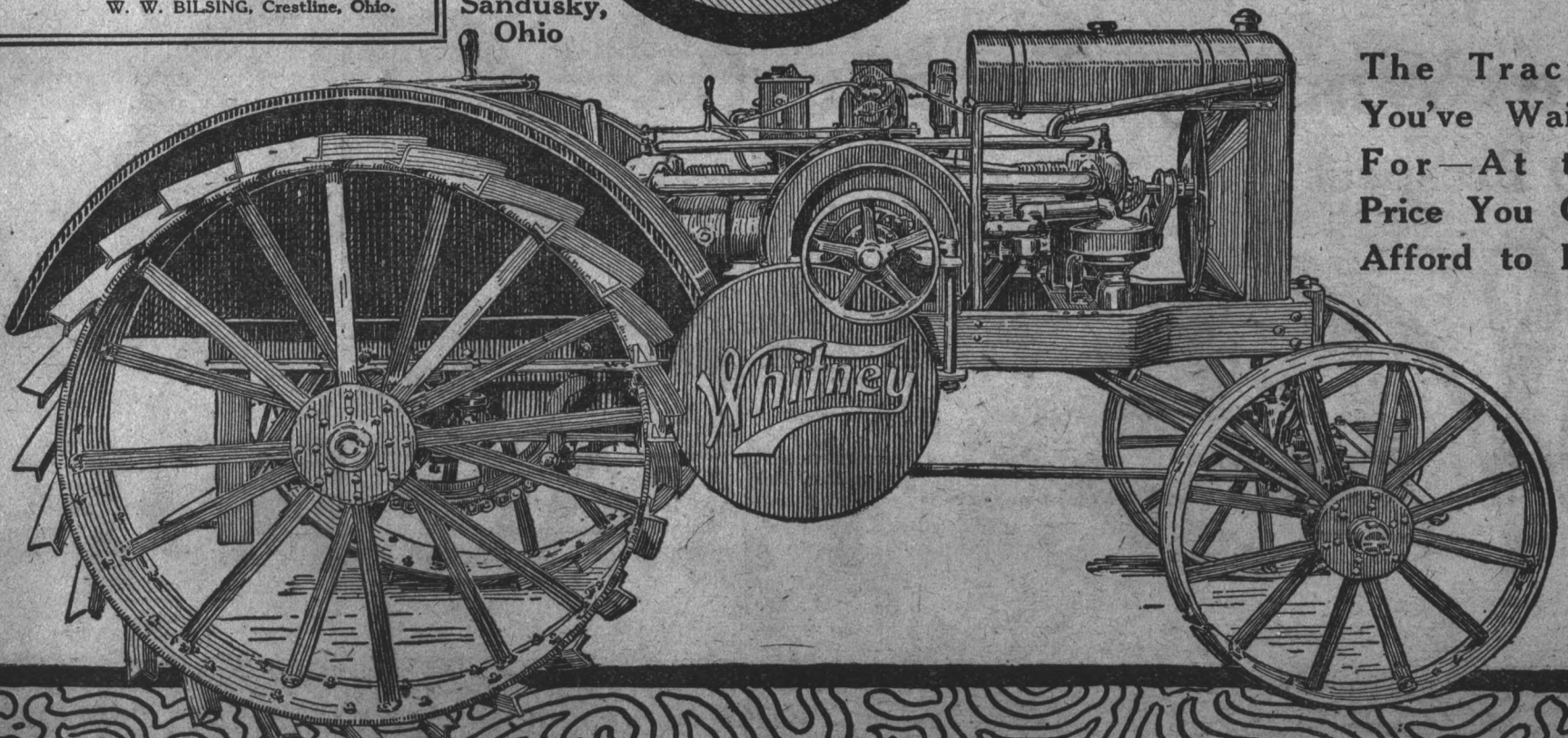


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Common honesty has told us that tractor prices would have to come down in fairness to the farmer. Common sense told us that if we concentrated the entire force of a five million dollar company on the manufacture of just this one proved-up type and model -- if, instead of turning out merely a thousand

or fifteen hundred tractors a year we actually built thirty thousand in a season -- then we could certainly produce this one tractor *at a lower price than any one in the world had ever equaled* -- at a price so reasonable that every farmer could afford to buy. Common hard work did the rest. The result is

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## WISE AND OTHERWISE

RECENTLY an Indiana woman was peeling some potatoes, and in a hollow in one she found a note, from a Southern farmer who had raised the potatoes, running:

"I got 69c a bushel for these potatoes. How much did you pay for them?"

She wrote back: "I paid \$4 per bushel."

The farmer sent her one more letter. It said: "I got 69c for those potatoes. It could not have cost more than 31c to carry them to you. Who got the other \$3. I am going to try to find out."

Something is wrong. It may be wholly the fault of outsiders, it may be at least partially the fault of the farmers and of those who eat what the farmers raise. But one thing is certain, the situation is not satisfactory.—From the Foes of Our Own Household by Theodore Roosevelt.

It is the common belief that Opportunity knocks once, and having knocked returns no more. This is what Gilbert Chesterton would call the Ultimate Lie.

The truth of the matter is this: Opportunity greets us every morning with the rising of the sun, offering us today the thing we missed yesterday and a fighting chance to win.

I hear the Boy Scout repeating in droning tones, "I will keep myself physically fit, mentally alert and morally clean," and I wonder whether he realizes the import of those words, if he does and will do it—the world is his!

Read the letter of Mrs. B., of Cheboygan in this issue. As far as the schools go there is one and only one solution of the problem and that is the community school. That system gives your child a fair chance and equal opportunity with his city cousin. Good teachers, modern equipment and a fine building which can be used as a community center. What would he choose?

## ON COUNTRY LIVING

FIRST OF ALL, I want to thank you again for the help you have given me, personally, and thru the columns of the Business Farmer.

I want to say to the ladies who recommended the Gem Vacuum Sweeper, that I purchased one, and am surely well pleased with it. I think it a great time and labor-saver. If one has several rugs or carpets they cannot afford to be without one.

I think there is a vast difference between "country living" and dwelling in the country. We can make it what we will, a life of drudgery, or a life worth while. First, the country is the only place, to my notion, to bring up strong, healthy children. A child confined to a small back yard or alley and fed mainly on package foods from a store shelf, must fight a double battle, while the child whose play ground is not limited, and who is fed the best and freshest of fruits and vegetables, home cooked food and good pure milk will not only measure and weigh up to the standard but is able many times to ward off sickness.

"Keeping fit" is a hobby of mine although I'll admit, there are times when I fail.

I do not believe that just because we live in the country we should be content with just any kind of a home. While we cannot all have a large house, we can all have convenient, comfortable and cheery homes. Thought we may not be able to have all the modern conveniences, we can all have some, and we should be just as proud of our well-kept homes as are our city sisters.

We have one great disadvantage though, in our locality, and that is poor schools. Too few scholars, and too many dis-interested teachers. I say dis-interested because the only thing they seem to be interested in is the end of the month, but I believe a better day is coming. Since the majority of farmers either have a car or a Ford (We have owned a Ford for several years) there is no excuse for not attending church or



going out, occasionally, for the evening.

Those of us, who do not strive to fulfill our duties to God and our fellow men, are losing something of life. I believe in living in the fullest sense of the word even though it be in the country and on a farm.—Mrs. B., Cheboygan County.

## A BIT OF EVERYTHING

HAVE enjoyed the sisters' letters very much, also your kind notes and although I may not be able to be of great help to the dear sisters who asked for advice, on the "eternal tangle." I will proffer my advice at least.

None of us can live our life just as the other woman does, everyone's nature is different. I could never do as "Cousin" did, because of my children. I would not want them, after they grew up to hear that their mother was not a "good woman." No doubt "Cousin" feels she can never love and forgive her husband again, but, isn't she putting herself down to his plane by flirting with other

hart's books? I like the new books or should say the new woman type. We are sated with courtship, other fellow trouble, jealousy, marriage and then all over again type of reading.

Marriage is NOT the end of a woman's career. I am a firm believer in suffrage and equality. The war taught us a number of things. Chiefly that woman is man's equal and can perform his work as well as her own. The home should be run on the same basis, 50-50, I say. God gave woman to man for a help-mate and she should be used as such.

Sisters, what do you think of birth-control? Of the uniform marriage and divorce laws? Do you believe that every man, every woman should have a clear health certificate before they can procure a marriage license? Let us have your ideas on these subjects, if the editor will allow us.—A Better Race Woman.

## UNFAITHFULNESS

This is evidently a word to the wise from one who knows. However, we wel-

## JANE JONES

JANE JONES keeps talkin' to me all the time,

An' says you must make it a rule To study your lessons 'nd work hard 'nd learn,

An' never be absent from school. Remember the story of Elihu Burritt, An' how he clum up to the top, Got all the knowledge 'at he ever had Down in a blacksmithing shop?

Jane Jones she honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! O' course what's a-keepin' me 'way from the top,

Is not never havin' no blacksmith shop.

She said 'at Ben Franklin was awfully poor,

But full of ambition and brains; An' studied philosophy all his hill life, An' see what he got for his pains! He brought electricity out of the sky, With a kite an' a bottle an' key, An' we're owing him more'n any one else

For all the bright lights 'at we see. Jane Jones she honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! O' course what's allers been hinderin' me

Is not havin' any kite, lightnin', or key.

Jane Jones said Abe Lincoln had no books at all

An' used to split rails when a boy; An' General Grant was a tanner by trade An' lived way out in Illinois.

So when the great war in the South first broke out

He stood on the side of the right, An' when Lincoln called him to take charge o' things,

He won nearly every blamed fight. Jane Jones she honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! So I ain't to blame, not by a big sight,

For I ain't never had any battles to fight.

She said 'at Columbus was out at the knees

When he first thought up his big scheme, An' told all the Spaniards 'nd Italians too An' all of 'em said 'twas a dream. But Queen Isabella jest listened to him, 'Nd pawned all her jewels o' worth, 'Nd bought him the Santa Maria 'nd said "Go hunt up the rest o' the earth!" Jane Jones she honestly said it was so! Mebbe he did—

I dunno! O' course that may be, but then you must allow

They ain't no land to discover jest now!

—Ben King.

men? "A woman always pays," and I would consider myself far above adopting the ways of a common "vamp." No matter how my husband conducted himself.

Perhaps he is entirely cured. It may be she was too quiet and now that he finds other men admire his quakerish wife, he finds he loves her himself. Were it me, I would forget and try again.

Now to the other sister who has also suffered will say sometimes it is lack of affection that makes the husband turn to the "other woman." All girls should behave after the honeymoon as they did during that time, a man always longs for affection and I have noticed after babies come the father is often neglected. Strange as it may seem

is often jealous of his own children. A wife will neglect her personal appearance and a man likes to find her neat and trim. I sympathize truly with all women and realize they are not really to blame, in lots of cases, but I trust my talk may help some.

I have read all those books mentioned by the sister and others. I love to read above all else. I did not find anything really bad in "Main Street." It is certainly a true picture of a small town. It was different for the city-bred girl to adapt herself. She was too big. "The Brimming Cup" was far less interesting I thought. It seemed to me the author strayed from her theme, too much, and so many characters made it difficult to follow. How many like "Martie the Unconquered," "The Beloved Woman," by Kathleen Norris. And Mrs. Rine-

come the men to Our Page and there have been many who have written, often you have replied and called him—"she."

IT IS A strange thing but nevertheless true that married men run after the girls more than single men.

They who have never used coffee do not know what they miss, therein lies the secret. Or to make it more plain a man or woman who has once been married generally gets married a second time much quicker than a single person gets married. The poets tell us that marriages are made in heaven, they are not of this earth. Certain it is that there are very few of this earth. Ninety per cent of the people who get married do not love each other, they only imagine they do, or the love is all on one side, and after the novelty of the thing wears off the woman looks upon the man as a meal ticket and the man looks upon the woman as a maid-of-all-work or drudge.

You girls who read this sit up and take notice, and you men also. If you want to hold your husband or wife, dress neatly, not expensively, but simply neat. If you girls who are married can't compete with the single girls you're going to lose out, that's all, and you married men who don't care a hang about your personal appearance, will lose out too. I am a single fellow and have traveled extensively. I've had married women say right before their husbands that if their husbands would dress the way I do they would be only too pleased.

The girls who make a hit are the ones you see about the house with a

pretty bungalow apron on, and low cut shoes that aren't run down at the heels, or a black skirt with a white waist. Believe me, a girl like that can hold a husband any time.

You see you have to compete with your sisters and brothers and put on some class. I deeply sympathize with you girls and boys who are mis-mated, for I've seen so much of it that I'm afraid to take a chance.—J. Bogner, Monroe County, Mich.

## HOW TO LAY AND CARE FOR LINOLEUM

UNLIKE MOST other floor coverings, linoleum when once laid usually remains undisturbed until it is worn out; therefore particular care should be taken in laying it. The floor under it should be level, smooth, tight and dry. On rough floors linoleum will wear unevenly, and moisture will cause the burlap backing to deteriorate.

There are two ways of fastening linoleum to wood floors—tacking and cementing. The first is the simpler method, but by the second the seams and edges are made watertight and the linoleum is said to give longer service. First of all, the quarter-round molding along the foot of the baseboard should be removed and the linoleum cut in strips running crosswise of the floor boards if possible. It is to be tacked, the strips should be fitter snugly together along the seams but should not be fastened for 3 or 4 weeks, for linoleum usually expands when laid on a floor and if tacked down at once will buckle. To give plenty of room for this expansion, it is a good plan to trim back the edges next the baseboard for 1-4 or 1-2 inch, or just enough so that the molding will cover the edge. The molding should then be nailed directly to the baseboard, leaving the linoleum free to expand and to be trimmed more next to the base board if necessary. The linoleum may be so perfectly held in place that it will not need to be tacked, but if it does, brads should be set 1-8 to 1-4 inch from the edge about 3 to 4 inches apart and driven well below the surface.

