

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Protective Tariff on Beans Seems Assured

MICHIGAN DELEGATES representing the farmers' interests arrived in the National capitol last week-end and are actively and successfully at work presenting to the high powers of the nation the side of the producers. The occasion is especially opportune, inasmuch as the great Industrial Conference or Round Table, called by the president, is now in session; also the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, headed by Congressman Joseph Fordney, of Michigan, is holding the famous hearing on a bean tariff, which already has created a young panic among the bears of the bean market.

Word arrived at the offices of Michigan Business Farming this week that the proposed tariff to keep the cheap oriental beans out of competition with the home-grown beans, has been favorably considered by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. Considerable opposition had been suspected from the Democratic minority members of the committee, but no such opposition materialized during the hearing on the bean question. Congressman Fordney publicly announced his support of the policy of protecting home-grown beans against the cheap, coolie labor of foreign countries. He stated for publication that he felt it was necessary to protect not only beans, but also sugar and other products grown on the farm in this country, against the cheap foreign competition which would drive many American farmers out of business if present tendencies continued. Mr. Fordney added a statement that ninety per cent or more of the cost of growing or manufacturing commodities in the United States is a labor cost and that it must be protected.

Representatives of the press, members of the committee and others interested in the delegation at Washington declare that the presentation by the bean men was one of the most complete and convenient ever made before the Ways and Means Committee.

The hearing on beans was held open for a few days, following the initial presentation of the case by the representatives from Michigan, California, Colorado and New York. Additional testimony may have been submitted after the hearing announced up to the present time, but it is believed that nothing more of special importance will be reported in the matter. So there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth in the camp of the bean bears, and the bulls are the most cheerful they have been for some time.

Kimball Affair to be Aired

Michigan bean growers will be especially interested to hear that the presentation of the case by the Michigan growers lead to the promise by Congressman Fordney that the Kimball speculations will be thoroughly aired, thus bringing about a long deserved victory for the forces contending against the manipulations of the bean market in the past toboggans of the prices. Mr. Fordney assured the Michigan delegates that the whole sinister business would be aired fully before the Ways and Means Committee in the near future.

Secretary Frank B. Dreese, of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, in connection with this matter, offered to turn his transcript over

to the Ways and Means Committee if so requested. The co-operation between jobbers and growers during the whole affair is regarded as having a beneficial effect for both parties. The copy of the proceedings in the bean manipulations which ruined prices for the growers not so long ago will be secured from the Depart-

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C.,
October 13, 1919.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Ways and Means Committee regards tariff proposition favorably. Suspected Democratic opposition did not develop during hearing. Congressman Fordney publicly states his support for the proposed tariff.

"It is necessary," he says, "not only to protect beans, but also sugar and other agricultural products grown in this country, against competition of cheap foreign labor. Ninety per cent or more of the cost of growing or manufacturing commodities in this country is a labor cost and must be protected."

The presentation by the bean men is declared to be one of the most complete and convenient ever made before the committee. Matter will be held open for one week for submission of additional testimony.

Of special interest to Michigan growers is testimony relating to Kimball speculations which Congressman Fordney declares will be aired before the Committee. F. B. Dreese, secretary of jobbers, says he will turn his transcript over to Ways and Means Committee if so requested.

I will make effort with aid of California people to secure copy from Department of Justice.

FORREST LORD.

ment of Justice, it is believed. The Michigan delegation will be aided in this work by the California people who are also right on the job before the Congressional hearing.

Michigan was ably represented by A. B. Cook, president of the Michigan Bean Growers' Association, Owosso, who left the first of last week for Washington; Nathan F. Simpson, farmer and manager of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, and Forrest Lord, editor of M. B. F. The last two men left before the end of last week. Among others representing Michigan's bean interests were Frank B. Dreese, secretary of the bean jobbers.

Farmers Pay the Way

Although the letters from the bean growers have only started to come in, it looks as though the farmers by subscribing small sums will pay for a large part of the expenses of the representatives of their interests to Washington. A complete report of this fund will be made later on. The Bean Jobbers' Association has a fund which paid the expenses of members of the bean jobbers. But the Bean Growers' Association has no fund and the delegates paid their own way. The generosity of many farmers, however, is likely to make back a large part of the expenses of the long trip to the delegates.

The effect on the bean market is already noted as beneficial. There has been more activity and prices have risen somewhat. At last, it

looks as though the long fight waged by M. B. F. and its loyal supporters is being fully triumphant. It is hoped that through this winning fight, the splendid bean industry of Michigan will thrive again and the farmers get the prices they deserve.

Michigan Business Farming has completed a survey of cost of bean production in the various important bean growing counties in the state. Most of these reports were received in time to turn over the evidence to the Ways and Means Committee. But scores of careful, excellent reports came in from farmers after the report was taken to Washington. The composite results of all these hundreds of reports will be presented in the near future for the readers of Michigan Business Farming.

Other agencies have taken up the cry now for careful production costs, not only in beans and milk production, but also in other important lines of produce. The Michigan Agricultural College is among the institutions which recently have begun a campaign to get accurate costs of production.

"Farmers are not likely to be caught another time," says one expert at the college, "without having in their possession full and authentic figures as to the cost of raising beans. With this evidence known thoroughly to themselves, the jobbers and the public, it is believed that there will be far less trouble in getting a price high enough to assure a reasonable profit. This principle applies not only to beans, but to practically every line of the farm business."

It is with delight that Michigan Business Farming noted the quick and state-wide response to our appeal for costs of production in the bean market. And it is felt that the evidence thus gathered had an important bearing on the Ways and Means Committee. It is expected that full details of the hearing will be printed in a week or so, in order that the growers may learn the full scope of their initial victory in the great battle royal for fair prices.

Letters from various centers of the bean industry tell how the markets have already risen sharply, due to the talk concerning a tariff against the kotenashis. Even the oriental beans have raised in price about 50 cents or more. Bean growers in general are holding back at least part of their beans for the fairer price which seems to be coming.

Here is a letter typical of a large group received, showing the attitude of the growers at the present time:

"I have just filled out the M. B. F. bean production cost coupon. The price we are offered in Central Michigan at this writing is only about \$6 per hundred. That is about \$6 too low. When you consider the price we pay for help, machinery and repairs and for threshing, we find there is no drop there, but a mighty stiff boost in the figures. I think it about time we growers staged a little strike in this instance. If we don't 'walk out' we'll keep on digging from daylight till dark seven days per week without getting anywhere."

"Brother Farmers, let's not sell a bean until the first of December, and that is what I mean by 'strike.' All those in favor hold up their right hands."—Subscriber.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FARMERS GAIN HEARING AT INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

Farmers are being heard from with a vengeance at the Industrial Conference, called to Washington by President Wilson.

During a certain session Mr. Barrett of Union City, Ga., representing the Farmers' Co-operative Union startled the conference by taking the floor with an armful of papers and asking permission to pass around the "preamble" to a resolution he proposed to offer. Somebody suggested the resolution was following in a dray. Mr. Barrett announced the resolution would require President Wilson to appoint a commission to formulate a national agricultural policy.

Calls Farmers Neglected

Indications were given in Mr. Barrett's preamble of the dissatisfaction which the farmers have been said to feel because of their comparatively small representation in the conference. "To attempt to settle the grave questions now agitating us without the assistance of the farmer is like trying to put Hamlet on the stage with the hero left out," the preamble stated. "Why were only three men as representatives of the greatest industry in the world invited to participate in these momentous deliberations?"

Won't be Foot Ball

"Don't, gentlemen, allow yourselves to be deluded into the false idea that agriculture can not kick, that it will continue to be the foot ball of other national interests.

The neglect of the farmer in connection with this conference has aroused a suspicion, I fear, in many minds, that organized labor and organized capital might get together for some plan for reducing the high cost of living and allaying unrest and that the tiller of the soil would be made to pay the bill. If any member of this conference holds to such a view let him understand now and forever afterward that the farmer will not make up the deficit; he will not be the goat."

200,000 at Saginaw Fair

In the midst of a blaze of jolly glory the 1919 Saginaw county fair passed into history as the greatest event of its kind ever conducted in that county. The day and night with their tens of thousands of attendants, put the record for the week well over the 200,000 goal and gave an excellent start toward a quarter of a million mark. From early morning until the final attraction closed at midnight the grounds fairly thronged with life and wherever there was anything to see the visitor was required to force his way through crowds to arrive at his goal.

Hillsdale Fair Honors Veterans

A successful Soldiers' and Sailors' day was held at the Hillsdale county fair. The attendance was good, and the soldiers of the late war turned out to help the old veterans make the day a success. It was the largest gathering of the younger soldiers which has been together since the war. Veterans of the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the European war and the W. R. C. assembled at the court house and at 10:00 o'clock marched to the fair grounds, escorted by Ewing's Zouave Band and the Hillsdale martial band. There were about 400 in line.

Kent County Holsteins Sold

The dispersal sale of the Buth Bros. herd of registered Holsteins at the Buth farm north of Grand Rapids was 60 head and the proceeds totaled \$44,300, an average of \$738, including the calves. Of the herd 52 were cows, heifers and calves and these brought an average of \$812. Eight bull calves brought an average of \$260 each. The highest price was \$3,200 for a 6 year old cow with a butterfat record of 30.98 pounds per week. She was taken by Elliot G. Stevenson of Detroit for a farm he

My Ten Commandments in My Farm Business

By P. C. GROSE

I.
THOU SHALT have no other business than farming. Not that one cannot be interested in other enterprises; but when some other business becomes more engrossing and interesting to me than farming, it becomes time right then and there for me to cease being a farmer and go into the other business. One can not make a success of a thing if his heart is not in it.

II.
Thou shalt not be too ambitious. I find that there is a tendency in all of us young farmers to set our stakes a little too high, as it were, and then as a consequence we are robbed of many of the real pleasures of life that come with moderation.

III.
Thou shalt be a "cash" man. In other words, one who never has a lot of debts to settle for each month. I believe that the proper way to do in making the various small purchases for commodities that we all have to make is to pay the dealer cash right as one goes. If one has to be in debt at all; be in debt to the bank, or to some one individual. It is a lot better to owe one party for the whole thing (and let him have a note for it) than to owe a lot of parties for a lot of little sums.

IV.
Thou shalt allow no other place to become more attractive than thy home. Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner, the famous originator of Natural Education, a system of training that accomplishes such wonders with the children, has that for one of her ten precepts. When I read it in one of her articles, a few years ago, I then and there decided that it should be one of my "Ten Commandments" too. We farmers can have nice, interesting homes, as well as our city cousins, if we just think so.

V.
Thou shalt have a place of labor that thou shalt call thy office. It

owns in Canada. One 4 year old cow went at \$2,500 and another at \$2,250, and an 11 months old heifer calf, daughter of a 30-pound cow sold at \$1,725. Four heifer calves under a year, daughters of 30-pound cows, sold at an average of \$1,494. The prices are the highest ever noted at a Grand Rapids sale. A gratifying feature of the sale is the high prices paid for the young cattle bred here, indicating the recognition Grand Rapids is gaining as a Holstein center.

Many of the cattle were sired by Glen Alix DeKol, owned jointly by the Buth and Maryland farms. The cattle sold will be shipped to half a dozen states, the West Virginia buyers alone taking about \$10,000.

The West Michigan Holstein Breeders' association consignment sale of 80 head at Comstock Park, mostly cows and heifers, attracted much attention and the attendance was large.

Hull Scores Milk System

Municipal milk wagons and taking over by cities of all milk distribution as a means of reducing the price, was advocated by N. P. Hull, of Lansing, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association during his testimony recently before Judge Howard Weist in the state inquiry into high prices.

"There is something wrong with a

can be in the barn, in the house, or wherever thou shalt elect; but it thou surely must have. It shall be to thee a place of thought and figuring and systematizing, so that thy business may be a profitable business. Several years ago I came to the conclusion that every farmer should have a desk as the center of his business operations just as does every other business man. I have mine right in the living room of my home.

A Business Farmer



"Thou shalt have a place to work, which shall be called thy office."

It makes an attractive piece of furniture and adds to looks of the room.

VI.
Thou shalt always strive to avoid the disease, "more acres mania." I have seen so many farmers whose lives have become dwarfed in their relentless desire to secure acres, more acres that early in life I sought to cultivate the notion that as a farmer I should prefer a few less acres and a few more of the amenities of life.

VII.
Thou shalt make thy payments by check whenever possible; thus at one writing thou providest thyself with a receipt for payment transactions.

VIII.
Thou shalt deal squarely. I prefer to go down through life with the feeling that the other man will always feel just as satisfied with a deal as do I. If one is to be cheated, I prefer it to be me.

IX.
Thou shalt have a name for thy farm. As I am manager and operator of my father's land, our letterhead reads, "The W. E. Grose Farm." We believe in naming a farm after the owner, as other businesses do.

X.
Thou shalt keep records of thy farm matters. I believe that figuring and record keeping is just as essential on the farm as in the city business.

system under which half a dozen and sometimes as many as 15 milk wagons pass the same door every morning," the head of the dairyman's organization said.

"It ought not to cost as much to distribute milk as it costs to produce it, but that it is doing. The producer is receiving less than 8 cents a quart for the milk that is delivered in Detroit for 16 cents a quart."

Hull presented figures prepared by the dairy department of M. A. C. to show that it costs \$3.85 a hundred pounds to produce milk from October, 1918 to May, 1919. These were based on books kept on 25 farms, and show actual expenditures, not theoretical costs. During this period the dairyman's leader said farmers received as low as \$3 a hundred for milk.

The only way to reduce the price of milk to the consumer he said, is to eliminate part of the waste due to duplication of plants and effort in distributing it in the cities.

On April 17, 1918, Bert R. Sarbe of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, unloaded seventy head of lean cattle at Newberry and put them to pasture on grass of the cut-over land at the Eight Mile Corner. On September 26, 1919, those same cattle passed over the scale and showed an average gain per head of 215 pounds.

FARM BUREAU OBTAINS ASSURANCE OF BACKING

From every section of the state assurance of support in the reorganization of the Michigan State Farm Bureau into a powerful union of the majority of Michigan's 200,000 farmers are coming into the state offices at Birmingham, Mich.

The membership drive which will be state wide commenced in Oakland county October 15. It will cover Barry county next, where the preliminary campaign organization work already has been done. Montcalm, Allegan, St. Clair and Lapeer counties will be visited within the week by State Secretary C. A. Bingham to get them ready for the drive. A dozen other counties have asked the state office for help in organizing membership campaigns.

Interest in the movement, which is intended solely to make the business of farming more profitable and attractive to the farmer, is not confined to the existing county farm bureau units, however. Farmers from every county in Michigan are flooding the state offices with hundreds of letters asking full details of the aims of the reorganized bureau and offering assistance in helping the movement to a successful conclusion.

Some of the most prominent agriculturists in the state, including Roland Morrill of Benton Harbor, Charles B. Scully, of Almont, A. E. Illenden, of Adrian, Colon Lillie, R. G. Potts, U. S. Ewing, B. A. Holden, Whitney Watkins, George M. Low and others are solidly behind the movement.

