

—for all the Farmers of Michigan!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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State Farm Bureau Launches Membership Drive

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau has decided to launch a publicity campaign for the purpose of securing new members to the organization. This was unanimously agreed upon by delegates of county farm bureaus, officers of the State Farm Bureau, and other representatives of the agricultural interests of the state who assembled at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, last Friday afternoon to arrange the financial details and discuss the future of the Farm Bureau movement.

The county farm bureau idea has been very slow to take root in this state, and the present membership does not exceed one twenty-fifth of the farmers. One reason for this is that most of the farmers are members of some other farm organization performing at least some of the functions of the farm bureau. Another reason is that up to very recently the farm bureau has been unable to demonstrate its value in practical results. Still another reason has been the foolish suspicion that the farm bureau movement was started and that its policies are dictated by great interests who plan on using the farm bureau as a tool to prevent the farmers from bringing about actual reforms.

Farm Bureau Progress in Other States

We are sure, however, that the farm bureau has proven its right to be called a farmer's organization, and has succeeded in removing to the satisfaction of the great majority, any stigma that may have attached to its motives. Its program is conservative,—many believe, too conservative,—but it has a practical and constructive appeal which has drawn to its standard many of the best thinkers of the agricultural group, not only here in Michigan but other states as well. As a matter of fact the farm bureau has become a very large and important factor in determining the agricultural policies of certain other states. In Illinois, in particular, the State Agricultural Association made up of the county farm bureau units, has become a rather influential organization.

Deserves Support of Every Farmer

At the early inception of the farm bureau idea little attention was given to subjects outside of those taught in the agricultural colleges. The service it rendered was in fact, rather supplementary to the work of the colleges. For some reason which we do not presume to know, the bulk of the farmers did not take kindly to the work of the farm bureau along these lines. Consequently the membership was small, interest was lacking and the farm bureau movement lagged. But it did not require the heads of the farm bureaus and the county agents long to see that the farmer's most pressing problem was one of marketing instead of production; financial instead of social. And when they finally directed their best efforts to a solution of these problems, it did not take the farmers long to understand that these efforts were in their behalf and should have their support. At the same time there are scores of thousands of farmers who have had no personal contact with the work of the farm bureau and are too little acquainted with its objects to know whether it is a good, bad or indifferent organization. It is to reach the uninformed and the prejudiced that the publicity campaign is to be inaugurated and the purposes and plans of the farm bureau explained.

We cannot be unmindful of the fact that the farm bureau is one of the few organizations which offers to the farmer a membership without any sectarian, fraternal or social obligations. Many claim that the strength of older organizations is due to these obligations which hold the farmer's interest and loyalty. In other words, that farmers will not become members of organizations for the mere sake of belonging to them; that there must be a special tie to hold them. The one great advantage of the farm bureau is that its principles are broad enough to include every farmer, regardless of his affiliation to any other organization. It requires nothing from him aside from his membership fees, but loyalty.

The farm bureau can be made a most useful instrument in the hands of honest men. It has always been handicapped because of its reliance upon other interests aside from agriculture for financial support. Since the farm bureau and the county agent must to succeed, work primarily for the interests of farmers it should be wholly free from any entangling alliances with the government, the banking fraternity or the commercial world. Any taxpayer interested in a business which is trespassing upon by the farm bureau and county agent will have a right to complain because under the present arrangement of paying the county agent, he helps to foot the bill. The farm bureau was organized for the farmers. It should therefore, be of and by the farmers. If the farmers, themselves, are not able eventually to pay the expense of carrying on the work of the farm bureau, of increasing its membership and broadening its objectives, they should not avail themselves of the benefits of these efforts. The farm bureau will never be the strong, independent and organized exponent of agricultural aspiration that it ought to be until it has struck away all bonds that specify or imply obligations to anyone except the men of the farms.

Bureau Wants to be Self-Supporting

The farm bureau can and must be made absolutely self-supporting. This can only be done with a large membership, contributing ample funds for carrying on the work. A strong state farm bureau, representing the majority of farmers of Michigan, would be an invaluable instrument to fortify and protect the interests of the farmers during these critical times. All it lacks are members. In numbers there is strength. The State Farm Bureau is asking every farmer in Michigan to become a member, and Michigan Business Farming commends a membership in that organization to every reader. Be prepared to join when the drive is started and take part in the organized efforts to promote the business of farming.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Now Organized for Business

(Objects Michigan State Farm Bureau as set forth by C. A. Bingham, sec'y, are as follows:)

THE ONE GREAT OBJECT of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is the promotion of agriculture, to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, not alone for production, but for a more economical production and distribution of all farm crops.

To assist the farmer in getting better marketing and transportation facilities, and help solve the distributing problem.

To get into closer relation and understanding with the consumer and assist in the correction of a great many evils that now exist between the point of production and the ultimate consumption of the food products raised on the farm.

To assist in promoting better educational methods for our rural districts.

In a political way to deal with measures and policies rather than men; insist on a fair and just hearing on all bills relating to agriculture and its development, in fact, to obtain justice and a square deal through organized co-operative efforts.

In organization we will perfect the same

by raising the standard of our present farm bureau system to the same level that other industrial organizations of this country enjoy. We must have the same supported by the farmers themselves, that we may be able to act wisely, and according to our convictions at all times.

Individual business corporations are spending millions annually in promoting their interests before the general public. The future demands an investment on the part of the farmer of the future in such an organization that will promote his interests. Such investments do not promise fabulous returns, or quick wealth, but they do pay interest on dividends sufficient to satisfy a wise investor.

Through such organization we hope to make the conditions of farm life more profitable, attractive and appealing, that our children will stay and take up our life work instead of continuing in the rush for the city and its varied attractions, as it now stands.

To assist the farmer in making the business to pay a wage that will enable him to

get competent help and still retain a reasonable profit for himself.

We believe that the farmer has a right to the cost of the upkeep of the land, the cost of labor and other expenses. Not a pound of produce should leave an American farm that does not bring the cost of production and a reasonable profit.

We are meeting organized labor and organized capital. We must meet these across the council table with brains and the strongest organization the world has ever known, or the farmers of this country will be forced into peasantry.

These are some of the vital and fundamental objects, reasons and necessities for a business farm bureau organization in Michigan. We do not believe in class legislation or class hatred, nor drastic or radical measures, rather in good sound judgment as a result of clear thinking, honest investigation and good counsel. We believe in justice, in a square deal for the common good of all, that justice and right may prevail and Democracy made safe for the world.

CURRENT MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Vegetable Growers Convene

Adoption by the farmers of the country, particularly the vegetable growers, of the same business principles that are the foundation of every successful industrial and commercial enterprise will be the most effective element in the solution of the food production and marketing problem, according to the arguments advanced last week by speakers at the second session of the convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America, at Detroit. Mr. Buell, manager of the Michigan Potato Growers' exchange, gave facts and figures showing what the association had done for its members in marketing all varieties of farm produce. "When farmers find themselves in need of money," he said, "they are inclined to sell at any price the buyer offers. Organization makes the farmer largely independent."

Jackson Dairymen "Probed"

That M. L. Noon, president of the Jackson County Milk Producers Association made the statement that the elimination of some of the milk distributors would have a tendency to keep the cost of milk down, was the testimony given by Howard E. Youngs, of The Citizen Patriot editorial staff, at the profiteering investigation which is under way. Mr. Youngs was the first witness called by Prosecuting Attorney M. Grove Hatch, who is conducting the investigation before Circuit Judge James A. Parkinson.

Mr. Noon has discussed distribution problems and made the statement that there was a surplus of distributors in some instances as many as four wagons covering the same route. He stated that if some of the distributors were eliminated and the milk distributed by a fewer number that it would have a tendency to keep the price of milk down.

Law Bumps Beekeepers

L. C. Retan, deputy state inspector of apiaries, under the state department of agriculture has been in the southern and western part of the state investigating bee hives owned by various farmers and announces that he had caused several arrests to be made for violations of the state law requiring beekeepers to provide movable frames in their hives. The law requiring movable frames in the beehives was for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease in the hives should any of the bees become diseased in any way. He said that the crossed combs which often resulted in uncared for hives prevented an inspection of the hive and that the law requiring movable frames was made in order that all the bees might be easily inspected.

\$811,000 for State Roads

Michigan's big good roads program is being pushed forward by the state highway department rapidly. Up to September 1, contracts awarded for work on the trunk lines amounted to \$810,977.30. Bridge construction work is also keeping pace with the road improvement, \$54,357 being the total of seven contracts let the last week in August.

75 Organize in Alpena

Approximately 75 farmers of Alpena county attended the organization meeting of the Co-operative Marketing Association which was held in Alpena. W. C. Cribbs, extension specialist of the Cadillac Potato Exchange was in the city for the express purpose of addressing the meeting and to assist in the organizing of the association.

Farmers from every section of Alpena county assembled early and manifested an interest in the new organization which foretells success.

Calhoun Wheat Docked

The wheat from many farms in Calhoun county is being docked heavily because of stinking smut. In some cases men are docked unjustly and the millers are profiting greatly by the dockage according to reports.

Missaukee Breeders Organize

The meeting of stock raisers at Lake City, called by County Farm Agent Barnum, was exceedingly well attended for a meeting of this kind. Every township in the county, with possibly one exception, was represented.

About a dozen attended the Guernsey meeting, where an agreement was made to organize, but an adjournment was taken for a few days to bring in some others who were not present. Thirty attended the Saart-horn breeders meeting, and shoved



This "Mortgage Lifter," as Thomas Lamoreaux, of Oak Grove, Mich., terms his woolly worker, cut seventeen pounds of fine Delaine wool, selling at 65 cents per pound.

much interest. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and a full organization completed.

At the Holstein breeders meeting, an organization was affected along the same lines, and eight members paid up then and more will follow.

Antrim Co-Op. Ass'n Buys Warehouse Elk Rapids Co-operative Association has what is called the largest warehouse of its kind in Northern

Michigan. The building which is of cement, was formerly a hardwood novelty factory but had ceased operation about fifteen years ago. It is located along Elk river at Elk Rapids and is 60x200 feet with addition on one end 50x60 feet. It is being remodeled mostly by work donated by the members of the association. A wood floor was torn out of the main part and a three-foot fill was made which required 1,500 yards of sand which was put in by donated work. Teams are now at work hauling gravel for a cement floor. Half of the building will be fitted up for potato storage with a capacity of 30,000 to 40,000 bushels. It will be equipped with the "Clinton" elevators and conveyors with two power sorters of a capacity of 450 bushels an hour. Also sacking bins and sack elevator and bulk car elevator. Balance of building will be used for cleaning and storing beans and grain with bean-picking room in connection. There will also be cream-



Michigan Buster, by Giant Buster, weighing 700 pounds as a yearling, stood forty inches high on an eleven inch bone, writes the owner, O. L. Wright, of Jonesville, Mich.

shipping station with separate room and offices. The building will be steam-heated throughout. The association is a branch of the Michigan

Potato Growers' Exchange and plans to handle everything the farmer buys and sells.

Co-operation at Coopersville

Another page of history was added to the records of co-operative marketing and business farming in Michigan last week when a hundred farmers met at Coopersville and decided to do their own marketing of their produce in the future.

They organized a co-operative elevator under the state law with a capital stock of \$20,000. The dividends of the company can never exceed six per cent, it was decided. The residue of the company's profits is to be pro-rated among the customers of the elevator, thus practically assuring it the support of the farmers of the community and reducing outside competition to a minimum. The farmers hope to have the new enterprise in operation early this fall.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: President, George Wallis; vice president, Frank I. Stephens; secretary, Everett Collier; treasurer, Warren Jasper; directors, George Portvillet, Ellis Peck and Frank Hambleton.

300 Attend Lenawee Show

The tractor demonstration on the George Steger farm, Lenawee county, last Tuesday was a big success in that it attracted over 300 farmers and others interested in tractors to come and see what these machines can do on hilly ground.

Adrian Dealers Under Fire

Sixteen Lenawee retail milk dealers were subpoenaed to appear in the circuit court to answer questions by Prosecuting Attorney Leland F. Bean upon milk costs.

Farmers National Council Announces Policy on National Issues

THE RAILROADS of the country are now capitalized for about \$19,000,000,000. The Farmers' National Council, thru its National Committee on Transportation has been working to secure a fair valuation of the railroads, which will cut down this capitalization by at least \$5,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000. It advocates also the use of the taxing power of the people to pay for public ownership of the railroads. A fair valuation thereof, we are confident, will show that the owners are not entitled to be paid over \$12,000,000,000 to \$12,500,000,000 at the outside. This amount is about equal to the total wealth of the two hundred and six richest people of America, whose aggregate wealth is about \$12,000,000,000. At least \$1,250,000,000,000 a year can be raised for government acquisition of the railroads through taxation of swollen incomes, estates and the monopolists of natural resources.

Government ownership of the railroads free of all indebtedness, as advocated by the Farmers' National Council, is feasible within ten years at the outside. It would permit an annual saving of close to \$1,000,000,000 a year in dividends and interest on bonds. This would make possible and practical a reduction in freight rates for the same volume of business as today, of at least 20 per cent, and probably 25 per cent. In other words, government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads under the Council's plan would result in just about as big a reduction from the present freight rates as private ownership means an increase over the present freight rates. The farmers of America would get at least half of the benefit of such a reduction of freight rates since the farmers are the only business men of the country who are unable to add freight charges to the price which they ask for their products.

The plan of the Farmers' National Council will mean a reduction in freight rates of 5 to 10 per cent im-

mediately and within a decade or so of close to 25 per cent. It will save the farmers of America fully \$400,000,000 a year.

The Merchant Marine

The financial interests of America want to have the ships built by the government during the war turned over to private shipping corporations at a price of one-fourth to one-third less than the cost of construction. These financial interests oppose any regulation by the government and want to make ocean freight rates as high as the traffic will bear, so that they can make as enormous profits as they did before the war, when 15 to 25 per cent dividends were not unusual. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, said, "unless further cancellations (of government construction of ships) takes place, we would have under our flag next year (1920) nearly 16,732,000 deadweight tons of shipping, about 14,000,000 of which will be fit for overseas trade." In 1917 the value of agricultural exports was \$1,969,849; this year it will be hundreds of millions more.

The Farmers' National Council advocates government ownership and democratic operation of these ships constructed with the tax payer's money at cost and for the benefit of the entire people. It opposes the turning of our ships over to private financial interests to exploit the farmers and other producers and consumers. Its plan for the merchant marine will save farmers easily \$100,000,000 a year.

Nearly every great fortune in the United States is based upon private ownership and development of some natural resource. In five years after the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, the companies included in that combination distributed in cash, stock at par value, and subscription rights a total of \$650,000,000, while the capitalization of the companies included in that combination was in 1912 only about \$227,000,000. The Standard Oil has just decided to double its stock, which will permit a deduction of nearly \$53,000,000 in computing the excess profits. In 1916 the

corporations developing the gas and salt wells had a net income of nearly \$237,000,000. The total net income of the corporation extracting minerals was in that year nearly \$800,000,000. Eleven mine owners or mine operators had in 1916 a net income of over \$1,000,000 each; ten had a net income of over \$1,500,000 each; and several had a net income of over \$5,000,000.

Private ownership of natural resources is one of the fundamental causes of the high cost of living, and compels the farmers to pay a high price for tractors, farm machinery, coal and nearly everything which they use and wear. The plan of the Farmers' National Council would save farmers hundreds of millions of dollars a year for natural resources and their products.