Linoleum may be cemented at the seams and edges directly to a wood floor or permanently cemented down firmly over a layer of deadening felt paper that has itself been pasted to the floor. Some manufacturers and dealers furnish printed directions for this method. The cement used should be waterproof and contain no silicate of soda (water glass) because this is injurious to the linoleum when moisture comes in contact with it.

Waxing or varnishing is said to improve the appearance of linoleum and to make it last longer. Wax should be used on the inlaid and plain kinds, and varnish on the printed ones, for wax sometimes tends to soften the printed surface. If either of these finishes is applied the linoleum is then cleaned and cared for like a wood floor so finished. If not given a special finish linoleum should be swept with a soft brush and dusted with an oiled or dry mop. Occasionally it should be cleaned more thoroughly with a cloth wrung out of suds made with lukewarm water and neutral soap, rinsed with clear water, and wiped dry with another cloth. Only a small space should be wet at a time and a linoleum-covered floor should never be flooded. Strong soaps and cleaning powders that contain alkali injure linoleum and should never be used on it. Whenever any kind of cleaning powder is used on a particularly dirty spot, care should be taken to remove any trace of the water in which the powder was dissolved.

Castors on heavy furniture are likely to cut into linoleum and should be replaced by glass or metal shoes having a wide bearing surface and no rough edges. In moving heavy pieces across linoleum the added precaution should be taken to place an old rug or carpet under them.

## CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

In answer to the sister who, sometime ago, asked through the Farm Home Department if Babbitt's potash could be secured at any drug store, will say that



some drug stores carry it, but I have been unable to get it at many of them. It is made by B. T. Babbitt, New York City. If the sister wanted it for making the washing compound which calls for it she will find any good lye equally as good.

#### Washing Compound

For the benefit of the sisters who have never tried the compound I will give the directions which was published in this same paper about five years ago. I have used it for over four years and find washing for seven a pleasure rather than hard work. It is as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 can Babbitt's potash or any good lye, 2 ounces each of salts of tartar, ammonia and borax. Put in a large crock and pour over one gallon boiling water and then seal in fruit jars. Dissolve from 1-2 to 1 bar soap in boiler and when water comes to a boil add 2-3 cup of compound. Wring clothes out of cold water, sort them as usual in washing the old way, put them in boiler and let boil 20 minutes. Then rub through clear water, rinse and hang out. Will find that about all the rubbing that is required will be to get the dirty suds from the clothes. Nearly every woman in our little town uses this and not one of them would wash the old way.

If you have beets stored for winter in the cellar refill your empty fruit jars as follows: Wash and cook beets until tender, peel and slice. To a quart each of vinegar and water add a cupful of sugar, a small bag of mixed spices and when the mixture comes to a boil put in beets, and boil up. Put beets into glass jars and cover with the boiling hot pickle, then seal while hot.—Mother of Five.

#### "Griggsby's Crossin'"

Several are asking a source where they might get the poem "Griggsby's Crossin'" by James Whitcomb Riley. Would it be possible for the M. B. F. to publish this poem? If so I am very sure it would be appreciated by many of its readers.—A. D.

Has any one this poem? I have looked through two sets of Riley's works and do not find it.

#### Attachment for Sewing Machine

I wonder if I can ask a favor through our page? If so I would like to know if any of our readers have used an attachment that is supposed to fit any sewing machine and to be used for hemstitching and picotting. There is such an advertisement in the "Fruit Belt" and I would like to inquire as to its merits before sending for it. The M. B. F. is our most popular magazine.—Mrs. R. H., Kent County, Mich.

The letters regarding unfaithful husbands are interesting. I would like to give my ideas on the subject. Who knows his temptations and struggles to avoid a fall? It says in the Bible, "Judge not, that ye be not judged," and again in the Lord's Prayer, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." If we do not forgive how can we expect forgiveness? One writer says, "There is not a single human trouble that Christian

Science cannot heal." I think if these wives of unfaithful husbands would study this science that Jesus taught they would wish to forgive.—Interested Reader.

I am an interested reader of the woman's department and have received much help from it especially in the recipes as I have tried several and found them very satisfactory. I thought I would ask if any one knew the recitation "Dr. Puff Stuff" and one "The Inventor's Wife," as we are going to have an entertainment would like these two if I can possibly get them.—Mrs. A. W., Bailey, Mich.

One lady asked for a chop suey recipe and also Spanish rice. Here they are:

#### Chop Suey

1-2 lb. of fresh pork, 1 cup chopped celery, 1 cup sliced onions, 1 tablespoon of brown sugar, 3 tablespoons of Oriental Show-You. Cook all these together and serve on boiled rice. You can purchase the Show-You at any grocery store.

#### Spanish Rice

1 cup of rice boiled until tender, 1 pint of tomatoes, 1 onion sliced and grated, cheese if desired. Put these in a casserole and bake slowly for two hours. Salt and pepper to taste. We enjoy the M. B. F. so much.—Mrs. O. T. T.

#### Plum Pudding Recipe

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a pint of boiling water, and while it is still hot stir in three-fourths cup Grape Nuts or one cup coarse dried and browned bread crumbs, three-fourths cup stoned raisins, three-fourths cup English walnut meats, three-fourths cup cooked prunes and one-fourth cup citron—all cut fine; one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-fourth teaspoonful cloves. Salt to taste. Mix and let harden. Serve with whipped cream or pudding sauce.

#### Correction

I must apologize to Mrs. G. S., of Memphis, Mich., for my failure to recognize in the Cora Harris, concerning whom she inquired, the popular fiction author of the present day, whose stories appear in some of the leading magazines. I shall be very glad to give her in a later issue the information which she has asked for.

#### GOOD BOOKS THAT SELL FOR \$1.00 EACH

The After House, Long Live the King and Bab, the Sub-deb, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

The Hand of Fu Manchu, (a Chinese story) by Sax Rohmer.

The Judgment House, The Weavers and Ladder of Swords by Gilbert Parker.

The Beloved Vagabond by Wm. J. Locke.

His Daughters and The Seven Darlings, by Gouverneur Morris.

Pieces of Eight, by Richard LeGallienne.

Cabbages and Kings, by O. Henry.

Tess of the d'Urbervilles by Thomas Hardy.

### Christmas Suggestions

The over blouse is a most popular style this winter and is made up in velveteen more than any other material, although tricotine was very popular in the fall. Jersey cloth is good and also mohair cloth in a drop stitch. The over blouse is certainly having it's day and is sometimes cut long almost to the hem of the skirt. It may then be made of georgette crepe and is worn over a silk slip. When made up this way it may be called a "jumper."

I have seen them made entirely of lace worn over silk or satin. It has been interesting to watch the development of this style. It might be called, the evolution of the jumper. The style

#### A Set of Bags for Many Uses



finished with a flatbase or folded, as illustrated. No. 1 will require 1-2 yard of 32-inch material. No. 2 will require 3-4 yard of 24-inch material. These two attractive models are cut in one size.

#### T "Trim" Suit



3808. Very important in the life of a little boy is a comfortable suit—whether it be for school or play. The style shown here is good for chevrot, flannel, serge, homespun, velvet and corduroy. Wash Goods are also attractive.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size will require 3 yards of 27-inch material.

#### A Pleasing Set of Nursery Toys

2298. This comprises a Monkey, a Rabbit and an Elephant. Developed in flannel, cotton or domet flannel and stuffed with cotton, down or saw dust, these animals are the delight of little children.

The patterns are out in one size only. It will require one yard of brown flannel for the Monkey and 1-2 yard of red flannel for his suit. The Elephant requires one yard. The Rabbit 1-2 yard.



#### A Popular Simple Style

Pattern 3787 supplies two attractive over blouse models in this illustration. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 2 1-4 yards of 36-inch material.



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## DOUBLES THE VALUE OF HIS COWS

### Uses Kow-Kare with Grain Feed with Wonderful Results

This Yankee dairyman knows the value of increasing the milk yield through perfect cow-health. R. D. Johnson of Groton, Conn. writes:

"Have used your Kow-Kare for the past two years, and have never fed cows any grain without giving one tablespoonful of Kow-Kare. I have positively doubled the worth of cows. I bought a cow a year ago for \$75 and she was giving fourteen quarts per day, and she has just freshened again three weeks ago, and I am getting twenty-four quarts per day, and Kow-Kare made this cow. Have four others that I bought that were giving from fourteen to sixteen quarts and now I am getting twenty-two quarts per day from them."

Kow-Kare is a valuable winter aid in the cow barn because it keeps the assimilation and digestion in healthiest condition when the feed must be mostly concentrates and roughage. Winter housing and feeding reduce the vitality and activity of the milk making organs. Kow-Kare restores and keeps digestive and genital functions healthy. Barenness, Abortion, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, and Loss of Appetite are banished by using Kow-Kare as directed.

The milk yield tells the story of the healthy herd—and poor milkers mean a loss. Let Kow-Kare help you to a bigger dairy profit. General stores, feed dealers and druggists sell it at the new reduced prices—65c and \$1.25

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Everywhere—in country and town—hundreds of millions of Christmas Seals are being used during this 14th Annual Tuberculosis Christmas Seal sale.

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## The Children's Hour

### APPRECIATES FAVORS

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—I want to thank each and every one of you who contributed to my shower of post cards and letters, and also those who sent other tokens of remembrance. I received 140 cards and 34 letters, besides some papers which I enjoyed immensely. Two of the cousins sent stamped envelopes for answers. I also received a hyacinth bulb and I was told to "watch it grow." That will pass the time away very pleasantly. I never walked a step in my life and I never went to school. My parents started me out and the rest I picked up by myself. I have a little sister, nine years old and in the fourth grade, so you see I can't be very lonesome. Indeed, I feel that I am blessed by having a father and mother to take care of me, don't you think so? Good-bye to you all, your loving nephew and cousin, Orville H. Trueblood, Pawamo, Michigan.

DEAR CHILDREN: See what happiness many of you brought to this unfortunate cousin of yours. It did not take much time and I am sure you all feel more than repaid for your time used for this purpose. I had no idea so many of my nieces and nephews would respond to my appeal and I wish to thank each one of you for what you did. During your life you will be repaid many times over for the little acts of kindness you perform along the way. I also received a birthday card from Bernice Klein and she writes that she received several letters from members of the Children's Hour. Many birthday cards are coming to my desk and they are all so pretty. Next week I will tell you how many I received. I am also receiving a large number of letters. And, although I can not publish them all at present as we haven't the space, I am very glad to get them and hope that in the near future we may have more than one page for our department.

Now that Thanksgiving has passed it will not be long before Christmas will be here, will it? What do you want Santa Claus to bring you this year? I haven't really decided yet what I want. I will have to let Santa know soon or he will be so busy filling orders that he will not have time to get what I want. However, I will not care if he will be generous with my nieces and nephews. I have heard Santa is quite poor this year so if we do not receive all we want we should not feel disappointed. Write and tell me what you want this Christmas.

I have not received a word from Doc Sawbones for over two weeks. I can not imagine what can be the matter. He planned on returning to us the last of November or the first of this month. His conduct puzzles me. Before another week passes I will do my best to get in touch with him and find out what is wrong.—UNCLE NED.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I suppose you will be rather surprised to get a letter from an Ohio girl. I have only seen one letter from Ohio and that was a few weeks ago. It was written by my cousin. I was fifteen the fifth of October. Who is my twin? Have I one? I am a freshman in the Bowling Green high school. There are about 650 pupils enrolled. I live in the country and go to school in a bus. My father drives it. We start at 7:00 a. m., go fourteen miles, make eighteen stops and reach the schoolhouse about 8:00. There are forty-two children that ride in the bus. Thirty of them are high school students. My father takes the M. B. F. and I am always anxious when the paper comes to read the Children's Hour. I am also reading "Nomads of the North." I hope Neewa's nose will soon get well. I am writing a letter to Annie Teumann and will be glad to answer any letters from any of the cousins.—Helen Whitmer, R. F. D. 3, Box 29, Wood County, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Dear Uncle Ned—I think the Doo Dads are taking quite a long vacation. I am anxiously waiting for them to come back. It won't be long before Thanksgiving will be here. We will have an entertainment at our school the 18th of this month, and a Thanksgiving dinner at our school. The children will furnish the eats, so we expect to have a good feast. After our dinner we will have an entertainment for the school children. There are only 16 children attending our school, four boys and twelve girls. I have two miles to go to school. I like school very well. Well Uncle Ned, I must tell you about my vacation last summer. My cousin from Flint was here

on her vacation. We put a tent up in our woods and had our dinner and supper there. A few days later two other girl friends of mine came to have their vacation with me. My cousin who lives across the road came over for the afternoons, so we really had a picnic. After the girls were gone I helped on the farm, picked up potatoes and hoed the beets. I wish to say good-bye to Uncle Ned and the cousins and would be glad to have some of the cousins write to me.—Laura Feinouer, Bay City, R. 1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am glad the Doo Dads are coming back. I live on a farm of 160 acres. My cousins live on the same farm too. We live in the tenant house. All the pet I have is a cat named Budge. When we lived in the other house we had a man and his wife working for us. They were Hungarians. They were very kind and when they moved away they thought that there was some rabbits under the house yet so daddy built a pen and put some hay, cabbage leaves and some oats in the pen. But there was no sign of any rabbits. I like school very much and we are going to have a box social the Wednesday night before Thanksgiving. My teacher boards at my house. We had very much fun with our sleds when the snow was not so slushy. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade. I hope I can have a ride on the bobs some time. I do not know which I like better, winter or summer. What is mined, shut up in a wooden case and never let out, but people use it?—Answer: A lead pencil.—Lucy Belle Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—I am 10 years old and in the 6th grade at school. We own a farm of 150 acres and also a house in town. We have 7 horses, 6 milch cows and about 200 chickens. My father is a breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine. I belong to a club called the Wild Rose and I am treasurer.—Josephine Wells, Pokagon, Mich.