Farmers Honor Gleaners

Michigan is the scene of the 25th anniversary celebration of the Ancient Order of Gleaners, of which more than 50,000 members are enrolled in the state. Silver Jubilee rallies and meetings are being held in various parts of the state, the most significant gathering holding forth in the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, October 10, when prominent Gleaner workers from all parts of the nation assembled to give honor to the Gleaner organization, the largest strictly agricultural order in America, and to its founder and chief, Mr. Grant Slocum.

During the past several days an important conference of the field workers has been held in Detroit, where the National Gleaner Temple is located, and plans for state celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization were outlined. Also a campaign to increase the membership and activities of the order is now under way. The field workers at the conclusion of their conference presented their chief, Grant Slocum, with a traveling case, as a token of their esteem.

Celebrations of the Gleaner Anniversary began with the first week of September, when the Michigan State Fair devoted an entire day to the Gleaner farmers and business men, thousands of whom assembled to hear speeches, notably that by Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, national president of the various dairy associations of America. Gleaner Day at the Davison fair, Sept. 12, at Standish, Sept. 17, at Hale, Sept. 17 and other occasions have formed a part of the Silver Jubilee fete.

Reawakenings and revivals in the thousands of Arbors will be the order of the day during October; not only in Michigan but throughout the Middle West. Scottville, Mich., will rally Oct. 22; Manton, Mich., Oct. 23; Big Rapids, about Oct. 30. Grant Slocum, Supreme Secretary, Ress Holloway, Assistant Supreme Secretary and other leaders will be speakers at various rallies.

The Conway and Handy Farmers' club met recently with Mr. and Mrs. Clay Gordon, says the Fowlerville Review. Meeting was called to order by President Arwin Killinger. Singing by club, after which the Lord's Prayer was repeated in concert led by Mrs. G. Carr. Speeches followed.

Michigan Breeders Compete at National Show

"EAST IS EAST and West is West and never the twain shall meet." These words by Rudyard Kipling were probably spoken without giving much thought to the future, for since the National Dairy Show which has sprung into such great prominence in late years called for entries for its thirteenth annual exhibition. Eastern states responded with their unbeaten kings and queens of dairymen while owners of the cream of the dairy aristocracy from the Southwest, Middle West and Far West were not slow to answer the summons.

Cattle from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey were sent to defend the Eastern territory while Montana sent her prides to defend the Golden West. Canada on the North and Texas on the South were also represented, with the Ed. O. Lasater herd of Jerseys from Falfurrias, Texas, probably the most prominent of all entries. In all nearly 1,000 animals of the five leading breeds are entered for the final showdown of the season. Jerseys lead all the breeds in numbers with 294 entries by 20 breeders. Holsteins come next with 172 entries by 34 exhibitors. Guernseys number 131 head, being shown by 13 exhibitors, and the Ayrshires crowd them numerically with 127 head, shown by 10 breeders. The Brown Swiss breed was represented by four breeders showing 69 animals.

Michigan Men Contend

Included in the above array of contenders were the following Michigan breeders: L. S. Marshall & Sons, Leslie, showing Brown Swiss cattle; E. S. George, Pontiac, with Jerseys, and John Ebels, Holland, with Guernseys.

Holstein cattle were first to be led into the ring for conclusive honors in that breed. In the get of sire class which calls for four animals, Wisconsin scored a big victory when N. Dickinson of Lake Geneva, won first on the get of their herd bull, Iowana Sir Ollie. This animal later won first in senior bull class and grand championship. Maxwell Farms of Waterloo, Iowa, won second get of sire, and Maywoods Farms of Richester, Minn., won third.

A college bull, Iowana Mercedes Homestead from the dairy farm at Ames, Iowa, school crowded Iowana Sir Ollie hard for the grand championship and got second place. This is the Iowa entry's first show this season. In 1916 he was first as a two-year-old at the National show, when it was held at Columbus, Ohio.

A Canadian entry was a feature of the senior class. He is Bonerges Hartog and was shown by Haley & Lee of Springfield, Ont. At the recent show at Toronto, said to be the greatest agricultural fair in the world and where about 200 Holsteins were on exhibit, the bull won first in his class and captured the grand championship. He was only good for fourth in Chicago, however.

The Junior champion Holstein bull was owned by N. Dickinson & Sons this animal being Walcows Ollie Netherland, sired by Iowana Sir Ollie.

In the exhibitor's herd N. Dickinson & Sons were first; R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., second; D. G. Maxwell, Waterloo, Iowa, third; Haley & Lee, Springfield, Ont., fourth and A. E. Hulet, Ontario, fifth.

In the young herd awards Dickinson was first; Haeger, second, Maywood Farms, Richester, Minn., third; Haley & Lee, fourth. In the breeders calf herd, Dickinson was first; Maxwell, second; Haeger, third; Haley & Lee, fourth.

Grand Champion senior cow was awarded to Minerva Beets owned by R. E. Haeger of Algonquin, Ill.

Brown Swiss awards were made next. Senior and grand champion bull, Gallatin Browney, was exhibited by Hull Bros., Painesville, Ohio, while the junior champion, Juras M's King, was shown by W. O. Bohart, Bozeman, Mont.

Michigan Takes Championship

Senior and grand champion cow honors went to A. E. Bower, Cleveland, Ohio, on Bettie of Lake View, while Michigan came to the front with the junior champion cow Min-

Jerseys and Holsteins Lead in Entries at Great Cattle Exhibit in Chicago

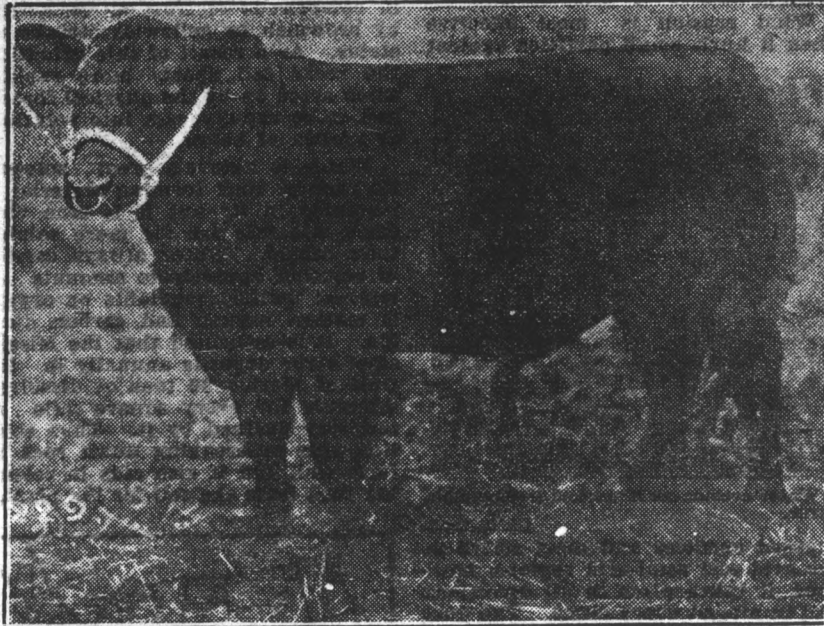
nie M. Bravura, shown by L. S. Marshall & Sons, Leslie, Mich.

In the Ayrshire breed only the Senior and junior champion bulls were made up to the time of going to press. These honors went to John A. Ness, Auburn, Maine on Strathglass Gold Chink and Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J., on Admiral Beatty of Wendover, respectively.

The Jersey and Guernsey awards were made too late for publication.

Fourteen teams engaged in the Student's Judging contest which is a big feature of the show, three states have teams which never were represented before, namely, Indiana, Wisconsin and South Carolina. Minnesota is here after dropping out for several years.

The four teams which were at Wa-



ERODEMAS, EDGAR OF DALMENY'S SON

This Bull Calf won all championships at the Perth show and sale, and sold for 2,100 guineas, or around \$11,000, depending on how the exchange is figured. Two other sons of Edgar of Dalmeny were second and seventh in their classes, and Major Cummings' group of three was second reserve champion group of the show, 280 bulls selling. Mr. William E. Scripps of Detroit imported Edgar of Dalmeny last year, being the only bull of the breed to get across last year.

Michigan in Dairy Cattle Congress Held at Waterloo

By DR. G. H. CONN

THE DAIRY Cattle Congress opened late last month, at Waterloo, Iowa and continued throughout the week. The untiring efforts of the Mgr. E. S. Estel were amply rewarded for a finer collection of animals were never gathered together before in this state. This is by far the biggest and best show the Cattle Congress has ever had.

The Holsteins were most in number; the Minnesota breeders sent a large number of them to the show and went home with a lot of prizes. They seemed to be the most popular breed at the show. The Jerseys did themselves proud both in numbers and quality. More Jerseys at the show this year than ever before. The Ayrshires and Guernseys, while not so plentiful in numbers made a very good showing. Some very good animals in both classes and from the throng of admirers always near them, they bid fair to become very popular. For beauty and pleasing appearance they easily head the list. The Brown Swiss a breed very little known in this country was well represented by three herds the largest and best of them being from Ohio. It looks as though they will become more generally known in the next few years.

The entries here are mostly from the section of the country surrounding Iowa. No doubt the National Dairy Cattle Show held at Chicago last week has kept many of the Eastern breeders from coming here.

In connection with the dairy cattle show, an industrial exhibit was held and was of a very high class. Modern fixtures and implements of interest to the dairy man, stock man and farmer, were displayed to the visitors. Each afternoon and evening a horse show and an animal circus was held in the new coliseum. It was high class and was greatly enjoyed.

An unusual and interesting exhibit was a cow, a man and a small boy, all of which was made of butter. This pictured the man as having milked the cow, and in the act of pouring the milk into a pitcher for the small boy. A most wonderful

work of art. A marker below bore these words, "We should worry if the whole world does go dry." It attracted as much, if not more attention than any exhibit on the grounds.

The entries were well scattered as some were from Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan.

The Ayrshires and Brown Swiss were judged by L. S. Gillette, Fosteria, Iowa. Holsteins were judged by H. H. Kildee, Prof. of Animal Husbandry at Ames, Iowa. Jerseys were placed by C. H. Staples, Baton Rouge, La. The Guernseys by W. A. McKerron, St. Paul, Minn.

The judging team from Minnesota State Agricultural College won the Collegiate judging contest, which was held the first day of the show.

In the Holstein classes N. Dickinson & Son of Lake Geneva, Wis., carried off more than their share of the trophies. They secured Grand Champion Bull on Iowana Sir Ollie 114,797. His fourth win this year. He was a very poor yearling but has been improving each year. They secured Junior Champion Bull on Walcows Ollie Netherland 254,004. Also first on exhibitors herd.

Senior and Grand Champion Holstein Cow went to Belle Hazeltine Ormsby 374,236 owned by T. H. Etrel of Glyndon, Minn. A most wonderful cow. Junior Champion Cow was won by Maxwell Farms, Waterloo, Iowa on Queen Ormsby Netherland Parothenes 484,158.

In the Jersey class Senior and Grand Champion Bull went to Brook Wood Farm, Berrysville, N. Y., on Peerless Jolly Fern 143,653. Junior Champion Bull went to Raleigh Farmer's Glory 165,429 owned by Allen Dale Farms, Shelbyville, Ky. The Junior Champion Heifer went to the same owners and was won on Eminent's Fairy Fontaine 422,819. The Senior and Grand Champion Cow went to Brook Wood Farms on Imp. Fern's Golden Lass 451,261.

In the Guernsey classes W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa won Senior and Grand Champion Bull on his Cherub's Prince 415,638.

terloo—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri—are in the contest of skill. The other states represented are Maryland, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Washington. The Missouri team won first at the Waterloo contest.

Each team consists of three men and an alternate and is accompanied by their coach. Helmer Rabild of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., is in charge of the contest.

A class of 4 bulls, 4 cows and 4 heifers was passed on in each of the five breeds. Supervisors of the contest are wrestling with a mass of figures and will not be able to give out the winners until later.

Six boys entered the junior judging contest. They are the champions of their states, having won out in county and state fair competitions. In this competition Raymond G. Nesbit of Hopkins, Minn., won premier honors, Burton Forney of Waterloo, Iowa, was second; John Stansfield of Lawrenceville, Ill., third; Clarence Rogers of Pendleton, Ind., Ivan C. Galpin, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Cyrus Shabaz of West Allis, Wis., were next in order named.

Young Nesbit won \$100 in cash, a silver loving cup offered by the National Dairy Association and a silver loving cup for best judge of Holstein cows offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

The United States Department of Agriculture is participating in the show not only to honor the dairy cow, but also to further the principles and practices of good dairying. The government exhibits show the exact amount and kinds of food required to keep a cow for one year also a farm scene showing a hay stack and a fodder rack, containing the necessary amounts of dry forage; a silo, 5 feet in diameter and 11 feet high, which will hold the silage necessary for the cow; and a large pile of ear corn and the mill feed in sacks which the cow will eat during the 12 months. A huge milk bottle 4 1-2 feet wide and 9 feet high with a capacity of 6,000 pounds of milk is used to illustrate the cow's production. To complete the picture a cow and calf of the type which consumes the feed and converts it into the amount of milk exhibited are on hand. The amounts of feed and the milk supplied are actual averages of results obtained by the Dairy Division from practical test with dairy farmers in northern Indiana. A small milk house, wherein is demonstrated the proper methods of cooling milk is also part of this feature.

Milking Machines Exhibited

Wandering from the big judging arena to the machinery section, show visitors are soon lost in a maze of booths, watching the marvelous performance of machines for taking milk from the cow to the consumer's table with the minimum amount of labor and loss of food value. Over a hundred exhibits of interest to dairymen are to be seen.

Mingling with the crowd of farmers and dairymen are big business men, many of them millionaires who have entered herds and closed their desks for a few days of sightseeing at the show.

Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is one of the notable visitors but as he prefers to attend the show as a farmer and dairymen no special reception was planned for him.

Another notable visitor registering was Brigadier General B. Enstlin, of the Union of South Africa, who is accompanied by A. J. Beyser. They represent the agricultural department of their country. Visitors have registered from five other countries, France, England, Finland, Sweden and Japan. Richard B. Cross, chief administrative officer of the British bureau having control of foods arrived for a close-up study of dairy conditions in this country while Masamichi Suminokura, manager of the Tokio Dairy corporation and his secretary, Itsuzo Shimahara were sent by the Japanese government to see the dairy industry of America as it is now on exhibition.

Mysteries Cleared Away Concerning Soils

SOIL improvement is attracting serious attention among business farmers everywhere, and they will be interested in this second article by Prof. M. M. McCool, of M. A. C., on Soil Formation.

Soil Definition

Soil covers the land surface of the earth as an orange peel an orange, or a cover a base ball. It varies greatly in thickness. In some places the bed rock lies within a few inches of the surface, in others it approaches within a few feet, and in still others it may be buried several hundred feet deep.

The soil mass may be divided into surface soil and subsoil. The former is commonly spoken of as the mass that is turned by the plow, the latter that which extends downward from the bottom of the furrow slice to bed rock.