Concentration of Credit

We have no definite figures on concentration of credit in this country. J. P. Morgan & Co. is not subject to federal supervision despite the fact that it does not only a large national but an international business. The Pujo Investigating Committee showed, however, a few years ago that the resources of the banks directly connected with J. P. Morgan & Company are \$1,600,000,000 "aside from individual resources of Messrs. Morgan, Baker and Stillman," and thru stock ownership, J. P. Morgan & Company control the resources of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, amounting then to \$504,000,000, making a grand total of \$2,104,000,000 or nearly the total of actual money in circulation in the United States and close to one-thirtieth of the total national income. The National City Bank recently had deposits of \$681,000,000 and the Guarantee Trust Company of New York had \$550,000,000. Both the National City Bank and the Guarantee Trust Company have increased their deposits largely in the last eighteen months.

The Farmers' National Council favors government supervision over the credit monopolists of America immediately, and favors legislation decentralizing this monopoly of credit and the making of credit available to farmers.

(Concluded on page 15)

Bears Depress Bean Market Despite Short Crop

A SMALL OUTLINE MAP of the State and a horseshoe, will aid us in locating the border line, within which Michigan's greatest money-crop is produced. Let's place one heel-cork near Kalamazoo, the other on the western border of Wayne, and the toe-cork will rest on what we shall term the frost-line; up where late and early frosts make bean production hazardous. Within the limits of the circle formed by the horseshoe will be found the lands upon which are grown sixty-eight per cent of the choice navy or pea beans produced in this country. And we might add that no single crop produced in the state brings more dollars back to the farmers than the returns from the little white beans produced within the borders of our horse-shoe.

During the past week I have made the circuit from heel-cork to toe-cork; toe-cork to heel cork; and the span from heel-cork to heel-cork—round and across our horse-shoe bean field and here record some of my observations:

Yield Will be Light

As a starting point, let's get somewhere near the actual acreage. Take your best bean-producing counties and the acreage is less than fifty per cent of normal. In many counties where the acreage was small last year, you are surprised to find a twenty per cent increase. I am not far out of the way in giving the actual acreage of beans grown in the state this year at 60 per cent of last year's acreage. Many growers furnish ample proof of a 50 per cent reduction—we will let it stand at 60 per cent.

The yield will be light. No doubt about it; in many instances far below last year's averages. The dry weather brought on blight in many counties and had the further effect of weakening the plants and pre-empting that the market gloom dispenser has been peddling his dope venting a normal yield. In central-

Speculators Want Lower Prices at Opening to Control Future With Cheap Beans

By GRANT SLOCUM



The Bears are tearing up the beans in Michigan's farm lands.

southern districts, many fields are badly affected by anthracnose—in fact this disease, for some reason, is more general than a year ago. Outside of this disease the quality is first class, small, bright and hard.

So much for the acreage, crop and quality. We are at the end of the crop season, and while gloom is everywhere apparent, strange to say it is not caused by either acreage, yield or quality. There is everywhere throughout the length and breadth of our horse-shoe bean field. I talked with elevator men, and they shook their heads and either talked of "army supplies" or the "poverty of the nations across the seas." I talked with growers and they told me of published reports. No real reason for "gloom," just accepting the propaganda right from the market manipulators' atomizers, giving a "sneeze" and passing it on.

Bears Dangle Baited Hook

Mr. Bean Grower, right now you are on the way to market with your beans. What you do now will rattle over the patched-up price screen, or drop through its meshes. The open-

ing market is a controlling factor during the whole market season. If you have watched the antics of the bean market during the past twenty days, you must have figured out that some one has thrown over a baited hook, and you can rest assured that these fellows expect you to run away with hook, line and sinker.

The bean market for the 1919 crop must necessarily open, but the fellows who have seen fit to open it before the crop is off the fields, should be caught at their own game. In the northern part of the state, the tracks of the "bean market bears" are to be found everywhere. In some instances, offers have been made, and considered seriously by growers at three dollars per bushel. If the "bears" could get hold of enough beans on the opening market, they will control the market by dumping cheap beans, whenever they can make a "wad." The market was played in this way last season, and growers had to pocket the loss.

Through With Pintos

Here's a fact to keep in mind: Wholesale growers are through with "Pinto" beans. Canners will not put up beans from the Orient this year. Transportation charges are on a pre-war basis; government regulations are off. The only protection you have, as a grower, is while the beans are on your own property. Speculation is rife. Buyers know world conditions, and they are going to play the game stronger than ever before. If there was ever a time when the farmer should study conditions as they affect the markets of the world, that time is now.

Growers should forget all about the "question of opening price" and figure a little on what would be considered a fair price—a price to cover the cost of production, and a reasonable profit. You can study conditions until you are weary; you can read reports and examine markets—you can go the whole round of bean production, distribution, demand and supply, and you can't find a single logical reason why the bean growers of Michigan should sell a pound of beans this fall at a price which does not cover the cost of production and a reasonable profit. Let the "bears" roar, tear and rend; just keep your eye on the indicator and watch the game.

Sooner or later the question as to cost of production is going to be an important factor in determining the price of beans. And, too, it will aid you in your decision as to what the price should be, if you have a few figures to show the cost of producing beans on your own farm. In order to secure data, which will come in mighty handy a little later, we ask every reader who planted one acre or more of white beans this year, to fill out and send in the blank below. Please do not leave this for others—fill out the blank right now.

M. B. F. seeks to serve you, and in serving you as a producer, the consumer benefits through depriving the market manipulators of his working tools. The time is short, the bean market is in the making. Fill out and send in the coupon below this very day.

CENTERVILLE TRACTOR SHOW

Centerville, St. Joseph County, is going to have a tractor show, September 24 and 25, under the auspices of the St. Joseph County Farm Bureau. The demonstration on those two days will be managed by Professor Musselman of the M. A. C., assisted by C. L. Nash of Coldwater and P. C. Jameison of Marshall. This demonstration will be unique in at least two ways. That is, in the first place during the plowing and fitting demonstration fuel consumption will be determined. This will be determined by allotting each tractor a definite amount of fuel. Then all of the machines will start plowing at the same time and will plow until the supply of fuel is exhausted when an amount of ground will be measured and the cost of the fuel per acre will be determined. Also on the second day the belt power of the various machines will be determined by a brake test. This will be the first demonstration in the State where this feature has been carried out.

Introducing Mr. Houston's New Assistant



The new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture arrives in Washington.

Mr. Riggs, we are told, is descended from a long line of successful farmers: His grandfather was born on a farm in Virginia. His father owned and operated a large farm in Indiana. Our subject began his career as a farmer in 1885 when, he was 20 years old and made his first purchase of land in 1888. "From that time until the present, he has continued in the active management of his farms."

Quoting the announcement further we learn: "While devoting his energies primarily to farming operations, Mr. Riggs has found time both for other business enterprises and for public affairs. He was elected county auditor in 1894. For a number of years he was active in the development of the coal, oil and gas industries of his section. For twelve years he was president of a trust company. He has been connected with the construction of more than 200 miles of improved highway. Since 1912, he has been engaged in the manufacture of drain tile."

Such are his qualifications for a job that should deal exclusively with agricultural projects. We never have been able to understand why it should be necessary or even advisable for men who aim to hold high agricultural positions to have had experience in other lines of trade. There is no business more intricate and difficult than farming. It takes an unusually capable man to handle a very large farm successfully, and we cannot understand how a man who "actively manages his own farms" can have time or inclination to become an "auditor, a trust company president, an oil, coal and gas promoter, a highway builder, or a manufacturer of drain tile." Certainly no man who is financially interested in such projects as these can devote his entire thought and activities to the betterment of agriculture.

THE SENATE has confirmed Secretary of Agriculture Houston's appointment of Mr. Jas. R. Riggs of Indiana, as assistant secretary of Agriculture to take the place of Mr. Carl Vrooman, who recently resigned from that office because of his distaste for the policies of Mr. Houston. Mr. Riggs is well-qualified for the job, so we are assured by a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture. But we are frank to say that his "qualifications" do not "listen good to us." Mr. Riggs, if we may judge from the character of his former occupations, is exactly the type of man we would expect Mr. Houston to name, and we have not been disappointed.

General Information

How many acres of beans this year?

Ans.

How many acres beans last year?

Ans.

If acreage was reduced this year give brief

reason why? Ans.

What is condition of present crops?

Ans.

How many bushels per acre do you estimate?

Ans.

How does bean acreage in your neighborhood compare with last?

Ans.

Have you had an offer for beans when ready for market. Ans.

What price for 1919 crop is suggested by your dealer?

..... \$..... per 100 bs.

Name

P. O. R. F. D.

COST ESTIMATE

Cost Seed Beans per acre \$.....

Cost of Plowing per acre \$.....

Cost of Fitting the ground (four times over) \$.....

Cultivation (four times) \$.....

Pulling \$.....

Drawing \$.....

Threshing (include machine and all labor) \$.....

Delivery to Market \$.....

Value of land per acre \$.....

..... \$.....

Total Cost \$.....

NOTE: Reduce your figures to cost per acre if possible. Any costs not fully determined—(threshing, delivery to market, etc.,) estimate as carefully as possible. All information treated confidentially.

Is the Little Red School House Doomed?

IS THE LITTLE red school house that nestled beneath the boughs of the maples soon to be a thing of the past? In the future must generations of farm boys and girls go thru the ordeal of learning their A. B. C.'s without knowing the joys that lurked in that intimate educational environment where their dads and fore-dads mastered the difficulties of "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic," where five-year-old chattered over his picture book next door to fifteen-year-old, deep in the complexities of his English grammar; where an austere "school-marm" or a pedagogic descendant of Ichabod Crane ruled with an iron hand and a hickory stick that reposed conveniently and conspicuously upon the teacher's desk? So it seems Modern efficiency demands that the present loose system of rural education give way to a centralized institution where the boys and the girls of the farms may have the same opportunity as those of the cities to master the sciences, the languages and secure practical courses in manual training and home management.

"The question is not whether we shall have consolidated schools but when we shall have them," says Dr. Henry S. Curtis of Olivet, who has recently returned from France where he spent a year studying the educational system of that country. Quoting Dr. Curtis further we learn:

"About six years ago the northern tier of states started a campaign for consolidated schools. A bonus was offered varying from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for districts that would consolidate. In Michigan a bonus of \$600 is allowed, and \$200 per year for each vehicle necessary to transport the children. If enough districts combine to necessitate the use of 10 vehicles, the state would then give \$2,000 a year in addition to the \$600 bonus.

"Michigan is thus far behind other states in the consolidation of rural schools. Twenty years ago Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut began to centralize and horse-drawn vehicles had to be used to carry the children. The roads were then in poor condition. Nevertheless, under these trying circumstances the consolidated rural schools as a whole were a success. From 50 to 70 per cent of the rural schools in the three states mentioned are now consolidated.

"At the present rate of progress all of the schools in the northern states will be consolidated within less than 20 years."

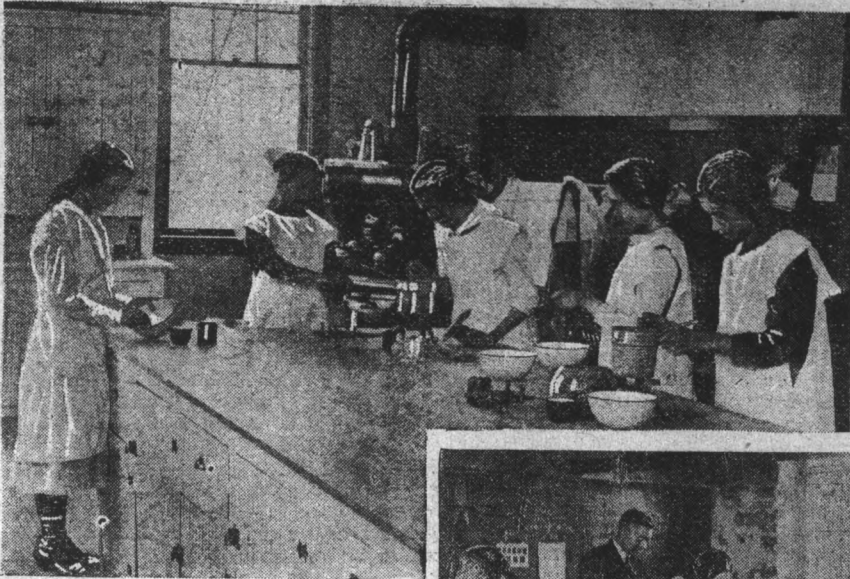
Upper Peninsula Organizes First Consolidated School
Conspicuous among the early school districts of the state to con-

Successful Consolidated Instruction is an Argument Against Old-time System.

solidate their school systems, is the Otter Lake district of Portage Township, Houghton county, which claims the distinction of being the first district in the state of Michigan to take advantage of the consolidated rural school law. As a rule rural districts have been slow to appreciate the advantages of the consolidated system, and there are several instances on

"The Township school unit law of 1891 was in force in the Upper Peninsula for a number of years before it became the general law of the state. The county agricultural schools of Menominee and Chippewa counties are still the only schools of this kind in the state and the first pioneer work in agricultural development was taken up first by the Upper Peninsula Agricultural Society and later on by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau.

"The plan for consolidated rural schools like-wise originated in the upper peninsula and the first of these schools was established 6 years ago in the Otter Lake district of Portage township sixteen miles out of Houghton. How the plan or



These farm girls are learning helpful things about housekeeping in the well equipped laboratory of the Otter Lake Agricultural School.

record where the voters have defeated the project when given the opportunity to vote upon it. And in Shiawassee county where the farmers of certain school districts voted overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation after a committee had visited schools in Indiana and had reported favorably, only to later repudiate their decision by voting down an application which was offered to build a central building.

It is for the purpose of acquainting our readers with the many advantages of the consolidated school system that we present herewith the story of the Otter Lake Agricultural School as prepared by Mr. Leo M. Geismar, agricultural agent for Houghton county. The article follows:

Otter Lake Agricultural School

"The enactment of the consolidated rural school law in 1916 and the session of the State Legislature recall to mind that the most progressive steps in rural education and agricultural development originated in the Upper Peninsula.



Busy fathers on the farm don't always have time to give complete instructions on carpenter work and other handy trades with tools, but the agricultural school provides this training for the farmers' children.

iginated recalls to mind a visit paid to me nearly fourteen years ago by John A. Doelle, at that time superintendent of the Houghton and Portage Township schools, who came as he stated, partly because of his deep interest in the experiments with several hundred varieties of crops which I then carried on at the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station, and partly to discuss a plan for a rural agricultural school in a then isolated part of his township.

"He stated that he had been asked to introduce Nature study in all the schools and he looked upon it as a fad which would mean a waste of time in city schools, and be of little if any benefit in rural schools. He considered teaching agriculture in city high schools instead of in rural schools as an attempt to try to make

farmers out of city boys and business or professional men out of country boys. He also said that if agricultural education is intended to train boys and girls for rural life, must be taught in rural schools and within the atmosphere and influence of the rural home, for whether taught in cities or colleges, it tends to educate boys and girls away from the farm. With the farmer at any rate it is an economic question, he said, for less than one in a hundred can afford to send boys or girls to city high schools and less than one in two thousand can afford to send them to an agricultural college.