### The Golden Apples

There was once upon a time three golden apples for sale and an old man owned them but it seemed that no one was rich enough to buy them. At last some one said, "What is the price of those apples?" The old man answered, "Those apples cannot be bought with money. You must go to a certain fountain in yonder forest and say 'taken broken' 20 times, then the apples will be yours." Now there was a young lord in the crowd who thought himself very wise so he said, "I will have those apples." He jumped on his horse and dashed away to the forest as he got to about the middle of the wood his steed fell and broke its neck. Then he continued on foot. He had not gone far when he met a pretty little girl who said to him, "Come with me and I will give you all the golden apples you want for just the picking." So he went with the child but when he reached the trees several people jumped out and began to beat him and he was glad to run back to the market place. When he told his story the people all laughed and said, "Even a lord should not steal. It is better to earn your apples."

Dear Uncle Ned—I think your merry circle is very interesting. How do you like the cold weather we are having? Can you keep warm? Say I received 14 letters from the boys and girls of the M. B. F. answering my riddle and there wasn't one who guessed it. I am going to let them guess again. I am 13 years of age and in the 7th grade at school. Why is a dog's tail like a heart of a tree? Answer: Because it is the farthest from the bark.—Ina Anderson, Rosebush, Michigan, R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have just been reading the M. B. F. and like it very much especially the Children's Hour. I am a girl 11 years old, my birthday is July 16. Is there any boy or girl whose birthday is on that date? I have two sisters and 2 brothers. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have only 2 cows and 3 horses but my father buys lots of lambs every fall to feed up during the winter. The school house is on the corner of our farm. I am in the 6th grade at school. Bernice M. Klein is one of my friends. She lives just around the corner. Hoping to hear from some girls and boys of the merry circle I will close with some riddles. How many sides has a water pitcher? Answer: Two, inside and outside. What is a good thing to lose? A bad reputation. Why is a horse like a stick of candy? The more it is licked the faster it goes.—Rosa M. Raymer, R. 1 Box 53, Fowlerville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I was just reading the Children's Hour and I have guessed the riddle that Ina Anderson has in her letter. It is Mississippi, because it has four eyes and cannot see. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. There are 21 children in the school. I live on a 106-acre farm. We have 4 horses, 4 cows and 7 head of young stock. We have about 60 turkeys and are going to sell most of them. I have a little western pony named Bessie. Her brand is ZY. I ride her to school in the winter time.—Dorothy Etcher, R. 1, Boyne City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am eleven years old. I am in the fifth grade and go to the Alabaster school. I have a pretty good teacher this year. I am a farm

boy. We have a forty-acre farm. We have thirteen pigs, a good team of horses, a light buggy horse, about one hundred and fifteen chickens, six cats, four heifers, three steers, four good milch cows and a dog. I like the Doo Dads. I will be glad when Doc Sawbones comes back. I hope that Roly and Poly won't be so tricky as they have been. I have six brothers, only four of them go to school. I wish some of the children would write to me. I would be glad and I will write back to them. I would be glad to join the boys and girls club too.—Stanley Roscoe, Tawas City, R. 2, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade. I like to go to school. We have twenty-nine scholars in our school. For pets we have two cats and three rabbits. We have six cows and eleven calves. I have one sister and one brother. My sister is older and my brother is younger than I. We live on a eighty-acre farm. I like to read the children's letters. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much.—Beatrice Campbell, R. 5, Box 30, Hesperia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the M. B. F. for two months and think it very interesting especially the Children's Hour. Today as I was reading your issue I saw that there was a girl 13 years old but would be fourteen the 1st of February and she wished if she had any twin sister or brothers they would write to her. The paper has been mislaid so I cannot find it and if this girl whoever she is would please write a letter this week telling her name and address, telling just where she lives, so that her twin sister, if she wants to call me that, may correspond with her I will be glad to do so.—E. G. McGuire, 1312 Pleasant St., Saginaw, W. S., Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour and also the Doo Dads. I am five feet 3 inches tall. I go to school every day now. We have lots of fun playing ball and other games. I raised some Belgian hares this summer and now I'm killing them for meat. I let some of them run loose all summer and they became wild so I had to snare them in the holes. I have about ten small ones.—Your nephew, Maynard Carlson, Cheboygan, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I enter your page with your other nieces and nephews? I am 12 years old and am in the 8th grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. My father has 17 head of cattle, 3 horses, chickens and 2 little kittens. I would like to hear from some of your nieces and nephews.—Robertta Baker, Inkster, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 10 years old. I live on an 80-acre farm 3 miles from town. I have 3 sisters and 3 brothers. I am in the 5th grade at school.—Eunice Butler, Bellaire, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour. I am nine years old and in the fourth grade. I like my teacher very much. I have two sisters. We live on a hundred and sixty acre farm. I am glad winter is near as I like to go coasting.—Helen Saunders, Chase, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have an aunt that takes the M. B. F. and I go over there often and read the letters in it. I think they are real nice. I am a girl eleven years old and in the sixth and seventh grade. For pets I have a cow, a dog and two cats. I have a pony. It is five years old. I ride it every Sunday. We have a pair of mules and my father lets me drive them. What can go up the chimney down, but can't go down the chimney up? Ans.: Umbrella.—Mabelle Susdorf, R. 4, St. Louis, Michigan.

### OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Ruth Bokxman, R. 1, Box 58, Vassar; Helen Freeman, R. 6, Owosso; Marie Honold, R. 4, Caro; Nellie Young, R. 2, Mt. Pleasant; Ruth Haist, R. 2, Hersey; Doris Cumberworth, R. 3, Ashley; Florence Gregg, Mesick; Margarette Sensabaugh, North Star; Bernice Klein, Fowlerville; Erna Bell, R. 2, Rochester, Michigan.

## OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS BURNS 94 % AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money, make \$250 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)



# Howard Re-elected President American Farm Bureau at Convention

**M**ORE THAN a thousand delegates representing forty-six states and a paid-up membership of nearly a million members journeyed to Atlanta, Ga., last week to attend the third annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, November 21-23, a Convention that will go down in history as one of the greatest events in agricultural affairs.

From the opening session of the Publicity Conference on Friday previous to the closing session of the Executive Committee Meeting on Friday following, adjournment of the Convention, it was a harmonious gathering. The sessions were so smooth that many were inclined to wonder if the control had not been vested in a well-oiled political machine. If there were any unfavorable criticisms of the meeting there was no time for them from the floor. This powerful machine now past the pioneer stage, has already accomplished much in their efforts to restore a balance in agriculture.

## President Howard's Address

The applause which greeted President James R. Howard of Iowa, the head of the Organization, as he reviewed the Federation's work for the past ten months and set forth the problems confronting the farmer today, showed the high esteem and appreciation which the membership have for their executive head. Mr. Howard declared that the old fashioned Golden Rule is a fundamental, economic law that will right the wrongs of the American farmer as he painted for his audience a picture of the economic woes of America and the world.

The efforts of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been successful in already reducing railroad rates \$50,000,000 and more are to follow. During the year five national marketing conferences have been held, the purpose of which is to promote co-operation to shorten the farmer's road to market. As a result of the appointment of the Farmers' Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen we have the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., with a subscribed membership at this time of 25,000 farmers and 600 elevators and 300 new members joining daily. 50,000,000 bushels of marketable grain are already under contract and at the present rate of progress the U. S. Grain Growers should have 150,000 members a year from now representing 300,000,000 bushels of grain. There is handled on the Chicago market in one year an average of about 325,000,000 bushels of grain so there is promise of the U. S. Grain Growers becoming a real factor in the grain markets of the world.

## Secretary Coverdale's Report

The report of the secretary showed that there are 967,272 paid-up members in the field belonging to 1486 County Farm Bureaus and 46 State Farm Bureau Federations, all members of the American Farm Bureau. It was also reported that there are more than 500,000 additional members who for one reason or another are not yet eligible for membership in the American Farm Bureau. Nine new State Federations have joined and 222,878 members were added to the roster during the year.

The report of the treasurer showed that a total of \$241,442.28 had been expended by the national office during the first ten months of the year. He also estimated a total expenditure of \$300,000.00 for the entire year which is well under the \$323,893.00 budget approved by the Executive Committee last spring and indicates that the Organization is in good financial condition.

Congressman Sidney Anderson from Minnesota, Chairman of the Joint Agricultural Inquiry Commission, which has been at work for the past five months, gave to the gathering the first authorized expression from the Commission. He stated that their work had been along four lines: (1) Agricultural Cures and Causes. (2) Adequacy of Banking and Credit. (3) Transportation and Relation to Prices. (4) Marketing and Distribution. The

Commission found that in 1920 the

farmer's dollar had declined to where it was worth in other commodities but 69c and that today it was worth much less. The farmer's purchasing power normally represents 40 per cent of the nation's and agriculture represents 30 per cent of all those in gainful occupations, yet today it is only between 16 and 22 per cent of the total income of the nation. "The farmer's selling power," he declared, "must be organized in the same way that great industries organize buying power."

He indicated that the probable recommendations of the Commission would contain these six planks:

1. Prompt legislation affirmatively recognizing the right of the farmer to combine for the purpose of marketing, processing, sorting, distributing, or whatever he pleases with his own product.
2. Prompt legislation to meet adequately the farmer's credit requirements.
3. Extension of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture so as to furnish the basis for a sound agricultural program.
4. Establishment of agricultural attaches in all the principal consuming and producing foreign countries so as to furnish accurate information for a sound export program.
5. Standardization of containers of agricultural products and of products themselves.
6. Adjustment of the relation of agricultural prices to the prices of other commodities, including transportation.

Hon. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in speaking on "The Agricultural Outlook" discussed in detail the importance of the agricultural legislation that has been enacted during the last few months and enumerated the benefits that farmers could hope for from such legislation as the extension of the powers of the War Finance Corporation, the Packer and Stock Yards Control Bill and the \$25,000,000 increase in the Federal Farm Loan

By E. F. SNELL

System. He also emphasized the importance of a reduction in corn acreage the coming year and discussed the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, declaring that this important branch of our government was created to serve farmers.

More than a hundred women delegates, representing twenty-one states attended the convention this year—a pleasing contrast to the dozen or more at Indianapolis and the handful that attended the Chicago meeting. Rural home activities were presented in ten minutes speeches by delegates on "Bird's Eye Views of Work in My State." The farm woman's section is going to lead to something. A resolution was passed requesting that when funds permit a woman secretary be selected to head a department that compare favorably with the head of any other department of the Farm Bureau.

## Resolutions of A. F. B. F.

The closing hours of the convention marked the adoption of nineteen resolutions. Among the most important of which was one offered from the floor by George A. Mansfield, President of the Oregon State Farm Bureau, asking for the appointment of a committee to carefully prepare and present to Congress a bill to so amend our existing banking laws as to secure adequate financing administered under an independent Board of Directors that will properly regulate the expansion and reduction of credit.

Other resolutions insisted upon the early enactment of laws defining the right of farmers to market their products co-operatively; the enactment of Truth-in-Fabrics legislation; the repeal of the Esch-Cummins and Adamson railroad laws; urged that the present effectiveness of the Department of Agriculture be in no wise lessened in the contemplated reorganization of the Federal Department; requested enactment of proper tariff legislation; endorsing the American Farm Bureau principals of a tax policy,

viz., a progressive tax, a certain part raised by means of consumption taxes, opposed all tax-free securities, disapproved repeal of excess profits tax and opposed principal of general sales tax; urged appointment of farmers on all boards and committees; denounced the Pittsburgh Plus principal as a basis for price fixing; favored the passed of Filled Milk Bill for bidding sale and manufacturer of filled dairy products; urged immediate passage of Federal legislation appropriating sufficient funds for continuing bovine tuberculosis eradication; urged the enactment into law of the Export Credit feature of the so-called Farmers' Relief Bill; urged Congress to authorize Secretary of War to enter into contracts with Henry Ford for the completion and operation of the Muscle Shoals Nitrate Water project in Alabama.

President James R. Howard of Iowa and Oscar E. Bradfute of Ohio were unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President respectively by the sixty-three delegates. There was some discussion among delegates of an opposition candidate for President, but all efforts to establish a contest disappeared following a unanimous endorsement of President Howard by the old Executive Committee. Three changes were made in the personnel of the Executive Committee. H. C. McKenzie of Walon, N. Y., was elected from the Northern District in place of E. B. Cornwall. C. H. Gray of Nevada, Mo., was replaced by Ralph Snyder of Oskaloosa, Kansas in the Central Region and C. S. Brown of Tucson, Arizona, replaced W. G. Jamison of LaVeta, Col., in the Western Region.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee following the convention J. W. Coverdale was re-elected secretary and given more executive detail work. Charles E. Gunnels was re-elected treasurer and made Director of Organization, which was formerly in charge of Mr. Coverdale. Salaries were slightly reduced and committees of three executive committeemen placed in charge of every department.

THE SIGN OF QUALITY



## If You Wish the Best Home Baking, Begin Now With Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Lily White, made of the finest wheats grown in America, blended with unsurpassed skill, and milled to a state of uniform granulation, will assure you of better baking results than any flour you can buy.

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Bread, rolls and biscuits baked with Lily White are light, tender, flavorful, white and wholesome. Pastry is crisp—that delicious kind—never flat or soggy.

There is a difference in flours—greater than most people imagine. There is a difference in wheats and every step of the milling process. It is not reasonable to expect the best baking results from inferior grades. Lily White will produce the best baking because of its superior quality.