Soil Composition

The soil is an exceedingly complex ever-changing mass. Mineral matter, which was formerly solid rock, makes up by far the greater part of the upland soils. It exists as particles of different sizes, shapes, colors, and composition as well as salts. There is present vegetable matter consisting of roots, stems, and leaves of plants in different stages of decay, and also living and dead organisms, such as various kinds of bacteria, molds, and fungi; the soil atmosphere, and the soil moisture which dissolves and carries in solution various substances should also be mentioned. Thus, the soil is not an inert lifeless mass as most people look upon it but on the contrary it is complex and ever changing and lends itself to much study. The soil that one tills this season is not the same as that which he cultivated last season or those prior to that, indeed those who are alert to the situation realize that the effects of some methods of soil management may be strikingly observed for several years.

A study of the methods of formation of the soil is fascinating to many. As the properties of soils and therefore their management are governed in a large measure by the processes which brought about their formation these should be briefly considered at this time.

To begin with we had the parent rock. This may have been either a solid mass, or material laid down by wind, water or ice, as shown later on. It is true that the nature of the original material is important in affecting the properties of the resulting soil, but so far as the soils student is concerned it seems that the agencies that brought the soil to its present condition as well as the age of the material are of chief concern.

Owing to the fact that there is a gradual but constant removal of the desirable plant-food elements from the soil by drainage waters there is a constant tendency for all soils to approach each other in composition. Some soils are so old, geologically speaking, that they are practically devoid of plant-food elements. It is now believed by some that the backwardness of the African negro may be attributed to the age of the soil, it being probable that here lies the oldest soils in the world.

The breaking down of rock and the formation of soil therefrom and its subsequent changes are spoken of as weathering. There are several processes that aid in this transformation. Although the most important may be conveniently classified into physical, or mechanical, and chemical, we should not lose sight of the important fact that these work in conjunction with each other, however, in some cases the physical forces predominate and in others the chemical.

In speaking of physical or mechanical changes with respect to rocks or soils, the change in form or size of the particles that comprise the mass rather than the composition is considered. In this group falls the action of heat, cold, frost, and erosion by wind, water and ice. Changes in temperature from day to night of exposed surface of rocks are potent factors in breaking them up into small fragments, moreover the formation of ice from rain water in the

M. M. McCool Turns Light of Science Upon Subject Vital to Success in Farming

crevices of the rocks assists somewhat in this process.

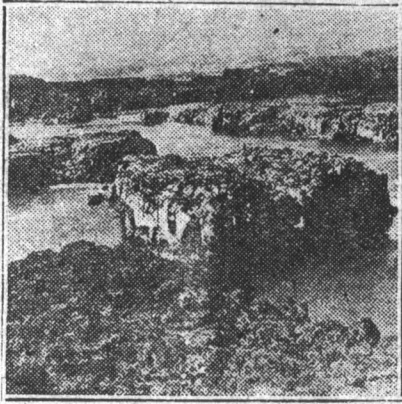
Erosion or the wearing away of exposed surfaces tends to level the earth's surface and has played an important part in soil formation. The cutting of deep gorges through thousands of feet of solid rock are excellent examples of this and though less striking, yet important, is the wearing action of small rivulets and streams.

Wind erosion is most effective when it hurls small particles against

changes in size or form. Chemical changes are responsible for the leaching of plant food from soils by drainage waters as well as to others.

All minerals tend to oxidize - or "rust" when exposed to air in the presence of appreciable amounts of moisture. This is true of the minerals when in the rocks as well as in the soil. The result of such action is most visible in rocks that are high in compounds of iron, as evidenced by brownish or yellowish streaks or stains. As a result of this oxidation the rocks fall apart more rapidly when acted on by the physical forces, and more rapidly pass into solution, as spoken of below.

Water is nature's great solvent. No rock or rock forming material is insoluble in it; but it is true that some minerals are far more soluble than others. Water always carries in solution appreciable amounts of mineral matter, vegetable or organic matter, oxygen and carbon dioxide. It is estimated that the Mississippi river deposits annually in the Gulf of Mexico 86 tons of dissolved minerals for every square mile of territory drained by it. Thus solution aids in breaking down rock to form soil, and it also aids in releasing food from the soil for the plant.



Water erosion as it worked in Columbia River.

exposed surfaces and most active in the arid and semi-arid regions, however, it takes place in all directions and in almost every climate. The dust in a cubic mile of air may reach 126,000 tons during a severe storm.

Ice movements, as glaciers played a profound role in soil formation. As the enormous masses of ice moved southward during the glacial period they pushed along some previously formed soil which was mingled with rock powder, gravel and boulders to fill up in some instances valleys and river beds. On its march it also ground down hill tops, and left solid rock exposed here and covering it from a few to several hundred feet there. Some of this debris was transported hundreds of miles from its original home. Some of the material has since been quite thoroughly mixed by running water, in some instances the force has removed the fine particles and left only the coarse or sandy material. Glaciation and the subsequent reworking of the debris by water accounts for Michigan's unparalleled diversity of soils.

Chemical Agencies in Soil Formation
When we speak of chemical changes we refer to the formation of new compounds, rather than to the

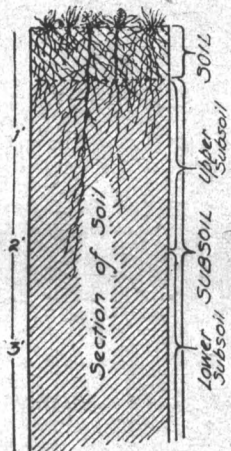


FIG. 2.—Ideal section of soil, showing the large distribution of roots in the topsoil and their somewhat smaller distribution in the subsoil. Roots of many plants will penetrate to a depth of several feet if the drainage is good. The topsoil is generally richer in decaying organic matter, which gives it a darker color.



Glaciated areas of U. S. are shown here.

The amount of rainfall has a profound influence on the properties of soils. We recognize four divisions in North America based upon precipitation; they are:

Arid, regions that receive 12 inches or less of rainfall annually; semi-arid, regions that receive from 12 to 20 inches of rainfall annually; sub-humid regions that receive from 20 to 30 inches of rainfall annually; humid, regions that receive 30 or more inches of rainfall annually.

Whether the physical or chemical factors predominate in weathering to form soil depends chiefly upon the rainfall. The physical forces spoken of previously predominate in soil formation in the arid or semi-arid regions. The most striking characteristics of these soils are, (1) low content of organic matter, (2) generally light or gray in color, (3) great uniformity throughout their depth, (4) rather porous nature, (5) small quantity of clay, and (6) very fertile when irrigated.

The chemical forces predominate in the weathering of rocks in the regions of higher rainfall, and are especially active in the warm, moist areas. The soils occurring in much of the sub-humid regions may be described as dark colored prairie soils and comprise a vast stretch of country extending northward from the Gulf Coast of Texas into Canada.

da. The most striking properties of these soils are:

(1) High per cent of organic matter. The conditions that favor the accumulation of organic matter in soils are sufficient rainfall to encourage plant growth, yet not enough to cause it to be removed in solution and high lime content.

(2) Dark or black color, due to dark colored humus, or vegetable matter.

(3) Marked contrast in color between the surface and the subsoil.

(4) High agricultural value.

The soils formed in humid regions outside of the glacial area contain only a moderate amount of organic matter. They are generally light in color, possess shallow surface with finer textured subsoil. The natural vegetation over most of it formerly was timber.

Slope Also Influences the Properties of Soils

Soils formed on north slopes of mountains and larger hills, in general exhibit finer texture, are darker in color, deeper, and are more fertile than those formed on the south slopes. Such variations are attributed to the differences in the moisture content and the temperature relations. On many of the south slopes the winds and sunshine quickly dry the soil, thus the chemical forces are at a minimum, while on the north slopes the water content remains higher and the temperature is lower, and the conditions are more nearly ideal for the accumulation of vegetable matter and chemical activities. Where the seasons are long the north slopes are usually in favor for crop production, but in the regions of short growing seasons the south slopes are usually more desirable.

Color of Soils

Soils exhibit wide variations in color, depending much upon climatic conditions. The color is generally due to the materials that coat the soil particles. There are two chief coloring matters in soils, namely, iron compounds and organic matter. The iron compound give rise to red, yellow, blue and gray colors, depending upon the state of oxidation, or rusting, as well as upon the thickness of the oxidized layer; organic matter is responsible for the dark or black, and in some instances, the gray colored soils. If the organic matter is formed in soils that contain rather large amounts of lime, it is usually dark or black in color. On the other hand if formed in soils that contain small quantities of lime, it is more often less dark. Where both the oxidation of iron compounds and the formation and decay of organic matter are active, various intermediate tints result, such as reddish browns and others.

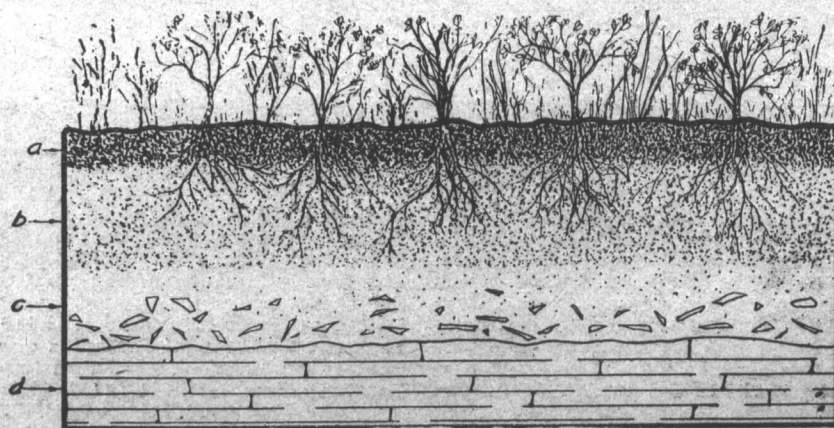
Red soils are common in the tropical regions, in several of the southern states, and in portions of the states west of the Cascade Mountains. They are less common in the northern states, and seldom occur in the western mountainous states.

Color is important to the farmer's eye, in many regions dark colored soils are looked upon as being fertile, while deep red soils are in great favor in others. As a general rule the color of the subsoil is indicative of the drainage conditions under which the soils were formed. If the subsoil is gray or only slightly mottled in color the drainage was poor. If brownish or well mottled, drainage conditions were much better.

(Other articles by Professor McCool on the important subject of soils will appear in later issues of Michigan Business Farming.)

MICHIGAN U. S. SENATORS FIGHTING FOR FARMERS

United State Senators Truman H. Newberry and Charles E. Townsend of Michigan, are going to bend every effort for legislation that will divorce agricultural interests from the provisions of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act that now prohibits collective bargaining, buying and selling by the farmers, according to State Senator Charles B. Scully of Almont, Mich., delegate of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who has just returned from a conference of the national board of farm organization held in Washington recently.



Formation of residuary soil. (a) Surface soil, dark in color due to the presence of vegetable matter. (b) Sub-surface. (c) Rock fragments forming soil. (d) Solid rock.



This is an enlarged reproduction of the membership button given to each member. It is a badge of honor and power that should be worn by every Michigan Farmer

What You Get for Your Money

Within a short time you are going to be called on by a representative of the State Organization and asked to join the Greater Michigan Farm Bureau.

The campaign starts in Oakland County on October 15th.

What will you say?

We hope that your answer will be "Yes."

But, before you make up your mind you have a right to know what the organization will accomplish and what your money will be spent for.

We can show what the results of this organization will be, first, by what the plan is; second, by what it is accomplishing elsewhere.

The work of the State Farm Bureau will be divided into three great divisions—educational, marketing and legislative.

The program in these three divisions is too extensive to be gone into in great detail here. It includes work to solve every problem which now confronts you—crops, livestock, prices, labor, buying—each subject handled by the most experienced man we can find. We can best cite examples of what actually has been done along these lines in other states, notably Illinois.

There, the educational work on crops, soils and livestock has been carried far beyond anything that has been before attempted, because they have had sufficient funds to go at this work as it should be gone at—conducting investigations and hiring real experts with practical knowledge who can show how to put extra dollars into the farmers' own pockets.

Along the lines of marketing similar great advances have been made.

Illinois wool was this year sold through the association at an average of 65c per pound as against 45c which is the highest price

offered for average grades by the brokers before the farm bureau took it up. This is but a typical example of what you can expect in actual cash returns from the marketing division of your own State Farm Bureau, not only on wool but other farm products.

In regard to legislation, a Legislative Committee was maintained at the State Capitol which saw to it that the farmers got a square deal from the legislature.

They succeeded in passing at the last session every bill of which they approved and killing every bill to which they objected.

That is what your own State Farm Bureau will do, if you furnish them the organization and the means with which to do it.

These are definite, tangible things which you will get for an investment of a few dollars in the farm bureau.

There is nothing mysterious or hidden about the whole proposition. This is not a pet scheme of any one man or any group of men.

You farmers are merely building the same strong, substantial, far-reaching sort of an organization that exists today in manufacturing, marketing and labor fields.

Think of the power of 200,000 Michigan Farmers working together. With this power you can accomplish any fair, legitimate object which you attempt.

You cannot shoulder this responsibility onto your neighbor. If you do not join this organization, you have no right to ask the next fellow to do it.

Every farmer who refuses to join weakens the organization by just so much. You have a personal responsibility in this matter. You know that this great work we have outlined is absolutely essential if farming as a whole is to become what it ought to be—the most pleasant, profitable occupation in the world.

It is a critical time. Farmers are either going forward or going backward, and whether they do go forward or go backward depends on you.

When the representative calls, say "Yes".

C. A. BINGHAM, *Secretary*

*Join the Michigan
State Farm Bureau*

*It is Organized
for Business*

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Office:

Birmingham, Mich.



—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Why a Special Session?

IT IS reported that Governor Sleeper may call a special session of the Legislature. It seems that the city of Saginaw has reached the limit of its bonded indebtedness as fixed by the law and Saginaw wishes the state to fetch its legislators back to Lansing at the people's expense to pass a special act permitting Saginaw to sell more bonds to repair its antiquated water system. Saginaw's water system has been on the "bum" for years, and those who have stopped at Saginaw's hotels will remember the little signs here, there and everywhere, "This water not fit to drink." The Legislature was in session for nearly four consecutive months, and the Saginaw city authorities had all the chance in the world of getting through their special act. When we asked someone the other day why the matter was not presented while the Legislature was in regular session, we got this reply: "The city officials couldn't agree."

From the day that the attorney-general discovered that Squire Squeezem of Pinchem Corners, charged one of his customers twelve and three-fourths cents a pound for sugar instead of the regular price of twelve and a half cents, the politicians have been clamoring for a special session of the Legislature to pass a law to hang the squire. But while the governor was making up his mind about this, the public forgave the squire for his offense, and presto! the politicians' hopes for a special session went a-glimmering. But then, oh joy! The Saginawians came to an agreement. "We are ready now for our special act," they chorused, "Call in the Legislature and let the job be done."

It's a long, long way to Tipperary, but not so long in the minds of some wire-pulling politicians as it is from the middle of May when the Legislature adjourned to the last of August when the primaries are held. Many things can happen in the interim. Political fences that were built up during the solons' sojourn at Lansing and left intact last May have suffered some damages. A board has been knocked off here and there; a post broken off; a gate unlatched. Strange cattle are browsing in the political meadows. This will never do. We must get the boys back to Lansing to fix these fences. We'll have a special session, and charge the job to the state."