"He then outlined his plan of consolidating three schools in the farming settlement around Otter Lake, carrying the children to and from a modern school building centrally located upon a tract of forty or more acres and equipped for teaching the elementary principles of agriculture and animal husbandry, manual training with relation to farm work and farm buildings, domestic science and rural hygiene, and developing a co-operative spirit through club work. He intended that the principal of the school be engaged for twelve months for the purpose of extending aid and advice to the patrons, and supervising the club work of the boys and girls, for this he said, would tend to develop a closer union between the school and home of the rural community center for the surrounding community.

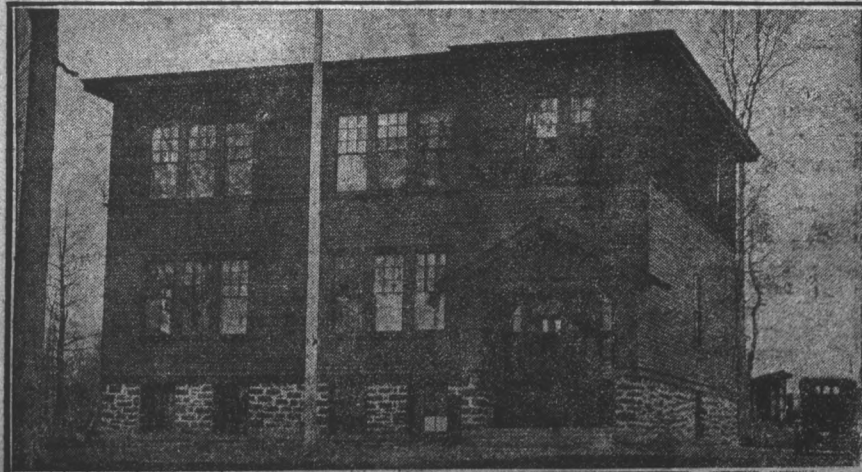
"This may be only a dream," he said in conclusion, "and I shall abandon it if you consider it impracticable."

"It is rather strange," I answered, "that I had this very kind of a rural school in mind when I helped to draft the township unit school law of 1891, for I believed then as I do now, that it will help to solve the problem of training boys and girls for country

and that ultimately the state will assist in maintaining this type of rural school.

"Doelle left, a much happier man, feeling confident, that he could mould a favorable public opinion toward his plan, and that it took him nearly seven years to do it, bears testimony to his indefatigable energy and his tenacity of purpose. The school was built and with it a twelve mile highway leading to it from Houghton. It is located in the center of a community of Finnish people, most of whom at that time could scarcely make themselves understood in the English language. There were disappointments during the first two years, for there was opposition among many of the patrons; the principals lacked

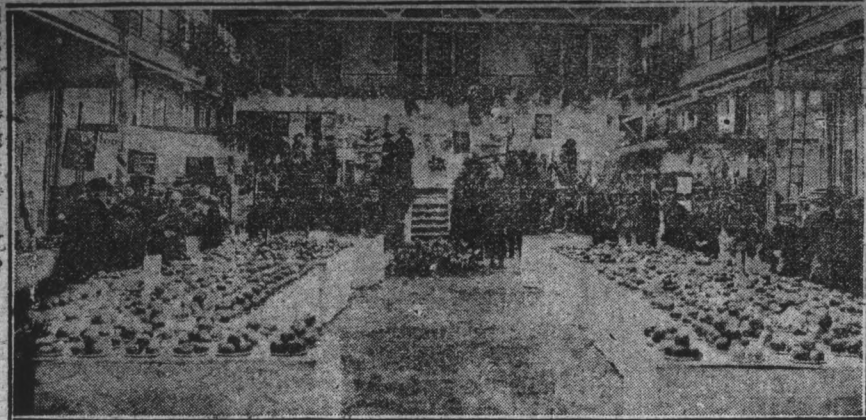
(Continued on page 13)



Here is a splendid example of what rural school can be—large, well-equipped, well-lighted and with good instructors. Children like to go to this sort of a building and better still, they learn much more.



All aboard kids, the bus is starting for the school. This is one of the transportation busses which brings children from miles around to the consolidated rural school at Otter Lake.



Fruit and vegetable growers showed great interest in this exhibit, which is one of thousands which are held at the Michigan Agricultural college at East Lansing.



Farmers turned out by the thousands last summer at just such meetings as the one shown above, to talk over how to make the farming business pay better.

Farm College Offers Big Service to Agriculture

By J. B. HASSELMAN

THE UNPRECEDENTED demand of the present for technically trained men is felt nowhere more strongly than in the field of Agriculture, and the readers of Michigan Business Farming will be interested to know how our State Agricultural College is prepared to meet this demand.

The great emphasis being placed on food problems during the period of reconstruction following the war has brought forcibly to the minds of the American people the need for thorough, scientific training along agricultural lines, and city people, as well as those of the farm, are turning their attention to the problem of increased production of food-stuffs.

This realization of the importance of farm pursuits is not a temporary thing. As the population of the country increases and the demands upon the producers are greater from year to year, the agriculturist will assume an increasingly important position. The future will see the business of farming ranked at the front of industry, and the successful farmer will be the man who is trained for his work.

Michigan was the first state in the United States to offer college training in scientific and practical agriculture, the Michigan Agricultural College, founded in 1857, being the pioneer institution among the numerous agricultural schools of today.

The year which opens this fall will be the sixty-second in which the college has trained young men for active work on the farms of the state.

There are now more than 1,000 acres in the agricultural college grounds, and sixty buildings. The equipment for practical presentation of agricultural work is complete, including fine herds of cattle, sheep and swine, a poultry department, greenhouses, gardens, orchards, etc. For this reason the scientific teach-

ings can be coupled with actual field conditions, adding greatly to the value of the work.

25 Live Stock Breeds

Twenty-five different breeds of live stock, numbering more than six hundred individuals, are included in the herds and flocks of the animal husbandry department. The call for animals to replenish the badly decreasing herds of European countries has created a great demand for all

classes of stock, and farmers are asking for men who are trained along animal husbandry lines. In the instruction at the college students are trained to know the conformation and individuality required to give maximum efficiency, as well as the adaptability of the various breeds. Ability to judge stock correctly is one of the qualifications of the successful breeder, and this work is emphasized while the herds are studied.

Those who specialize in dairy work at M. A. C. not only study the herds of Holstein-Friesians, Guernseys, Jersey and Brown Swiss, but also work in the modern dairy plant at the college. Here they learn up-to-date methods in the milk business, in buttermaking, in ice cream manufacture, and in cheese making, thus qualifying as expert dairymen when they go back onto Michigan farms.

Increased interest in power machinery has made the farm mechanics work at the college of particular importance. The latest developments in the tractor world are placed before students, and they get a practical working knowledge of all types of gas engines, as well as of farm drainage and building problems. Farm crops, soils, poultry, forestry and horticultural subjects are all handled through completely equipped departments and in a practical way, so that young men who follow the agricultural course may have a thor-

(Continued on page 15)



Girls from the farm at the summer session are shown herewith at the first hand study of the dairy business. Here they happen to be studying the various types.

Texas Farmers Pay High Prices for Livingston County Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle

ONE HUNDRED and fifty thousand dollars is the amount it is estimated the farmers of Dallas county, Texas have left in Livingston county, Michigan, in exchange for some of the pure-bred Holsteins for which that section of the state is justly famous. The most recent purchase just culminated was of three carloads of fifty-four head, consisting of calves and yearlings and having a total estimated value of \$22,000. For one cow the Texas buyers paid \$1,700.

The Holsteins were purchased by Mr. C. O. Mosher of Dallas, Texas, said to be the highest paid county agent in the United States, and by Mr. J. T. Orr, chairman of the dairy committee of the Dallas county farm organization, representing members of that body. This is the sixth visit these gentlemen have made to Livingston county. Their aggregate purchases are said to exceed \$150,000.

No preliminary arrangements are entered into for the purchase of these Holsteins. The Texas men quietly arrive and in company with one or more prominent farmers of Livingston county make the rounds of the farms where the best Holsteins are owned. Whenever they take a fancy to a calf, a milch cow, or a bull they immediately enter into negotiations with the owner. There is little haggling over the price. Both parties know pretty well the value of the animal bartered and the deal is quickly closed and a check in full is issued therefor.

"Our farmers are entirely satisfied with the stock we have bought for them in Livingston county," said Mr. Mosher. "We have visited many other Holstein states, but in none of

them were we able to find cattle of the type, quality and dependability that we have bought here in Michigan. When we buy Livingston cattle we know we are taking no chances. We have yet to find a single trace of disease among the several hundred animals we have shipped from here."

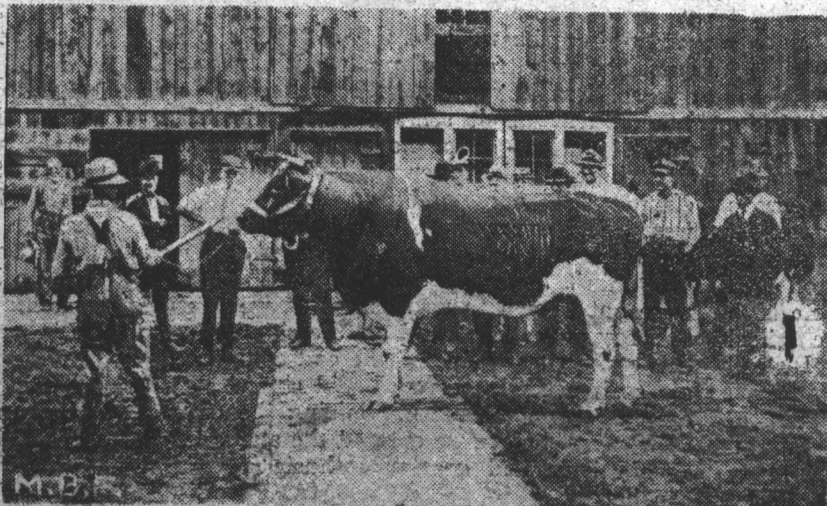
One might naturally conclude that the farmers of Dallas county were very affluent to be able to pay the expenses of so many trips to Livingston county and pay such high prices for cattle. But we are told that these farmers are just average farmers; that were it not for the assistance of the banks of their county which put

up the most of the funds against the cattle as security that the farmers would not be able to buy such high-grade animals. Here is an example which many of the bankers of Michigan may well emulate and in so doing they can perform an inestimable service in expanding the live stock and dairy industry in Michigan.

Livingston county has played no small part in the reputation Michigan has gained as a producer of high grade dairy cattle. Some have called Livingston the "heart of the Holstein center." While there may be one or two other counties in the United States which have a larger population of pure-bred Holsteins

than Livingston county, we are informed by Mr. Silas Munsell, of Howell, that more Holstein breeders receive mail thru the Howell postoffice than from any postoffice in the country. In other words, that section of Livingston county, contains probably the largest number of Holstein cattle of any similar geographical section. In this sense then, Livingston county stands foremost among the Holstein counties of the United States. That the reputation of Livingston county in this respect is well known and accepted, is best evidenced by the fact that buyers come from almost every state in the union to get foundation stock. Scarcely a week passes by during the summer months that shipments aggregating from \$20,000 to \$50,000, are not made to some section of the country. The purchases of the present year, it is believed, reach close to the half million dollar mark.

It is a rare treat to travel the country roads of Livingston county and see the prosperous looking, well-kept farms. You know without being told that much of the fertility and value of these farms is due to the herds of handsome Holsteins that may be seen grazing on almost every hand. Scarcely ever does one see a scrub, and the grades are so completely camouflaged by pure-bred characteristics that it frequently takes an expert eye to detect them from the pure breeds. Many of the grades of Livingston county, we are told, are seven eighths or more pure-bred, and since the demand has become so great for the one hundred per cent strain the tendency is to eliminate even the profitable milk-producing grade for the more profitable milk-producing and calf-producing pure-bred.



King Korndyke Kolmuck, a bull of quality and high record. This sire is a "community" bull, and has added thousands of dollars to the wealth of his owners and Livingston county. He is owned by and serves the herds of the following Livingston county farmers: Mark Curdy, J. Lorley, Carl Cornell, Thurber Cornell, Merle Grandall, Tracy Grandall, all of Howell, Mich.

—for all the farmers of Michigan—

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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The Consolidated Rural School

MUCH INTEREST is being shown in the consolidated rural school. Michigan has been slow to adopt this system, but in many other states it is rapidly taking the place of the old "destrict skule." Such few townships in this state as have combined its school districts into the single unit are satisfied that they have taken a long step in the better interests of rural education.

It is becoming more difficult to farm by "guess and b'gosh." The successful farmer of the future must farm by rule and rote. He must be educated. He must have had in early youth that study and school discipline which stimulates and regulates the mental habits. In the average eighth grade district school nothing but the mere rudiments of essential things is or can be taught. Boys and girls leave these schools at an age when, if they are not dullards they are just beginning to take a real heart interest in the subjects taught. The parents of most of them are too poor to send them to high school in the adjoining towns, and they are forced to settle down to farm work at a time when their youthful desires and imaginations are at their fullest swing. It is no wonder that boys and girls grow tired of the farm. Neither is it any wonder that the majority of the boys and girls of the town, who through choice or necessity leave school at the end of the eighth grade, are drift-wood by the time they reach their majorities. It is impossible to bring out the best there is in boys or girls or develop their reasoning powers in eight years of school training. The boy or girl who has graduated from high school can see opportunities and happiness in the business of farming that the eighth grade graduate of fourteen cannot possibly comprehend. There ought to be no argument as to the advantages of at least a high school education. But these advantages the country boy or girl cannot have in the environment of the country where they should be taught. To attend town school requires money and there is moreover the danger that the attractions of the town may wean the boys and girls from the country.

But few school districts are prosperous enough to construct and maintain a school building of such size, or purchase supplies of such character, or engage instructors of such calibre,—as are necessary for a complete high school course. But by combining the school districts this is easily accomplished. Instead of a half dozen or more widely scattered schools of a single room where all classes, of all sizes must recite before the rest of the pupils, there is a central high school of many rooms, each having its particular use. There are separate rooms for the little folks where they may play unrestrained at their games or tug at their A. B. C.'s without disturbing their grown-up brothers and sisters who are concentrating upon the hard knots of the algebra lesson. There is a room where the girls are taught

domestic science and a room where the boys are taught manual training. There is a wonderful room indoors and a big plat of ground out-doors where the essentials of agriculture are taught; and the interest of the maturing boys is secured and held by the fascination of the wonders of crop reproduction, etc., before he has a chance to be tempted by the distant green fields.

We are sure, that if our farmer friends would give this subject of education a little more thought they would be quick to see the advantage to themselves and family of a complete high school education for their children. And this is best secured through the consolidated rural school. May it rapidly spread into every township in Michigan and mark a new era in a more prosperous and contented agriculture.

Denby and the League of Nations

EDWIN DENBY of Detroit is a candidate for Governor of Michigan. Mr. Denby is a manufacturer. At the first bugle call he relinquished his private enterprises and entered the service where he served to such good purpose that when he returned to his native city he wore the insignia of a major.

The Major has begun his campaign. The chief plank in his platform, if one may judge from the tenor of his speeches, is opposition to the League of Nations. "America stands best alone," says Mr. Denby. "Our soldiers didn't fight for a League of Nations. In fact, nothing was said to them about a League of Nations." Mr. Denby is a gentleman and a scholar and a very smart man, but he speaks like a child.