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The next time you bake call up your grocer and ask him for a sack of "the flour the best cooks use." He'll know what to send you.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"



# BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 12, 24 or 36 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.

December 16.—Holsteins, Lakeside Dairy Dispersal, Lake Odessa, Mich.  
Jan. 13.—Horses—Mich. Horse Breeders' Ass'n, M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich.  
Feb. 2.—Hampshire Swine, Lenawee County Hampshire Swine Breeders' Assn, Adrian, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
R. L. Benjamin—Waukesha, Wisconsin.  
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
Harry A. Eckhardt—Dallas City, Ill.  
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.  
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.  
L. R. Love—Waukesha, Wisconsin.  
L. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.  
August Miller, St. Johns, Mich.  
J. E. Mack—St. Atkinson, Wisconsin.  
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.  
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
Guy O. Rutherford, Decatur, Mich.  
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.  
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.  
S. T. Wood—Liverpool, Ohio.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

#### SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerfeld 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

AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.  
Oscar Wallin, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

#### TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Everything guaranteed, write me your wants or come and see them.

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

#### \$ 50

BIG, HUSKY, HEALTHY, HOLSTEIN BULLS from Traverse State Hospital stock. Registered and ready for service.  
GEO. W. PUFFER, So. Boardman, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves, also good grade heifers; tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right.  
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End, Detroit, Michigan.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

M. J. ROCHE  
Pinckney, 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 Oms. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 8 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerfeld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

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

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

#### MY, OH MY! WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY

We are now offering a beautiful calf born Aug. 2nd, 1920. His sire a 35.63 lb. bull. Dam's sire has three sisters each with yearly records of over 1200 lbs. two of them former World's champions. Write for pedigree.

HILLOREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lande Korndyke Sire" 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. Szwarc, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

#### Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblaggard Lillith Champion 108079 His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter records from one day to one year, and the world's yearly milk record at the same time. His dam Lillith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:  
Butter, one year ..... 1,199.22  
Milk ..... 28,515.9  
Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

#### J. F. RIEMAN

Owner  
Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE EIGHT HEAD HOLSTEIN-Friesian cattle, consisting of one cow six years old; one cow 5 years old; one cow 2 years old; one 18 month old heifer; one nine months old heifer; 1 head bull 3 years old; 2 bull calves seven months old. All for \$800.00 if taken soon. L. OULEY, Lakeview, Mich.

#### 7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1/2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value, \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.

ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

#### NICE YOUNG BULL

sired by 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. Dam over 20 lbs. First check \$100 gets him. Also a few heifers by same sire.

#### BRANDONHILL FARM

Ortonville, Michigan  
JOHN P. HEHL

1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Michigan

#### A BLUE RIBBON WINNER YOUNG BULL

on the 1921 Show Circuit. For sale at a low price. Out of an A. R. O. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL Model King Segis Gilsta 32.37 lbs.

#### GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

COREY J. SPENCER, Owner  
111 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.  
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

DON'T BUY HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY CALVES ANYWHERE UNTIL YOU WRITE  
EDGEWOOD FARMS,  
WHITEWATER, WIS.

#### Two Holstein Bull Calves

Nearly ready for service.  
A. R. O. dams. Sire one of Michigan's best bulls.

Dam of No. 1 has 512 lbs milk, 23.5 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 yrs. Dam of No. 2 has 507 lbs. milk, 25 lbs. butter at 5 years.

They are both extra good, well marked and guaranteed right in every way. \$100 each. I cannot buy their equal for twice that amount.

A postal will bring particulars.

W. J. Gamble

606 Taylor Ave., Detroit, Mich.

BULL CALF, BORN APRIL 20, 1921, WELL grown, well marked, very straight, and sure to please you. Sire Segis Flint Hengerfeld. Lad whose two nearest tested dams average 31.93. The dam is a 21 lb. three year old grand daughter of King Segis, she has a 30 lb. daughter. Price \$125.00 f. a. b. Flint. Write for extended pedigree.  
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan.

#### REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by a son of King Oms and from good producing cows. Write for photos and prices.  
EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

#### SHORTHORN

REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, DURHAM, two Jersey Hogs and Percheron Horses. Quality at the right price.  
CHASLEN FARMS, Northville, Mich.

#### SHORTHORNS

We are now offering two splendid bulls, ten months old, the kind that is hard to find, out of our great breeding bull Perfection Heir; also a few heifers, some of them well along in calf. Will be priced worth the money. Write your wants or better come and pick them out. Will guarantee breeders.

#### S. H. PANGBORN & SON

8 Miles East. Bad Axe, Mich.

#### MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS

Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by this imported bull, Kelmascott Viscount 25th, 648,563. Prices reasonable.  
LUNDY BROS., R. 4, Davison, Mich.

#### PRICED FOR QUICK SALE

3 year old roan bull, quiet to handle and suitable to head herd. Write or call.  
W. J. PARTLO, Whittemore, Mich.

FOR SALE MILK STRAIN DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Shorthorn Calves either sex, by Yorks Polled Duke No. 16884-545109 from accredited herd.  
PAUL QUACK  
Sault Ste Marie, R. 2, Mich.

#### FRANCISCO FARM SHORTHORNS AND BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Now offering:—Three bulls ready for service. Mastodon, Chansman, Emancipator breeding in silt bred for spring farrow. See them.

#### POPE BROTHERS CO

Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.  
M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 5 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Top and Bates bred. Address  
GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD  
Williamsburg, R. 1, Michigan

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.  
Write the secretary,  
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE. From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.  
J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN sheep. Both sex for sale.  
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

INHERITED SHORTHORN QUALITY. Our pedigrees show a judicious mixture of the best blood lines known to the breed. Write to  
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS,  
Clarkston, Mich.

#### FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to  
L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.  
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. Bulls old enough for service, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.  
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

#### RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Special offer on two white yearling Bulls from IMP. Cows and sired by IMP. Newton Champion.

Also several other real Bull Bargains.

Don't overlook these bargains.

#### C. H. Prescott & Sons

Tawas City, Michigan

BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.  
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

TWO REAL SHORTHORN HERD BULLS 15 mo. old and sired by Imp. Dainty Prince.  
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Mich.

#### GUERNSEYS

##### GUERNSEY BULL

Florida 8 Sir Thomas of Missaukee 67610, born July 9th, 1920. His dam now on test in 99 days made 3965 lbs. milk 201.8 b. fat as a junior 3 year old. He has over 7-8 blood of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 89724 now on test, finishing her 9th month with about 12000 milk and 590 b. fat, as a junior 2 year old. She begins her 10th month with over 2 lbs. b. f. per day. Sir Thomas has clear nose, straight top line, is light fawn, very masculine, well grown and large. Ready for service. Sheet Anchor, Glenwood and Gov. Chene breeding. Reduced price, \$150.00 for 30 days. Bull calves for sale. Write for particulars. Accredited herd.  
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

#### GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Several good bulls, ages from five months to two and a half years.  
G. T. BRYCE, Romeo, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS 2 CHOICE calves \$250. A choice bull calf very cheap.  
J. M. WILLIAMS  
No. Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MONTHS OLD. SIRE, Langwater Prince Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 416 lbs. fat 2 1/2 yrs. Dam: Lawton's Lady Lu, A. R. 416 lb. fat class A. A. (farmers class) 1 A. R. daughter, 409 lbs. fat D. D. Write  
MORGAN BROS.,  
Allegan, R. 1, Michigan

#### GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sire dam made 19,460.20 milk, 906.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.  
T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE, GUERNSEY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD. Write for particulars to  
ECHO LODGE FARM  
R. F. D. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES for \$125 each delivered. Bull calves for \$50. Sires 5, nearest dams average 725 lbs. fat.  
PINE HILL FARM, RS, Howard City, Mich.

## MACK'S NOTES

### The Jackson Sale of Holsteins

An auction offering of pedigreed Holstein-Friesian cattle was made at Jackson on Friday, November 18, under the auspices of the state association, H. W. Norton, Secretary. About 50 head were sold at extremely favorable prices, considering the average quality of the cattle and the business conditions which rule the country at the present time. The highest price was paid by E. M. Bayne, Detroit, for Becky Livingston, a seven-year-old cow consigned by F. S. Jenkins & Son, Eagle, Mich.; several animals sold above \$300. E. G. Stevenson, Detroit and H. H. Halliday, Lansing were the largest buyers, the latter buying for the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing.

The consigners were as follows: F. S. Jenkins & Son, Eagle, Mich.; Traverse City State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.; Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti; Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Rhead, Pittsford, Mich.; J. A. Campbell & Son, Parma, Mich.; A. R. Black & Son, Lansing; R. J. Bird, Ypsilanti; M. D. Smith and Boardman Farms, Jackson.

Besides those mentioned above, the breeders who purchased cattle at the sale were as follows: Layner Bros., Jackson; M. E. Browne, Jonesville; Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit; B. M. Clark & Son, Wixom; E. W. Miller, Battle Creek; J. S. Earl, Ceresco; Dr. R. Chivers, Jackson; Frank B. Thompson, Lansing; T. Z. Jordan, Spring Arbor; Blue Bird Farm, Northville; Anthony A. Snyder, Belleville; R. H. Wilson, Lansing; Russell H. Blake, Jackson; C. S. Allen, Pulaski and F. C. Kinne, Albion.

Arrangements for the sale had been carefully made and the program was painstakingly carried out by the auctioneer Col. D. L. Perry, Columbus, O., and S. T. Wood, pedigree expert. The sale was well attended by a representative body of Holstein breeders and admirers of black and white cattle, and the bidding was active from start to finish. The only criticism that can be offered will apply with equal force to nearly every sale the writer has attended this fall, namely, the opening was deferred until entirely too late in the afternoon, making it necessary for the auctioneers to hurry through the closing sales of the offering.

One of the most persistent bidders on the cattle that met with his approval in the Jackson sale, was Commissioner of Agriculture, H. H. Halladay, who was out after females with which to strengthen the dairy herd at the State Industrial School for Boys at Lansing. By way of explanation, Mr. Halladay made the following statement to the writer: "Some of our state institutions already have splendid herds of pure-bred cattle; we are determined to place them all on the same basis in this respect."

The cattle sent into the Jackson sale ring by F. S. Jenkins & Son, Eagle, Mich., by their appearance and deportment bore testimony to the judgment and foresight of this firm as breeders of useful dairy cattle; every animal in the Jenkins offering was in show-yard bloom and by its conduct, while being sold, manifested that innate docility that so well becomes the ideal dairy cow.

The work that has been done by the Traverse City State Hospital and by the State Hospital for the Insane at Pontiac, is certainly a breeding record of which the citizens of this state may be justly proud. The average quality of the cattle sent into the sales and show by these institutions during recent years, has been very high; if our new Department of Agriculture can succeed in placing all of our state institutions, on a par with those mentioned above, it will in the opinion of the writer be functioning along intensely practical lines.

Elliot G. Stevenson, the well-known Detroit attorney, was represented at the Jackson sale by his brother, A. E. Stevenson, of Port Huron. Mr. Stevenson was a persistent bidder, on the animals that suited him and when the day was over he had 8 head to his credit.

Col. J. I. Post, the Hillsdale auctioneer, was an interested observer at the Jackson sale and was seen to make a bid every now and then when an especially good animal entered the ring. Besides his herd of pure-bred Holsteins, Mr. Post is raising large type Poland Chinas from some of the best bred foundation animals in the state. Mr. Post aims to establish a stud of pure-draft horses, having a good beginning in three pure-bred Percheron mares.

The auction sale of L. T. Poland China hogs held by Young Brothers & Great at Niles, Mich., on November 10, was an unqualified success, the average for 50 head, all spring gilts of 1921, was more than \$50. The highest priced animal at the sale was an early March gilt by Wrigley's Great Giant which was bought for Forest Haynes of Hillsdale, for \$365. William Waffle, of Coldwater, Mich., was the auctioneer. The attendance was large, including a large number of the leading Poland China breeders of the state.

That wonderful herd of Shorthorns owned by C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, is well represented at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago this week. The exhibit of these breeders numbers 10 head.





## POULTRY

### SHOULD AMERICAN FARMERS RAISE PURE-BRED POULTRY

THAT IT pays the average farmer to raise poultry is now almost universally conceded. In keeping with other business undertakings, poultry raising, is of course, feeling the effects of the depression but not in the same degree that the breeders of other lines of improved live stock are feeling it; while a part of the meat products, from the animals produced on the farm, must seek a market abroad nearly all of our poultry and eggs are consumed here at home. If the fancier can make money with poultry why not the farmer who has the cheap food which an almost limitless range affords? A flock of chickens on the farm are in their natural element; nature gives to them, first hand, many of the tonics which the fancier must pay money for.

If poultry is to be grown, the next question to ask is what kind will pay best; pure-bred birds with which to start a flock will cost a trifle more than common mongrels. The vital question is—will the increase in the income from the undertaking, which can be justly credited to the use of pure-bred stock, be large enough to warrant the additional outlay? For ten years, the writer of this article specialized in poultry on the farm; during the early part of that period he experimented with mongrel and pure-bred birds, keeping a careful account of the income from each. The records of these experiments, without exception, gave the pure-bred birds the best of it.

In this enlightened age, argument to establish the reliability of a truism is superfluous; very few farmers there are in this country today who are willing to spend their time and money on mongrel stock of any kind. The farmer is no longer in doubt and the breeder of birds, that are adapted to farm conditions, has a harvest before him if he has the nerve and courage to go after it.

The advertiser is quite often not the only one that benefits by the resulting publicity. The breeder of improved live stock and poultry who advertises in publications that are read and relied on by farmers, is rendering a three-fold service; besides the benefit he himself derives he has the satisfaction of knowing that the farmer, who purchases his stock, will see his annual income increased by the venture and a marked benefit will, in the end, accrue to the general public because of the great improvement in the quality of the product.—H. H. Mack.