Governor Sleeper said we were to have a "business administration; no useless expenditures; no wasting of funds; strict accounting of the people's money. But the Legislature spent money like a drunken sailor and the governor beat the tom-tom in approval. We haven't heard anyone complaining about taxes not being high enough this year. Special sessions of the Legislature are expensive luxuries which we can't afford this year. Squire Squeezem is dead! The people of Saginaw have

satisfied their thirst some way or other for the last year and a half. Let it drink from the same source the next year and a half. But don't call upon the people to dig a hole in their pockets to pay the bills of a special session.

Why Not Run the Other Way?

HAVE YOU SEEN a child chase a butterfly? Each time as the childish fingers close upon it, the pretty thing flutters up and away, always just within reach and then just without. Sometimes it is caught, but the thoughtless child crushes its beautiful wings into a shapeless mass and it is no longer desirable. Soon another hovers about and the chase is on once more.

But butterfly chasing is not confined to the children. Grown men and women the country over are chasing butterflies, seeking their heart's desire. What that desire is, no man seems to know. They only know that the desire is there, a strong and itching desire, which drives them to a chase that is empty and endless.

Let us make a suggestion. Instead of chasing the butterfly, why not go the other way? Instead of running over the multitude in the road, why not turn back and take the detour? Instead of pushing your neighbors off the globe, why not press back and make room for them? Instead of grabbing everything in sight why not leave something for other folks? If every individual in every class of people would follow this excellent procedure the turmoil would soon be hushed, the unrest satisfied, the butterfly caught and the chase ended.

Selfishness is the mother of much of the evil in the world. Man does not oppress his brother because he likes to see him suffer. The oppressor of whatever name or nature is usually the victim of hyper-selfishness, and in the smug satisfaction of acquiring the things that add to his material wealth or comfort, looks over the heads of those who have been deprived for his benefit. The oppressor cannot forever oppress his victims revolt. Neither can any man forever cheat and rob and drive tricky bargains with his fellow-men; he is found out and his fellow-men turn upon him.

This is what is happening today. Men in every walk of life have been taught the trick of "turning a spare dollar to good advantage." But too often that dollar has worked to the disadvantage of someone else, and that's where the trouble begins. No such situation as confronts us now could have been possible in a land where men are considerate of the welfare of others and careful in their dealings with each other. Let us turn back before it is too late. Let us have a little less chasing of the butterfly at the expense and a little more indulgence in the milk of human kindness. Let us revise our national motto, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," and make it, "A square deal for all."

What's the Difference?

WHEN A MAN gets on a soap-box in New York city and yells "Down with the President," he is put in the cooler. When a United States senator stands on a platform in the Middle West and says, "Wilson is a menace to the country," he is applauded and someone nominates him for president. What's the difference?

President Wilson has met the bitter storms of criticism and invectives that have been hurled against him incessantly during the past three years, with a grace and dignity unparalleled in political history. His public defense of the positions he has taken has been singularly free from personal abuse. He has confined himself to the merits of his argument and let his enemies go with merely a passing reference. But consider, if you please, the passionate outbursts of his opponents. Is not the public vilifying of his name by the Missourian Senator Reed a thing to bring the blush of shame to any American's cheek? Do we wonder that the patriotic people of a little western town turned the senator's cloak to the resemblance of an egg omelet when he goaded them beyond

endurance by his besmirching of the president?

Speeches from the stump, soap-box or platform are all right. Once in awhile they help to enlighten public opinion. But speeches calculated to arouse the passions of the people against the government of the United States are all wrong and should be suppressed. This applies with equal force to the Bolshevik with a patch on the seat of his pants and the politician who covers up the patch with a swallow-tail coat.

Avoid the City

HOUSING conditions in the cities have become so bad that warnings are being sent to returning soldiers about certain congested centers, such as Detroit. This same warning might just as well be issued to the farmers in sections of Michigan where crop discouragements have stimulated the migration to the cities. In Detroit the condition was bad last spring and people had to wait for weeks and months before finding suitable quarters. But now the condition is far worse. Colonies of tents, despite the cold weather approaching, are increasing on the outskirts of the city. For the young man or woman coming in from the country, it is almost miraculous if a room can be found.

This same thing may be said of Flint and other great, booming towns or cities in Michigan. The same condition prevails in other states, as well as in Michigan. Take Indianapolis, for example, which has not been widely known to have grown rapidly. Nevertheless Indianapolis resembles Detroit in house shortage, only the rents seem to be a trifle higher.

The cause back of all this unfortunate condition, of course, is the small amount of building done during the war, while the population increased considerably. And now, when war would release the energies of the people toward building, the prices of building material are so high that the building being done is far below what is needed.

So fortunate indeed may the farmer feel to have a roof over his head and a business to conduct without riding many miles on jammed street cars to get to work. Especially may the farmer feel lucky if he owns his home and farm, or if he sees his way clear to that estimable goal. City folks are making a rush for farms in sections like the Corn Belt, because they have found that the intangible quality of happiness lies not in big income in the crowded shuttle of the metropolis where high prices sweep away the increase of inflowing gold. They have found that a roomy home on a farm with God's fresh air and honest, useful work, with health and a chance for happiness stack up better than city life. Not that farming is a soft snap. It is the biggest man's size job in the world. It takes real brains and brawn to make a success of that business, but once success comes in farming, the one who succeeds may know that he has gotten somewhere. He may feel proud in not having been lured away by the call of the village spire or the thunder of the traffic of the city.

The news that Congress is likely to kick Oriental beans out of the market, by a protective tariff, now being urged so forcefully by the Michigan bean men delegation at Washington, has sent the bean bears in a cloud of dust toward the tall timbers for the time being, at least.

When the news came out that the president is suffering from lesion of the brain, a lot of unjustified personal abuse against him hushed up like a clam.

France and England are already at peace with Germany this week, but the United States senate is still at war, though the allies are at peace.

If the State Farm Bureau is opposed to the strike, as has been announced, how is it going to enforce the right of collective bargaining?

Cross roads oracle says: "Lots of land and big muscles'll pay, but less land an' plenty of active brains'll pay better."

FARMERS WILL SOON BE RICH

The quality of beans here is mostly very good. Mine and a few other fields did not come up even on account of dry spells, not ripening. Don't know just how they will turn out. The grasshoppers took half of mine and chewed the rest badly. Many other farmers have had the same loss. I spent many dollars for poison and labor and then lost all hay and oats. Would not have had a bean had I not kept right after them. Two years ago I sold fifty tons of hay. Last year I had enough to pull through. This year not any. Farmers will soon be rich here.—Geo. D., Grand Traverse county.

Quit yer kickin', George. Doesn't the city press say that you're the luckiest man alive. Haven't you been getting \$3 for wheat, \$20 for hogs and 50 cents for butter'n and eggs, "the highest prices in the history of the farmer." If you don't like farming why don't you sell out to the city newspaper editors, merchants and laboring men who are tramping down the grass along the country roads in a wild stampede to purchase farms and get into the business?—The Editor.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IS BLAMED FOR WAR

I would like to know what "the Neighbors say" on subject of War, the Cause and Prevention. We charge speculative theology with responsibility for the conglomeration of religious doctrines. The difference of religious opinions is responsible for the liberty of action by the oppressor. If the Kaiser knew that he would go to hell for doing what he did, he would not have done it. The speculative doctrines of religions are responsible for Junkerism. Junkerism is oppression. Oppression is hell. Hell is war. War is the effect of religious tolerance. The doctrine that God is a God of war, that Jacob, David and Joshua were righteous; that the atrocities committed by them was God working thru them. One might get the idea that you can live a life of piracy and if you can hold your breath long enough at the last snuffle and cry out "Lord have mercy on me a sinner," the angels of heaven will fall over one another to welcome you home. Such a religion is blasphemy against the supernatural intelligence of man. The prevention of war is a knowledge of our spiritual nature and its relation to God, which is within the power of the human mind to attain. Paul's doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding. Psychotheology is the gospel of Christ.—J. L. C., Shelby.

You have a theory which is rather unique, Friend J. L. C., and we want to hear what the other neighbors have to say about this interesting subject. You will find, I believe, that some will think that the war was caused by conflicting commercial systems in the race for mastery of the sea and the world's business. They may say that the speculative theology was largely influenced by commercial and other practical considerations. You might find an interesting phase of thought on the subject by comparing the religious doctrines in the Roman Empire. Let's hear from you again. Perhaps you have some comment to make on religion of today in agricultural districts and the outlook.—The Editor.

WHO MAKES PROFIT?

I would like to comment through the columns of your paper, our paper as I call it, inasmuch as everyone around here takes it. We all swear by it. Well, a friend of mine was here from Illinois the other day and was telling about the bean business. He is a farmer in the Corn Belt, and his wife had to pay 26 cents a pound for beans in threshing time. Out of that she picked a teacupful of rotten beans. Now when they buy them from us, they stand them on end and turn them over eleven times to see if they can find even so much as a fly speck on them, so they can call them pickings. Who makes the profit on beans?—C. A. C., Alma.

We were just talking with a bear elevator man from a town very close to Alma, neighbor, and he was trying to bear the market, I guess, because he was trying to tell me that the farmers in what he called "Starving Gratiot" were raising around 25 to 30 bushels per acre. The state estimates that 10 is a pretty good yield per acre. So you probably hear a lot of strange things about beans. But this much is certain from the vast numbers of letters received from all parts of Michigan by M. B. F.—very few farmers are making any noticeable profit on beans. Likewise the consumer doesn't seem to be



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



profiting, as your letter shows. Now there almost certainly is a profit somewhere or the business wouldn't keep going on. Now who can answer this little puzzle: If neither producer nor consumer make profits on beans, who does make what profit is made?—The Editor.

TWO MEANINGS OF CAPITALIST

I read in M. B. F. recently an article by S. H. Slagle regarding capitalism. In one sense of the word the farmer is a capitalist, but not a monopolist, nor is the business man necessarily a monopolist. He simply takes a commission. Now it doesn't require any amount of zeal for a merchant to buy a broom for sixty cents and sell it for one dollar in order that the profit may go to pay for his living. The farmer buys at retail and sells at wholesale, while the mer-

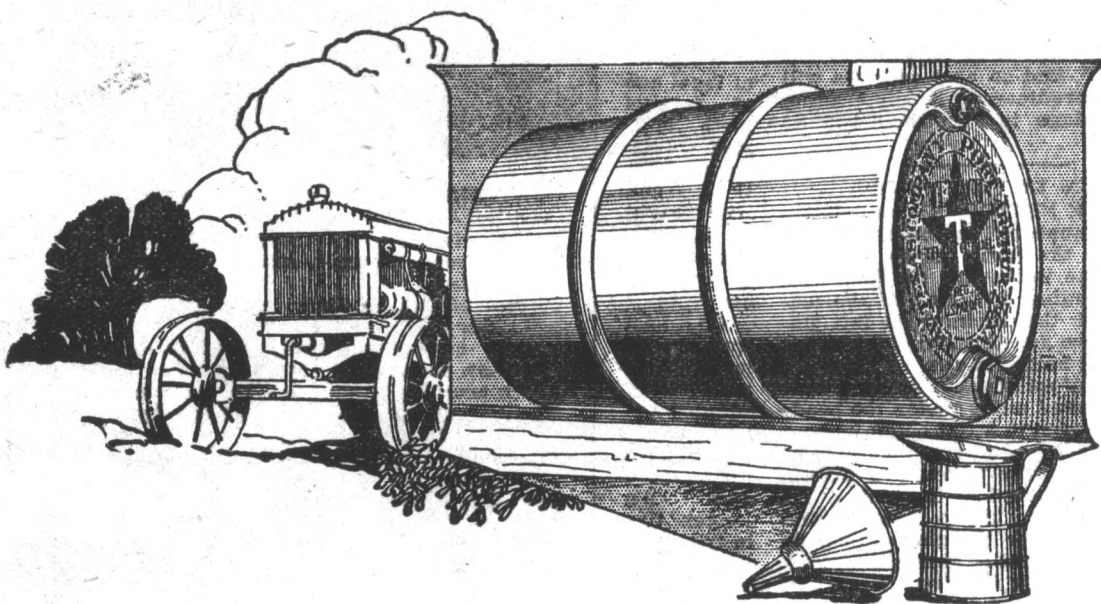
chant buys at wholesale and sells for retail. How long would the merchant stay in business if he had to buy at retail and sell at wholesale? The Socialists believe in legislation to abolish capitalism, and the Non-Partisan League believes in legislation to control capitalism or government ownership of unavoidable monopolies.—E. W., Gladwin.

Of course, the farmer isn't a capitalist in the common sense of the word as most people understand it. Remember that technically it refers to anyone who employs capital to make earnings therefrom. But if all "capitalists" were as square and honest as the farmers, there would be no kick coming. In fact, the millennium would be just around the corner.—The Editor.

GEN. SHERMAN WAS RIGHT

General Sherman said, "War is Hell," and Sherman was right. The Kaiser tried to start the war a few years before it actually began, so when he was headed off he said he would "fix 'em for that." He said "those whom we can't control we will suppress." Big business has used this same method with the farmers. Another method of big business is to increase wages high enough to pacify the laborers in the factories, though the farmer will foot the bill. The idea of big biz here was to create high pay for the city workers so as to give the impression of good times and prosperity in the world, in spite of the war.—S. S.

Sherman was right, without a doubt, and farmers are certainly realizing it in many communities. Anyone employing the tactics of the kaiser is surely employing reprehensible measures, and if big business looks only to its own temporary advantage, it will work only to its own detriment.—The Editor.



TEXACO TRACTOR OIL

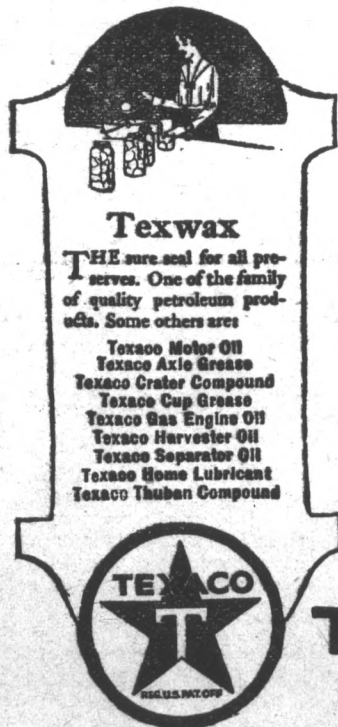
The Most Responsible Lubricating Work

Why we are particularly
proud of Texaco Tractor Oil

AMERICA'S farmers, realizing the urgent need of increased harvests to feed the world, have turned to the tractor. For the next few years, therefore, just how much food-stuff we are able to produce, will depend directly on the service the tractor renders the farmers.

If the tractor operates continuously without breakdown or stoppage, the successful fulfillment of our promise to feed the world is assured. Lubricating the tractor may then well be considered one of the most responsible duties that oil must perform. We are proud of our part in this great peace-time work.