We do not remember that anything was said to the soldiers about a League of Nations. But jogging our memory a bit we seem to recall other phrases which were in the mouths of all at the time we entered the war and during the period we were giving the Kaiser the same thing he will get below some day. "Making the world safe for democracy," "a war to end war," "to establish an international brotherhood,"—these were the inspiring slogans we preached to our soldiers as they took up arms. These were the ideals the press and the pulpit talked about. These were the ideals, we told our Allies, for which we were entering the struggle. And these are the ideals which nations have sought to embody in the League of Nations covenant. They are merely trying to carry out their pledges made to the people during a solemn moment.

No, nothing was said about the League of Nations. And we didn't tell our boys about Chateau Thierry. For some reason or other we overlooked that bloody battle of the Meuse. Maybe we should have told them about the exact details of the treaty of peace. But we didn't because we couldn't. All the battles of the war were mere incidents of the war. They came as a matter of course. Everyone expected they would come. The treaty of peace was an outcome of the war. One week before the armistice no one would have dared to predict what the most important provisions of the treaty of peace would be. But we knew and our soldiers knew that the end of the war would bring a treaty of peace. We knew and our soldiers knew that the end of the war would bring about some plan for the affiliation of nations if for no other purpose than that there should never again be a war. We didn't tell our soldiers that this plan would find expression in an agreement along the lines of the League of Nations covenant. We didn't because we couldn't. The facts were not known to us then. But we venture this assertion: That had all the signatories to this covenant anticipated the end of the struggle as it actually occurred and signed such a concrete proposal for minimizing the chances of warfare, before we entered the struggle, we should have had greater enthusiasm for the conflict.

The League of Nations covenant is mired now in the sea of politics. It is the only issue for the coming elections, and it must be seized upon. To the aspiring candidate for public office, from constable to president, the League of Nations issue will be paramount. All

Returning the Railroads

WE KNOW a man,—yes, we know several of them,—who is opposed to government ownership of the railroads. His train was late the other day, and he missed an appointment. "That's government ownership for you," he hissed.

The freight and passenger tariffs were increased to pay the increase in cost of construction materials and operation. "Government ownership," muttered our friend.

The newspapers announced that the railroad administration was piling up a deficit of thirty to fifty millions a month. And that fact our friend likewise blames to government "ownership."

Now in the first place the government does not OWN the railroads. It OPERATES them with the help or perhaps we should say despite the help of former managers and operators. Government operation on a plan approved by congress which guarantees to the railroad a large net income on watered stock, and with the assistance (?) of men who are actively working for the return of the roads to private owners is an altogether different thing than government ownership and operation on a plan which proposes to pay a fair net income on actual investment, and with the assistance of men who have no interest in anything but the efficient operation of the business. Is that plain?

We feel free to predict that if the Plumb plan for the nationalization of the railroads fails, they will be returned to their owners. No other plan has been advanced or probably will be advanced at this time for public ownership. Now upon that happy day we expect to see our friend wear a happy smile. "No more late trains, no more strikes, no more high fares, no more deficits." But he will be due for a severe jolt.

The most common causes of late trains are physical over which even the versatile private owner has no control. There always have been late trains, and there always will be. Strikes will be more frequent and serious. Indeed, we cannot see how the private owners hope to handle the railroad employees whose plan for public ownership has just been rejected. Fares will be higher; freight rates will be higher. Even the private owners and their newspapers admit this, and the paying public must accept it. The war and high wages increased the cost of railroad operation. There are some who would like to lay the war to the railroad administration. But it can't be done. The war was to blame for the railroad administration, and the war was to blame for the big jump in operating costs. The effects of the war on cost of manufacturing and operating are no less than they were at the time the government took over the roads. So no matter who operates the roads from now on, the cost is going to be as great if not greater than ever before.

Municipal Warehouses for Detroit

IT IS with something of a shock that we read of Mayor Couzens' proposal to construct municipal warehouses in the city of Detroit. Doesn't the Mayor know that's unadulterated Bolshevism? Is it possible the Mayor is oblivious of the fact that our wise old owl of a legislature not so very long ago said the people of Michigan musn't vote on state-owned warehouses because the Non-Partisan League and the Socialists and the Bolsheviks believed in them? Surely, good Mayor, you cannot question the wisdom of the legislature and advocate any such Bolshevik theories for the city of Detroit. There's something wrong; there's something wrong.

Let us read a little farther. "The merchants of Detroit have not adequate storage facilities for taking care of the goods that should be stored in quantities at certain seasons of the year. The city should provide these facilities, etc." Well, wouldn't that flabbergast you? But mark our words, there are men in the city of Detroit who raised their hands in horror at the thought of the state building warehouses for the benefit of the farmers and the consumers, who'll fall head-long for the Mayor's proposal. It's just according to the old natural law of self-interest.

UNTIL WE GET TOGETHER

"How much longer will farmers be content to work from daylight till dark, and do chores by lantern light, producing food without any power to regulate the price thereof?" asks neighbor Apollos Long in your issue a while ago. My answer is until they organize and collaborate with all other workers.

I agree with neighbor Long that the farmer is an economic slave. However he has overlooked one phase of the situation. The factory owners, mill and elevator owners and merchants who comprise only about nine per cent. of all the people get eighty-three per cent. of all the wealth produced. The workers comprise ninety-one per cent. of the population and receive in wages only seventeen per cent. of all the wealth they produce. Therefore they can buy back only seventeen per cent. of all the goods made in America, and as the factory owners (capitalists) are so comparatively few in number, they can not possibly use anywhere near all of the balance, no matter how lavishly they spend, they must find a foreign market for same and the workers on the farm and in the city go without the very things that they themselves made.

What the union workers in the city gets is insignificant compared to what the contractors, merchant and factory owner gets.

This is proven by the kinds of houses they live in and automobiles, etc., they use and what they eat and wear and the amount of time each class has for recreation.

The worker works without living, and the capitalist lives without working.

In this modern day and age when we have so much machinery that does things so much faster than they were formerly done by hand, we all should have shorter, very much shorter, hours of labor. If we do not shorten our working hours we merely produce more than our own nation can use and then the capitalists will sell it in foreign lands and with the gold they receive in exchange they buy up more and more property in the U. S.

At the present time statistics compiled from the records of the probate courts of the U. S. reveal that only three per cent. of the people that die leave estates of 10,000 or more, fifteen per cent. leave from \$2,000 to \$10,000 and eighty-three per cent. leave no negotiable assets.

Just stop and consider deeply the fact, that in this land, so rich in natural wealth, having so much mineral of all kinds in the earth, and so many acres of fertile soil, in this land where nine per cent. of the inhabitants live from hand to mouth.

To-day a very small part of England's people are wallowing in wealth and luxury, and the workers are one seething discontented mass, demanding that "London slums shall tumble down" and that all the mines, railroads and boat lines shall be nationalized. They want the government to run them for the purpose of all the people and not for the profit of a few.

Peoples all over the world are beginning to understand more and more the "Nationalistic conception of history" and co-operation is the order of the day.

I am very glad that your paper helps the business end of farming, because that is the end we farmers have neglected until recently.

We must all train ourselves and our sons and daughters in the business branch of farming and devote more time thereto. In a factory the highest paid men are the sales men and they travel in Pullman trains and stop at \$5.00 to \$10.00 per day hotels and never sweat or toil. Why should it be any different in the basic business of farming upon which all other business depends? If only we farmers could get ourselves to fully realize that fact, nothing under the sun could keep us apart, and we would have our share of production, comforts and luxury.

W. F. V. Kalamazoo Co.



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



KEEP UP THE WORK

Keep up the good work in behalf of the farmers. The heavy movement cityward means heavier, harder work for those who stay in the land. Then, too, the farmer mind is very slow and conservative. The city man thinks and acts quickly. He worships no methods or machinery that can be improved. Not with the average farmer. Money with him is no so free and easy, and besides he is suspicious of anything new or outside the regular routine.

The one year tenant system is a shame and a disgrace to the state and the nation. It is productive of the greater part of farm unrest. Will the American people, who claim the highest intelligence in the whole world, go heedlessly on until great riots in the cities force a change? Now is the time to plan constructive-

ly for a change, before extreme need forces superficial plans. Go after these things hard. You will be doing a world of good for the boys and girls of the future. You are in a position to agitate a great deal through the press. People are too well satisfied and do not think ahead enough.

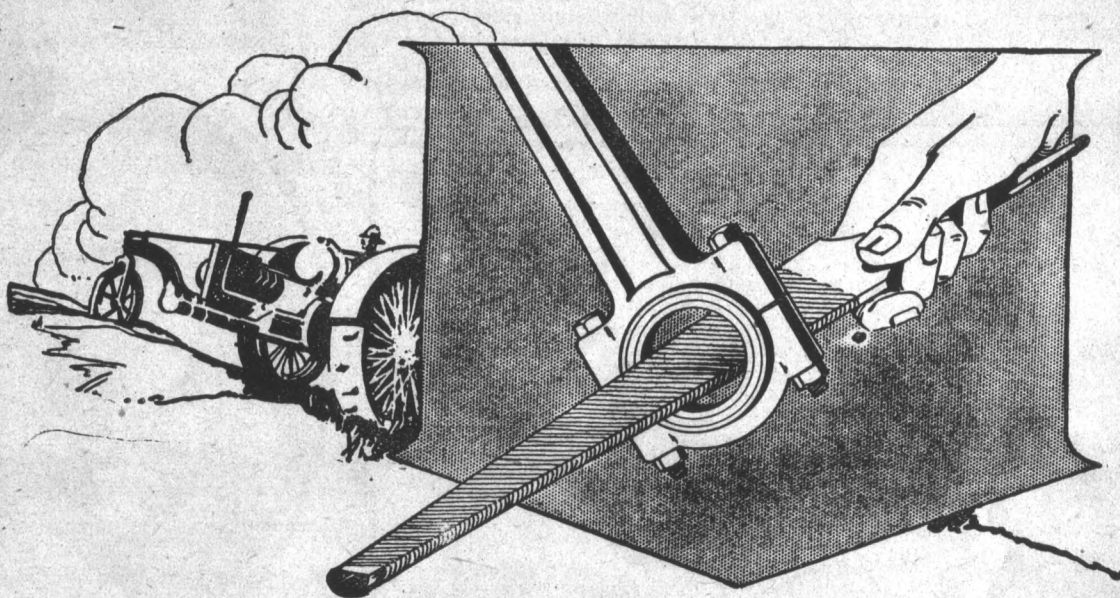
The present age of profiteering is simply the fulfillment of the testament prophecy (11-Tim.) that "in the last days perilous times shall come," when men shall be covetous and lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God, although holding to a form of godliness. Paul exhorts "from such to turn away."

The present times are sure to test our civilization to the utmost. The truth as set forth by Jesus Christ is the safe and sure remedy for all sin in the world.—R. F. L., Hillsdale Co.

A CORRECTION

Presque Isle County and adjacent territory, comprising Michigan's Clover Seed Belt, merits the widest publicity, but it's hell to get its proper place in the sun.

I wrote you recently that our settlers are realizing from \$70.00 to \$100.00 an acre out of alsike clover seed and sweet clover seed, and selling readily to local stock men, the chaff for \$15.00 a ton, and also stating that the settler in the vicinity of Millersburg that has not \$300.00 to \$1,000.00 for clover seed to show from his few acres, is the exception, but you very promptly chucked my letter as if I were trying to put something over on you, and in your issue of Sept. 6th I am reported as saying that the returns for clover seed in Presque Isle county this year averaged \$7.00 an acre and \$5.00 an acre additional for the chaff. For the love of Mike, and the fair name of Presque Isle county set us right.—John G. Krauth, Presque Isle Co.



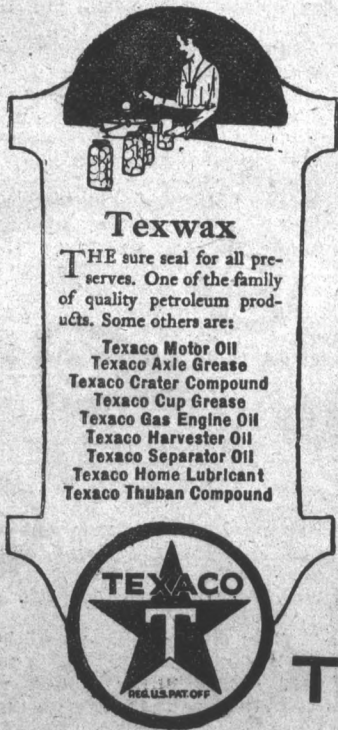
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The Lack of Proper Lubrication

Has the same effect on bearings as filing them

In the rapid action of moving surfaces in the running tractor motor, wear and absolute destruction must be carefully guarded against. Metal must not touch metal, lest the microscopic "teeth" practically file away the bearing surfaces, producing over-heating, knocking, and other motor ills. It is this work of keeping the surfaces protected with a tough oil film that Texaco Tractor Oil does so well. With Texaco Tractor Oil, the bearings slide on a perfect Texaco oil film. It keeps the motor working. Lengthens the tractor's life.

Because of its good body and high lubricating quality, farmers find it pays in another way. It lubricates longer. Saves oil expense. Try Texaco Tractor Oil. Sold in wooden barrels and half barrels; 15, 33, and 55 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.



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Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

Yes, that is just what they are—Crepe Hangers—the fellows who are always trying to find something to worry about—to scare timid folks with—bridges to cross before we come to them. And the latest is the much-copied article supposed to radiate from the pen of a very learned physician who warns us that again we may have influenza with us this winter.

Just remember this—there is no more danger of our having an epidemic of influenza than there is of our having an epidemic of smallpox or dyptheria and goodness knows if we worried about every disease known which we might have, we wouldn't have time to think about anything else. The very best preventative known to medical science for disease is absolute cleanliness and fresh air. And people in the country suffered less from this epidemic last year than those living in closely populated cities and villages.

where, no matter how fresh and clean they kept their persons and their dwellings, they were obliged to come into contact with the thousands who hibernate when winter closes in.

Now that the fall days are here—don't shut up your house air tight—at least give it a thorough airing every morning down stairs and up, and keep your windows in your sleeping room open all night. Then remembering that fear is a producer of disease, just banish the thought of disease; take good care of your body and keep the house fresh and clean, and then go about your daily work and sneak in a little pleasure now and then to balance the measure.

This summer while on a vacation I chanced to pick up a Canadian paper which contained the following very good little thought about worry:

"Our worries fit our characters. There are those who can get as much trouble out of some slight disappointment that blocks their plans as

No other heating method can show as high values in these four vital requirements of a good substantial heating plant.

Ask your dealer today to give you an estimate for equipping your farm house with this great modern comfort. Burns any fuel, does not need cellar, and water pressure is not required. Every farm home should have one of these modern IDEAL Heating Outfits to make the family more contented and to keep the young men on the farm who return from demobilized armies.

Thousands of farm homes will enjoy the winter in comfort with IDEAL HEATING

An **IDEAL** Boiler and **AMERICAN** Radiators can be easily and quickly installed in your farm house without disturbing your present heating arrangements. You will then have a heating outfit that will last longer than the house will stand and give daily, economical, and cleanly service.

A detailed black and white illustration of a tall, ornate radiator. The radiator has a central panel with the word "IDEAL" in a stylized font. Below this, a smaller panel reads "AMERICAN RADIATOR CO.". The radiator features decorative scrollwork and a sturdy base.

