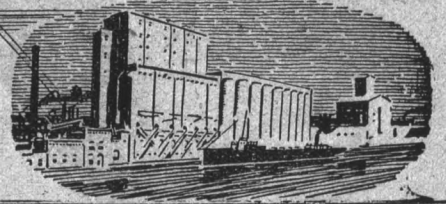


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



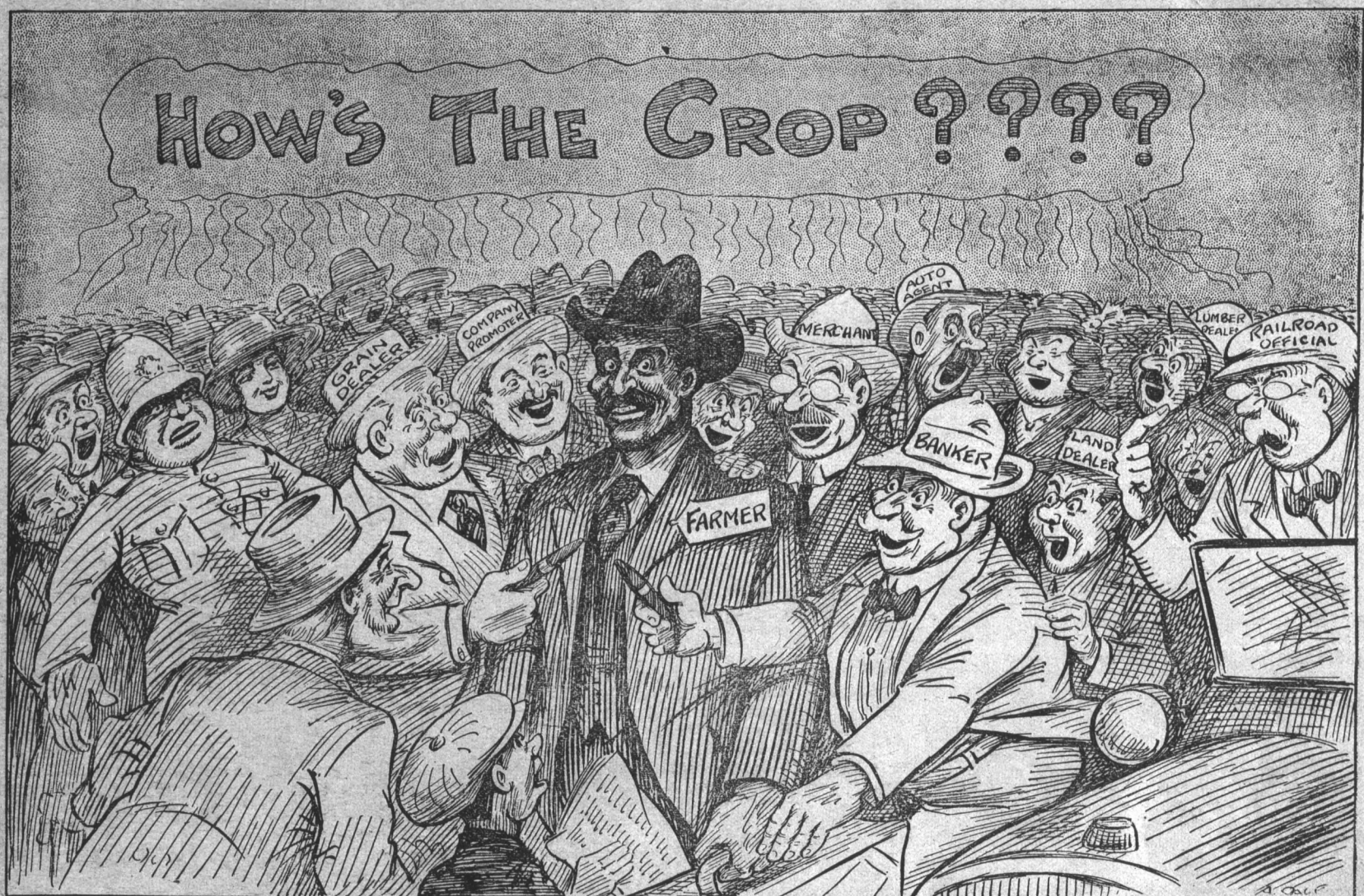
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 1

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



—Courtesy Canadian Grain Growers' Guide.