Texaco Tractor Oil will continue to be the economical lubricant, and will assure protection, constant operation, and long-life to the tractor. Its uniform high quality and correct body will continue to reduce friction to nearly nothing. It will continue to be the dependable oil for the most responsible lubricating work. Try it. In wooden barrels and half barrels, 15, 33, and 55 gallon steel drums, and one and five gallon cans.



Texwax

THE sure seal for all preserves. One of the family of quality petroleum products. Some others are:

Texaco Motor Oil
Texaco Axle Grease
Texaco Crater Compound
Texaco Cup Grease
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Texaco Harvester Oil
Texaco Separator Oil
Texaco Home Lubricant
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THE TEXAS COMPANY Petroleum and Its Products

General Offices—Houston, Texas. Offices in Principal Cities

DISTRICT OFFICE—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, McCORMICK BUILDING



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE SUGAR SHORTAGE

PROBABLY nowhere does the sugar shortage work so great a hardship as to the women of the farm who have quantities of fruit to preserve and cannot get the sugar with which to do it. We notice that the huge canneries and the candy making shops are all running, full blast with apparently no shortage while we are obliged to sell all our fruit or allow it to rot on the trees and ground because we cannot get enough sugar to preserve what we need for our own family's winter consumption.

We may be criticised for our advice on this matter, but we feel that the only way to keep from a repetition of this shortage is to buy sugar enough in the spring to do our canning in the late summer and early fall. This is not hoarding it—it is only obtaining our share when it is plentiful. Soon the sugar beet factories will be turning it out by the ton, but it will then be too late for our fruit. And so next year we will "beat the profiteers to it," by heading the old adage to "Go thou and do likewise."

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

WHITE NECKWEAR has almost disappeared in the city shops. On the dark serge and silk dresses, the necks are finished with a mere binding or facing of the material, and the neckline is left unbroken save for the string of beads which still holds its own as the chief ornament of milady, but in order that we shall spend more money the beads are now woven in a flat chain—about one-half inch wide—some as wide as an inch, and the beads are woven, forming a pendant at the end.

And because kid is scarce and higher than ever the glove saleslady tells us that gauntlet gloves are really the correct thing for street wear. Of course if you drive much in the winter the gauntlet glove is almost a necessity.

Coats are shorter in length and higher in price this winter and fortunate indeed are you if you have an old one on hand that you can cut off to sport length, thus saving your dollars and keeping in style at the same time.

Probably, no form of fancy work is receiving more attention at the present time than stenciling. A good grade oil cloth is obtained and with a pattern, almost any clever woman can make tea sets, dresser sets or can paint over the old kitchen chairs and stencil a pattern on the back, while flower pots are stenciled to match the color tone of your living room.

WHAT THE MICHIGAN WOMEN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VOTING

(This is the second installment on this subject from the pen of Judson Grenell. It is non-partisan and can be read with profit by all.)

Legal Requirements

IN REGARD to voting, it is with women as it is with men. Not all men living in Michigan can vote, and the legal requirements governing the voting of men also apply

to women. The intent of these laws is to safeguard the ballot box against its unlawful use. There are neither property nor educational bars; the poor and the illiterate can vote, as well may the rich and the educated.

Women Who Can Vote

All women born in the United States, and 21 years of age, and having lived six months in the state and 20 days in the precinct, or township, with the exception of children of diplomatic agents, or of hostile aliens, can vote. But she loses her citizenship and her right to vote if she marries an alien.

Women of legal age, born in foreign countries, whose parents at the time of their birth were citizens, can vote.

Women of legal age of foreign birth, married to citizens of the U. S., and who might be lawfully naturalized if single can vote.

Indian women of legal age, who have adopted the habits of civilized life, and who no longer live in tribal relations can vote.

Naturalized women of legal age can vote.

In order that the alien woman, which means the woman who is born in some foreign country, may become naturalized, she must appear before a federal or a state court. There she takes an oath of her intention to become a citizen of the United States. She must renounce forever "all allegiance to any foreign prince or state," and particularly of the one she may at the time be a citizen or subject.

Not less than two nor more than seven years after this "declaration of intention," the alien woman may apply to a Federal or State court for full admission as a citizen. If the judge is satisfied that the alien woman can speak English, can write her own name, and has a good moral character, then complete citizenship is conferred. Thereafter the naturalized woman has all the political

rights of the woman who is American born.

Chinese and Japanese are not entitled to naturalization. Neither are persons professing to believe in anarchy, or openly opposing all forms of government. Otherwise neither race nor color is a bar to citizenship. Religious views are not considered; she can be a Christian, a Mohammedan, a Buddhist, an agnostic, an atheist, or hold any other religious or non-religious belief.

Must be Registered

But simply being a citizen is not enough, in order to be entitled to vote. There are other requirements.

Michigan is divided into some 3,000 election precincts or districts.

The woman registers from the precinct in which she lives. If she sleeps in one precinct and eats in another, as is often the case in the commercial and industrial centers, the court has decided she "lives" in the precinct in which she sleeps. In the case of commercial travelers, the legal residence is where the family lives. For registration and voting, a woman can live in only one precinct at a time.

The woman entitled to vote can appear at any time before the city or the township clerk, and register; or she can appear on some stated day, which is always well advertised, before the proper registration officials, and have her name placed on the registration roll for that precinct.

Registration necessitates giving to the registration official name, address age (which can be stated as "21 plus") and whether the applicant is a native or a naturalized citizen. While this information is public, it does not necessarily mean common publicity. But even if it did, there is nothing in the information given that is worthy of a moment's hesitancy. To hint at such a thing,



Nature's Medley—Autumn

Goldenrods are nodding fluffy, yellow heads
Truant leaves a-rustle, dainty browns and reds.

Birdies all are pouting; summer time is o'er;
Talk of waving rice fields found on southern moor.

Eager laughing children gather nuts to eat,
Master squirrel is scolding, calling them a cheat.

Plump and golden pumpkins clinging to the vine
Look like jack-o-lanterns only not so fine.

Rosy, mellow apples hanging on the trees,
Seem to bear the message, "Take one if you please."

Barns are nigh to bursting, cellars brimming too,
Turkey's strident cackle bidding friends adieu.

All the hopes of springtime, and fears our spirits chilled,
Return to us in autumn as promises fulfilled.

Such wealth of golden sunsets, hazy summer hours,
With purple hills resplendent with blue and yellow flowers.

The fickleness of springtime, the joys that summer knew
Are found in all their splendor in autumn's varied hue.

By C. SHIRLEY DILLENBACK



even, is to play on credulity. The object of all these regulations is to confine voting to only those entitled to vote.

Registration districts are large or small in area, according to population. In Detroit, a district may consist of only a few city blocks; in the country it may cover a whole township of 36 square miles. There is a general registration in Michigan every four years—the year of the Presidential election. The next general registration in Michigan is in the fall of 1920. Not to exceed 600 voters, it is said, can be comfortably handled in an ordinary voting place in a day; so districts are subdivided as the number of votes increase, in order that no one may be deprived of voting because there is not time to handle the ballots.

Marking the Ballot

On election day the duly qualified voting woman presents herself to the polling place. She announces her name, and also her residence, if living in the city, and when it is found that she has been duly registered and is entitled to vote, the official ballots are handed her. Then she enters a booth alone, to mark her ballot.

Marking a ballot is a more or less perplexing problem in proportion to the number of candidates to be voted for, and the number of political parties demanding recognition. Further complications arise when constitutional amendments, propositions for bonding for public purposes or decisions to be made of public policy, are also placed in her hands.

Often the official ballot is a formidable looking document, containing scores of names under party emblems and for local, county, State and national offices.

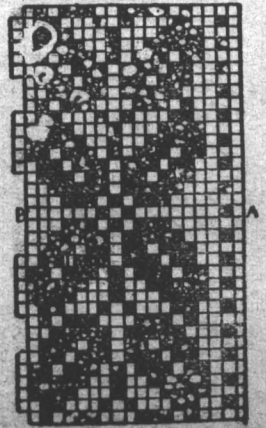
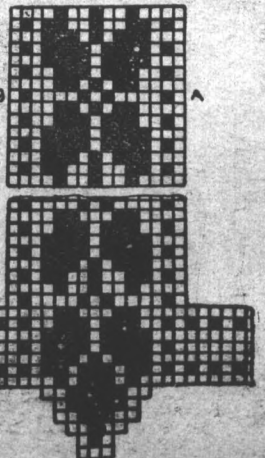
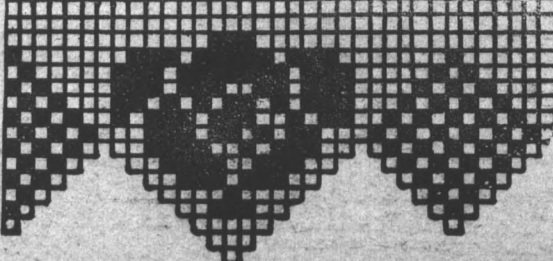
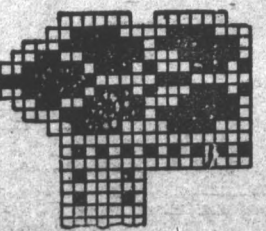
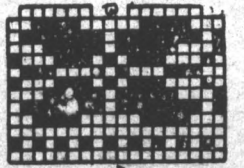
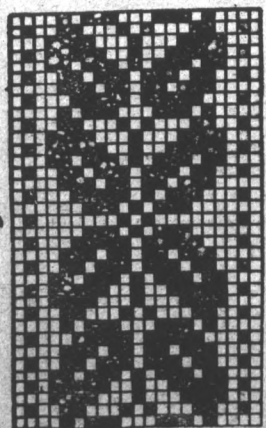
In order to vote independent of party for a candidate, it is necessary to place a cross (X) before the name of one's choice. Scan the entire ballot, placing this cross (X) mark before each name selected, being careful not to vote for more than one person for the same office; for such a mistake will vitiate your vote insofar as these candidates are concerned.

CHRISTMAS FANCY WORK

New designs for crochet patterns are always in demand, and especially useful and pretty gifts can be made by combining plain linen with the home-made insertion and edge. A set for the bedroom which matches is not only useful and beautiful but wears twice as long as the ready made lace or embroidery.

We are sure our readers will appreciate the pattern shown below for the dresser scarf for it gives the corners. We show two edges of lace and one central strip of insertion. The edges are finished with a single crochet and picot edge. A B indicates the center of the scarf.

The second design shown is a fillet lace edging which is particularly pretty for pillow cases, towels and the whole set can be made by making the dresser scarf of the same. This calls for crochet cotton No. 50 and is finished with a single crochet and picot edge.





What Susie Gave Up

THE FIVE little Tupper sat at their supper. Margie Tupper shook her head when the sugar was passed around. Ernie Tupper shook his head too, so did Freddie Tupper, who usually did whatever Ernie did. The baby was too little to know about giving up things for the war, but Susie wasn't. Susie was seven years old and came next to Ernie who was nine. Susie didn't shake her head when the sugar was passed around. She took a whole heaping spoonful and spread it thick on her baked apple.

"I'd like to know what you are giving up," said Ernie. "I bet you aren't giving up anything!"

"So do I!" said Margie. "I'd be ashamed! Even Freddie is giving up."

"Are you giving up?" asked Freddie.

Susie nodded her curls.

"What is it," said Freddie. "Please tell!"

"No, Freddie," said Susie. "It's a secret."

"Is it something you don't like anyway?" asked Ernie, who liked to tease sometimes.

"Or something we never have?" put in Margie.

Susie's black eyes flashed but she replied gently:

"It's something quite hard to give up."

"Muddy-kin didn't say we had to give up anything," Margie said. "We could if we felt like it."

"And we ought to give up something we like best," put in Susie.

"Well, you don't like anything better'n sugar, do you?" Ernie asked.

Susie nodded her curls again. "Is Polly coming tomorrow?" she asked, to change the subject.

Polly was a little neighbor who came nearly every day to play with the five little Tupper. The other children knew Susie was trying to change the subject, but she spoke so nicely and smiled too, which wasn't like Susie somehow, that not even Ernie said any more about giving up anything.

The next day Polly did come to play and just as they had decided what to play, Muddy-kin came to the door carrying Baby all dressed for going out. Ernie was saying: "I'll

play Father if you'll let me spank the children."

"You horrid boy!" cried Margie. "Spank my dollies! I guess not!"

"Why don't you be shopkeeper," suggested Susie quickly. "We'll get some leaves off the box hedge for money. Oh, Muddy-kin!"

The children ran to their mother and kissed Baby, who looked "as cunning as a sugar-plum," so Margie said.

"Dears," said Muddy-kin, "Fitzie has taken her afternoon off and I expected to take Baby out but Mrs. Thomas has just come to call. Which one of you will take Baby out for me?"

There was hardly the weeniest pause and Susie said: "I will! Is his carriage ready?"

"Oh dear!" sighed Margie. "Babies are cunning but they are so much bother!"

Susie tucked baby in his carriage and soon she was wheeling him up and down the pavement singing to him about Pussey-meow and her silk petticoat.

Soon Freddie came out of the house, looking a little guilty, and took hold of the handle and walked along beside Susie. He thought it was more fun to walk and hear about Pussey-meow than to play with old dolls, he said. But it wasn't long before Margie and Polly came out.

"Susie, what do you think!" cried Margie. "That's a wicked, bad little boy and I wouldn't let him walk with me, if I were you!"

Freddie puckered up his face ready to cry, and said quickly: "Susie, I'm awful sorry!"

"He broke Clarissa!" cried Polly.

For a minute Susie felt all stuffy and queer, as if she couldn't breathe. Clarissa was her favorite doll. Margie held it up showing the damage. Freddie began to howl and woke up the baby.

"Hush!" said Susie. "Hush, Freddie! I know you didn't mean to. It's all right."

There were tears in Susie's eyes and she walked quickly away to hide them and Freddie came too, muffling his howls as best he could.

"Well I never!" exclaimed Margie turning to Polly. "What can be the matter with Susie? She used to be the baddest tempered creature! I was sure she would give Freddie a good cuff on the ear."

"I think she's a dear!" cried Polly.

Polly left Margie's side and ran to Susie and put her arm through Susie's.

"I think Clarissa can be mended as good as new," she said. "My big brother, Bob, can mend anything. He often mends dishes for Ma-ma."

Meanwhile Margie ran into the house where Ernie was fixing his shop.

"Say," he cried excitedly. "I bet I know what Susie's giving up."

"What?" asked Ernie. "I suppose now the game is all spoiled. I told you not to go and tell Susie about her old Clarissa until afterwards. Now I suppose she's gone and hit Freddie and Freddie's gone and told Muddy-kin and Muddy-kin's sent Susie upstairs and you'll have to mind the baby and the game is spoiled!"

"That's just it!" cried Margie. Susie didn't hit Freddie or even scold. That's what she's giving up! I've been wondering and wondering what was the matter with Susie."