You will say that IDEAL heating is the greatest improvement and necessity that you can put on your farm, for it gives you the needed comfort and enjoyment during the long season of zero, chilly, and damp weather.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a cellar or running water in order to operate an IDEAL heating outfit. There is no need to burn high-priced fuel because IDEAL Boilers burn any local fuel with great economy and development of heat.

Send for our Free Heating Book
We want you to have a copy of "Ideal Heating." It goes into the subject very completely and tells you things you ought to know about heating your home. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

Sold by all dealers.
No exclusive
agents.



IDEAL-Arcola Radiator-Boilers for small houses without cellars. Hot-water heating as simple and easy as running a stove—one fire heats all rooms. Write for separate booklet "IDEAL-Arcola."

Write to
Department F-33
Chicago



others would out of an earthquake that ruined their homes. Joys and sorrows are a matter of proportions, and each life carries its own measuring stick."

HOME-MADE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

If you are going to make your Christmas gifts, it's time to start, for the days will fly by very quickly now. Prices are high for ready-made gifts and you can put better materials in garments you make for the same amount of money. The woman who is handy with the needle can make many beautiful things for her relatives and friends. We will give a description of articles easily made of ribbons this week. Later on we will try and give you some wonderful bags, both hand and shopping, made of the wider ribbons, and then follow with articles which can be made before Christmas.

A very ordinary little frock can be made dressy by the addition of a beautiful girdle or belt, and nothing lends itself so readily to this form of adornment as ribbons. The Poppy Girdle shown in the picture is made of black velvet ribbon using 1 5-8 yards. This is edged as shown with a rich satin ribbon in black, requiring one-quarter of a yard, as it is pieced in the center in order to be shaped. Then the center is made of the wonderful metallic ribbons which are beautifully patterned and which are so effectively used for bags. This makes a very beautiful gift for mother.

Then sister will be delighted with the ribbon girdle which is rose trimmed, using silver ribbon combined with the satin ribbon of the chosen color. This girdle requires 3-4 yards of the wide satin ribbon and 1-2 yards of the silver ribbon. This girdle will make a party gown of the simplest little white wash dress.

And what girl doesn't simply adore lovely, dainty underwear to wear under the very best blouse. The foundation of both camisoles shown is of net. The first one on the left

requires 7 1-8 yards of the narrow ribbon, while the one on the right requires 7 yards of the widest ribbon and 1 1-4 yards of the narrow ribbon for lacing are required for both patterns. This last camisole is known as the Rose Bud Camisole.

The breakfast cap on the left requires 2 3-8 yards of ribbon. This is combined with net as shown. The Breakfast Cap at the right requires 1 5-8 yards of the wide satin ribbon. Lace is used for the edge.

The price of ribbons varies of course with the quality. If you want prices from the shops here, give our Personal Shopper description of color and about what you want to pay and she will be glad to send you more complete price list and if you want her to, she will buy your ribbon for you.

KRAUT FROM SURPLUS CABBAGE

Sauerkraut, lately called Liberty Salad, may be made at any time when there is a small quantity of surplus cabbage available. Very often some of the heads of the early crop burst open, so that they are not salable and soon spoil. These should always be turned into kraut. Small and unsalable heads should also be used. There is no winter vegetable more easily or cheaply prepared, and if just a little care is given to the details of preparation it will keep for months. It can also be canned and be kept indefinitely.

T. J. Rosa, Jr., of Missouri, describes a simple method for making kraut. The cabbage head is stripped of the outer green leaves, and sliced thinly into a clean stone crock or wooden keg that has been scalded out. There are cheap hand slicers available for this, or the cabbage may be shaved into thin slices with a knife. The finer the slices the better the quality. The container must be absolutely water tight. The rest of the recipe is well-known, and it is hoped that many will take advantage of it.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to
Department F-33
Chicago



The Children's Hour

Puzzle Department

DEAR CHILDREN: They say you don't get the "Christmas Spirit" until you begin to see the gifts displayed in the shop windows, but all of our subscribers—it seems to us, have already found this spirit, for they are sending in for the list of Christmas gifts, and are working like busy bees to gain the gifts awarded. If you haven't already enlisted with the workers—get busy at once—send in to Laddie for the list of gifts and terms.

Remember there's a prize offered each week for the best original drawing. We haven't received many of these, and we know that a large number of the members of the Children's Hour can draw very nicely. Do not use colors when you draw for the paper as we cannot reproduce them—use pen and ink or a heavy pencil. There will be a very special prize offered for the best Halloween drawing, which should reach us as early as possible as the printer has to have all his copy long before the paper reaches your homes, you know. Affectionately yours, Laddie.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so I thought I would. I am a girl 13 years old and in the 8th grade. I am sending you a story and I hope to win a prize. Yours truly, Mabel Clark, Gaines, Mich.

How the Potato Race Was Won

By Mabel Clark
Once upon a time there was a man who had three sons whose names were Jeremiah, Joe and Mark. It was a very busy year and they wanted to help Uncle Sam. One day their father called his boys to him and told them of a plan, he said "I have three pieces of land which is good potato land, would you boys like to raise some potatoes? They all said, 'yes.' He told them that whoever raised the most potatoes would get a years schooling in the academy. The next day the boys were very busy

- FLORAL DELETIONS**
1. Take a letter from stupid and find a flower.
 2. Take a letter from to put away for future use and find a flower.
 3. Take a letter from a continuous flow and find a flower.
 4. Take a letter from forcible, and find a flower.
 5. Take a letter from "helps" and find a flower.
 6. Take a letter from a city in China and find a flower.

ACROSTIC

Place the words guessed in a column and the first letter will form a word.
Between two mountains my first lies low
And from my second great oaks will grow
Beside the sea my third is found.

planting potatoes and when it was time to gather them they found that Jeremiah had the most but that night after dark Jeremiah went down in the field and they went down there and saw him putting them over in the other boys' field, so they would have the most potatoes. His father saw how kind he was and said: "you are all going to school."

Dear Laddie—The Thrift Stamp and letter came as a surprise to me, and I thank you for the gift, also the good wishes you sent me. It will stimulate me to work harder to gain what I am striving for, a useful and practical education. We are always glad to see the M. B. F. come each week, and papa is especially interested in the editorial page, as Mr. Grant Slocum was raised not far from our home and is well known. Mama enjoys every department of the paper also, and of course the Doo Dads are for us younger

ones. We trust you will pardon my long delay to thank you, as I have had it in mind a long time, but have been very busy. Thanking you again, sincerely, Grace Davidson, Fenton, Mich., R. 2.

- ANSWERS**
- Floral Deletions—1. Silly-Lily.
2. Store-Rose. 3. Stream-Aster.
4. Violent-Violet. 5. Succors-Crocus
6. Pekin-Pink.

ACROSTIC

V alley
A corn
C oast
A way
T rain
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O ne
N ear

Dear Laddie—As I have never written before I thought I would write now. My father takes the M. B. F. and I can hardly wait till it comes. I like to look at the Doo Dads and to read the letters of the other children. Won't someone please write to me? I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade in school. We live on a farm of 123 acres. We have four cats, 4 horses and 17 head of cattle. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Lorna Burke, Lansing, Mich., R. F. D. 5.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before but I have not seen my letter in print. I am a girl eleven years old and will be in the seventh grade when school starts. I have one dog named Teddy and

one cat named Tommy. I have five brothers and two sisters. Two of my brothers work in Detroit, and one at a neighbors that lives close to us. We have six cows and nine calves, four goslings and about a hundred chickens. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Oneita Peach, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wrote to you once before but failed to see my letter in the M. B. F., so I thought I would try again. I am a girl, twelve years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres. We have 17 cattle, 3 horses and 5 pigs. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the "Children's Hour" and I also like the "Doo Dads." I have one sister and six brothers, three of them were in the army and all three were in France, but they are all back. I have nearly two miles to go to school, I am in the 6th grade. I will close for this time. Hoping to see my letter in print. Edla Hedlund, Cadillac, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am a little girl ten years old and in the fifth grade. I live on an eighty acre farm. I have three brothers, one of them is in Drayton Plains and two of them are at home. I have no sisters. We have nine cows, seven head of young cattle and nine calves, also seven horses. Papa's cattle are all Durham but I have a little Holstein heifer for my very own. We have five little kittens and two big ones. I will close for now. I hope my letter escapes the waste paper basket. Your friend, Alice Wellington, Mayville, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before so thought I would write. I am a girl of twelve and in the eighth grade. I live on a 80 acre farm. We have nine pigs, thirty-five chickens, two horses one cow, one calf, and I have three kittens. I have three sisters and five brothers. My two oldest sisters are married. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. My father takes the M. B. F. We like to read the letters from the girls and boys. Thelma Loose, Harrison, Mich.

If you are bent
To spend every cent,
Why just throw your money away.
But if never rash
Then put your spare cash
In a Savings Stamp where it will pay.



The Doo Dad Boy Scouts

Everybody knows who the boy scouts are. They are young fellows who band themselves together and learn woodcraft. But who ever thought that the Doo Dads would become boy scouts. Yet here they are and they seem to have learned their woodcraft well. Some of them have built a bridge. See how the Doo Dad on top of it is directing op-

erations. Two more are signaling with flags and one of them has poked the little fellow in the eye. Roly and Poly are cooking dinner and Sleepy Sam, quite wide awake this time, is stealing the sausages. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is lending a hand

poking the fire. He has also poked poor Percy Haw Haw on the nose. See the little fellow who is cutting wood, he and the signaller will get a tumble if he saws that limb off. Here are some Doo Dads practicing vaulting over the stream. One has

broken his stick and is getting a ducking. Poor old Smiles, the Clown, thought he was hooking that big fish; just see how the fish is smiling. Some of the Doo Dads might get drowned but here comes old Doc Sawbones, on the run as usual, to give them first aid. The Doo Dads make fine boy scouts, don't they?



MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS AND TRADE

More optimism seems to prevail in the general business conditions at present, with the opening of the fall buying season. Jobbers throughout the country have been buying heavily from wholesalers and this has helped to brighten up the outlook.

One of the outstanding features at the opening of this week is the fact brought forcibly to the public attention that retail prices of food and other commodities have been soaring, in spite of the lowering of prices paid to farmers and other producers. It has roused the ire of farmers to see the price they get for live stock, corn and other produce to bog down because of the price investigations, but in the meantime the retailers in the towns admit that they are making as high or higher than fifty per cent profits on numerous lines and are actually raising prices as fast as they dare.

Markets in the East report a feeling of quiet and uncertainty as for the present and future. The continued labor unrest, notably the severe disorders in Boston where the police started a strike resulting in wild outbursts of lawlessness followed by the calling in of regiments of state militia and the shooting of numerous citizens. Other vast strikes, such as that of the rail workers, continue to hold a club of fear over the markets. There has been a shading of crop prospects excepting corn. Corn, by the way, has reached the low record of the season and manipulators in a few cases even talk of dollar corn, although it is rarely taken seriously.

WHEAT

Wheat is quoted easy in the Detroit markets at the opening this week. Some of the western markets, however, notably Minneapolis, reports a firm market for wheat and its products. It quotes dark No. 1 Northern at \$2.80, which is 57 1-2 over the base price. Detroit's No. 1 red is quoted at \$2.25. Only ten cars of wheat were received in the Detroit market last Saturday, against 16 cars for the same day a year ago, but there is a pretty fair amount on hand, the stocks being 84,000 bushels against 24,000 last year at this time.

The winter wheat crop in Michigan is about the same as it was for last month hovering around 17,247,000 bushels. The threshing yields have been good, much better than was at first expected in some sections. Michigan has in its largest crop of spring wheat, 66,000 acres being planted, with an average yield of 12.2 bushels estimated for an acre. In numerous states the reports of conditions of wheat have lowered somewhat. Farmers who went heavier on wheat than corn this year seem to have been fortunate, according to the conditions at the present moment, although the outlook is uncertain.

Many farmers are busy putting in their winter wheat now, as it can not well be delayed much longer. The ground is pretty dry and lumpy in many parts of the state, but the farmers are making the best of it. Although the guaranteed price will undoubtedly be lifted next spring, many farmers consider it a wise thing to devote considerable space to winter wheat, believing that the lifting of the fixed price will only make for a higher price of wheat next year.

CORN

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	Toledo
No. 2 Yellow	1.58	1.42	1.54
No. 3 Yellow	1.58	1.42	
No. 4 Yellow	1.56		

At the opening this week in the Chicago markets, corn had reached the lowest level of the summer. September corn showed a decline of 62 cents a bushel from the high price of last July 10. Upward fluctuations may occur but the outlook for the present has been gloomy.

The new government crop reports and the peace conditions were factors in Chicago last week end, result-

Weekly Review Crop and Market Conditions

THE MARKETS are firming up again. The violent agitation of the H. C. of L. question, which shook the props under almost every necessity of life, is gradually subsiding, and people are again beginning to think safely and in constructive terms. The export demand which slumped badly a month or so ago is looking up again, and rumors that Germany will soon be in the market for large quantities of foodstuffs has had a strong and favorable effect upon the markets. Crop reports, too, are responsible in a measure for the stronger feeling. As the threshing returns come in, and the harvest for corn, beans and potatoes approaches the nation begins to realize that the abundance which was in prospect several months ago is shrinking rapidly, and that instead of a large surplus of many crops, there will be scarcely enough to meet the actual demands. The one disturbing element remaining in an otherwise calm marketing field is the threatening attitude of organized labor, which fills all industry with apprehension and half fear of what the future holds. If the labor difficulties can be ironed out, and everybody gets down to capacity work again, we should see a reviving of the markets all along the line, and higher prices on all farm products. To the city consumer who looks upon this hope of the farmer as a very selfish one, we can only point out that the farm is not producing the profit it should and that higher prices must prevail on the comparatively small yields of the season if men are to be encouraged to continue in the work of raising food for the nation to eat.

ing in the new low record. The fact that prices are still far above the pre-war basis was used as an argument by the bears in the market.

Numerous holdings in the Detroit market became alarmed last Saturday and dumped so much upon the market as to cause almost a demoralization. The only hope of the bulls is a clearing up in the strike situation, which is general is thought to be a little better than it had been. Moreover, it is thought that the slump in the corn deal is approaching a rock bottom and that it is now on a more healthy basis, ready for a long upward march. Argentina needed last week to give a \$100,000,000 credit to Europe for the purchase of Argentine corn, thereby curbing the American prospects abroad somewhat. This is thought to have been one of the main factors in many market slumps. Farmers in general have been willing to sell holdings of old corn. The coming crop seems to be getting safely out of the way of the coming frosts. New corn is already pressing on the market from the South. In general the news from the farms further depresses the prices of corn.

OATS

Standard	72	69	71
No. 3 White	.70	.69	
No. 4 White	.70		

Oats, sometimes called the wife of corn, unwillingly followed her mate. Mr. Corn, to the low levels of prices in the markets in the past several days. Despite improved demand at the seaboard for oats, the grain slumped due to the downward tendency of corn in the Chicago market to the lowest point of the season.

Not only the Chicago market fell, but Detroit and other markets followed suit. A variety of world conditions as well as local factors seem-

ad sufficient to keep oats from declining much, but the demoralization of the corn market was the deciding factor. The small oat crop is one big hope of the bulls in the oat market. Michigan's output this year is only half of last year's, the estimates totaling 36,169,000 bushels for this year, with an average yield figured at 23.2 bushels per acre.