Michigan's Crops are Fine, Thank You

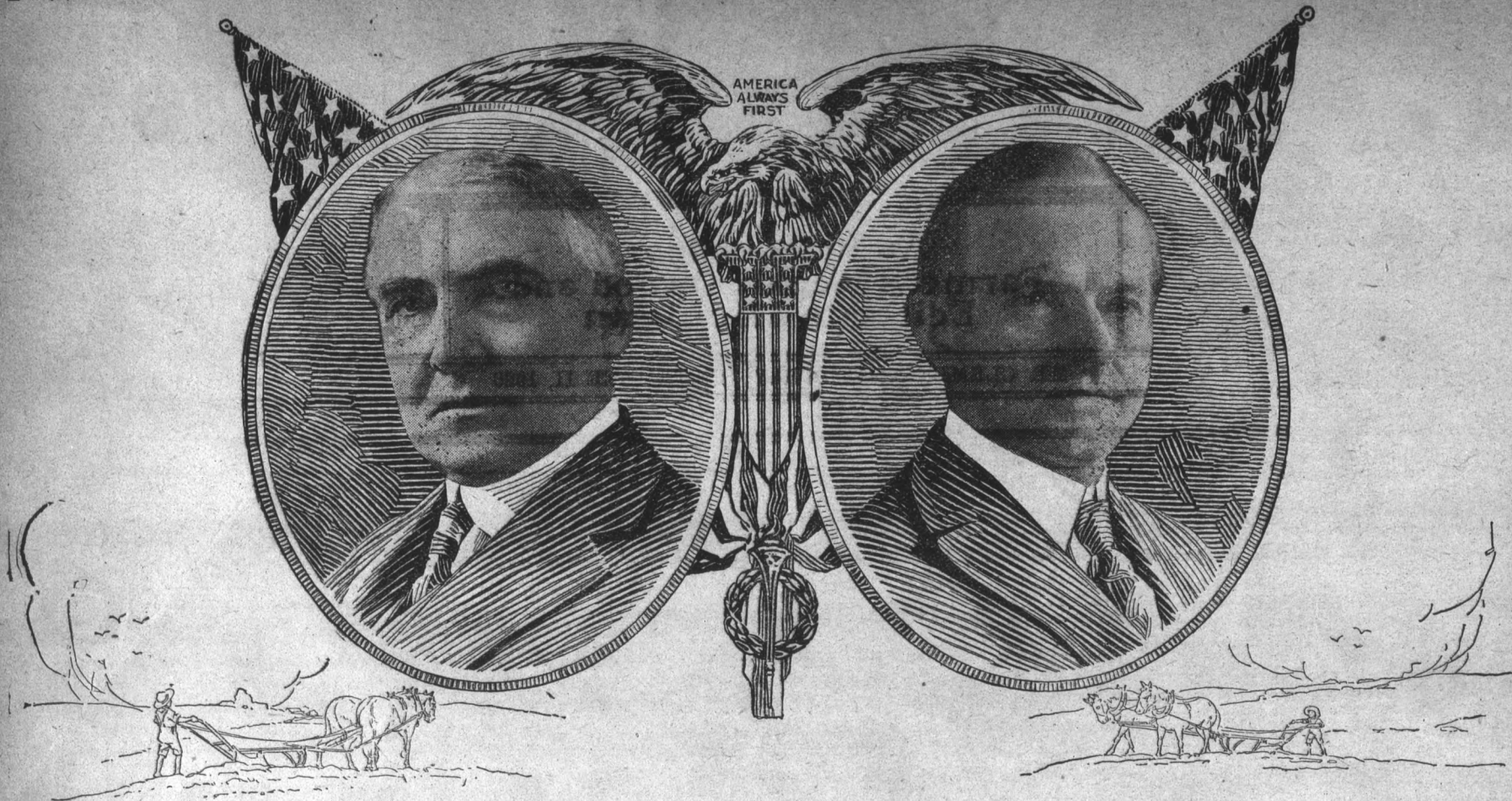
GO WHERE you may in Michigan today and ask, "how's the crops?" and the truthful farmer will say, "The crops are fine, thank you." There never has been a season when every field of grain and vegetables produced to its full capacity. Thank the Lord for that! Maximum production per acre planted would bankrupt three-fourths of the farmers. There has never been a season when local droughts, floods, frosts or pests have not injured some crops. But there never has been a season when crops in general looked so fine or promised so good a yield as the crops in Michigan today. The rains have been plentiful, yet there has been plenty of sunshine to ripen the crops. The nights have been cool but except for a few isolated spots Jack Frost has done no damage. The hoppers hurt the crops in northwestern Michigan, but only here and there did they destroy them altogether. All in all the booster for Michigan agriculture has a weighty mass of evidence that Michigan still holds rank as a premier agricultural state.