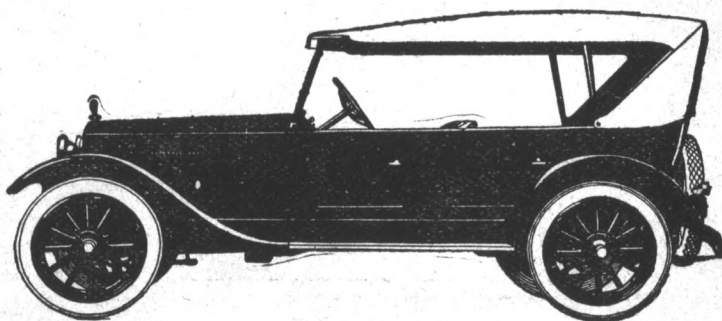
"That's right!" replied Ernie after a moment of thought. "I remem-

ber now she hasn't said anything mean or cross for weeks. I s'pose it Susie's goin' to be so nice I'll have to reform too," she said with a sigh. "What bad habit do you think I ought to give up, Ernie?"

"I dunno," replied his brother. "I know what mine is. If just one person giving up being mean makes it so much pleasanter, I guess it'll be awful-awful agreeable if two give up," said Margie.

Later the five little Tupper sat at their supper. Margie took a whole heaping spoonful when the sugar was passed around and Ernie took some too. Freddie looked a little surprised and asked: "Is war all over now?" But Ernie and Margie only looked at each other and smiled.

AN ENTIRELY NEW MODEL



The New

GRANT SIX

The new Grant is now being exhibited in the show rooms of Grant dealers throughout the country. It is a larger, handsomer and more powerful car than any previous Grant. In it is embodied the fruits of our experience in building over 50,000 light sixes.

It is a beautiful car. Those who have seen it say it is the world's handsomest light six. We make no comment beyond the statement that we are sincerely proud of this model. We hope you will see and judge it for yourself.

With the speedy rakish lines of a fine sport model, the body combines the roomy comfort of a full five passenger touring car.

The upholstery is in genuine leather, trimmed at the edges with leather covered moldings. Top is of Neverleek. Steering wheel is 18 inch notched mahogany and carries both spark and throttle control. Instrument board is mahogany finished. Tool kit is carried in left front door. Equipment in-

cludes an engine driven tire pump and a Boyce Motometer.

The overhead valve motor will take this car as fast as most men dare to drive. It is exceptionally quiet, flexible and responsive.

Naturally you will expect a fine chassis. You will find the Grant Six is a model of clean cut engineering. It is built to give satisfactory service—it is built to stand up and last. It is built wholly from the standpoint of quality and service.

We will be glad to send you descriptive literature with full specifications but, we suggest that you see the new Grant Six at your earliest opportunity and find out all about it at first hand.

Five Passenger Touring Car . . .	\$1495
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Write for literature and name of nearest Grant dealer.

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MARKET FLASHES



BUSINESS FORGES AHEAD

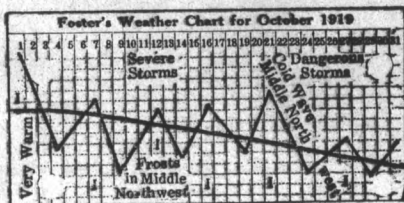
Business is good in nearly all the cities of the nation, and with the high cost of living agitation quieted down, there remains only the labor troubles to affect seriously the markets at present. The effect of the steel strike on business seems to have lost its power and the strikes in other industries, notably of longshoremen and others connected with the export work, are having a more real effect.

In the cities business is now forging ahead so swiftly that the volume done compares well with the exceptional record of mid-summer. The markets for agricultural products are picking up somewhat in some instances. It has been felt that the great industrial conference at Washington between capital and labor has had a beneficial effect on business. Agricultural leaders have been protesting because farmers, the largest class, are being given only three representatives at the conference, while many more are given to the capitalists and labor leaders. It is hoped that some concrete advantages will be gained through the conference to work for the betterment of business and trade.

Looking across the ocean, one sees the European farmer getting back on his feet. It is likely in a few years that Europe won't need but a little of America's farm products, as compared with what is exported from here at present. There is still felt to be inflation caused by the war in certain lines. Although some say the worst is yet to come in the markets, there are more bulls who are giving sunny views of the future.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1919—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Oct. 18, 24 and 28 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 19, 25 and 29; plains sections 20, 26 and 30; meridian 30, great lakes, middle gulf states, Ohio-Tennessee valleys 21, 27 and 31; eastern sections 22, 28 and Nov. 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Oct. 23, 29 and Nov. 2. Storm waves will follow one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These storm disturbances will control weather events on this continent from about Oct. 18 to Nov. 2, except that a tropical hurricane is probable in the Caribbean Sea during that period.

lod. These hurricanes sometimes break up the storm movements on the continent interfering with their dates. They sometimes invert a warm wave on the continent, turning it into a cold wave. This is one of the greatest difficulties I have to deal with. It can be, should be and will be remedied as soon as I can get the means to employ sufficient force.

I expect a severe cold wave in the middle northwest during the week centering on Oct. 25. Preceding this cold wave dangerous storms are expected in the great central valleys. But if a hurricane appears in the Caribbean Sea, the central valley storms will be weakened or broken up and in their place the cold wave much increased. This great storm is expected to largely increase rainfall. If the hurricane organizes the increased rainfall will be in the cotton states. But if no hurricane appears the increased rain will be in the great central valleys of the middle northwest.

W. T. Foster

WHEAT CONTINUES FIRM

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
No. 1 red	2.25	2.27	2.38
No. 1 white	2.27		
No. 1 mixed	2.25		

Wheat continues to show a firm undertone in the cash markets, receipts having fallen off in all parts of the country. This condition is due to the fact that there is probably less wheat being held back on the farms this year than for a long time. It has been rushed to market under the guaranteed price, while all

other grains were tumbling down. The car shortage also has had its finger in the pie, although that factor hasn't troubled Michigan much. Middle Western states which stored wheat out in the open fields lost a great deal during heavy rains recently. The crop was of rather poor quality in the face of greater demand for flour, and it is thought the price may go up considerably.

Farmers in Michigan have planted large quantities of winter wheat, putting in 80 per cent of the normal crop

while all other states except Nebraska are planting only 50 to 65 per cent of the normal crop. Michigan has had pretty fair luck with its wheat this year, the average yield of winter wheat being 19.5 bushels per acre as compared with 14 for last year and the ten-year average of 17 bushels per acre. The total production in Michigan for 1919 was twice as great as last year, the present total being 19,246,000.

It appears that if a farmer is holding some wheat of pretty good quality he can get a better price later on, since most of the wheat is marketed and the demand runs strong. Detroit quotes Cash No. 1, red, \$2.27; No. 1 mixed, \$2.25; No. 1 white, \$2.25.

CONFLICT IN CORN DEAL

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
No. 2 yellow	1.49	1.42	1.56
No. 3 yellow	1.48		

There are so many conflicting influences at work in the corn market now that sharp fluctuations are expected to be the rule within comparatively narrow range for futures, while the cash may advance or decline 5c or more a day without causing any unusual comment. Those who should be in a position to know say that the supply of old corn back in the country is much smaller than the trade believes and that it will all be wanted before the new is ready to market. The scarcity of cars and of storage room would seem to preclude a big early movement unless the unexpected happens. Detroit quotes Cash No. 3, \$1.48. Chicago quotes No. 2 mixed, \$1.32.

OATS PERK UP SOMEWHAT

Grade	Detroit	Ch'go	N.Y.
Standard	.74	.72	.81
No. 3 white	.78	.70	
No. 4 white	.72		

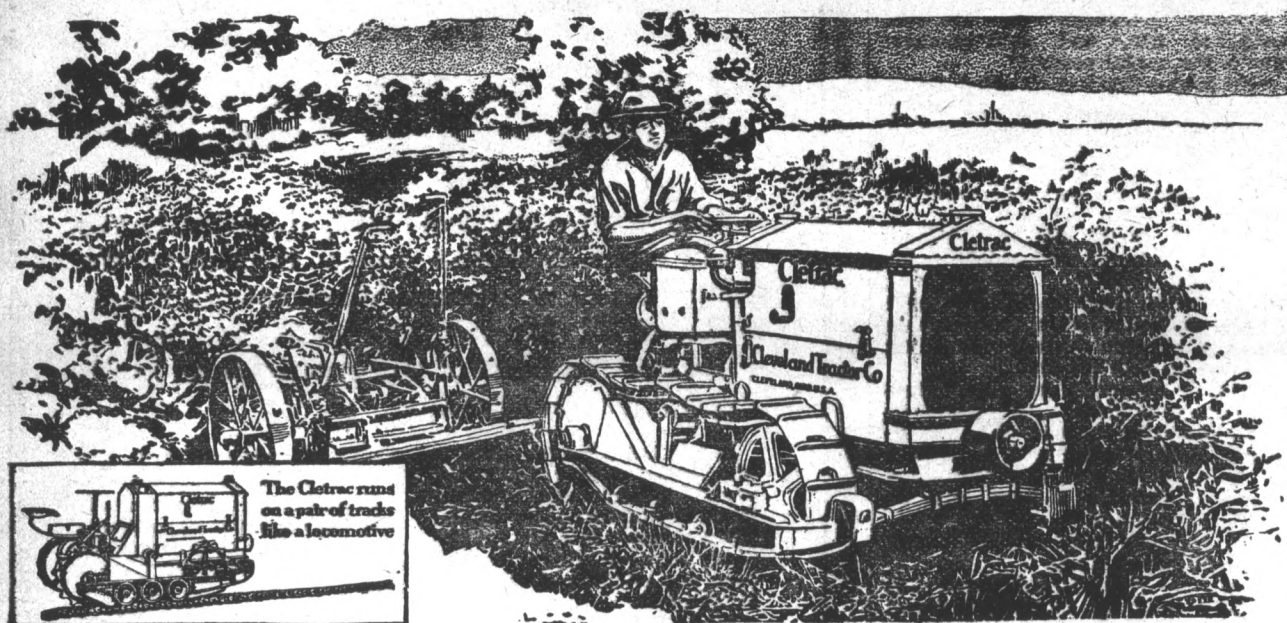
After having been in a state of coma for many weeks the foreign demand for oats has revived materially. Taken as a whole oats has more friends than corn, and it is still more or less affected by foreign developments, having for the time being become somewhat of an international grain due to the shortage in Europe. France, Italy and Scandinavia are reported to have been the best buyers of late and free purchases made by seaboard exporters in the West have caused a lot of hedges to be removed. The producer is not selling his grain and a further decrease in the visible supply is looked for when the grain sold of late commences to clear for the East. The visible is by no means large and has decreased for three weeks. With cars shot and new corn about ready to move it is expected that the latter will receive the preference as there is no question as to the keeping quality of the oats. Detroit quotes Cash No. 2 white at 74c. Chicago quotes No. 2 white at the same price.

LIGHT BARLEY OFFERINGS

The barley market has been under the influence of light offerings of the better qualities, but prices moved within a very narrow range and without any particular advance although the general tone of the market was good. For the most part the malsters were the only buyers. Trade in rye in Chicago is largely in the way of removing hedges for northwestern account against sales to exporters. Detroit, Rye, Cash No. 2, \$1.42; Barley, Cash No. 3, \$2.25 per cwt.

BEANS PICK UP

There has been more activity in beans recently. Just the news that congress is considering putting a protective tariff to keep out the wild inrush of cheap oriental products is having a bullish effect. And there seems to be little doubt that the bean growers and bean jobbers, now working in harmony at Washington, will convince the Congressional committee that such action is necessary to protect Michigan's great bean industry as well as that in California



The Tracks Save Power

THE Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor runs on metal tracks like a locomotive. Six wheels, three on each side, carry the entire weight of the machine and run on the endless tracks which are laid down and picked up as the Cletrac goes along.

This distinctive and efficient type of construction enables the Cletrac to go practically anywhere. No matter what the soil conditions, it runs on its tracks—nothing stops it.

It doesn't have to expend extra energy to push itself along. This saves power, saves fuel, saves time.

The power isn't wasted propelling the tractor. It goes into the "pull" on the implement.

And the tracks being broad, distribute the weight of the Cletrac as snow shoes distribute a man's weight. Think what that means in the preparation of your seed bed. Think what a tremendous advantage it gives you on hilly ground. Think of the extra power and the lower upkeep under hard conditions.

Think of the greater speed and the easier handling.

See your Cletrac dealer today. Early ordering is important. Write for the illustrated booklet "Selecting Your Tractor".

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

18939 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio
Largest manufacturers of tank-type tractors in the world

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR
(Formerly known as the "Cleveland Tractor")

and other bean states. Detroit quotes: immediate and prompt shipment, \$7.25 per cwt.

Wholesale grocers have been active buyers the past ten days at prices ranging from \$7.25 to \$7.75, and inquiry has materially increased as the market advanced, say Grand Rapids jobbers. Wholesalers will buy at reasonable prices. They are not asking for \$7.00 beans.

From present indications many jobbers are short Octobers and will stop at nothing to break the market. In these wild speculative endeavors to get on "easy street" they are wrecking the industry.

Elevators report lighter movement from farmers. Some sections reported farmers are refusing to sell at \$6.75 basis. A great deal of stress has been placed on the Kotoshi beans, but if you have followed the market you will notice that they have followed the advance of Michigan beans until they are now 65c higher than on October first. This merely shows that Michigan is still the barometer of the bean market.

Late potatoes show some improvement since the recent rains, but only 60 per cent of a crop is expected, according to the report of Coleman O. Vaughan and Verne H. Church, respectively of the state and national governments. They have figured that the state's production is 28,571,000 bushels as compared with almost the same amount last year. The quality of the crop in general is good and the digging has started in various sections. Country dealers are getting from around one dollar up, according to the district.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET

Best heavy steers, \$12@13; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9.50@10.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.50@9; handy light butchers, \$7.50@8.25; light butchers, \$6.50@7.00; best cows, \$9.00; butcher cows, \$7@8.25; cutters, \$5.50@5.75; canners, \$5@5.25; best heavy bulls, \$8; bologna bulls, \$7.00@7.05; stock bulls, \$6.50@7; feeders, \$8.00@9.50; stockers, \$7@8.50; milkers and springers, \$65@125.

The hog market has been on the decline all the week and extremely dull not only here but at all other markets. Best lambs, \$14.50@14.75; fair lambs, \$13.00@14.00; light to common lambs, \$9@10.50; fair to good sheep, \$6.50@7.00; culls and common, \$3.00@4.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Hogs: Receipts, 13,000; unsettled, mostly 25c higher, but better grades lost, heavy, \$14.50@15.25; medium, \$14.75@15.50; light, \$14.75@15.50; light light, \$14.25@15; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13.75@14.25; packing sows, rough, \$13@13.50; pigs, \$13.75@15. Cattle: slow, beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$16.75@18.75; medium and good, \$11@16.75; common, \$8.50@11; light weight, good and choice, \$14.50@18.50; common and medium, \$8@14.50; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.50@14; cows, \$6@12.50; canners and cutters, \$5.25@6.25; veal calves, \$16.50@17.50; feeder steers, \$7.25@13; stocker steers, \$.25@10.25; western range steers, \$8@15; cows and heifers, \$7.50@12.50. Sheep: weak; lambs, \$12.50@15.65; culls and common, \$8.50@12.25; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$6.25@7.50; culls and common, \$3@6; breeding, \$7@12.50.