BEANS

The bean situation is so well covered elsewhere in this issue by Mr. Grant Slocum that it is necessary to touch only briefly upon it here. In spite of the present condition of the market, and in spite of what the speculators have to say about lower prices, the crop estimates place the total bean production for the year far below that of last year. Moreover, if the Senate ever gets tired of playing politics and signs the Treaty of Peace so that normal business relations may be resumed with foreign nations, there is sure to be a greater demand than ever for this greatest of American food products. We warn our readers against accepting the stories of the speculators, and urge them to do a little thinking for themselves.

POTATOES

From present indications the potato crop is going to be way short of last year's and prices are bound to be considerably higher. The entire potato region suffered from drought. The yield in the west, except in a few isolated sections, is unusually light and reports have it that Maine and New York spuds have been struck with blight and dry rot is appearing in the potatoes already harvested. In fact, the early Maine crop which usually brings the top of the market is in very poor condition and much has spoiled on the hands of the purchasers. The situation in

Wisconsin is improved slightly, yet we understand that the yield will be below normal. The condition in Michigan is not encouraging. The extreme northern section of the lower peninsula is reported to have a good crop, but the yield in the central potato belt and in the occasional potato counties of the southern sections will be very poor.

APPLES

There is no telling where the price of apples may go before spring. Just as no one would have dared to predict a year ago that prices would reach as high as \$12 a barrel which they did last winter, no one now ventures to set a limit on the price. The crop is short; the demand is good; and right now the prices are the highest ever known at the opening of the season. Michigan Jonathans are selling readily to the jobbing trade at \$3 per bushel, and Wealthys, orchard run, at \$3.50. "Oh, why didn't I take care of my apple orchard," is the wail of the farmer on every side.

PEACHES

Daily shipments of peaches are above 200 cars, with a fairly good demand.

RYE AND BARLEY

Although the slump in other grains affected rye and barley in the disasters of last week on the markets, rye declined less than some of its cousins. The rye and barley crops are small this year, and later on a good price is hoped for, if conditions get settled and more optimistic.

The estimated yield of rye in Michigan is 16 bushels per acre and a total of 9,136,000 bushels is looked for which is over 2,000,000 bushels better than last year. Cash No. 2 is quoted Detroit as quiet with the price around \$1.40.

Barley has suffered much from the hot dry summer in this state, and its production has dropped off over 3,000,000 bushels from last year. The estimated output of barley in Michigan this year is 5,124,000 bushels, or an average acreage output of 18.3. In the Detroit market it is quoted at \$2.40 @ \$2.50 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

The tame hay yield is estimated at 1.2 tons per acre making a total crop of about 3,000,000 tons as compared with 300,000 tons less next year. Wild hay approximates 1.25 tons per acre and a total crop estimate of 51,000. (Michigan report.)

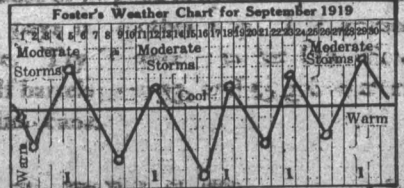
LIVESTOCK

DETROIT—Receipts last week, 2-108; dull; best heavy steers \$12 @ 13; best handy weight butcher steers \$9 @ 10.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8 @ 9; handy light butchers, \$7 @ 8; light butchers, \$6.50 @ 7.50; best cows, \$8.50 @ 9; butcher cows, \$7.50 @ 8; cutters, \$6 @ 6.25; canners \$5.50 @ 5.75; best heavy bulls, \$8.25 @ 8.35; bologna bulls, \$7.50 @ 8; stock bulls, \$6.50 @ 7; feeders, \$8.50 @ 10.50; stockers, \$7.50 @ 8; milkers and springers, \$75 @ 125. Veal calves: receipts last week, 1,010; steady; sheep and lambs: receipts last week, 4,916; dull; 25c to 50c lower on lambs; sheep steady; best to common lambs, \$10 @ 11.50; fair to good sheep, \$8 @ 8.50; culls and commons, \$4 @ 6. Hogs, receipts last week 5,547; very dull; a few holdover bunches hold at \$17 @ 17.25; for good mixed, heavy, \$16 @ 17.

Chicago. Hogs; steady to 25c higher than previous average; heavy, \$16.25 @ 18; medium, \$16.75 @ 18.25; light, \$16.75 @ 18.25, light lights, \$18.50 @ 17.50; heavy, packing sows, smooth, \$15.25 @ 16; packing sows, rough, \$14.50 @ 15; pigs, \$15.50 @ 17.50. Cattle: choice yearlings, steady; best heavy native steers 50c to 70c lower; common and in-between grades \$1 @ 1.50 lower; western steers mostly 50c to 75c lower; choice she stock; steady; in-between grades 50c @ 75c lower; canners, 25c to 40c lower; bulls, steady; veal calves about steady; heavy calves, 50c to \$1 higher; stockers and feeders 50 @ 75c lower. Sheep, killing lambs, 25c to 50c higher; fat sheep, yearling and feeding lambs mostly steady; breeding ewes unevenly 25c to 75c lower.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1919. Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent Sept. 21 to 25 and 27 to 31, reaching meridian 90 near Sept. 20 and 29. Storm waves about one day later and cool waves about two days later.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Oct. 2 and temperature will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 3. Plains sections 4; meridian 90; great lakes, middle Gulf States and

Ohio-Tennessee valley 5, eastern section 5, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about October 7. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

These disturbers of our atmosphere will control weather of this continent from Sept. 27 to Oct. 7. Temperature trend will be upward till near Sept. 29 and then downward. Storms will be feeble and rainfall as a general whole of the continent below normal.

October will come in as a playful kitten and go out as a hideous beast. Weather from first of August to Oct. 10 will have averaged unusually quiet. The seventy days, beginning with Oct. 11, will contain a variety of weather extremes. Precipitation and intensity of the storms will increase largely.

W. T. Foster

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

With about 20 cars of fresh cattle and 18 cars of holdovers on sale today, the market was 25 to 40c lower on all classes. Trade was very dull. Receipts of hogs today totaled 5,600 and our market opened 50 to 75c lower on the light hogs and 25 to 50c lower on heavies, and as the day advanced the market strengthened and a late arrival of light hogs sold but 50c lower than Thursday's best time. Heavy hogs sold at \$17.75; mixed and yorkers sold at \$18.00 with a few decks selling at the close at \$18.10 and a few at \$18.25; pigs, \$18.00. Receipts of sheep and lambs today are about 23 cars. Choice lambs sold 50c to \$1 per cwt. lower than yesterday, selling from \$16.25 to \$16.50 with a few very choice ewe and wether lambs up to \$17.00; cull lambs were also from 50c to \$1 per cwt. lower, selling from \$11.00 to \$13.00; yearlings, \$11.00 to \$12.00; wethers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; ewes, \$8.00 to \$8.50. Receipts of calves today totaled 750 head. Choice calves, \$25.00 to \$25.50 which is 50c to \$1.00 higher than Thursday; throwouts, 120 to 140 lbs. \$18.00 to \$20.00; heavy throwouts, 160 to 190 pounds, \$11.50 to \$12.50; heavy fat veal calves, \$15.50 to \$16.50 as to weight and quality.

East Buffalo—Choice to prime weighty steers, \$17.00 to \$17.50; medium to good weighty steers, \$15.50 to \$16.00; plain and coarse weighty steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; choice to prime handy weight and medium wt. steers, \$14.50 to \$15.00; fair to good handy weight and medium weight steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$15.50 to \$16.00; fair to good yearlings, \$14.00 to \$14.50; medium to good butcher steers, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to medium butcher steers, \$11.50 to \$12.00; good butcher heifers, \$12.00 to \$12.50; fair to medium butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; good to choice fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; medium to good fat cows, \$9 to \$9.50; fair to good medium fat cows, \$8 to \$8.50; cutters and common butcher cows, \$6.50 to \$7.00; canners, \$5.00 to \$5.50; good to choice fat bulls, \$9.50 to \$10.00; medium to good fat bulls, \$9 to \$9.50; good weight sausage bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; light and thin bulls, \$7 to \$7.50; good to best stock and feeding steers, \$9.50 to \$10; medium grades of stock and feeding steers, \$8 to \$8.50; common to fair stock and feeding steers, \$7 to \$7.50; good to choice fresh cows and springers, \$9 to \$12; medium to good fresh cows and springers, \$7.50 to \$9.00.

DAIRY MARKETS

New York—Butter, Firm: creamery, higher than extras 58 to 58 1-2c; extras (92 score) 57 1-2 cents; first, 52 to 57 cents; packing stock, current make No. 2, 44 1-2 to 45 cents. Eggs, irregular, extras, 55 to 56 cents; do extra first, 52 to 54 cents; do, first, 47 to 51 cents. Cheese, weak, state, whole milk, flats, current make, specials, 31 to 31 1-2 cents; do, average run, 30 to 31 1-2 cents; state, whole milk, twins, current make, specials, 30 1-2 to 31 cents; do, average run, 29 1-2 to 30 cents. Poultry, live, not quoted; dressed, steady and unchanged.

Chicago—Butter, unsettled, creamery, 47 to 55 cents. Eggs, higher; firsts, 44 1-2 to 45 1-2 cents; ordinary firsts, 39 to 40 1-2 cents; at mark, cases included, 39 to 40 1-2 cents; storage packed firsts, 46 to 46 1-2 cents. Poultry, alive, lower, springs, 25 cents, fowls, 24 to 29 cents.

GOVERNMENT POTATO REPORT

The Bureau of Crop Estimates issues the following quantitative report and comments on the late or winter commercial potato crop of the United States based on conditions September 1. This report deals with that portion of the crop shipped in carloads and represents the surplus or highly commercial movement.

In the heavy producing states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the production promises to be 55,075 cars as compared to 63,510 cars last year, or 86.7 per cent of last year. The Rocky Mountain states have a comparatively light crop, and Colorado, one of the very important states in the country in late potato production, promises but 68 per cent of last year's crop.

The northwestern states of Oregon, Idaho and Washington promise

to ship about 11,500 cars as compared to 13,205 last year, or 87 per cent of last year.

CROP PROSPECTS IMPROVE

The prospects for corn, alfalfa, millet, buckwheat, pastures, sugar beets and some of the fruits have improved during the past month, according to the joint crop report issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates. Moderately cool weather prevailed, with only light, local frosts over very small areas. The rainfall was generally deficient, but the local showers were of great benefit to pastures, clover seedings, corn and root crops. The ground is exceedingly dry over much of the state and is hindering the plowing for and seeding of fall grains. Threshing is progressing rapidly, with comparatively light yields of oats, barley and spring wheat, good yields of winter wheat, and fair yields of rye. The acreage of clover seed is small.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Business has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, although one or two houses report a slightly improved demand. Prices, however, have shown no further easing. The auction at Philadelphia was unsatisfactory, withdrawals amounting to 84 per cent. The English markets are swamped with orders and prices are holding very firm. The manu-

facturing situation is unchanged. Quotations are: Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 63 to 64c; delaine, unwashed, 78 to 82c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 75c to 78c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 68 to 69c.

VEGETABLE GROWERS

COMPLETE CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Ass'n of America came to a close last Friday at the Hotel Statler, Detroit. It was in many respects one of the most representative and helpful gatherings of vegetable growers ever held in this country, and marked a new era in the history of organized and co-operative efforts among this class of farmers. Delegates were present from all sections of the country and many excellent addresses were given upon a wide variety of subjects, dealing with production, standardization and marketing of the product. The total registration was well above four hundred, representing about twenty-five states and Canada. In addition to the splendid business program, the members of the convention enjoyed many unique social experiences. Among these was a boat ride on Thursday. Souvenirs in the shape of miniature baskets, filled with fruit, were passed out to the delegates by the Package Sales Corporation. The D. M. Ferry Seed Farm, always an interesting place to the vegetable grow-

er and seedsman, was visited Thursday afternoon. A demonstration of a power or tractor cultivator was the feature of this trip. On Saturday, a large number made the trip to the Jerome B. Rice farm at Grove Lake where dinner was served by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Starr. The guests seemed very well pleased with the reception, and felt well repaid for the trip. This farm furnishes a splendid opportunity to study varieties of vegetables as well as diseases of vegetables and means of control.

The banquet on Thursday evening was one of the crowning achievements of the convention. Prof. C. W. Waid of the M. A. C. acted as toastmaster in the absence of Pres. Howard W. Selby, and the following responded to toasts: J. Locke Wilson, Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Dora Stockman, Lansing; W. P. Hartman, Grand Rapids; Thos. F. Gunson and Dr. Elbert Mumford, East Lansing.

The following officers were elected at the business session Friday: Pres. E. A. Dunbar, Ashtabula, Ohio; vice pres., Louis E. Miller, Toledo, Ohio; secy., Sam W. Severance, Louisville, Ky.; Treas., H. J. Cheney, Grand Rapids, Mich. A new office, called Organization Secretary, was created and C. W. Waid of East Lansing was selected for the position.

An invitation having been received from Buffalo to hold the next convention at that place, it is probable that that city will be the choice.

The Cull Beans Belong to You Who gets 'em?

Don't haul the cull beans away from your farm this fall! Better hog feed than cull navy beans was never procurable.

LET'S KEEP THE CULLS AT HOME!

Manson Campbell offers to the bean growers of America, his special Bean Mill which is guaranteed to remove most of the culls, splits and dirt in beans just as they come from the thresher and will also separate oats, cockle from wheat, grade all small grains and grass seed.

It is built by the same makers who over 40 years ago have built the famous Manson Campbell graders, cleaners and separators.

It is strong, light and inexpensive enough so that every bean grower can have one on his own farm ready for the harvest.

Regularly furnished with a crank, which can be easily turned by a fourteen year old boy, but when event one horsepower or more is available, a special pulley attachment is furnished.

Manson Campbell Bean Mill

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY PRICE, \$36, SOLD ON 30 DAYS TRIAL GUARANTEE

We have a number of these machines ready for distribution in Michigan this fall and as long as they last we will ship them direct from Detroit for \$36.00 cash or on account, or order, but with the positive guarantee of satisfaction or your money back—the same basis on which we have sold over \$100,000.00 worth of Manson Campbell products.

Bagging Attachment, \$12.50 extra. Power Pulley Attachment, \$4.00 extra.

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Bean selling time is almost here; you need this Bean Mill right away, order direct from this announcement and be sure of getting yours.

If there is the slightest question as to our financial responsibility ask your local banker or write or wire the publishers of this paper.

If there is any question in your mind as to whether this Bean Mill will get MOST of the culls, splits and dirt out of your beans before they leave your farm, don't take our word for it, order it today and TEST it 30 DAYS ON YOUR OWN FARM, then if it's not satisfactory, send it back and we'll refund every dollar.

Your Neighbors Who Raise Beans will Envy you the Possession of this Mill because undoubtedly we will not be able to supply the demand which this announcement will cause. Keeping the cull beans at home has been one of the bones of contention between bean grower and buyer for years—our Bean Mill solves the question because it keeps the culls, or most of them out of the buyer's hands.

Publisher's Guarantee—We have known the Manson Campbell Company for years; they are thoroughly reliable, and we will guarantee to any reader ordering a Bean Mill from this announcement full satisfaction or their money back if they are not fully satisfied.

Manson Campbell Company

45 Federal St., Detroit, Mich.



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5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all book-keeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

NOTE:

An illustration helps greatly to sell farm property. By adding \$10 extra for each insertion of your ad you can have a photographic reproduction of your house or barns printed at the head of your ad. Be sure to send us a good clear photograph for this purpose.