Now what of the harvest? The last report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates forecasted an increase in corn of ten million bushels. And doesn't the corn look fine? We have seen it growing from the southern most to the northern most county in the lower peninsula. In any of the four southern tiers of counties you could easily imagine that you were in the heart of the corn belt. As you

go north the stalks are a little smaller and shorter, but well eared, and if you examine them you will know that nothing can now prevent Michigan from harvesting another bumper crop of corn. An increase of 20,000,000 bushels of oats is also forecasted. Threshing has cut this a little, but still it is a record to be proud of. Wheat promises larger yields also by several million bushels.

True, there is an estimated drop in the production of beans and potatoes. This is well. Although the acreage planted to potatoes was less than the average the condition has been excellent and it is now thought that the total yield will be around 400 million bushels with Michigan producing less than 30 million. The price of potatoes is way down now and while many think it will come back, and it probably will, no such prices as were paid last year are in prospect.

None of the prices on farm products are what they ought to be, but unless they go to considerably lower levels the average farmer is going to make a fair profit on his operations, which will fortify him against the impending "panic" that everyone loves to talk about. It will be a fortunate thing for the nation at large if the farmers have good crops this year and get good prices for them. We cannot vouch for the other states but from our personal investigation we find that Michigan will be right in the front rank when the frost is on the pumpkin and the harvest gathered in.



The Republican Party and the Farmer

To the Farmers of the Northwest:

Next November you will join with all other good citizens in choosing a president of the United States for the four years beginning March 4, 1921.

You must choose either Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee, or Gov. Cox, the Democratic nominee. There is no third choice. One or the other of these two men will be elected. The affairs of the nation during the next four years will be directed either by a Republican or by a Democratic administration.

Which will best serve your interests, both as a citizen and as a farmer?

Let us look at it for a moment from the purely farm standpoint.

Your experience of the past seven years, and especially during the past three years, tells you what you may fairly expect from a Democratic administration.

Your industry, the greatest in the nation, was singled out as the target for a price-fixing policy which has limited the prices of the things you had to sell while leaving you exposed to the exactions of profiteers in practically every other line of production, distribution and speculation.

You have been told what you could receive for your staple products, either directly or indirectly; you have been subjected to restraints as to shipping, and all sorts of exactions and annoyances.

But there has been no limit placed upon what others might charge you for the things you have had to buy.

The result of this unwise, unsympathetic policy, while discouraging and harmful to the farm producer, has not helped the consumer. On the contrary, it has made conditions worse for him, because it has tended to curtail production and at the same time has stimulated speculation and profiteering.

The Republican party is not a class or sectional party; its policies are intended to upbuild the entire nation. But it believes that it is essential to the welfare of all our people that the farmer, whose industry is the very foundation of our national prosperity, should have his fair share of the wealth which his labor creates. It believes that if our agriculture is to be maintained the farmer must have an absolutely square deal.

The Republican party therefore, by its platform and by the utterances of its candidates, is pledged to a thoroughly sympathetic, practical,

helpful attitude toward American agriculture. It promises a well thought out, constructive program which will help make farming more profitable and therefore make our farms more productive.

In contrast with this helpful attitude of the Republicans the Democratic party offers no protection to the American farmer against the cheap farm products of foreign lands; on the contrary, it re-affirms its tariff-for-revenue-only policy which throws the American market wide open to the dairy products, grains and meats produced on the cheap land and by cheap labor of foreign countries. It promises no relief from the price-fixing and price drive policies which have cost the farmers hundreds of millions of dollars during the past two years and have helped no one but the speculator and the profiteer. Nor does it even recognize the existence of the violent fluctuations in the prices of farm products—more violent and unreasonable during the past three years than ever before in our history—which have caused you such heavy and unnecessary losses.