EAST BUFFALO MARKET

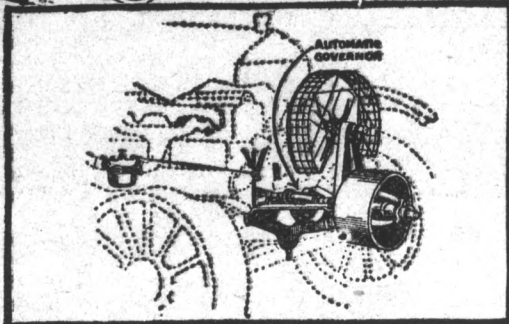
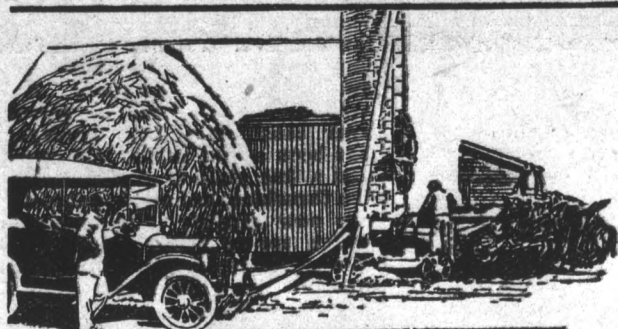
Dunning & Stevens' report—Cattle, slow. Hogs, slow; heavy and yorkers, \$16@16.10; pigs, \$15.75@16. Sheep, lower, top lambs, \$14.75@16; yearlings, \$10@10.50; wethers, \$8.60@9; ewes, \$7@7.75. Calves, \$8@22.50.

SUGAR BEETS IMPROVE

Michigan's sugar beet crop is improving due to better weather conditions, and where the stand was satisfactory the production is expected to be one of the largest in history. Nebraska has already begun the harvesting of the sugar beet crop. Other western states report fairly good or good sugar beet crops, while the sugar cane states are optimistic because of improved weather conditions. If prices of sugar beets go high, it will not be because of any tremendous shortage of crops, according to present indications.

Farm Power from Your Ford

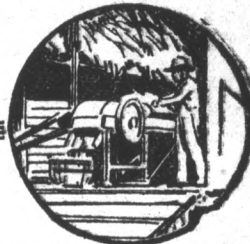
At One-Sixth the Ordinary Cost



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Efficiently Operates at Required Speeds:

Grain Grinder	Well Drills
Ensilage Cutter	Pumps (All Kinds)
Wood Saw	Churn
Sprayer	Milking Machine
Fanning Mill	Lighting Plant
Corn Husker	Washing Machine
Corn Sheller	Concrete Mixer
Hay Press	Cider Press
	Cotton Gin



WITH this inexpensive power plant for Ford cars you can fill your silo, grind your grain, saw your winter's wood, and handle the many belt jobs on the farm.

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McGill Autopower is guaranteed free from material or mechanical defects for *one year*.

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"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kappie, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household."—Mrs. Wm. Hoeppel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird puppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

DR. H. LEE CO.

Dept. 416

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famed far and wide for its ability to nourish the body and restore vitality. If your body is weakened from any cause, gather strength for endurance—take Scott's Emulsion often.

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Backs This **SAW**
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Portable Wood
Our No. 1 is the best and
cheapest saw made to which a
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Responsible—Satisfactory
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OCTOBER 23, 1919

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80 HEAD OF REG. HOLSTEINS

The consignments to this sale are about 96% fresh cows or cows soon to freshen and a few good bulls. Catalog now ready

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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.

FARMS & LANDS

FOR SALE—A FARM AND O. I. O. Pigs at \$20 each, also the most fertile farm of 120 acres in Kent Co., at \$125 per acre. Nearly level. Never frost until middle of Oct. Clay, LIME GRAVEL soil, \$7,000 worth buildings, 1-2 acre fish pond, (private). Commercial apple orchard, 4 1-2 acres, (bearing.) Last year on summer fallow raised 92 bu. per acre of wheat and this year on corn ground stubble, 42 bushels of wheat per acre, from three pecks per acre of seed. 40 acres of wheat now in ground and 75 acres seeded. Reasons, my old age approaching. Will sell for cash, or all on time. Address, C. C. Thompson, Sand Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM ON Sec. 2 Green Twp., Mecosta Co., level creek running across; 13-room house 16 x 26 and 16 x 32 with cellar. Barn 30x50 granary 16x24; cellar under all, three rodded, tool shed and other small buildings, 3-4 mile to school; 2 miles to church services, 2 1-2 miles to good markets, land all cultivated except 12 acres growing timber, 16 acres rye sowed, 3 horses, 3 cows, 3 pigs, 40 chickens, 9 acres corn, 7 tons hay, lot of tools, binder mower, rake, drags, etc., all for \$5,000 or farm alone for \$4,000. \$1,500 mortgage bearing 6 per cent can be transferred, balance must be cash. James C. Ward, Hersey, Mich., R. 2.

207-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, \$9,500; including fine span 7-year old horses, large quantity oats, corn, potatoes, etc., only \$2,500 down cash required, balance easy terms. In splendid section, mile and half to hustling RR town, 14 miles large city and university, 140 acres heavy crop-producing tillage, woven-wire fenced pasture for 25 cows, bordering river for mile; fine woodlot, timber, fruit. 2-story 7-room house, river view, 2 barns, 1,000 bu. corn houses with driveway, etc. Details page 82 big Fall Catalog, just out, farm bargains 23 states; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, Ford Bldg., Detroit.

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.

80 ACRES, 55 ACRES CLEARED AND stumped. Well fenced. Good buildings. Will give part time. Interest 5 per cent. Inquire Frank Thayer, Twining, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND USED watches write the Clare Jewelry Co., for special bargain sheet. We also do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

FOR SALE—I AM ABOUT TO EN-gage in other business and offer one 10-20 Mogul Tractor, one Birdsell Huller. Price right. S. A. Hickmott, R 3, Birmingham, Mich.

POTATOES WANTED—WE WANT good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Price by the bushel on carload lots up. State price first letter. Prefer to have them bagged. Shipped at digging time. Fairfield Co-Operative Ass'n, Felix Witt, Sec'y., Jasper, Mich.

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POSTS—BUY DIRECT WHITE CED-ar posts seven or eight feet long, three or four inch up tops. Address W. C. Fuller, Farwell, Mich.

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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. The O. E. DePuy Co. Pontiac, Mich.

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The Self Sanitary Hair Cutter cuts your hair while you comb. Cuts hair long or short; trims over ears and back of neck. Ladies—Remove Superfluous hair; cures children's hair. Saves time, money and prevents scalp infection. Guaranteed for life. Sent post paid with full directions. Special introductory price \$1.00.



Address **SANITARY MFG. CO.** Dept. 207 Detroit, Mich. Agents Wanted.

Crop Reports

MONTCALM (S)—Farmers are continuing to prepare their soil for wheat and rye, but it has been impossible to drill grain on account of the rainy weather which has been received during the last week in this vicinity. The husking of corn is being done very rapidly which is yielding at a medium average and the quality is about the same. A large acreage of buckwheat was sowed this year considering the acreage that has been sowed in the last few years and a fine yield is expected although the threshing has not begun yet. They are now digging the late potatoes which are of a fine quality and are averaging good, the local market quoting the price from \$1.90 to \$2 per cwt.—W. L.

OAKLAND (N)—I see you are publishing reports from correspondents again. We have been busy filling silos and sowing wheat and have about finished. Not as much wheat put in as usual on account of dry weather. Could not plow the ground. Corn is a fine crop. Potatoes are looking good when they were planted in season. Barley nearly a complete failure. Oats little better than half a crop. Beans very small acreage planted. Cattle, sheep and hogs are looking well. Some lambs are going to market at 12 to 14 cents a pound. Most farmers are selling milk. Apples a light crop but good quality.—E. F.

ARENAC (E)—Weather has been rainy and not much of anything being done and as there are considerable beans out as yet. People who have them out are wondering which will be the next move. Grains are being threshed out and are very poor, especially spring wheat. Not much fall grains being sown this fall. Prices for the farmer are lower, but the stuff he has to buy is higher. Some have begun fall plowing before going after the sugar beet crop. Beans will yield about 9 bushels per acre and will be quite heavy pickers, as the grasshoppers have raised hob with some of them.—M. B. R.

ANTRIM—Farmers doing a little of everything. Cutting clover seed, plowing, etc. Large number attending the fairs. Weather is variable, lots of rain, too much for potatoes on lowlands. Soil in good condition for plowing. Farmers selling apples early potatoes. Large number of auction sales billed. Some already held. Stock not going very high. Many farmers dissatisfied with their business. Too much hard work and too small profits.—N. T. V.

KALKASKA—Farmers are digging potatoes. The weather is very wet. The soil is very wet. Farmers are selling potatoes. Silos are all filled. Corn is very good. Fall grain and seeding is very good. Alfalfa, sweet clover and timothy being sowed. Potatoes are not very good. Mrs. James A. Drake, one of the pioneer settlers, died September 22, 1919.—R. E. B.

WEXFORD—Quite a seige of rains have set in. Some of the farmers are digging potatoes and some are husking corn. Some are selling out and going to New York state. Quite a bit of fall grain is being sown, mostly rye. Potatoes are not much of a crop in some places.

CALHOUN (W)—Farmers are seedinf and husking corn. The weather is fair. The rains have put the soil in fine shape. The farmers are not selling much now. There is no building going on except the necessary repairs for winter.—C. E. B.

SAGINAW (S. W.)—The farmers are husking corn, digging potatoes, threshing beans and have commenced to lift and draw their sugar beets. Plenty of rains of late. Fall wheat looks fine but not much sown.—G. L.

LAPEER—Farmers are sowing wheat and rye, and the ground seems to be in pretty good shape and quite a good acreage is going in. Imlay City fair is in full swing and some very good sheep and swine are to be seen. Cattle and horses are few and far between in the Department of Agriculture. They have some good corn and potatoes. Very few apples and the grain is about as usual.—O. A. B.

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PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.

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NEW BUTTERFLY \$38

Cream Separators have these exclusive high grade features—frictionless pivot ball bearings bathed in oil, self-draining bowl, self-draining milk tank, easy cleaning one piece aluminum skimming device, closed drip proof bottom, light running cut steel gears, oil bathed. Guaranteed highest skimming efficiency and durability. We give

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Then we have recently got out another we call our Fashion book, wholly devoted to fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments, with prices; also fur garments remodeled and repaired.

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Lemuel Black

"SOME TRICKS OF THE TRADE" IN TRAPPING

These hardly can be termed "tricks," but rather are "secrets" and "helps," since they really are parts of the trapping business—parts which are jealously guarded, locally, by rival trappers.

Secrets of Successful Trapping

I never like to set traps directly in a den. One or two animals are easily captured in this way, but the others which den there, are pretty sure to become suspicious and afraid, moving their quarters to some other den.

After finding a den that is inhabited or frequented, I set traps in the runways leading to it, or build small "houses" of sticks, bark, etc., with a bait in the back side of them, and a trap set at the opening in front. This last method is by far the best I ever have employed.

For a good bait, capture small fish, kill them and stuff them into a bottle. Hang the bottle in the hot sun, or near a good fire. Do not allow the bottle to get too hot, and leave the cork loose in the mouth (or do not cork it at all) else the bottle will burst. When the fish become well rotted, they will give off an odor that will attract any animal. Allow the bottle to cool thoroughly, cork up, and set away for baiting traps. If a few drops of oil of Rhodium and Sweet Anise are added, so much the better.

A mink has an "in" and an "out" opening in his den; that is, the animal goes in at one hole and out at the other, and it will use these openings in no other ways. The larger of the two openings is the "in" the smaller one the "out." Set your trap at the "out" and when "Brer Mink" goes into his den he is pretty sure to attempt to pass out over the trap at the "out" end of his den, rather than turn around and go back and out at the "in" opening. If your trap is at the "in" opening—nothing doing! Brer Mink will pass on to some other den.

Stretching Furs for Best Results

In stretching a fur, I draw the loose skin near the tail around and over the edge of the stretching board, fastening it was a tack on the side the legs at tacked to. This shows up the fur much longer than if the loose skin is allowed to cure loose.

I always stretch a fur the second time, loosening the tacks and restretching it after removing the fat and meat from it, pulling it into shape and tacking it the first time. This does not enlarge the pelt but spreads it over more surface, adding considerably to its appearance and value.

I have very thin stretching boards which allows the skin to spread out wide and long, showing up large. These boards are also neatly dressed down all over, and the furs left right on them till they are sold. The skins show up much better on the boards than after they are removed, and will command a higher price. The darker the place, the better, for furs, provided it is dry and cool.

The Selling Side of Trapping

As in all lines of business, the disposition of your fur products very largely decides how profitable your trapping operations will prove, although this selling proposition is slighted by many an unwise trapper.

As a rule, I secure from my local dealer almost as much for my furs as though I shipped them myself, and I have no risks whatever to run. By "risks" I mean, that one sometimes gets less for his furs than the fur circulars promise—or appear to promise. The trouble is, your furs will not grade as high as you perhaps think they will, and as a consequence you do not receive as much for them as you figured, although you may receive all they really are worth in the market.

However, where one cannot secure a reasonable price for his furs from his local dealer, they may be shipped with good profit. Ship your first consignments with instructions to the dealer to hold your furs separate till remittance is made for them; then, if prices are not satisfactory, you can demand the return of the furs. Another good plan is to send your first consignments of furs to some friend in the city, and allow him to dispose of them for you.

\$1000 TRAPPERS CONTEST

Abraham Fur Co.

Greatest trappers' contest ever offered—costs nothing to enter—write today for particulars.

Abraham "Smoke Pump" is the greatest device for "smoking" em-out ever invented. One can of Abraham Improved "Smoke Powder" goes with every Smoke Pump. Instructions how to use our Smoke Pump and reasons why ordinary smokers are not successful sent with every order. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

Free Fur Facts and Trappers' Supply Catalog

You must have this new book "Fur Facts." Contains good trapping stories by Geo. J. Theissen and others and valuable information. You get our new catalog free also, Best hunters' and trappers' guide published. Not a penny to pay for it. Gives you lowest prices on supplies—Traps, Guns, Knives, Hunting Coats, Heavy Coats, Suits for all weather, Fox Horns, Turkey and Duck Calls—everything you want for trapping.

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Get ready for a big money-making trapping season. Old timers will tell you that they never dreamed of prices like you will get this year. Let me send you FREE my set of Stretching Board Patterns—just what you need to make your furs worth every possible dollar. Properly stretched furs always worth 10% to 50% more. Be satisfied.

Mail me the names and addresses today of two trapper friends and get my Stretching Board patterns and game laws for your state by return mail—also RUMBAUGH'S up-to-the-minute market reports, which will keep you posted all season on what your furs will bring. Write today.

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Get the same kind of big profits that have won for us the "Trappers Seal of Approval." Send for our price list and see for yourself.

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TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS.
114 Monroe Ave. Detroit, Mich.

SALARIED AGENTS WANTED

We want to add a few LIVE WIRES to our staff of Salaried Agents. If you are a producer and willing to work write us giving references and tell us all about yourself. Good opportunity to those who qualify.