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THIS CHANCE WON'T LAST LONG
Page Farm, Clare Co.—1120 acres, 500 under cultivation. 10 miles Page Wire Fence. Rich loam soil, suited to all crops. Two houses, several barns, new 14 x 30 silo. Machinery included. Pastures have wells and springs, will handle 150 cattle. Six miles to county seat, half gravel road. Timber acreage will produce 10,000 cords of wood. Big chance for hustler to handle stock on large scale. \$10,000 cash will get possession; balance, easy terms. Prefer to sell whole but will divide. Owner desires to retire this fall. For information write Geo. C. Sheffield, Harrison, Mich.

IDEAL SHEEP LAND IN HEART OF
Lower Michigan's Clover Seed Belt—where settlers are paying for land with Clover Seed. Fertile soils that grow wheat, corn, oats, barley, peas, clover, alfalfa, vetch, fruits and vegetables. Where total crop failures are unknown. Price \$10 to \$15 per acre. One dollar an acre down—long time for balance at 6 per cent. John C. Krauth, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.

FARM FOR SALE—290 ACRES SAND
loam soil, in good potato and corn growing locality. 15 acres of wood timber. 200 acres cleared. 3 big barns and 2 good houses and out buildings. Excellent opportunity for stock raising. Will sell all or part of farm as desired. For full particulars write George Cooper, R. 3, Tustin, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF
farms for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT FARM, 160
acres, clay loam. Fine buildings, painted. Good water system in house and barn. Convenient to three churches, schools and towns. Good roads. Apple orchard. Price reasonable. Chas. Landon, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE—140 ACRE FARM, RICH
soil, mostly under cultivation. Plenty of good buildings. \$100 per acre. Come, see or write, G. P. Andrews, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A SMALL
farm house and lot between St. Louis and Alma. Address, J. B. Moening, R. 2, Alma, Mich.

FOR SALE—90 ACRE IMPROVED
farm, good land. For description write owner. Albin Beckstrom, Tustin, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE GRAIN AND
fruit farm. Gravelly loam. All cultivated. Good buildings. Clyde Robinson, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES GOOD LAND,
new buildings, water in house, 1-2 mile from town, \$1500. C. Cutler, Benzonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, FOR
particulars write Frank De Lorge, R. 2, Milford, Mich.

120 ARE HIGH GRADE MICHIGAN
farm, with pair horses, 7 head cattle, 8 hogs, poultry, plows, harrows, drill, wagons, long list farm machinery, tools, thrown in for quick sale. Nearby town conveniences, only 15 miles to 80,000 city. 80 acres level tillage, high cultivation; woven-wire fenced; brook and spring watered 40-cow pasture; home-use wood. All buildings—painted and good; 2-story 7-room house, large modern stock barns, silo, cement floor hog houses, granary, corn, poultry, carriage houses etc. Owner cannot longer manage farm, must sell quick, names low price \$11,200 for everything, only \$4000 cash needed. Details page 76 Fall Catalog, just out. Write for your free copy this 100-page book of Farm Bargains from Maine to Florida and west to Nebraska. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

220 ACRE ALFALFA FARM FOR
sale. All tiled. Good buildings. Fenced. Clay loam. State gravel road. \$100 acre if sold now. 30 acres finest stand alfalfa. Good new June clover seeding. Fred Brockman, Vassar, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—NINE H. P. ALAMO
gasoline engine, mfd in Hillsdale, Mich. In perfect condition, on trucks, 24 inch friction clutch pulley. Easily operates, 13 in Papez insilage. Has filled only 12 silos. Having purchased a tractor I have no use for the engine. Will demonstrate on my farm on Sec. 29, Chippewa Twp. W. T. Bandeen, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR SALE—MOLINE TRACTOR IN
perfect condition; our farm is too rough for it. Will demonstrate what it will do on level ground. Fred K. Dibble, Frankfort, Mich.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. INTERNATIONAL
Harvester Co. portable gasoline engine on steel truck. All in first class condition. Price \$350. C. W. Brown, Pinckney, Mich.

MUST SELL MY HORSES, 3 COLTS,
one, two and three years old. Also a heavy team for sale. You can take your choice of horses from either team. My farm is two miles east of Arcadia. Edward Schneider, Arcadia, Mich.

FOR SALE—HUBER BEANER, GOOD
as new. Birdsell Huller in good running condition. Price right. S. A. Hickmott, Birmingham, Mich.

WANTED—GOOD DAIRY HAND.
Good wages to right party. Inquire Fairchild Farm, V. A. Nye, 5 miles north of Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Seeds Wanted

Michigan Grown

Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas, Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

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\$5 per day!

Any man or woman who has the use of a conveyance can make that amount right in the county where they are now living, taking subscriptions for this weekly.

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We want earnest, and above all, honest men and women who will devote all or part of their time to this work, we can make any arrangements satisfactory to you, and will give you all necessary equipment and help without a penny's outlay on your part.

Write us fully about yourself, in confidence, if you prefer, and let us make you a definite and fair proposition to act as our agent in your locality during the next few weeks or months.

Address, Circulation Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

BOOST THE CAUSE

Any subscriber who happens some week to receive an extra copy of M. B. F. can "boost the cause" if he will hand it to a neighbor, who may not be a regular reader.

Crop Reports

GRAND TRAVERSE, (E.)—Still very dry. No frost yet. Farmers are cutting corn, pulling beans and filling silos. Some fall rye being sowed. Not much marketing being done, as prices in cattle and chickens have dropped. Some apples being sold.—C. L. E.

LIVINGSTON, (N. W.)—Farmers are busy working on their wheat, cutting corn and so forth. The ground is very dry and lumpy. No rain worth mentioning for a long time. R. G. Brown has just threshed a field of Perfection wheat with a yield of 33 bushels to the acre.—G. A. W.

ANTRIM, (W.)—Farmers picking apples, pulling beans, cutting corn and sowing wheat and rye. Weather mostly hot and dry. Little or no rain. Considerable damage being done late crops such as buckwheat and potatoes. Corn drying right up. Some wheat and rye is being sold. Not much building being done.—N. T. V.

OGEMAW, (C.)—No rain for a long time. Too dry to plow and sow fall grain. Some rye sowed on early plowing. Corn is about all ripe. Has been good weather for harvesting beans. Late potato crop will be light. Farmers have taken over the only elevator in West Branch. All produce handled through them will be on a commission basis, so there is no price quoted on grain.—W. H.

MASON, (W.)—Wheat will be about all sown by the last of this week. Corn is being cut as fast as possible as it is drying badly. Apples and peaches are being marketed. Soil too dry to plow well. But weather the past few days has been threatening with a light sprinkle or two. Farmers can't get any market quotations, as our daily has ceased to print them and have not been able to find out what they are.—B. M.

LAPEER, (E.)—Silo filling in full swing and some of the best corn going in I have ever seen. Wheat sowing at a standstill. It is too dry; haven't had any rain for three weeks that would do any good. Some hay going to market with the price down. The following prices were offered at Imlay City on Sept. 11: Wheat, \$2.10; oats, 56c; rye, 1.35; hay, No. 1 Timothy, \$20; No. 1 light mixed, \$18.00; butter, 50c; butterfat, 54c; eggs, 45c.—C. A. B.

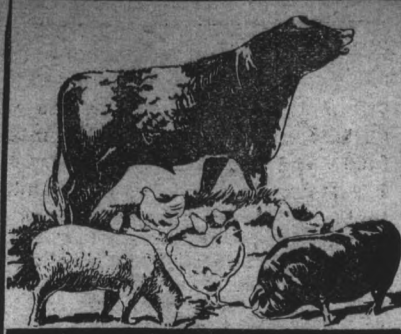
BAY, (N. W.)—Farmers are busy cutting corn and harvesting beans. The hot dry weather ripened and dried the bean crop fast. Some of the new crop has been threshed and marketed. Too dry for plowing and sowing winter wheat. No pasture cattle and other stock has to be fed now, which will perhaps mean a shortage of feed this winter. Late sugar beets will be a short crop on account of the dry weather. Apples and other fruit are scarce. A few hogs sold.—A. G.

MONTAGUE, (S. E.)—A light rain was received in this vicinity Wednesday and will be of much advantage to the sowing of wheat and rye as a medium acreage is going to be sowed. The cutting of corn continues this week which is getting very ripe, the majority of the corn being cut. Corn which was planted early is getting very dry for the filling of silos and most of the silos are being filled now. A large amount of the beans has been pulled and more are being pulled at the present time. The rain which was received Wednesday is interfering with the drawing of the beans.—W. L.

ISABELLA, (S.)—Farmers are mostly cutting corn. Some have finished. The weather is very dry and warm. Late potatoes will be a short crop unless it rains soon. They will not be a very large crop anyway. There is a small green fly working on the vines; they kill the leaves so they dry up and resemble blight. We are having so much dry warm winds that corn fodder is drying right up. Looks like it had been frosted. Potatoes took a drop in price on account of green stock being put on the market, but they are picking up again, but they sort them so heavy. They are selling at \$2.30 a hundred at present—not much.—E. B.

CLARE, (C.)—Farmers are cutting corn which is practically all ripe and filling silos. Beans are suffering to be pulled. Help very scarce. Have had no rain for some time, and it is very dry, but is fine weather for harvesting crops. The Co-Op. threshing outfit is doing fine work and the livestock shipping association is spoiling the game for stock dealers, but is certainly helping the farmers. Farmers would like to sell their early potatoes, but there is no market. Several new silos being erected. The following prices were offered at Harrison on Sept. 8: Wheat, \$2.04; oats, 74c; rye, \$1.54; No. 1 Timothy, \$28; straw, rye, \$10; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.75; hens, 25c; springers, 28c; butter, 50c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 38c; hogs, dressed, 22c; apples, \$1; plums, \$2; pears \$3.—V. W.

HARRY, (C.)—The Barry county fair was held in Hastings last week. Thursday was the big day; there were very many cars, buggies and wagons, and people accordingly. The largest crowd ever in this city. There was some fine stock shown—Mostly Holsteins, Durham (red and gray) and a few Jerseys. The weather in this part of the county is very favorable. It has not yet frozen and some days it is as warm as in July. We hope that it may continue because the late potatoes need it. Most every one has their corn cut, and some are pulling beans. Most farmers have had their wheat sowed for a week. The following prices were offered at Hastings, recently: No. 1 wheat, white, \$2.05; No. 2, red, \$2.10; oats, 65c; rye, \$1.25; No. 1 Timothy, \$30; straw, rye, \$20; butter, 45c; butterfat, 53c; eggs, 42c; hogs 16@20c; veal calves \$8@18.



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Parasiticide. Disinfectant.

USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas, and Sheep Ticks.
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We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

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We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them to

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Ditch for Profits

Insure big crops every year. Don't let crops drown out. Drain with

Martin FARM DITCHER

GRADER TERRACER

All-steel, reversible, adjustable. Cuts or cleans ditch down to 4 ft. deep—any soil—does labor 100 men. Write for free drainage book.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Box 162, Owensboro, Ky. Model 20

Only \$2 DOWN

ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$38 Buys the New Butterfly Jr., No. 2, 1/2

Light running, easy cleaning, close stitching, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY

Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on 30 Days' FREE TRIAL.

and on 30 days whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Albaugh-Beyer Co., 260 Marshall St., Chicago

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swollen head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Galien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Suka, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, Kirkville, Mo., says: "Cured my pusiest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Foultry books free.

Geo. H. Lee Co., Dept. 416 OMAHA, NEB.

20 POT BULBS, 20c.

6 New Purity Frezias, 1 Babiana, 1 Bloomeria, 4 Star Bethlehem, 1 Double Rosebud, 3 Buttercup, and 4 Grand Duchess. Oranids, and pkt. of New Winter blooming Spencer Sweet Peas and Carnations (will all bloom this winter)—Catalog and growing instructions.

ALL MAILED FOR 20 CENTS

Big catalog, free, 25 Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Peonies, Lilies, Irises, Phloxes, Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Herbs in great variety. Also splendid window plants for winter. Seeds, etc.

John Lewis Childs, Inc., Floral Park, N. Y.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

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Champion Evaporator

It Makes the Best Syrup

Write for description and terms today

Champion Evaporator Co.,

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Give number of trees you tap



Book learning isn't at all the big stunt at the modern type of consolidated rural school. The children learn how to use their hands at useful, practical things, which will make them a real asset in the profession of farming.

IS THE LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE DOOMED?

(Continued from page 4)

the necessary qualifications and Red Socialism had started to infest the community. I recall the first meeting which I attended there, or rather tried to attend nearly six years ago, when about thirty had assembled in the school yard. Six came inside while the others refused to enter because they had been informed that a Socialist speaker would address the meeting, and although I offered to speak upon Socialism exclusively, they persisted in remaining outside and finally went to a neighboring farm house.

"Those were gloom days for Doelle for, aside from this, he received but scanty encouragement from the school board and many are the hours when we counseled together, he ready to quit and I urging him to go on, for I had learned to know his fearlessness, appreciate his aggressiveness, and admire his untiring efforts in wresting success from what he looked upon as his life work.

"We then planned monthly parent's meetings at which the programs included demonstrations of the practical work which is carried on by the pupils, and a noticeable change soon followed. The attendance which was small at first rapidly increased and during the past three years has ranged from 125 to upwards of 400. The wholesome influence of the school upon the whole community has been plainly visible since then. Trained in practical work of the farm and home, the boys and girls have gained in self-reliance. They are wide awake and well behaved, clean and bright-eyed, as well dressed and facing an audience as composedly as any equal number of city children.

"The material progress in the community is no less conspicuous. Nearly every crop has been standardized, better houses and barns have been erected. Automobiles and motor trucks are owned by several, and more land has been cleared and brought under cultivation during the past four years than during the preceding fifteen. And, best of all, the community is becoming thoroughly Americanized for, stanza after stanza of our National anthems is now sung by young and old and every line has been learned by heart. While the war lasted, not one family in the community failed to bring to the principal of the school its monthly

voluntary contribution towards Red Cross and other war relief work, and on one of the walls of the room used for monthly meetings there hung a large service flag with sixteen blue and one gold stars, thus bearing testimony to the allegiance of those foreign born people who chose America as their home and are ready to defend it with all they possess. For most of these results, a large share of the credit is due to Mile J. Slagg, the principal of the school, whose efficiency and untiring work won for him the confidence and co-operation of the entire community.

"The law governing consolidated rural agricultural schools is now in full force and what has been done in a remote settlement of Houghton county can be accomplished with even better results in the more developed communities of the state. The law provides for the consolidation of three or more rural schools after the question has been submitted to the qualified voters of the school districts. It describes the qualifications of the teachers and the specifications for the building and equipment and it provides for the transportation of pupils, each school being entitled to receive from the state two hundred dollars a year for each vehicle used. These schools are divided into two grades and are entitled to an additional state reward which amounts to \$600 a year for Class A school, and \$900 a year for class B schools.

"Those who are interested in the establishment of rural agricultural schools may freely consult with or write to John A. Doelle at Marquette (Michigan), for while he is now engaged in educational work of a different character he is just as intensely interested in the progressive development of rural education. Raised on a farm where the eight hour law applied from sunrise until dark, he knows the hardships of the average country boy and girl and the shortcomings of the common rural school. He has applied the best years of his life, in constructive efforts towards raising the standard of rural education and of rural life, hoping that the state as well as his community may profit by it. His work finds expression in the lives of the people of the Otter Lake district, for his dream of fourteen years ago has taken shape in their homes and is ever increasing its influence through the school."