### PRODUCING FOOD FOR EXPORT

(Continued from page 7)

per cent American and then Mr. Editor if you meet me with your bland declaration—"too much monopoly, it can't be done," I will not only deny the soundness and truth of your contention but I will meet it as though admitted. If all else fails to establish a profit on export surplus then put that surplus farm product back upon the soil as fertilizer and keep it there until we can sell our fertility at a profit.

Whenever the manufacturer meets a flooded market he closes the factory and holds the overplus in store until there is a demand.

It may be said farm products are perishable and can not be so held.

By comparison let's see about that. When the manufacturer returns his wares to the storehouse for a few months, chances are before he takes them out competitors have improved the product so his stored goods are classed as junk. When the farmer returns his product to the soil as fertilizer it can be made to reappear in its own same form in a succeeding crop and to meet the identical same requirement of sustaining life that never changes. The only change the farmer will meet incident to the storing operation will be demand and price and what has been lost in labor gains by an equivalent in saving expenses for fertilizer. Be-

sides this process is more accessible, handier and cheaper than the much discussed terminal warehouse with its great expense in cost, upkeep and high salaried officials and lackies, all of which may only serve to pile one year's surplus upon another, until it all spells catastrophe.

Now, Mr. Editor, think it over and even if we are both of us plain spoken we are friends and both working for a common achievement of farm progress and if it appears to you that after all, it is not so much a question of export or non-exports as it is a question of curbing the unreasonable ambition of exporters and modifying the form or character of our export products and adjusting our production to the demand. Then we two will do well to get down to work on the biggest proposition yet promulgated, a subject vastly too big for either or both of us, so we shall need a power of help from the organization you suggest and we shall need a few county agents such as they have down in Ohio.

Incidentally Mr. V. N. B., Montcalm County in which I live has had a farmer agent several years. Besides personal invitations given since he came, before he came I extended to him through the public press an invitation to call. There has been two of him. The nearest response I have received has been a generalized public invitation to bring up my farm if it is sick and let him look at it in his office. I am also engaged in farming in Ionia county. We have done quite well over there without a farm agent and good old Jason Woodman (Co. Farm Agent) was up in this woods last summer and by his measure and physique the treatment I am giving my farm is the best ever but the profits I receive from my farm are not as large as I have received from other lines of business though the living is good and the independence appreciated. Draw your own conclusions.—J. E. Taylor, Montcalm County, Mich.

Yes, friend Taylor, it is pardonable to say anything you want to about the editor and his opinions. His sense of fair play will lead him to publish criticisms about himself which he would never think of publishing about a reader. But we are straying from the subject. Let's go back. This discussion started over the objections that were raised some time ago by certain Republican newspapers, importers, etc., and more recently by Pres. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation to the American valuation plan of the Fordney bill, which it was and is alleged, will work an injury to our export trade and consequently to the farmer. You raise no question as to the alleged injury. Your "theory" as I understand it is that the farmer would not suffer from the loss of this export business because, "he makes no money out of it, anyway." How do you know what effect export demand has upon the prices of farm products. For years we have produced a surplus of grain. The prices the farmers have received, whether high or low, have been influenced by that export demand, and they always will be. But in the case of potatoes, for which there is little if any export demand, what happens when we produce largely in excess of our domestic requirements? Would not the same thing happen to grains if we were to suddenly destroy our export trade by the adoption of the American valuation plan? The "theory" that farmers should produce less, develop their domestic market, and make a profit on what they do produce is fine. I agree with it wholeheartedly. But it's going to take time to bring about that condition. In the meantime, would not good common sense tell us to conserve our export market until that happy condition is brought about? That is really the only issue with which we are confronted so far as the American valuation plan is concerned.—Editor.

Many thanks for what you have done for the farmers. I couldn't get along without the M. B. F.—C. L. Hatch, Otsego County, Mich.

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**IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW MUCH WOULD A SON OF POGS 99TH'S DUKE 8TH, WHO HAS 60 PER CENT BLOOD OF SOPHIE 19TH, BE WORTH TO YOUR HERD?**  
Let me send you pedigrees and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cow.  
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Registered. All ages.  
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### POLAND CHINA

boar pigs. Sired by F's Chansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors.  
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Big Type Poland Chinas. I have a few more of those big boned, high backed, smooth sided boars left. The kind that makes good at one-half their value. Come or write and let me tell you what I will do.  
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We are offering our 1921 fall crop of pigs at the above prices. They are sired by Hart's Black Price and Right Kind Clan.  
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Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, some breeding. Peter A. Pan is my new boar sired by Peter Pan, he by Peter the Great, Glover & Frank D. Winn herd, Kansas City, Mo. Some choice boars left sired by Big Bob. Priced low and guaranteed. 30 choice fall pigs, either sex.  
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Special Price on Boars for 30 days. Extra long big-bone, from P.'s Big Orange and Orange Price 3rd dam's being of Buster and Orange strain. Also gilts for sale. Price to sell quick write or come see them and convince yourselves.  
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Spring pigs all sold. For fall pigs, write  
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Anything you want. Choice spring gilts and boars. Auction Sale Nov. 16.  
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**TRIED** sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over. Also a few open gilts.  
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We usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices.  
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**Durocs, Hill Crest Farms, Bred and open sows** and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

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**An Opportunity To Buy  
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We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call.  
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**HAMPSHIRE PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW** for bred gilts and fall pigs of the leading blood lines. 9th year.  
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**SEVEN SPRING HAMPSHIRE BOARS, 18** gilts; best of breeding; \$25 to \$40 each.  
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### LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM



We have a large number of HAMPSHIRE BOGS all ages, GILTS, BOARS and SOWS, also 100 HEREFORD CATTLE all ages. Write us—tell us what you want.

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**FOR SALE AMERICAN MERINO and Black** Top Delaine rams. Purebred Berkshire boars, true to type and ready for service.  
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**SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE**  
Three yearlings sired by Double Grandsons of Senator Bibby, \$20.00 and \$25.00; also a few ewes bred to this ram at \$15.00 each.  
C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE OF QUALITY LAMBS** and Yearling Rams.  
DEWITT C. PIER  
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**SHROPSHIRE A FEW WOOLY RAM** LAMBS PRICED TO SELL  
DAN BOOHER, R 4, Ewart, Mich.

**FOR SALE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE** ewes bred to lamb in March or April.  
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**WILLOW SHADE SHROPSHIRE** Ewes and rams of the best breeding. Prices reasonable.  
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A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

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Breeding and individuality. Ranging from one to four years old.  
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**BLACK TOP DELAINE RAMS.**  
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Mich.

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**FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES,** breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.  
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**FOR SALE, SHETLAND PONY.** For particulars write  
ROY JACKSON, Caro, Michigan.

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I specialize in selling Poles, Durocs, and Cheshires. Let me reserve a 1922 date for you. Write or wire.  
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Write out a plain description and figure 10c for each word, initial or group of figures for three insertions. There is no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results.

Address the Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

### CATTLE FEEDERS WILL COME INTO THEIR OWN SOON

(Continued from page 4)

market are hard to understand, of late and bid fair to continue so thru-out the current year; one thing is certain, however, no farmer can afford to sell his grain, hay and other forage crops. There is no way to keep up the fertility of the soil that equals the use of barnyard manure.

The cattle feeder who exercises good judgment in buying and selling his cattle, feeds a properly balanced ration, regardless of whether he raises all of the ingredients or not, can trust the old farm to make up, by increased production, more than the amount the cattle may lose. No man has yet been born who is wise enough to forecast the future in connection with feeding operation; the best that the feeder can do is to ascertain as nearly as possible just the kind of cattle that sell best in the market and do his level best to buy that kind; then make them as good as they can be made and abide by the outcome.

### Yearlings Lead in Demand

The up-to-date cattle feeder will not overlook the fact that high grade yearling steers have the call in the beef cattle market and will continue to have it until further notice. All through the current year prime yearling steers have been outselling all other grades, commanding a premium over steers of even quality but heavier weight of from \$2 to \$4 per cwt. In the Chicago market on Wednesday, Nov. 2, a carload of choice yearlings sold for \$12.50, on the same day in the same market, another car of cattle equally well-bred and well-finished but a year older and 300 pounds heavier in average weight, brought only \$9.50 per cwt. The first prize carload at the State Fair fat steer exhibit last fall were light-weight Hereford yearlings but they brought \$16 per cwt. The fourth prize carload in the same show were Angus two-year-olds and they only brought \$9.35 per cwt. They were just as well-bred as the younger cattle and much "riper" from the standpoint of finish but they weighed 1,360 pounds.

Michigan is to be well represented at the International Fat Steer Show, next month, by a band of yearlings and two-year-olds, bred and fed by the Michigan Agricultural College. The writer has never seen steers of better quality than some of the yearlings included in the M. A. C. exhibit; whether they win or lose, the beef cattle interests of the Wolverine state will be well represented at the greatest fat stock show in the world.

### A VISIT TO THE FAMOUS RAMS- DELL TURKEY FARM

(Continued from page 5)

This means that by January or February they will weigh around 30 pounds. Healthy, strong and vigorous, every one of them. Not a dumpy bird among them. What a beautiful sight to see this great flock on its way from the woods to their feeding and roosting quarters.

In conversation Miss Ramsdell stated in answer to the question, "Can a flock of turkeys be reared upon a farm where turkeys have long been reared and where that dread disease, black head had visited them and took a large portion of the flock each year?" "Yes, I believe that birds can be reared that can and will resist disease." We then asked "How can you prove that statement?" and she replied, "my present flock is the result of seven years' breeding upon my sister's farm where turkeys had been reared for twenty years previous and where black head visited the flock every year."

"Miss Ramsdell, how many young turkeys have you lost this present year?"

She replied, "nine out of one hundred and sixty-eight hatched," adding "study to give each bird a chance from the time it is hatched until it is in the crate ready for shipment to the customer who wishes to improve his flock. Right feed, right management will accomplish great things in turkey raising. Strict attention to details and a head full of common sense will maintain a

good flock of turkeys upon any up-land farm.

A delicious dinner, a pleasant visiting hour and just as the sun was sinking in the west, we arrived home feeling that the day had been a most delightful one.

We were given to understand that Miss Ramsdell is preparing a series of articles for publication in the leading farm papers during the coming year. Whatever she says can be relied upon. She will deal with methods that have made it possible to bring to maturity for 1921, one of the best, one of the largest flocks of turkeys in Michigan.

### DEADFALLS

(Continued from page 9)

stout stick driven through and firmly into the ground, a few inches from end, so there will be no danger of the "fall" turning and dropping of its own accord when no animal is at bait. Trap is set by placing the prop, or upright, which is a stick about seven inches long and half an inch through, between the top log and the one on the ground. On top of the upright is placed the long trigger, which is only a straight stick about the size of the upright but some 15 inches long the baited end of which extends back into the little pen.

Bait may be a piece of rabbit, chicken or any tough bit of meat but best results generally come if fresh, and bloodier the better. The animal on scenting the bait will reach into the trap—the top of the pen having been carefully covered over—between the logs. As the bait is being eaten the long trigger is pulled off the upright, or prop, and down comes the fall generally catching across the neck. A rabbit will make from eight to a dozen baits. Fish are good bait for mink and also used to some extent for coon but if the weather is not freezing should be tied on. The head of a fish weighing a pound or so makes a very good bait.

To set this trap simply place the bait trigger or upright, take hold of the baited end from rear, move back and forth, down also as the animal generally pulls down when eating and you will find that it goes off easier than supposed. Be sure to cover top of pen after setting. Both ends of the prop, or upright, can be somewhat rounded if desired and under side of bait or long trigger can be flattened somewhat on under side where the upright rests. Triggers should be made of hardwood, hickory, hard maple, beech, oak, dog wood, etc. It is not a bad idea to make triggers in advance so that they become seasoned and hardened.

To set this trap raise top or fall pole up and hold with knee while adjusting triggers. Put bait on trigger before setting.

Skunk, civet cat, wild cat, coon, mink, weasel and in fact nearly all kinds of land fur bearing animals are easily caught in deadfalls especially during the first part of the trapping season when, as a rule, they take bait more readily. Red fox and wolves are exceptions as these animals are rarely caught in deadfalls. Marten are now but few in Michigan but this trap is a good one for this animal.

(To be continued)

### HILLSDALE BREEDERS' ASS'N AUCTION

The early part of November a sale of pure-bred hogs and cattle was held by the Hillsdale County Pure-Bred Breeders' Association, a young and growing organization in that county. This sale was the first one held by the Ass'n and was very successful according to Mr. F. E. Haynes, president. 80 head, of which 60 were hogs, were sold at the auction.

### BETTER HARNESS AT LESS PRICE

Anyone interested in buying a harness will do well to look into the merits of the Walsh harness which has no buckles, no friction rings or holes in straps. It is claimed that not only does this harness cost less than buckle harness of the same high grade quality but will last twice as long. This month only the manufacturers offer to allow any subscriber to the Michigan Business Farmer to try the Walsh harness on their own team for 30 days. This is to be a free trial and no money need be sent.

Full particulars of this free trial offer will be sent to anyone addressing James M. Walsh, Pres. Walsh Harness Co., Dept. V-1, Milwaukee, Wis. Just say "send complete information about Walsh harness."



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

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#### DAY OLD CHICKS

1922

If you are to buy chicks the coming season, write us and get description of our PURE BRED PRACTICAL POULTRY.

Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, and other heavy breeds. Quality of chicks and safe arrival guaranteed.

It is time now to look up your chicks for next season; the chick business is going to be good.