Pledges of the Republican Party

Here are the formal pledges of the Republican party as set forth in the agricultural plank of the national platform. Read them carefully, for they are of vital interest to you.

Practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions.

The right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products and protection against discrimination.

The scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations, and the uncensored publication of such reports.

The authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit.

A national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation, with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food.

The encouragement of our export trade.

An end to unnecessary price fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products, which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer.

The encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and for its extended use.

The extension of the federal farm loan act so as to help farmers to become farm owners and thus reduce the evils of farm tenantry, and also to furnish such long-time credit as farmers need to finance adequately their larger and long-time production operations.

Revision of the tariff as necessary for the preservation of a home market for American labor, agriculture and industries. (Note that the pledge to the farmer is just as specific as to labor and capital.)

Harding's Endorsement

Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee, in his speech of acceptance took advanced ground on behalf of agriculture. He said:

"I hold that farmers should not only be permitted but encouraged to join in co-operative associations to reap the just measure of reward merited by their arduous toil.

"Our platform is an earnest pledge of renewed concern for agriculture, and we pledge effective expression in law and practice. We will hail that co-operation which will make profitable and desirable the ownership and operation of small farms and which will facilitate the marketing of farm products without the lamentable waste which exists under present conditions.

"A Republican administration will be committed to a renewed regard for agriculture and seek the participation of farmers in curing the ills justly complained of and aim to place the American farm where it ought to be—highly ranked in American activities and fully sharing the highest good fortune of American life.

"Becoming associated with this subject are the policies of irrigation and reclamation so essential to agricultural expansion, and the continued development of the great and wonderful west."

Mr. Harding pledges federal co-operation with state governments in building and improving farms-to-market roads rather than national highways, to cheapen and facilitate the quick shipment of crops.

Republican National Committee,
Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me free and postpaid, copy
of Senator Harding's Address on the present
day problems of the farmer.

Name

Address

Send for a free copy of Senator Harding's address in which he discusses at length present day problems of the farmer.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago

Farmers Win Legislative Offices in Primary

Rural Vote Goes Ninety Per Cent Strong for Farmers' Candidate for Governor

But City Districts Defeat Him

ON THE FACE of practically complete returns from the primary election Attorney General A. J. Groesbeck has received the Republican nomination for Governor by a plurality of about 25,000 votes. His nearest opponent was Milo D. Campbell who was endorsed and supported by the farm organizations and who according to final returns received upwards of ninety per cent of the rural vote of the lower peninsula.

Mr. Campbell's showing in the rural districts was a surprise to even his most sanguine supporters. He did not, however, receive the support that was expected in some of the large towns and cities, his successful opponent carrying nearly every city of importance in the state. Had the urban vote split between the seven other candidates in the proportion expected Campbell would have been easily nominated.

The reasons for Mr. Campbell's defeat are clear. He was not defeated as some of the city newspapers claim, because the city voter considered him a "class" candidate. As a matter of fact he ran much better in the large cities than the majority of the candidates. The organization that had been perfected by Mr. Groesbeck in Wayne and Kent counties and the upper peninsula; Mr. Groesbeck's appeal to the Catholic voter and the laboring men; and the last minute attacks that were made upon Mr. Campbell by a string of Detroit controlled newspapers were the factors that did combine and contribute to Mr. Campbell's defeat. It was charged by those unfriendly to Mr. Campbell that he had made a "deal" with certain political interests in the state in exchange for their support, and while Mr. Campbell forcefully denied this, the poison had been sown and thousands of voters who had no use for these political interests refused to take a chance on Mr. Campbell and voted for his opponents. In justice to Mr. Campbell the BUSINESS FARMER wishes to state its positive conviction that Mr. Campbell made no pre-election promises to any man or organization, and had he been nominated and elected he would have assumed his office absolutely foot-loose and independent. The charges were so fanciful that the average intelligent voter laughed at them, but unfortunately not all voters use their intelligence when they go to the polls.