Early Fall Wheat Planting is Very Important

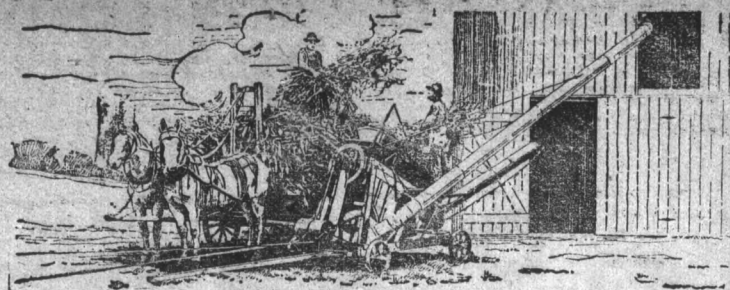
That the proper planting time of wheat is a factor which is not given the attention it deserves is the opinion of Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the crops department at the Michigan Agricultural College. The tendency in many sections of Michigan is to plant at such a late date that the wheat does not develop sufficient top growth for best wintering. Tests have shown that earlier plantings give better results, early October being usually too late to plant for profitable crops.

The following dates are given by Professor Cox as safe planting times for Michigan: Southern Michigan counties, two tiers, September 20 to October 1st; Central Michigan, as far north as Saginaw Bay, September 15 to September 25; Northern lower pe-

ninsula, north of Saginaw Bay to the Straits, September 10 to September 20; Upper Peninsula, August 25 to September 10.

It is also important that rye be planted at the right time. Rye can generally be planted from 15 to 20 days later than wheat with assurance of good returns, but maximum results will be obtained if it is planted during the periods given for wheat. Late October and November plantings do not compare favorably with those planted at an earlier date.

"Preparation of the seed bed, treatment of seed, and proper fertilization are all important factors in wheat production," says Professor Cox, "but I believe that the planting time is vital. If we fail to observe it, our other efforts will be wasted."



Feed the Whole Crop

DEERING and McCormick huskers and shredders insure the farmer all the feeding value his cornfield contains. This value is largely represented in the stalks, husks and leaves. Shredded by a Deering or McCormick these make prime roughage with high feeding value.

Deering and McCormick huskers and shredders do effective work under a wide range of conditions. The husking rolls have ample capacity for both large and small ears, handling them without shelling the corn. The shredder head is so constructed that the fodder is left in good condition, palatable and nutritious.

Deering and McCormick huskers and shredders are built in 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10-roll sizes. Whatever your necessities, there is a machine exactly suited to take care of them swiftly, economically and efficiently.

There are many unusually fine features about these machines that impress you with their practical value. A nearby International dealer will go over the machine with you, point by point, and the more you see of it, the stronger will be its appeal. Or, by writing the address below full information will be supplied.

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- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
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	(THREE YEARS...\$2)	No free-list, but worth
	(FIVE YEARS....\$3)	more than we ask.

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County State

If this is a renewal mark an X here () and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

MICHIGAN'S PURE-BRED BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, MC. Clemens, Michigan.

Sale Dates Claimed

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., Mc. Clemens.

Oct. 2, Holsteins, The Bronson Farm, Gaines, Mich.
Oct. 6-8 Holsteins, Quality Holstein, Chicago, Ill.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



The Profitable Dairy Cow

The farmers of Antwerp will have only to do with such cattle as produce the largest amount of milk upon the smallest amount of food, and for this they prefer the pure Holstein-Friesian cow.

Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 295, Brattleboro, Vt.

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN in September is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

30 HEAD

Registered Holsteins

Will sell singly or whole lot of one large cows that will suit you. All Federal tuberculosis tested. Don't bother to write about this lot, come and see for yourself what I offer.

E. A. HARDY,
Rochester, Mich.

(Telephone)

Bull Calves

sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM
W. W. Wyckoff, Napoleon Mich.

Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YP-SILAND KING, KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS, CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price \$200.00
ROY F. PICKLES, Chesaning, Mich.

TWIN BULL CALVES

Born October 29, 1918. Sired by Sir Calantha Segis, Korndyke 104008, dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.—C. & A. Ruttman, Fowlerville, Michigan.

\$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3. Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams, have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

E. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock

PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRE
ANGUS

Dorr D. Buell, Elmira, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

PREPARE

For the greatest demand and future prices that have ever been known. Start now with the Holstein and convince yourself. Good stock always for sale. Howbert Stock Farm, Eau Claire, Michigan.

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

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND 100% WHITE. A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white, straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price \$150.00 for immediate sale. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Michigan.

TEN MONTHS OLD BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous \$30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and De Kol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculosis tested annually.
BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm
Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214, Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculosis tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.
Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bulls ready for service, and bull calves. Smith & Parker, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

SHORTHORN

NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder, W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS HOLSTEINS JERSEYS

If your community needs a pure bred bull, write us for our co-operative breeding service plan and we will see what can be done to place one there.

We specialize in Milking Shorthorns.

PALMER BROS., Orleans, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, \$250.00 to \$300.00. Bulls, \$200.00 to \$250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

THE BARRY CO. SHORTHORN Breeders' Association wish to announce their new sales list for about October 1, of the best beef or milk strains. Write your wants to W. L. Thorpe, Sec'y., Milo, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD 11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H. B. Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads, fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 800 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Bah, Fairfield, Iowa.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Michigan.

ANGUS

RAISE A \$100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than \$2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meat and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

HOGS

POLAND CHINA

WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and of Col. Porter Calstock Eaton Rapids, Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R. No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS—EITHER SEX
A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Michigan

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Pigs from L's Big Orange 291847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED POLAND China boars, four months old. Prices reasonable. Jas. H. Collins, St. Charles, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA PIGS, sired by Bob-O-Link, by the 2nd Big Bob, Michigan Buster by Giant Buster, and Big Des Moines 5th, by Big Des Moines. Also sows bred to these boars. O. L. Wright, Jonesville, Mich. Jonesville is located 25 miles north of the Ohio and Indiana line.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE, Gilts all sold. Keep watch of 1919 crop sired by Arts Senator and Orange Price. I thank my customers for their patronage.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

A New Herd Boar

(his name) Big Bob Mastodon
sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.
(Come and see him.)
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS FOR SALE—E. A. EISELE, Manchester, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS ALL SOLD. HAVE a few nice fall Gilts, bred for fall farrow.—H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars, April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable. L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, BRED Sows and Gilts all sold. Nice bunch of fall pigs, both sex, sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421, by Tippy Col., out of dam by the Principal 4th and Brookwater Cherry King. Also herd boar 3 yr. old. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Peach Hill Farm

Meet us at the Fairs
Bred Gilts all SOLD.

INWOOD BROS., - - Romeo, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REGISTERED Duroc Jersey Hogs and Jersey Bulls. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Michigan.

DUROC BOARS READY FOR SERVICE, also high class sows bred for summer farrowing to Orion's Fancy King, the biggest pig of his age ever at International Fat Stock Show. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

DUROCS: FOUR AUGUST BOARS ready for heavy service. Pedigrees sent on application. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles south of Middleton.

O. I. C.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O.I.C.'s Boar pigs, grandsons of Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Sows all sold. John Gibson, Bridgeport, Michigan.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts in May and June. Spring Pigs. Booking orders for Spring Gilts. Everything shipped C.O.D. and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write
J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s AND CHESTER WHITES. 6 fine spring boars, 4 gilts and 2 sows. Orders booked for fall pigs. John C. Wilk R. 2, Alma, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

LAWDALE FARM HAMPSHIRE Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

8734 HAMPSHIRE RECORDED IN the association from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

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

CHESTER WHITES

NOTHING TO OFFER AT PRESENT. Orders booked for Sept. pigs. I wish to thank my customers. Ralph Cosens, Leveering, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY boars, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

SHEEP

LINCOLNS Choice Registered Sheep of Both Sexes, from one to four years old. E. Knight, Cass City, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this fall, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates.

LET "BUSINESS FARMING" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sire McKerrows-Holker 275 (014259R)
377379. Limited supply. Dan Booher,
R 4, Ewart, Mich.

MR. SHROPSHIRE BREEDER.

Do you need a real sire? If so, I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece with Cooper and Buttar Breeding. No cold blooded stuff here. First ten \$100.00 to \$400.00. Balance of the rams including some cracking Hampshires \$50.00 up. No fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. All good roads lead to the farms.

KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIRE,

West Branch, Michigan

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Big, Lusty Rams—Ewe Lambs
Yearling ewes and age Ewes.
THESE ARE EXTRA GOOD—\$25 to \$40
J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.

AMERICAN DELAINE SHEEP

for sale, both sexes, young, large and bred right. F. H. CONLEY & SON
Maple Rapids, Mich

OXFORD DOWN

RAMS AND RAM LAMBS

Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

40 LARGE, HEALTHY, REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, mostly 2 year olds. Also large, vigorous ram lambs, ready for service. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIRE Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well wooded and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

DOGS

WRITE DR. W. A. EWALT, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for those beautiful Sable and White Shepherd Puppies; natural heelers from farm-trained stock; also a few purebred Scotch Collie Puppies; sired by "Ewalt's Sir Hector," Michigan Champion cattle dog.

RABBITS

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES, PED-igreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry, Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED Rufus Red Belgian Does, at reasonable prices. All stock shipped on approval. C. H. Gould, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings—stock guaranteed to please you. Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; White Orpingtons; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns; Anconas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Rabbits, four breeds. Please send for price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Bloomingdale, Mich.

LEGHORN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els. English strain. Sired by Cock 296 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorh, Mich

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCK-erels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4 Lawrence Michigan.

WYANDOTTES

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE Wyandottes; eggs from especial ma-ing \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning Portland, Mich., R 2

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING from Barron Single Comb White Leg-horns; 300 eggs strain 7-lb. cock, \$1.65 per 15 by mail; \$4 per 50; chicks, 20 for \$5 R. S. Woodruff, Melvin, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER One man, one horse; equal to a corn blinder; sold direct to farmers for 25 years. Only \$25, with fodder blinder, shipped by express to every state. Free Catalogue showing pictures of Harvester. CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kas.

RAW FURS IN BIG DEMAND For reliable quotations send a postal addressed to Lemuel Black, Hightstown N. J. My prices will convince you. Lemuel Black

MOLASSES Richest Food Lower. Write For Special C. H. MOSES COMPANY, 1825 South Canal St. Chicago

COLLEGE OFFERS SER- VICE TO AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 5)

ough and usable understanding of the latest farm methods.

Breeders, feeders, farmers and practical veterinarians in Michigan are calling for more and better qualified veterinarians, and the four year course at M. A. C. is endeavoring to meet the call. The men who follow the veterinary course graduate as qualified practitioners and are doing splendid work with Michigan live-stock.

The young women of the state are not behind their brothers in the matter of training to take part in the business of the farm. They are enrolling in the home economics courses at the college in constantly increasing numbers and preparing to be efficient home makers. Many of them take up teaching; others become dietitians in hospitals, but far the majority use the training in scientific management of Michigan homes. They become expert buyers of foodstuffs, good judges of textiles, and generally qualified exponents of the art of keeping house.

While a large percentage of the young men entering M. A. C. come from farms, not all of these men elect agriculture. Some desire an engineering course, hence the necessity of providing for such training at our state college. Courses are offered in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and those who complete one of these courses are well prepared for responsible technical positions.

Not the least important service in connection with M. A. C. is that rendered by the Extension Division. By means of this division the benefits of the college are carried direct to thousands of farms and farm homes thru county agents, extension specialists, extension schools, etc. It is almost impossible for this division to answer the numerous calls which come from all parts of the state.

During the coming year military training will be given added interest and effectiveness by special work in field artillery, cavalry, or signal corp drill for those who elect the special to equip a full company, representative field pieces, and other material will be sent to the college by the war department. Athletic activities are, of course, a definite part of the life of every student.

"What sort of training will best prepare me for the future, and in what fields are there the best opportunities?" is the question Michigan young men and women are asking, and many of them are finding that the opportunities in the agricultural field are unusually attractive. The Michigan Agricultural College finds that it cannot meet the demands for men who are trained along agricultural lines, and the demand will undoubtedly keep up for years to come.

FARMERS WORK TO CUT U. S. RAIL VALUATION

(Continued from page 2)

ners through regional agencies wherein co-operative guarantees are secured for repayment in due season. It holds that "credit must be made available and as cheap to farmers as to any other legitimate and responsible industry." The present monopolization of credit causes many farmers to pay 35 to 50 per cent more interest than they should pay, involving unjust interest charges to them of millions a year.

The total indebtedness against farm values was in 1910 about \$6,000,000,000; the average annual cost thereof to the farmers was at least 7.9 per cent exclusive of payment on principal. The indebtedness is much larger today and the cost of this is well over \$500,000,000. It is feasible to reduce the average cost to almost 5 per cent to save the farmers over \$200,000,000 a year.

The immediate adoption of the economic reconstruction program of the farmers' National Council would save the farmers of America easily \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 a year. It is not surprising that the predatory and monopolistic interests of the country, all of which know our program, are opposed to the Farmers' National Council, and are exerting every effort to put it out of business. They are afraid of it and do not show any such or of any other national union of farm organizations.

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PULVERIZED
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We are in a position to make immediate shipments of this material

The Solvay Process Co.
Jefferson Ave., Detroit

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SOLVAY'S Three Essential Plant Foods

ARCADIAN SULPHATE OF AMMONIA 20.75% NITROGEN

U-S POTASH 50.54% POTASH

CONSIGN YOUR LIVE STOCK TO CLAY, ROBINSON & CO. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chicago South St. Paul South Omaha Denver Kansas City
East Buffalo Fort Worth East St. Louis Sioux City
El Paso South St. Joseph

EGGS

We will pay 55c per dozen delivered here, cases included, for strictly fancy new-laid eggs. Shipments via express direct from farmers. This price good until week ending September 27th. Watch our price each week. AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE CO. Detroit, Mich.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.,
118 West 31st Street, New York

HOLSTEIN SALE

Gaines, Mich., October 2, 1919

14 HEAD HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(12 registered)

including:

Herd Sire, 28 lb. Maplecrest breeding.
6 Cows, mostly due about sale time.
3 Heifers, due this fall.
2 Calves

These cattle are a good straight bunch and will be sold at auction to settle the estate of W. L. and Frank Bronson.

Sale will be held on the farm, 2 miles east of Gaines

WARD W. BRONSON, Administrator

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THE difference between correct and incorrect lubrication is the difference between under production and efficient farm management.

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TRACTOR LUBRICATION

A TEXT BOOK ON
THE LUBRICATION OF
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
AND TRACTORS

WHETHER the reader be a tractor owner—an experienced operator—a prospective purchaser—or a student in an agricultural college or technical school, he will find this book a valuable addition to his reference library.

In simple, direct language and by the aid of many illustrations, the writer has explained in a clear and interesting manner the construction, the function, and the operation of the various parts of the tractor and the tractor engine, and how the highest efficiency can be obtained at the least expense in fuel, lubrication, and wear and tear on the parts.

Even though the reader may have no knowledge whatever about tractors or internal combustion engines, he can read this book from cover to cover, understand every word of it, and gain for himself a most comprehensive knowledge of the subject.

Yet the more experience he has had in the operation of a tractor the more valuable and interesting will the book become.



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