DESK 2 STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

#### PURE BRED COCKERELS FOR SALE

S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Silver Campines, at \$1.50. S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons, Houdans, White Face Black Spanish, Partridge Wyandottes, \$2.00 each.

MAPLE WOOD POULTRY FARM  
Benjamin Scott, R. 1, Bannister, Mich.

#### WANTED PULLETS

for full blood Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Barred Rocks, White Rocks. I will pay 40 cents lb. shipping coop with water can rented to shippers with feeding and shipping instructions. Commercial reference the same for 14 years, Millers River National Bank, Athol, Mass.  
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offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. J. C. spring gifts. Write today for prices on what you need.  
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#### W CHINESE GEES, PEKIN DUCKS, R. C. H.

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**BUFF ROCKS**  
Quality Bred—By us for 30 years. Hundreds of big husky cockerels and pullets; solid color from "Hogan" tested heavy layers. **BIG TYPE, BRONZE TURKEYS**  
Massive chl's and pullets by 1st Chicago and Cleveland winners. Our exports to Europe and So. America proves their quality. **LARGE AFRICAN GUINEAS**, any number.  
J. C. Clipp & Sons, BxM, Saltillo, Ind.

**FOR SALE: FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS** also some R. C. R. 1, Red Cockerels, both full blood and from good laying strain at \$2 each.  
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**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, Hills heavy laying strain, deep, narrow, barring. Large birds \$4 and \$5 each. Lucien Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS**, Parks 200-egg strain, from stock direct from Parks best pedigreed pens. \$3 each.  
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**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS**, April and May hatched. Heavy laying strain.  
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We have a fine lot of English and American Leghorn Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Let us know your wants. We ship on approval and guarantee satisfaction.

LORING & MARTIN CO.

East Saugatuck, Mich.

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**SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS**, bred from prize winners at Battle Creek and M. A. C. Round-up show. Good birds at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.  
O. W. BROWNING, R2, Portland, Mich.

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**WHITE WYANDOTTE SPECIALIST**  
offers strictly high-grade young and old stock at popular prices. Correspondence solicited.

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**WILL HAVE A FEW CHOICE PURE BRED R. I. Red Cocks, hens and cockers for sale**. Must act quickly if wanted.  
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**ORPINGTONS COCKERELS AND PULLETS** for sale. Buff, White, Black Cockerels at \$7, \$8, and \$10. Pullets at \$3 and \$5. Also yearling hens \$3 and \$4. Hatching eggs, \$6 per setting of 15.  
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Heavy layers and show birds, none better. Reasonable prices and quality stock is our motto. Can furnish winners for any show. Ask for our late winnings at Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, O., Pittsburg, Pa., Hagerstown and Cumberland, Md. Cks. Hens, Ckls. Pul. and Mated Pens always for sale. Eggs and Baby Chicks in season, 100,000 incubator capacity. Write us and get the best.  
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**PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS**.  
Toms \$9.00; Hens \$7.00.  
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Large vigorous pure bred birds of Copper Bronze strain. Buy your stock now at fall prices.  
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**MICHIGAN'S BEST GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS**. Splendid pure bred birds. Take advantage of early low prices.  
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## BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

**50 A WORD PER ISSUE**—\$ insertions for 10c per word. Farm for sale ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum accepted for any ad. in this department. Cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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**100-ACRE FARM, ONLY \$2300 WITH 2** horses, tools, 10 cows and heifers, poultry, hay, winter's fodder, potatoes, vegetables, wood, vehicles, full implements included; fertile dairy general farming section, close RR, town, advantages, broad fields heavy cropping tillage, 15-000 spring watered pasture; lots wood, 100,000 ft. timber, fruit, 1000 sugar maples, pleasant 3 room house, basement barn, etc.; owner alone sacrifices all \$2300, part cash, easy terms. Details—page 26 Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT-FARM AGENCY, 314 B E Ford Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

**68 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, MOSTLY ALL** cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last year, 32x46; frame granary 14x20, good well 280 feet deep; well drained, good ditches and fences; clay and black loam land; good road, mail route, schools and churches. Located in Bay county, Garfield township. Section six. With horses, cattle and implements if wanted. MARTIN SMITH, R. 1, Rhodes, Mich.

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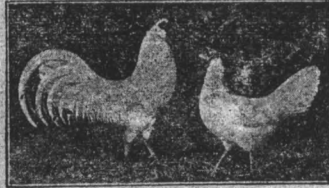
**FOR SALE—I OFFER ONE OF MY CHOICE** farms in the Greeley, Colo. district, close to Greeley, with her-unexcelled schools. This is an irrigated farm suitable for intensive farming and will produce the finest quality of onions, celery, cabbage, peas, beans, potatoes, hay and all small grains. Here is a chance to locate in the most healthful and lifesaving climate in the world. Farm will be subdivided to suit. I will give terms to practical farmer. For further particulars write me. No trades will be considered. T. L. BOYE, Bx 312, Greeley, Colo.

**66-ACRE FARM; \$5,600 BUILDINGS WITH** horses, poultry, cows, sow, harness, implements, vehicles thrown in; excellent markets; on improved road, close busy RR town; all fertile, loamy tillage, wire-fenced pasturage; 86 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach trees; grapes. Good 10-room house overlooking lake; substantial barns, granary, tool shed and poultry house. Owner unable operate, sacrifices all \$5600, part cash, easy terms. If you seek happiness, prosperity, come now. Catalog free. FRED W. HAMLIN, Chelsea, Mich.

**80 ACRES, 3 1/2 MILES FROM KALKASKA** on a state gravel road, nearly level, dark sandy loam top soil with clay sub-soil, hard wood land, two orchards, one old and one just beginning to bear, 12 acres of beech and maple wood timber, good fences, barn 40x50, 10 room house with good cellar. Sacrificing on this place because of the distance from where I live. Buildings could not be replaced for \$3000. Immediate price, \$2000, \$1100 down, subject to mortgage of \$900. Write owner, W. F. UMPHREY, Evart, Michigan.

**BEST FARM IN OSCEOLA COUNTY 120** acres clay loam slightly rolling, 1/2 mile from Marion. 15 acres fruit trees, apples, pears, plums and cherries. Full basement barn 44x70 Hood Roof, double truck, water in basement, tile also 12x28, tool house, garage and small barn. If you want a nice home and a good bargain write THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.

## BIG MONEY IN POULTRY



"White, speckled or spangled, whatever the breed, If you've got the right 'dope' on care, culling and feed."

If you want to make big money in poultry read the Modern Poultry Breeder, Michigan's one great poultry journal, a gold mine of poultry information. It tells you how to build your poultry houses, how to mate and exhibit your birds, how to doctor your sick chickens and how to keep them well. It tells you how to cull your flock and to pick out the best layers and how to feed for lots of eggs the year around. It tells you all the Michigan poultry news and is the official organ of the Michigan branch of the American Poultry Association. Each month we have a special article to fit the needs of the season.

E. C. FOREMAN, THE GREAT CHICKEN WIZARD AND POULTRY EXTENSION SPECIALIST AT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TELLS

## HOW TO GET EGGS IN FALL AND WINTER

In the November issue of the Modern Poultry Breeder. This is the big question—HOW TO GET EGGS WHEN PRICES ARE HIGH. There is more money right now in chickens than anything else on the farm if you can only get the eggs. The Modern Poultry Breeder tells you how. Our writers are all successful practical poultrymen, who have made a success with chickens and know how to teach others the same thing.

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always left the chickens to the "wimmen folks," let us tell you how to add several hundred dollars to your farm income, by a little extra effort.

Be sure to send in your subscription at once so as to get our great FRESH EGG SPECIAL. We are printing several thousand extra copies for new subscribers but there is bound to be a big demand so send your subscription without delay. Only one dollar for three years. Remember, our November issue alone is worth the entire subscription price. Don't Delay—Send Today!

MODERN POULTRY BREEDER, Battle Creek, Michigan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALL PLACE** with building suitable for gardening and poultry raising. 90 acres, 60 cleared. Write BOX 153, R3, Lake City, Mich.

**CHOICE 148 ACRE FARM, FINE BUILD-** ings, location, good soil, priced right. ERNEST LaFLEUR, Vermontville, Mich.

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**BUZZ-SAW FRAMES, BLADES, MANDRELS** pulleys, belting, etc., of every description at old time prices that correspond with farm products. You'll save money by sending for folder. GEO. J. WETTCHURACK, LaPayette, Ind.

**FOR SALE: 6 H. P. FAIRBANKS MORSE** gasoline engine in A1 condition. Price \$80.00 if taken at once. HOWARD JOHNSON, Shepherd, Michigan.

### TOBACCO

**TOBACCO, NATURAL LEAF. SWEET AND** mellow, hand-picked chewing or smoking. 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs \$2.50. Smoking, 20 lbs. \$4.00. We furnish free receipt for preparing. Quality and delivery guaranteed. FARMERS' TOBACCO EXCHANGE, Sedalia, Ky.

**TOBACCO 1919 NATURAL LEAF SELECT** chewing; 3 pounds, \$1; ten, \$5. Best smoking and chewing; ten, \$2.50; regular smoking, ten, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. PRODUCERS DISTRIBUTORS, Murray, Ky.

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO, COLLECT ON DE-** livery. 10 pounds \$2.50; 20 pounds \$4.00. FORD TOBACCO COMPANY, Mayfield, Kentucky.

**TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, MILD AND** mellow. Best chewing or smoking. 10 lb. \$3.00; 20 lb. \$5.00. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

**TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S NATURAL LEAF** Smoking 10 lbs. \$1.75. Hand selected chewing 3 lbs. \$1.00. Free receipt for preparing. WALDROP PRODUCE, Murray, Ky.

### COMMISSION HOUSES

**THE OLD RELIABLE JOSEPH DUSEK** Company, 726 W. Randolph St., Chicago. Farm and dairy products. Write, wire, or phone.

**SHIP YOUR POULTRY, VEAL, EGGS, ETC.** to C. Quinlan, 9 Fulton Market, Chicago. Correct weights, prompt returns and highest prices guaranteed. Established 1878. Write for tags and quotations; modern cooling rooms.

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE AND** dressed poultry, wild rabbits, veal, eggs, etc. A square deal always. C. E. McNEILL & CO., 325 W. So. Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

**MORE MONEY FOR YOUR HOLIDAY LIVE** and dressed poultry. Get our quotation before selling. GLENN AND ANDERSON CO., 40 years at 26 Fulton St. Chicago, Illinois.

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**BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR-** est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED—(MEN-** women); \$1400-\$2000; permanent; few to travel; expense allowance. Write Mr. Oment, Former U. S. Government Examiner, 355 St. Louis, Mo. He gives reliable information.

**FILMS DEVELOPED FIVE CENTS. PRINTS** regular sizes, three cents each. GUMSER ART STORE, Holland, Mich.

**TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES SLIGHTLY** used. \$20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Guaranteed two years. PAYNE COMPANY, Rosedale station, Kansas City, Kansas.

**KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED AND SIX** prints. 25c. MODERN PHOTO WORKS, Box M. B. F., La Crosse, Wis.

**KODAK FINISHING! NOT THE CHEAP** way, but the neat, at a reasonable price. Mail us a trial order and prove to yourself that it is not only what you pay but what you get for what you pay. Our aim always has been and always will be, "the very best prints from every negative." MORN PHOTO SERVICE, Quality Kodak Finishing, Box M. B. F., La Crosse, Wis.

**WANTED: MIDDLEAGED LADY TO KEEP** house for widower, no children. Have good home near Caro, Mich. Write BOX N, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**COTTON SEED MEAL. WE MAKE SHIP-** ments direct from mills to feeders and dealers. Write or wire for delivered prices and railroad station, car lots only. LYLE & LYLE, Huntsville, Ala.

**NOTICE: FOR TEN CENTS IN COIN OR** stamps we will send plans for making ideal strawberry marker. A practical, ideal, cheap tool. ORCHARD LODGE NURSERY, Galesburg, Michigan.

**14 INCH WASHABLE STOCKINET RAG** doll, cotton-stuffed, oil-painted features, movable limbs, will sit alone; 60c. Three, \$1.35. Same dressed, \$1.00 each; three \$2.75. All prepaid. NOVELTY RAG DOLL CO., Petersburg, Mich.

**FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, SLIGHTLY** damaged crockery, shipped any address direct from pottery Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable: Plates, pitchers, cups and saucers, bowls, pitchers, bakers mugs, napkins, etc., a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Center Street, Portland, Maine.

**HIDES TANNED OR LEATHER FOR RE-** pair work sold direct. Prices reasonable. Let us send samples. COCHRAN TANNING CO., Greenville, Michigan.





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**O**WING, probably, to the intervention of the Thanksgiving holiday, the business developments in the country at large have been without important feature. A survey of the business situation reveals a slowing down along wholesale lines and a tapering off in the general jobbing business of the country. More activity than heretofore is reported in retail lines but, at that, the volume of trade does not equal that of other recent years. The falling off in retail demand is accounted for by the conservatism begotten by the anticipation of a hard winter and the prospect of a period of unemployment following the holiday season; this latter contingency is largely imaginary for the records of the United States Department of Labor shows nearly half a million more men employed in October this year, than during the previous August.

A great deal has been said before and after, about the timidity and tender-footedness of the average farmer in the face of serious business reverses; investigation shows, however, that the American farmer is really standing the test just as well as men in other lines. The most natural explanation for the eleventh hour fortitude of the farmer is the fact, that with the signing of the armistice his hopes of high prices faded and he decided to make the best of a bad situation.

The metal situation as it relates to pig iron and steel is gradually growing stronger because of a steady increase in orders for both of these products. The huge pile of copper ore on hand at the close of the war is beginning to dwindle, a very encouraging feature, inasmuch, as it is in the higher levels of manufacturing that copper is used in large quantities. Wool is showing more and more strength as time goes on but cotton is tending toward lower price levels. A fair demand exists for hides but at prices so ridiculously low that butchers make very little on account of the daily "take-off." A survey of the footwear trade shows a marked reduction in retail prices, during the last 60 days.