The election had the usual number of inconsistencies and surprises. For instance, if it were true that Gov. Sleeper had pledged his support to Campbell and it was worth anything one might be excused for believing that the Sleeper strongholds would go to Campbell. But they did not do so. Huron county, the home of Mr. Sleeper, gave Mr. Groesbeck a plurality of over a thousand. At the same time Sen. Forrester, a strong Sleeper man, lost the county by only five votes to John Hunt.

It was popularly believed that Lieutenant Gov. Luren Dickinson would be among the leaders, and the farm organizations had been censured by some political wisecracks for their failure to endorse Mr. Dickinson. But the vote showed that the farm leaders had sized up Mr. Dickinson's political standing correctly. Instead of running first or second as many had predicted Mr. Dickinson was in sixth place when the final returns were recorded. And that is not to say that the Lieutenant governor is not a good man nor does not have a good many thousand more friends than those who voted for him. It was simply an expression of their feeling that he was not the man for Governor.

The standing of the contestants as shown by the unofficial returns is in the order named as follows: Groesbeck, Campbell, Mott, Leland, Martindale, Dickinson, Mamilton, Glasgow, Earle.

Another surprise of the election was the poor showing made by Chas. B. Scully, farmer candidate for Lieutenant governor, who received less than two-thirds of the rural vote that

Johnson of Eostoria won by a good margin over C. O. Blinn of Caro, who was another one of the gentlemen who couldn't trust the people and whose record in the legislature was reactionary all the way through. Both Johnson and Butler had the almost united support of the farm bureau members of Lapeer county in spite of the fact that the Lapeer

received the practically unanimous support of the farmers of the Clare district.

In Kent county, Farmer Oscar Braman won handily over his opponent, Burch. Mr. Braman was a thorough and through defender of the farmers' interests at the last session. He introduced the bill to prevent discrimination in buying practices and was responsible for the roll call which put the opponents of the warehouse bill on record.

Sen. McNaughton of Kent county has also been renominated. The senator's record during the last session was uniformly satisfactory to agricultural interests.

Currie Loses

Congressman Currie whom the BUSINESS FARMER believed should be returned from the Tenth was defeated in a close race with Roy Woodruff. Many months ago the radical labor leaders made up their minds to "get" Currie and the tactics they employed did the business. The BUSINESS FARMER has no regrets for its advocacy of Mr. Currie's candidacy. Neither does it have any censure for the farmers who voted against him. Both our motives and those of the anti-Currie farmers were based on what we respectively believed were to the best interests of the farmers of the district. Time alone can tell whose judgment was the best.

Complexion of Next Legislature

It is our prediction that the next legislature will be more responsive to the wishes and best interests of the people than the 1919 legislature. The farmers' successful campaigns against the men who refused to let the people vote on the warehouse amendment will have a wholesome affect upon those who might again be led astray by poor judgment or the wiles of the enemy and prevent a constitutional amendment from going to the people. Moreover, the legislative personnel has been considerably purged of its standpatters. The new legislature will convene in another four months and the BUSINESS FARMER expects to be right on the job with both eyes open.

The next session will have little time left for constructive legislation after it gets through undoing the work of the Sleeper administration. This administration constructed monumental political machines which will have to be dismantled. There are a half dozen or so commissions which will either have to be kicked out body and breeches, or so remodeled that their own parents won't know them. The next session must turn its attention to a revision of the tax rate—downward. That this can be done by the employment of a little common sense and ordinary rules of business no one will have the temerity to deny.

We suggest to the Farmers' Federated Legislative Committee that it draft a program of sane legislation and economy and submit it to the legislature. This should call for the abolishment of useless boards and commissions, legislation to facilitate the forming of co-operative buying and selling organizations, and a more equitable method of taxation.

It will not matter greatly who is elected the next Governor of Michigan. Between the Republican and Democratic nominees there is not much choice. Both have held public office and both have a reputation for attending to the people's business the way it ought to be attended to. We have no doubt but what either of the two men would, with the co-operation of the legislature, give Michigan an economical and business-like administration.