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

Your Maple Trees Will Make Money for You

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Champion Evaporator

It Makes the Best Syrup
Write for description and terms today

Champion Evaporator Co.,
HUDSON, OHIO



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Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 23, Holsteins, Livingston Co. Holstein Breeders' Ass'n., Howell, Mich.

Nov. 11, Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 12, Poland Chinas, Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS Due to Freshen This Fall

Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colanthe 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

E. A. HARDY
Rochester, Mich.

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

ROY F. FICKIES, 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

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

I offer two registered Holstein cows, 8 and 10 years old, latter with an A. R. O. almost 19 lbs. Heifer 18 months from a 14-lb. two year old, all bred to a 30 lb. grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50.00 bull heifer calf born April 18, 1919 from a 27-lb. bull: Howard Evans, Eau Claire, Mich.

Choice Registered Stock
PERCHERONS
HOLSTEINS
SHROPSHIRE
ANGUS

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

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

MUSLOFF 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 A BEAUTY. \$5 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 DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

SMITHFIELD HERD for sale, choice of 48 head registered Holstein cattle. Am overstocked. Pieter Segis Lyons No. 170506 Herd Sire. H. A. Smith, Wixom, Mich.

THE DAM OF OUR SIRE WAS Grand Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. C. L. Hulet & Son, Okemos, Mich.

SHORTHORN

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 McErides Mich.

SHORTHORNS THREE REG bulls, 5, 8 and 18 mo's old for sale, red and red and white. Bates breeding, will crate and ship. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write or come and see, Wm. D. McMullen, Adrian, Mich.

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

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

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN Breeders Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address, W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

HEREFORDS

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.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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 E Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

HEREFORD BULL CHEAP

Being obliged to change herd bulls, we offer our three year old Double Standard Hereford bull cheap if taken at once. Is perfectly gentle.

COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

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.

RED POLLED

WE OFFER PURE BLOOD RED POLL cattle at reasonable prices. Bulls 7 to 10 months. Bred heifers. Well bred and good individuals.

J. A. Battenfield & Son, Fife Lake, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 184214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY Bull 2 years old. Kind and gentle and sure. Write for pedigree. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

SWINE

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, Mich. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free delivery any time.

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

When In need of something right good in a L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write, W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Pigs, from L's Big Orange 231847, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

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

Walnut Alley Big Type Boars

I will sell 13 head at Ionia Fair grounds Nov. 5 in the Wesley Hill Sale. 7 sired by Arts Senator No. 328539; 6 sired by Orange Price No. 327743. Send for catalogue.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, 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.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mow's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Disher's Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SOW AND 7 PIGS BY side. Price \$100.00. Spring boar ready after Nov. 1st. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest lot ever on the farm. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right. Elmer Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

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

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.

FOR 25 YEARS We have been breeding Big Type Poland China hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mow's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D. EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

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.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

5 DUROC BOARS AND 4 SOWS Pigs from Austin's Wonder No. 125917 for delivery, November 1. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. H. Stanley & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

FOR SALE 200 LB. DUROC JERSEY Boars, Price \$75. We have some other boars for \$60. C. E. Davis & Son, R 1, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE winning stock ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

BOAR ONE YEAR OLD. SIRE ROMEO Cherry King No. 96745. Dam Brookwater Fancy Lady 13th, No. 219398. Also a few gilts. J. E. Neuhauser, Imlay City, Mich.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY swine. Quality. Size. Prepotency. Both sexes, all ages. Write for description and price. The Gun Plains Stock Farm, Plainwell, Mich.

PHILLIPS' PRIZE WINNING DUROC for sale—A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts, prices right, let me convince you. Henry D. Phillips, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS. Grandsons of Brookwater Cherry King or Panama Special. \$20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

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

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, 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

O. I. C.'s AND CHESTER WHITES—a choice lot of spring boars. Orders booked for fall pigs from the big prolific kind. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin. All stock registered free and guaranteed satisfactory. John C. Wilk, R 2, Alma, 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.

HAMPSHIRE

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.

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

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.

BERKSHIRE

FOR SALE BERKSHIRE BOARS ready for service. I am booking orders for my fall litters. Sired by Symboleer's Onward 3rd, write me your wants. A. A. Pattullo, Deckerville, Mich.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Ancona Cockerels. Prices right. John Young, Breckenridge, Mich., R 2.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERK-shire gilts and boars. Mach and April farrow. Also Aberdeen-Angus bull calves. Russell Bros., R 3, Merrill, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

FARMERS INCREASE YOUR PROF-its by raising pure bred Chester Whites. Send orders now for fall pigs. Ralph Cossens, Levering, 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.

YORKSHIRES

Registered Yorkshires from imported strains HATCH HERD, Ypsilanti, Michigan



SHEEP

BLACK TOP DELAINE SHEEP. 50 pure bred rams for sale. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Choice Stock for Sale Ewes and Rams, \$25 to \$50 Each J. M. Williams No. Adams, Mich.

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE DOWN rams, yearlings and lambs, 2 Shetland colts. Harry W. Garman, R 3, Mendon, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE

For sale, a good bunch of ram lambs now ready. Dan Booher, R 4, Ewart, Mich.

OXFORD DOWN

RAMS AND RAM LAMBS Best breeding. Arkell No. 3334 sire of lambs. O. M. York, Millington, Mich.

LEICESTER SHEEP; REG. YEAR-ling rams and ram lambs sired by imported ram. Also Berkshire Hogs. Elmhurst Stock Farms, Almont, 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

40 LARGE, HEALTHY, REGISTERED Shropshire ewes, mostly 3 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 wooled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR SALE 30 Registered Shropshire Rams. 40 Registered Shropshire Ewes. Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Mich

Five Registered Rambouillet Rams. Robert J. Noon, R 9, Jackson, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS AND RAM lambs of the best wool mutton type. Also O. I. C. hogs of all ages. Write and get my prices. G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE: Improved Black Top Delaine Merino Rams, Frank Rohrabacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

Registered Merino Yearling Rams: Three at \$25.00 each. Good fleeces, reasonable size and condition. Certificate of registry furnished if required. E. N. Ball, Hamburg, Mich.



PET STOCK

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.

R. B. BELGIAN HARE DOES, BRED or open, pedigreed or registered, \$5. Hanley Bros., St. Louis, Mich.



POULTRY

Yearling Pullets and Cockerels

We offer 200 S. C. White Leghorn Yearlings—stock guaranteed to please you. Cockerels—Barded 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 Bloomington, Mich.

LEGHORN

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els. English strain. Sired by Cock 396 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorr, 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 mating \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30; \$8 per 50; by parcel post prepaid. Clarence Browning, Portland, Mich., R 2

DUCKS AND GEES

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND WHITE CHINESE GEES—MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, HILLSDALE, MICH.

Big Holstein Auction Sale!

At my farm, formerly known as the EATON FARM, located 2 miles west and 1-2 mile north of Merrill, Gratiot county, Michigan, and 22 miles west of Saginaw, Michigan, on

Thursday, Oct. 30

Commencing at 9 o'clock sharp, the following described property:

Twenty-Two (22) Head Pure Bred, Registered, Holstein Cattle

KING SEGIS KORNDYKE CANARY, Age 2 yrs. 7 mos. Sired by King Segis Lakeside De Kol; Dame, Grandview Canary Korndyke.

MAPLE CITY ALFONSO LYONS, Age 1 year 6 mos. Sired by King Alfonso Lyons; Dame, Swastika Dutch Korndyke.

PONTIAC ANTIGONE, Age 10 yrs. From the noted herd of the Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac, Mich. Sired by the great Pontiac Apollo, out of Pontiac Minerva. Has calf.

SADIE PIETERTJE HENGERSVELD SRD, Age 11 yrs. Also from Asylum herd. Sire, Mutual Paul Pietertje De Kol. Dame, Sadie Pietertje Hengersveld. Very fine stock. Coming in this fall.

QUEEN TRAVERSE DUTCHLAND, Age 5 yrs. 6 mos. Sire, Traverse Dutch Laundry Lad; Dame, Queen Ann 2nd De Kol. Coming in this fall.

QUEEN ASHMOOR CANARY, Age 3 yrs. 9 mos. Sire, Ashmoor King Pontiac Canary; Dame, Queen Traverse Dutchland. Coming in this fall.

BESSIE PONTIAC CALLAM, Age 2 yrs. 6 mos. Daughter of that noted sire, King Keka Fayne, out of Kate Canary Callam, a breeding of which there is none better. Coming in this fall.

MAPLE CITY PONTIAC LYONS, Age 10 mos. Sired by King Alfonso Lyons; Dame, Pontiac Antigone (from the Asylum stock.)

MAPLE CITY QUEEN LYONS, Age 1 yr. Sire, King Alfonso Lyons; Dame, Queen Traverse Dutchland.

KING CANARY, Age 3 mos. A fine bull calf out of Queen Ashmoor Canary; Sired by Maple City Alfonso Lyons.

MAPLE CITY ASHMOOR LYONS, Age 1 yr. Sire, King Alfonso Lyons; Dame, Queen Ashmoor Canary.

CANARY KEKA CALLAM, Age 3 yrs. Another beautiful daughter of the great King Keka Fayne, out of Canary Vale Oneida Lass. From a line of wonderful producers. Coming in this fall.

MAPLE CITY HOUTTJE DE KOL, No. 366819; Age 4 yrs. Fresh.

ROSE KORNDYKE NETHERLAND, No. 401858; Age 3 yrs. Due in January.

MAPLE CITY PRINCESS ORMSBY No. 411087; Age 2 yrs. Due in January.

MAPLE CITY PRINCESS LYONS, No. 498081; Age 2 years. Due in January.

TWEED PRILLY BEETS, No. 374991; Age 3 yrs. Due in November.

BESSIE LULLIEN DE KOL, No. 396472; Age 2 yrs. Pasture Bred.

VALMA ECLIPSE NETHERLAND, No. 304762; Age 4 years. Due in November.

MAPLE CITY SADIE PIETERTJE SEGIS, Age 18 mos. Pasture Bred.

MAPLE CITY CANARY HOUTTJE SEGIS, Age 18 mos. Pasture Bred.

MAPLE CITY HOUTTJE LYONS, Age 18 mos. Pasture Bred.

In addition to the above cattle there are 26 head of High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers, and 6 head Yearling Steers.

In this sale there will be 49 pure bred Duroc-Jersey hogs—boars, sows, shoats, and pigs.. Also 10 head of horses, 8 sheep, 100 chickens, 13 geese, and all the machinery used on my 400 acre farm, a Fordson Tractor and plow, silo filler, grain binders, corn binders, bean pullers, beet lifters, plows, cultivators, discs, etc., etc.

This will be one of the Largest Sales this fall and worth going miles to attend

A Hot Lunch Will be Served at Noon.

Terms of Sale

All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; all sums over \$5.00, 9 months' time on good bankable paper at 7 per cent interest; 2 per cent off for cash. No goods removed from the premises until settled for.

Eugene W. Vasvary, Proprietor

DR. G. H. SUTHERLAND,
COL. D. T. PACKER, Auctioneers, JOHN R. DUFTY, Clerk.

AUCTION SALE

....72 Head....

Medium Type Poland China Hogs

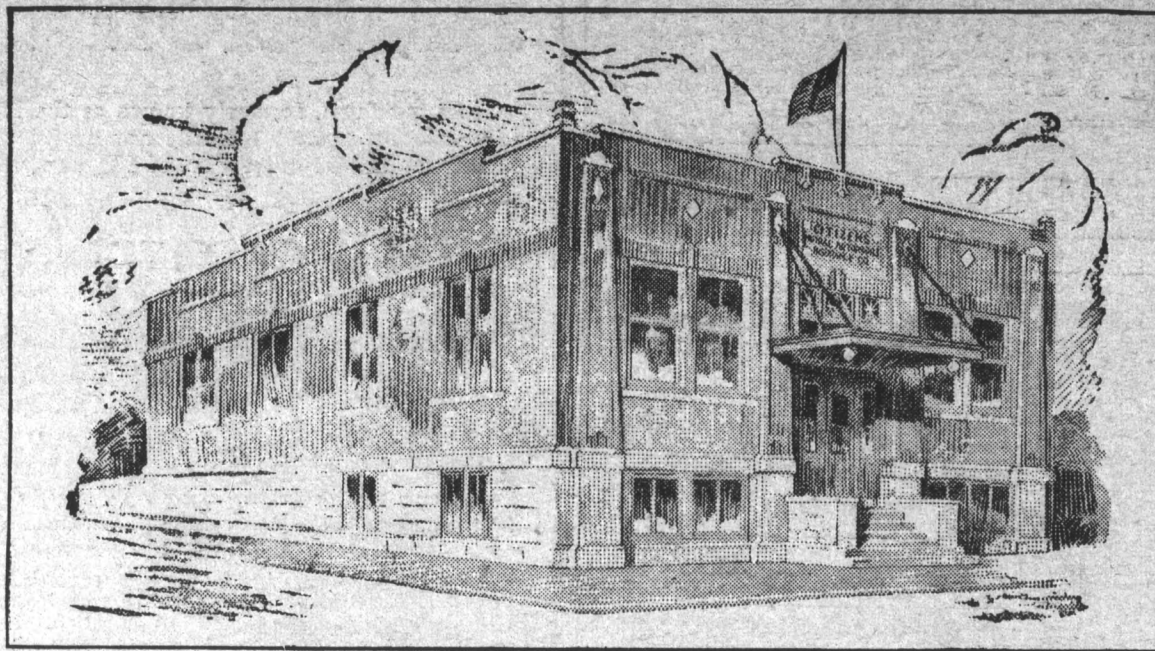
(52 sows and 20 boars)

NOVEMBER 12, 1919

STONY CREEK STOCK FARM, PEWAMO, MICH.

Write for Catalog.

"Everybody has a good word for your Company"



CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO.

WORDS of praise are always appreciated, but especially so when the sincerity of the writer is apparent. Recently we received a letter from Mr. Grant Slocum, whose name is a household word in every farm home in Michigan, which we have with his permission reproduced below.

W. E. Robb, Secretary-Treasurer,
Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.,
Howell, Michigan.
My dear Mr. Robb:
I am very much pleased to receive your notification of assessment, and herewith enclose my check for \$8.00, also the card which you asked me to return. Usually we are not pleased to receive a notice of "something due," but in this case the notice was received with pleasure, because I had been wondering of late whether my auto was insured or not.
It had been a long, long time—a whole year I think—since I paid the last eight dollars, and as I have been in the habit of paying the old line companies \$86.00 per annum on the same car, you can imagine that eight dollars seemed hardly adequate for the protection I have been receiving.
Really, Mr. Robb, if you should call upon me for \$8.00 per quarter, I would be getting the insurance at a very low rate. Everybody has a good word for your company; have yet to find the first auto owner who is not a booster for you. You have so perfected mutual auto insurance that the other fellows find mighty poor picking.
You certainly have built a good business success in a little bit town and I wish you and your most excellent organization continued success.
Very truly yours, *Grant Slocum*
(Original letter on file.)

If you own an auto why not insure in the same company that Mr. Slocum has found so satisfactory? Clip out and send this handy coupon today for full information, cheerfully furnished without obligation.

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