The financial situation is showing a regular monthly improvement in connection with interest rates and the availability of funds with which to carry on their regular processes of trade. While there is no accumulation of funds for investment purposes the demand for dividend-paying securities has been more active of late than hitherto, the movement being confined largely to the manufacturing group and the railway list. Call money has been available for the most part, during the past week, at 4 1-2 per cent. The week's bank clearings were \$5,651,656,000.

The foreign exchange situation presents a peculiarly mixed appearance with sterling above \$4 and the Belgian and German circulating mediums on just about the most unpopular footing they have yet occupied. In England financial conditions are said to be improving rapidly and with the passing of time the French government is regaining its former financial prestige. During the past week the French government has repaid to the Bank of France another 100,000,000 francs of its loan.

## WHEAT

Wheat is back to \$1.29 on the Detroit market. The tone as we go to

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 29, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.29	1.25	1.26 1/4	
No. 2 White	1.26			
No. 3 Mixed	1.26		1.15 1/4	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	1.93	1.91	1.91	

press is strong. There are many bullish factors in the situation. The most important is the poor condition of the south-western crop which is

Edited by H. H. MACK

## Market Summary

The week opened with all grains strong, but on Tuesday wheat suffered a slight setback. Kansas wheat crop in serious condition. Beans firm and potatoes easy. Early improvement predicted in both these markets. Better feeling in cattle, and better demand for milch cows. Good demand for butter, eggs and poultry with higher prices in prospect. Other produce steady.

the worst in years, the condition being reported only slightly over 50 per cent, as compared with a ten-year average of 87 per cent. Both the Australian and Argentinian exportable surplus have suffered a reduction since a week ago, and a good deal of the Australian crop is being taken by Japan to make up her shortage of food occasioned by the partial failure of her rice crop. In addition there have been some downward revisions made in the size of the American crop. These factors have encouraged more or less active buying the past week which have given a good deal of temporary strength to the market. On the other side of the deal is the comparatively low domestic demand, there being very little inquiry from the mills and the Canadian imports. These latter, however, show some sign of falling off. All in all there is a good deal of encouragement in the present wheat situation. Statistically it is very strong, but the market is yet quite too sensitive to the financial factors to permit of any worthwhile conclusions. As a reaction from the steady advance in prices the past week we may expect a weaker one before the close of the current week, with some unimportant declines in the market. However, we do not expect to see as much liquidation take place as has been the case in the preceding months following substantial gains in the market, and it is not likely that the market will return to its previous low levels.

## CORN

Corn prices went slightly higher last week and the tone of the market was strong most of the time. Export business was good and receipts moderate up to the closing day of

the week at which time they became liberal and the market was somewhat easier; however, prices did not change. Shipments from Chicago

CORN PRICES (new) BU., NOV. 29, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow		.50	.69 1/4	
No. 3 Yellow	.54			
No. 4 Yellow	.52			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yellow	.91	.85	.81	

aggregated 1,000,000 bushels and it was said that if lake boats had been more plentiful considerable more business would have been done. Receipts at that point amounted to 1,287,000 bushels. During the week ending November 19th, 704,000 bushels of corn left the United States for foreign lands and the week previous 454,000 bushels were shipped. For the week ending Nov. 19th in 1920 exporters took 702,000 bushels, or only 2,000 bushels less than shipped this year in the same period. This fact alone would lead one to believe export business has not been any better than it was last year but when the figures are compiled for the period from July 1 to Nov. 19th of this year they show that 10,214,000 bushels were exported, compared with 2,552,000 bushels last year. On the opening day of the current week corn was quiet and firm.

## OATS

Oats continue to show improvement and are back to 40 cents on the Detroit market. Both oats and corn have been benefitted from the nation-wide conviction that prices published elsewhere in this issue are too low for the good of the coun-

try. The announcement by Goodwin which has been given more or less

OAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 29, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.40	.36	.45	
No. 3 White	.37	.34		
No. 4 White	.33			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	.54 1/2	.53	.50	

publicity should reflect favorably upon the oat market.

## RYE

There was a firm tone to the rye market every day of last week and as a result prices advanced some. No. 2 is 86c on the Detroit market and 85 1-2c at Chicago. Exports of rye for the week ending Nov. 19 amounted to 146,000 bushels. This was nearly four times the total of the shipments of the previous week but less than 1-4 of the amount for the same week one year ago. The total amount shipped from July 1 to Nov. 19 this year was only about 1-5 of that exported during the same period in 1920. The explanation for this is that wheat prices have been so low that foreigners have bought wheat for bread instead of rye.

## BARLEY

The barley market has an easier tone than a week ago but prices remain unchanged. At Detroit feeding is \$1.10 @ 1.30 per cwt., while on the Chicago market it is 51 @ 55c per bushel. There has been considerable more barley exported than the majority of the people knew. Reliable figures show that over 15,000,000 bushels have been shipped from this country since July 1. During the past few weeks export business has been on the decline in this grain and the market has weakened.

## BEANS

The slack in the bean market which showed itself about ten days

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 29, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	4.20	5.12	5.30	
Red Kidneys		7.87		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
C. H. P.			4.25	

ago seems to have been largely taken up and the tendency is somewhat stronger. We look for a rather quiet market proceeding and during the holidays with prices steady to higher.

## POTATOES

The potato market was easy all last week, due principally to the

SPUDS. PER CWT., NOV. 29, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.16
Chicago	1.50	1.70
New York		1.84
Pittsburg		2.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.50	

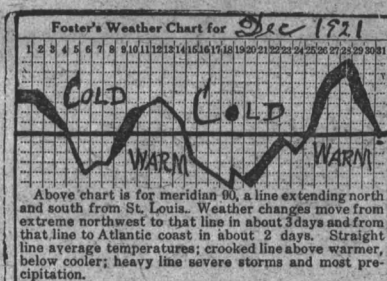
Thanksgiving holiday and a slight increase in the movement over the previous week. Total shipments up to the middle of November were over 100,000 cars as compared with 84,000 cars for the same period a year ago. The trade looks for a better potato market this week, with prices looking up. Maine farmers are showing no disposition to market the balance of their crop at prevailing prices. Already a good deal of the crop has gone to market and the farmers will speculate on the balance in the belief that prices will be much higher. Despite the easy tone of this market for the past ten days there are no bears. The consensus of opinion is that prices will be higher.

## HAY

Many hay markets displayed more activity last week and a steadier tone was evident. Receipts were ample however and prices were not inclined to change. Best grades are in good demand but poor quality

## THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1921.—The week centering on Dec. 1 is expected to average colder than usual in Michigan. A cold wave will reach here near Dec. 5 and several days of cold weather is expected to follow. This cold wave will follow the first severe storms of December. Near Dec. 13 a great high temperature wave will reach Michigan. Two or three days of severe storms will follow and as the temperature rises rains are expected, followed by snows in northern sections. These weather events will control the weather for the week centering on Dec. 13 in Michigan. About two days earlier they will be in Alaska and western Canada; two days later than the Michigan dates they will be in latitude of Ohio and Ontario and three days later they will cover the eastern coasts of the continent. There are no accidents in weather events; they are all strictly controlled by positive natural laws and practically perfect forecasts may be made when we better understand these laws. I am progressing in finding their methods.

Severe storms, cold waves, hot waves, heavy rains or snows do not progress with the up and down temperature movements. Severe storms and heavy rains or snows sometimes come before the high temperatures, sometimes with them and sometimes

after them. The severe storms covered by the period of this bulletin were calculated to occur as the temperatures are going down in Michigan Dec. 2 to 5, as they are going up Dec. 10 to 13. As I have it, there are seven principal weather features and, to forecast them, each feature must be calculated by a different system. Orthodox weather forecasters, who are supposed to know everything about weather worth knowing believe that a system that will forecast temperatures will forecast each of the other features. In that matter they clearly reveal their profound ignorance of the causes of the weather changes. I positively know that a system that makes fairly good temperature forecasts will not make equally good rainfall forecasts.

Weather features, as I have them, are: 1—Frosts. 2—The 27-day period of temperature curves. 3—Inversion of the temperature and magnetic curves and the hot wave and cold wave results. 4—Severe storms most precipitation and resulting cold waves and hot waves. 5—Tornadoes, cloud bursts, thunder-storms, hail. 6—The 5-12 month temperature and precipitation period. 7—Hurricanes and the floods, deep snows and cold waves resulting from them.

I again advise that the most important crop-weather and crops within a 100 years prior to middle of 1923 will occur in the northern hemisphere during 1922, and in the southern hemisphere during our fall and winter of 1922-23. These advices are based on well known facts and I cannot be mistaken about them. I warn everybody to prepare for unusual, continuous crop-weather and crop production events, beginning now and growing more important till the middle of 1923.

W. T. Foster



hay is a drag on the market. As soon as winter weather finally sets in the

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
Chicago	23.00 @ 25		20.00 @ 22
New York	25.00 @ 27		23.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	20.50 @ 21	19.00 @ 20	18.50 @ 17

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	18.00 @ 19	15.00 @ 16	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	22.00 @ 23	20.00 @ 22	18.00 @ 20
New York	24.00 @ 26	22.00 @ 25	
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19	20.50 @ 19	

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 27

market will no doubt become more active.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Unseasonable weather and unfavorable conditions have had a depressing effect upon the cattle markets of the country during the past week; the holiday demand for poultry at the expense of beef and other fresh meats was another discouraging influence in connection with the trade in live cattle. In Chicago steers sold during the week on one of the most uneven markets of the entire year so far; a few of the best offerings in well-matured yearlings brought prices on a par with the best of the season. All heavy steers and short-fed bullocks were 25 to 40 cents lower than the week before. A few loads of top Angus yearlings, averaging 1,050 pounds, sold for \$12 per cwt.; the best price paid for mature cattle was \$10 per cwt. Butchers cattle, canners, bulls and veal calves, steady to strong with the week before. Medium to heavy stockers and feeders dull but about steady; extra quality light weight stockers scarce and firm.

A marked falling off in the sheep and lamb arrivals in all markets during the past week has had a tonic effect on the market and prices are quoted higher all along the line. A few native lambs of fine quality have beat the 10-dollar mark of late and bid fair to do considerable better in the near future, unless arrivals become much more ample to the needs of the situation. The top for the week on yearling wethers was \$7.60. Mature sheep very scarce. Shorn lambs of high quality, \$9; extra heavy, \$8.50; Washington rangers, \$9.50; Montana rangers, \$9.25; feeding lambs scarce and firm with the best selling for \$8.50. A steady gain in prices paid for desirable feeding lambs is predicted by those best acquainted with market supply and demand in this division of trade.

A marked falling off in the live hog movement during the past week has lent firmness to the trade and caused a gain in prices from the close of the week before, of 25 cents per cwt. in the Chicago market. Western markets were strong and active toward the close of the week, reflecting the general clean-up in supplies of fresh pork the country over which has resulted from a falling off in receipts of live hogs.

Shippers are active in all western markets, taking a wider range of weights than on any preceding date this fall. Pigs and light weights are seasonably scarce, owing to the tremendous country demand for feeding purposes and quotations for this kind range from 15 to 30 cents per cwt. higher than for mixed hogs. Future hog prices will be entirely at the mercy of current arrivals; with light or even normal receipts, prices will advance. Should the beginning of December show a repetition of the early November glut, values will again decline. The writer is of the opinion that live hogs have been the low price for the present fall season.

#### Live Stock Prices

The following prices were paid at the Detroit Stockyard, Tuesday, Nov. 29th:

Cattle	
Best heavy steers	\$6.00 @ 6.75
Best handwgt. butchers steers	6.50 @ 7.00
Mixed steers and heifers	5.00 @ 5.50
Handy light butchers	4.50 @ 5.25
Light butchers	3.25 @ 4.25
Best cows	4.25 @ 4.75
Butcher cows	3.25 @ 4.00
Cutters	2.25 @ 2.75
Canners	1.50 @ 2.00
Choice bulls	4.25 @ 4.50
Bologna bulls	3.25 @ 4.00
Stock bulls	2.75 @ 3.50
Feeders	5.50 @ 6.00
Stockers	3.75 @ 5.25
Milkers and springers	40.00 @ 80.00

Veal Calves	
Best	\$10.50 @ 11.00
Others	4.00 @ 10.00

Sheep and Lambs	
Best lambs	\$10.00
Fair lambs	8.00 @ 8.75
Light to common lambs	5.75 @ 7.50
Fair to good sheep	3.00 @ 3.75
Culls and common	1.00 @ 1.75

Hogs	
Mixed hogs	\$7.30
Lights	7.60
Roughs	6.25
Stags	4.50 @ 5.00
Boars	3.00
Strictly pigs	8.00

#### EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK MARKET

November 29th  
Cattle—Receipts 80 cars, market 25c higher; choice to prime shipping steers, \$8 @ 8.50; good to choice shipping steers, \$7.25 @ 8; light native yearlings, good quality, \$8 @ 9; best handy steers, \$6.25 @ 7; fair to good, \$5.50 @ 6; handy steers and heifers, \$5.25 @ 6; western heifers, \$5.25 @ 5.75; light Michigan butchering heifers, \$4.50 @ 5.50; best fat cows, \$4 @ 4.75; medium fair \$2.50 @ 3.50; cutters, \$2 @ 2.05; canners, \$1.50 @ 1.85; best heavy bulls, \$4 @ 4.25; heavy bologna bulls, \$3.50 @ 4.25; common bulls, \$2.50 @ 3; best feeders, 700 to 800 pounds, \$5.25 @ 6; medium feeders, 450 @ 5; stockers, good, \$4 @ 4.50; light common, \$3 @ 3.50; best milkers and springers, \$8 @ 10; mediums \$40 @ 60. Hogs: Receipts 90 cars, strong; heavy, \$7.50 @ 7.75; mixed and yorkers, \$7.75 @ 8; pigs, \$8.25 @ 8.50. Sheep: Receipts, 40 cars, higher; top lambs, \$11.25; yearlings \$7 @ 8.50; wethers, \$5 @ 5.50; ewes, \$4 @ 4.50. Calves. Receipts, 2,000; steady, top calves \$12; fair to good, \$7 @ 9; grassers, \$3.50 @ 4.50.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, November 29th  
Butter—Best creamery, in tubs, 37 @ 39c per pound.  
Eggs—Fresh, candled and graded, 48 @ 60c; storage, 36 @ 40c per dozen.  
Apples—Greening, \$2.50 @ 3; Baldwins, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Spy, \$2.50 @ 3; Jonathan, \$3 @ 3.25; western boxes, \$2.25 @ 3.25.  
Cabbage—\$1.25 @ 1.50 per bu.  
Celery—Michigan, 30 @ 40c per doz.; \$1.25 @ 1.50 per box.  
Onions—Eastern, \$5.25 @ 5.50; Indiana, \$5.25 @ 5.50 per 100 lbs.  
Dressed Hogs—Small to medium, 9 @ 10c; heavy, 5 @ 7c per pound.  
Dressed Calves—Choice, 12 @ 13c; medium, 10 @ 12; large, coarse, 5 @ 10c per lb.  
Live Poultry—Best spring chickens, 20 @ 22c; Leghorn springs, 17 @ 18c; large fat hens, 20 @ 22c; medium hens, 19 @ 20c; small hens, 13 @ 14c; old roosters, 13c; large ducks, 24 @ 25c; small ducks, 20 @ 22c; large turkeys, 36 @ 38c per pound.  
Sugars—Eastern, granulated, \$6.80; non-caking mixture, \$8.10; XXXX powdered, \$8; No. 2 soft, \$6.50; Michigan granulated, \$6.50 per cwt.  
Hides—No. 1 cured, 60; No. 1 green, 50; No. 1 cured bulls, 40; No. 1 green bulls, 30; No. 1 cured calf, 14c; No. 1 green calf, 13c; No. 1 cured kip, 9c; No. 1 green kip, 8c; No. 1 horsehides, \$2.50; No. 2 horsehides, \$1.50; sheep pelts, 25c @ \$1; grubby hides 2c under No. 2; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 calf and kip 1 1-2c under No. 1.

#### WOOL

The midwestern wool market continues fully steady, but not quite so active, the holiday season being normally one of comparative dullness. Prices are well maintained, and movement, especially on medium grades, is excellent for the time of year.

Quotations on midwestern or so-called native wools in large lots—such prices as are obtained by the farmers' pools—are as follows: Fine staple, 31 @ 33c; 1-2 blood staple, 31 @ 32c; 1-2 blood clothing, 26 @ 28c; 3-8 blood wools, 25 @ 26c; 1-4 blood, 23 @ 24c; low 1-4 blood, 18 @ 20c; braid, 13 @ 15c; western territory wools bring 3 @ 4c less than corresponding grades of native wools in most cases.

#### MICHIGAN SCORES AT INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from page 3)  
division devoted to fat yearling steers, there are 48 cars entered, with 21 of them from the corn belt, 16 from the southwest and 11 from the south central district of the country. In the class devoted to the exhibition of fat two-year-olds, 20 loads have been entered. In the short-fed class, 8 cars are on exhibition. There are 15 loads of calves and 100 of yearlings in the feeder division.

Over 3,000 entries have been made in the International Hay and Grain show; about three-fourths of the states in the union and several Canadian provinces are represented. The Chicago Board of Trade donated \$10,000 for this branch of the show. Michigan is represented on the judging committees by A. L. Bibbins, East Lansing.

The International Horse Show this year is surely the greatest ever put on in the United States. The draft breeds are represented by complete entry lists of Belgians, Shires, Clydesdales, Suffolks and Percherons. All of the regular western breeders, who are in the habit of showing here, are on hand this year

EIGHTH ANNUAL

# NATIONAL FARMERS EXPOSITION

EIGHTH ANNUAL

AND

## STATE OF OHIO APPLE SHOW

TERMINAL AUDITORIUM

## TOLEDO

DECEMBER 5 to 11, 1921

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Daily, Sunday Included

25c ADMISSION 25c

## "HO! HO! IT SNOWS," CRIES THE SCHOOLBOY

But what if it does, what fun can you have if you do not have a good coaster?

Think what joy the first snowfall will bring to you if you have a brand new FIRE FLY COASTER all ready and waiting to carry you down the hill back of the barn at lightning speed, one that is fast enough to win a race at school. You don't want to stand on the side lines and watch the other boys and girls coast down the hill in a merry race again this winter.

## GET A FIRE FLY COASTER

and enjoy some real healthful sport this winter.

We have purchased a lot of FIRE FLY COASTERS to supply our boy and girl friends and are going to give them away without a single penny of expense and for only a few hours work.

The FIRE FLY COASTER has spring steel runners, I-shaped, making them strong, vertically, but flexible sidewise. This enables one to guide the Coaster by the steering bar, curving the runners to the right or left, as desired. The steering is thus made easy, and is a great charm to the Coaster. Light, Fast and Strong.



Length 32 inches, height 6 inches, width 11 inches, weight 7 pounds

### How to get one of these Dandy Sleds

We will send by prepaid parcel post a FIRE FLY COASTER to each boy or girl who sends in four yearly subscriptions to THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER at \$1.00 each (at least two of which must be new). No additional commission will be paid on these orders.

Any bright boy or girl can secure the necessary subscriptions required to obtain one of these sleds in one evening or two at most. Do not delay but start right out after orders today so that you will have your sled ready for the first snow.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

"The Farmer's Friend"

Mount Clemens, Michigan

and in addition to this list are the names of many prominent breeders of Percherons that have never been seen at the International. E. B. White of Virginia, W. H. Butler, of Ohio and Ed. Nicodemus of Pennsylvania are all here with full classes of Percherons. Bell Bros., C. W. Humes, Ohio State University, Archie Bishop and C. H. Van Winkle of New York and the world famous, Jas. B. McLaughlin. England is represented by two large studs of harness horses.

Students are here from 21 colleges to take part in the stock judging contests, in teams of four on Saturday, Nov. 26th, these ambitious young men judged the merits of the horses, cattle, sheep and swine. The Michigan Agricultural College is represented by a strong team.

## SILOS AT CUT PRICES

\$104.00 cut on 18 ton Silo  
\$335.00 cut on 195 ton silo

Ross In-de-str-uct-o  
Galvanized Metal  
Champion and New  
Ross Oil Filled  
at rock-bottom, honest present cost  
material and labor basis.  
Write today for our Low Price,  
Easy Payment, Early Order, Club  
Shipment Proposition  
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WANT TO SELL LIVE-STOCK?  
AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT



# "Cut The Price"

## SAYS MELOTTE

**M**ELOTTE, the Edison of Europe, manufacturer of the greatest Cream Separator the world has ever known, announces a sweeping reduction in prices. Labor conditions in general together with tremendous re-building and re-organizing efforts put forth by this big man of Belgium has resulted in cutting production costs to the bone.

And right now at this particular time exchange rates are extremely favorable. Take advantage of this condition while it lasts. Get the most for your American dollar. Buy now and save money.

## Belgium Imported MELOTTE Reduced 22%

Before buying any separator find out how the Melotte has won 264 Grand and International Prizes and how, for efficiency of skimming, ease of turning, convenience of operation and durability—the Great Belgium Melotte has won every important European contest. Find out why 500,000 Melotte Separators are in continuous use today.

## Self-Balancing Bowl

The Belgium Melotte is the only single-bearing-bowl separator made. This patented bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It is self-balancing. It skims as perfectly after 15 years' use as when new. Positively can not ever get out of balance—can not vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by re-mixing with the milk. The 600 lb. Melotte turns as easily as the 300 lb. machine of other makes. Spins for 25 minutes unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake. The Melotte bowl has solved the problem of perfect skimming.

### Our 15 Year Guarantee

Every Belgium imported Melotte Cream Separator is sold under an absolute, ironbound, 15-year guarantee. No Melotte is ever sold except under this guarantee. A guarantee written in plain English so that you can understand it. A guarantee that is 100% stronger than any other separator guarantee ever made. A guarantee that really guarantees something—upon which you can absolutely rely—an absolute protection to the purchaser, and which binds us to our bargain.

### What U. S. Government Says

Vibration of a cream separator's bowl will soon cost you more money in cream waste than the price of your separator. U. S. Government Bulletin No. 201 says that a perfectly true motion of the bowl is absolutely necessary. the bowl is the vital part of any separator—the part where the cream separation takes place.

**\$7.50**  
after 30 Days  
Free Trial

—NO MONEY DOWN—FREE TRIAL  
—SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS—DUTY FREE

We will send an Imported Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm on a 30 days' absolutely Free Trial—no deposits—no papers to sign—use it as if it were your own separator. Satisfy yourself that the porcelain bowl is as easy to clean as a china plate. Compare it—test it in every way.

When you are convinced the Melotte skims cleaner, turns easier, washes quicker, has one-half less tinware to clean, lasts longer than all others, then pay \$7.50 as first payment and the balance in small monthly payments until the separator is paid for.

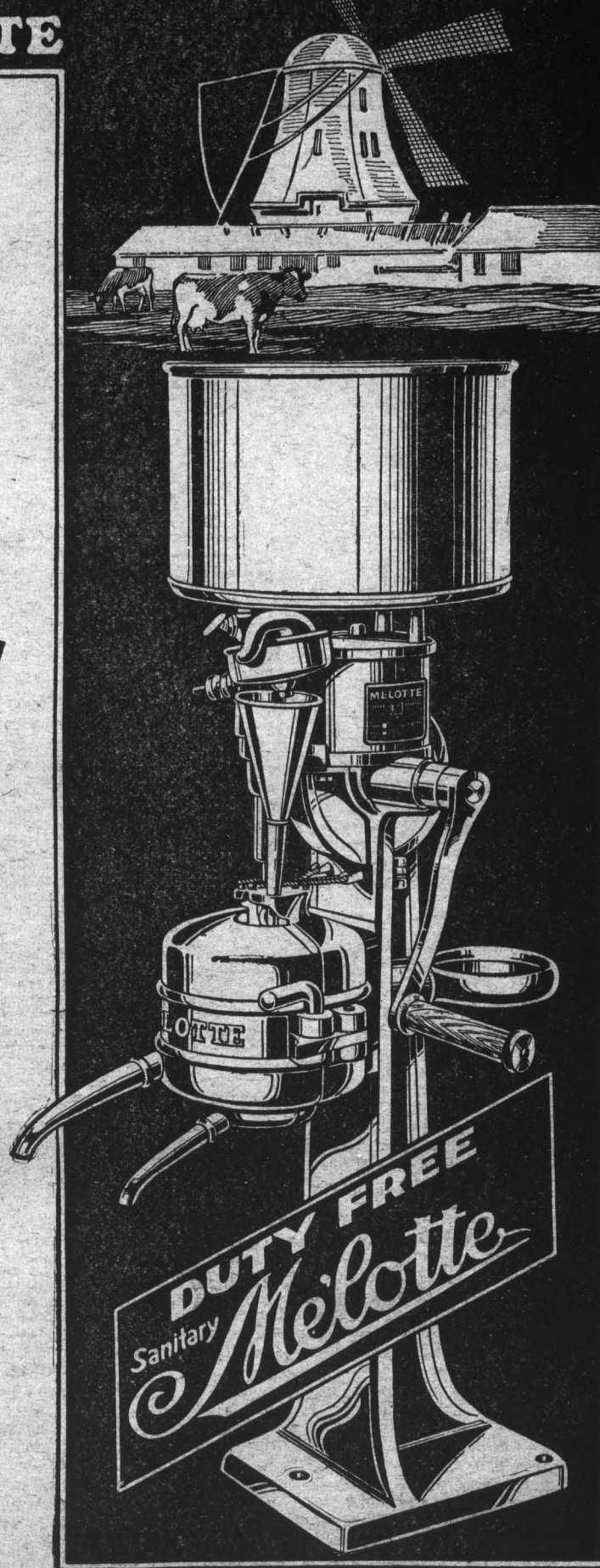
## Send No Money!—Easy Payment

After 30 days free trial, then send only the small sum of \$7.50 and the balance in small monthly payments. The Melotte pays for itself from your increased cream checks.

You're not to send one cent until you've used this great Belgium Melotte and have made up your mind

it is the machine you want. Keep it for 30 days and use it just as if it were your own machine.

Compare the Melotte separator with any other—test them side by side. Then send your milk to the creamery. Let them prove which separator skims the cleanest.



The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U.S. Mgr.  
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Without cost to me or obligation in any way, please send me the Melotte catalog which tells the full story of this wonderful separator and M. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Also send me your revised price list showing 22% reductions.

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## Send This Coupon

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator. Read about the porcelain-lined bowl. Easy to clean as a china plate. One-half less tinware to clean. An exclusive Melotte feature. Other exclusive Melotte features described in full.

Don't buy any separator until you have investigated the Melotte. Take advantage of the 30 day free trial which Mr. Melotte has now authorized us to offer. Test the Melotte against all other separators and satisfy yourself as hundreds of American farmers have done that it is the world's greatest separator. The only separator that requires a brake. It is so easy to turn that it spins twenty-five minutes after you stop cranking. And remember it is guaranteed for 15 years. Don't wait—be sure to mail coupon TODAY!

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