Campbell Thanks the Farmers

I WANT to express my appreciation and thanks to the farm men and women for their loyal and all but unanimous support of my candidacy. While it is, of course, a matter of regret that we did not win, it is no disgrace to meet an honorable defeat. My campaign was clean, honest and fair from start to finish. The farm leaders who worked in my behalf did so without thought of personal rewards, and the tens of thousands who gave me their votes had no more selfish ambitions than to do what was in their judgment for the good of the commonwealth. In the face of defeat there is powerful consolation in the confidence which the farmers of Michigan have placed in me as shown by their votes. I have no personal battles to fight nor ambitions that I am nursing, but I have a desire to serve the people who have honored me. The battle for agriculture is yet on. Count me in the fight.

(Signed) Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich.

September 6th, 1920.

was cast for Campbell. Mr. Scully did not have the endorsement of the farm organizations, partially at his own request and partially because the organizations felt that the governorship would command all their efforts. It is apparent that Mr. Scully would have made a much better run had he received the endorsement of the farm organizations.

Ivory Defeated

Although greatly disappointed over the defeat of Mr. Campbell the farmers will have some consolation in the fact that most of the candidates for legislative offices who defeated the farmers' warehouse amendment got what was coming to them. Particularly pleasing will be the defeat of Wm. E. Ivory who was a candidate for re-election to the legislature. A young farmer by the name of David Butler from the extreme northern end of the Lapeer district and virtually unknown to the rest of the farmers defeated Ivory by about two hundred majority. Thus was Ivory's inexcusable abuse of the power vested in him properly rebuked. The farmers of all Michigan owe a vote of thanks to the farmers of Lapeer county for retiring Mr. Ivory to private life.

In the senatorial district of which Lapeer county is a part, Dr. O. G.

county farm bureau did not officially endorse their candidacies.

In the Sanilac district, Joel C. Merriman was defeated by Chas. F. Burnham despite the fact that the latter was made the object of scurrilous if not criminal last minute attacks upon his character.

John Ketcham Wins

John Ketcham, master of the State Grange, won the Republican nomination for Congressman from the fourth district by over three thousand plurality. This will indeed be good news to Mr. Ketcham's thousands of friends throughout the state, both in the Grange and other farm organizations. Mr. Ketcham is a man of considerable ability and great forcefulness, both in character and action. It goes without saying that his election will insure the people of Michigan having at least one representative in Congress who will represent the people.

Clare Farmers Win

Both of the candidates endorsed by the farmers' committee of the Clare legislative district, have been nominated. Richard Emerson of Clare received better than a thousand majority over his opponent, and while Sen. McRae had a stiff three-cornered fight on, he is reported to have won out. Both of these men



Are We Coming to This?

The Farmer's Place in American Business

Senator Capper Declares That the Farmer is "the One Man we cannot Do Without"

FIFTY-TWO per cent of the population of the country is engaged in farming. Seventy billion represents the investment in farms and their equipment, a sum that is equal to the total capacity of any three major industries that might be cited. These two sets of figures are quoted because they indicate roughly the tremendous and potential market that is found among the farmers of America. Let me go further and point out that the average buying power of the American farmer has, during the past four years, increased from \$1,600 to \$3,400 a year, over 100 per cent, whereas, the average buying power of the city man still remains, approximately at \$900 a year.

Farmers Are Home Owners

Two-thirds of all the farmers in America own their own homes. Contrast this with the knowledge that two-thirds of all city dwellers rent and do not own their own homes. Farming is a profession and, despite many exceptions to the rule, a profession which is passed from father to son through many generations. In other words, there is a permanency both about the profession itself and about the men who follow it. The farmer is, therefore, a permanent citizen, a permanent power for good in the community in which he lives, and a permanent factor in any prognosis of any market for almost any produce that might be named.

The old idea of the farmer—gawky, obstinate and frequently ignorant; living on corn pone, sow belly and molasses in a sod house or timber shack, scarcely better than the building which houses his cattle and hogs, has gone forever. The farmer is an exceedingly intelligent individual whose exacting profession demands a large amount of both technical and practical knowledge. The same skill and judgment that enables the Middle Western farmer, for example, to produce the best corn, wheat, cattle and hogs in the world also enables him to buy with discrimination. He is no "piker" in the action. A man with an investment ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000 put into a farm, may properly be called a business man. The farmer is a business man and buys as one. For such a man, any reputable product carries its own appeal.

A Serious Condition Exists

I wish to register here my emphatic opinion, however, that conditions may soon arise—in fact, are already in existence, that will seriously limit the farm market unless stringent steps are taken to protect the farmer and to assure him a decent return on his investment. The farmer's productive power is the measure of

Capper and the Farmer

THE ACCOMPANYING article consists of extracts from Sen. Arthur Capper's review of the farmer's place in American business as presented to the banking fraternity. As a farm paper publisher and one of Kansas' senators Mr. Capper wields a large influence for the good of agriculture.—Editor.

his absorptive power as a buyer of any commodity. As a matter of fact, despite the figures that I shall point out and which indicate on the surface a huge aggregate buying power, there exists today a serious condition in American agriculture. The farmer, despite his unique position as both a capitalist and laborer, is much more than any laborer the victim of arbitrary and outside control in the prices he receives for his handiwork and products. No other producer in this respect is as helpless as the farmer. He must take what he can get for what he has to sell; there is no price fixing power in which he has a direct voice. Yet despite the disproportion between his return and his investment, he does not hesitate to put more capital into his profession. Being a serious-minded man, in love with his profession, intensely conscious of his responsibility to society as a producer of foodstuffs, deeply patriotic in every sense of the word, he frequently buys and invests much beyond legitimate limitations of his yearly income.

Do not be misled by those false prophets who point to the marked increase in values of agricultural land as an indication to quote a great New York newspaper, "that planting and reaping have been profitable." Do not forget that much of the recent and rapid increase in values in the Middle West and particularly in Iowa, has been the result of rapacious land speculation. This speculation in itself has not only unduly inflated land values in this region beyond the limits of their productive returns but it has increase farm tenantry to an alarming degree.

He Feeds the World

I am afraid that we too often forget or overlook the very fundamental part the farmer plays not only in business but in our very existence. It is the farmer's business to feed and clothe the human family. At any time in the history of the world, the race is only a few weeks or months at most from starvation. Let the farmer cease to produce for a single season; cut off the yield of field and flock and herd; of vine and tree, and we perish. The coal from the mine, the oil from the crevices of the earth the fall of the mountain stream sup-

ply part of the energy that turns the wheels of business; but the greater power—the man power—is merely the food grown by the farmer, converted into human energy.

The calories of heat under your boilers are not so vital to your business as are the calories of energy in your workmen. A strike in the coal mines paralyzes business; but a strike by the farmers would utterly destroy business because it would destroy life itself. Business existed before the power of steam and electricity was discovered, but business has never existed and never will exist without man power, and that energy comes from the soil and is brought to us by the farmer.

So then, in the first place, if business is to deal wisely and equitably and for that matter profitably, with the farmer, it behooves us to remember what we owe to agriculture; or if we do not recognize the obligation, at least to remember how dependent upon it we are.

Farmers Are Not Radical

He reads, he thinks, he discusses and when he thinks he has arrived at the truth, he acts. Business, especially in a time like this, can make no greater mistake than to antagonize the farmer. We are appreciating these troublesome days as we never have heretofore, how great is the steadying, stabilizing influence on the nation of the man on the farm. He is not radical, nor a moss back, nor a non-progressive, but he is our safest, most disinterested citizen, worker and guide, because most truly interested in the general welfare. I know him as a man who does more reading, more thinking and observing than the average town citizen and I believe that more than any other he is leaving his imprint on the history of the country.

The farmer does not want to be coddled. Blandishments do not appeal to him—they make him suspicious. He is a keen detector of bunc and sham. All he asks is a fair deal for himself and the assurance that business is willing likewise to give a fair deal to the consumer of his products. He has a right to demand that. And given that, he can be depended upon to stand for justice and right and for that type of democracy which we glorify as Americanism.

"The Farmer's Place in Business" is interesting and important and vital. It is the biggest place. He sets the pace. He is the one man we can not do without. But what we as business men must be more deeply concerned in now is the relation of business to the farmer.

The Producer of Real Wealth

Business has too long been in that state of ignorance shown by the small boy whose teacher asked him, "Where does tapico come from?" The lad truthfully replied, "From the grocery store." He was accurate but short sighted. It isn't the grocery store that feeds your men. Business must remember that it isn't business that feeds business either with food or with dollars. A nation cannot grow rich swapping dollars. The farmer is the great producer of real wealth. It is his business that makes the wheels of every other business go round. While thousands and thousands of farmers have lost money this year either in crops or livestock, yet the farmers of the United States have produced enough wealth to pay off two-thirds of this country's net war debt, the total commercial value of their product this year being well over \$15,000,000,000, or about \$1,500,000,000 more than last year. And this was accomplished under even more difficult price and labor conditions than in war times.

Should be First in National Policy

The Business of farming should be put first in our national policy. We should give the business which is the drive wheel of every other business its full economic rights. We should map out a great constructive program for agriculture and put it through; give free rein to every legitimate scheme of co-operation among farmers and tax the landhog speculator out of existence.

I have asked that such a program be made a national plank in party platforms at the next election, because we must be committed to such a policy nationally to properly and speedily put it through.

To have a more prosperous agriculture we must encourage legislation legalizing collective bargaining by farm organizations, regulation of the packing industry, fair prices for farm products, extension of European markets for livestock and foodstuffs, elimination of profiteering, cheaper money for the farmer who must borrow, good rural schools and a good roads system that will benefit the farmer as well as the automobilist.

Death Claims Dorr D. Buell, Farmer, Banker and Farm Bureau Chief

DORR D. BUELL, Market Director for the Michigan State Farm Bureau and one of the best known farmers in Michigan, died at Lansing, Tuesday afternoon, August 31st, after an illness of about six weeks.

Mr. Buell as taken sick about the middle of July upon his return to Michigan from a strenuous journey in Canada where acting in the capacity of State Market Director for the Michigan State Farm Bureau he attended a series of Canadian Agricultural gatherings. Physicians diagnosed his case as typhoid fever. His condition became so bad that he was removed from his home to a hospital where for several weeks he hovered between life and death. His condition was aggravated by a chronic heart trouble, endocarditis, and diseased tonsils. Despite his serious illness he submitted to an operation for the removal of the tonsils and the last word that was received by his friends was to the effect that he had a fighting chance for recovery. This was about a week before his death and those who had been anxiously watching his progress had come to hope that he was on the gain.

Michigan Agriculture Loses One of its Young, Aggressive Leaders at the Promising Stage of His Career

Dorr D. Buell was born on the old Buell homestead near Union City, Michigan in 1882. As a boy he attended the public school and was yet a very young man when he went to Northern Michigan and started in the farming and banking business at Elmira, Otsego county. In both of these enterprises he was conspicuously successful and at times had under cultivation and in pasture a half section of land. He was among the first to introduce scientific methods of farming and pure-bred stock into this section of Michigan and the results he obtained amply proved his wisdom. For a number of years Mr. Buell bred and sold pure-bred cattle and hogs and thoroughbred horses. He also specialized in the perfecting and growing of seed potatoes, and his brand, the Petoskey Rural Russet, has been sold in all parts of the United States.

But Mr. Buell's abilities soon attracted the attention of people outside his locality. Because of his success in growing potatoes he was made president of the Michigan Potato

Growers' Association and when in the spring of 1918, the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange was organized, Mr. Buell seemed to be the logical choice for manager. He was accordingly elected. Without any precedent to follow Mr. Buell safely guided that organization through the shoals of many untried experiments, with such marked success that the name and fame of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange soon spread over the entire United States, into Canada and even to some countries across the seas. From that time on Mr. Buell had little rest. Demands for him to speak at all kinds of agricultural gatherings came from all corners of the continent, and during his two years as president of the Exchange he explained the plan of co-operation to tens of thousands of farmers in many states of the Union and in Canada as well.

When the Michigan State Farm Bureau was re-organized for business Mr. Buell was strongly recommended for the presidency. But through a technicality in the by-laws of the

organization he was unable to qualify for that position. However, the Farm Bureau did not intend to struggle along without the assistance of Mr. Buell and so last spring he was offered, and accepted the position of Market Director of that great organization, which now has nearly 80,000 members. In this capacity Mr. Buell became one of the "big men" in the organization, and in his death the farmers of Michigan have lost a distinct asset in their business. It was while in harness for the Farm Bureau that Mr. Buell contracted the disease which resulted in his death.

What further positions of prominence and influence which Mr. Buell might have held had he lived one can only surmise. His organizing ability was rapidly attracting the attention of farm organizations all over the country. While it was not generally known his friends were grooming him for a place on the State Board of Agriculture and had he lived he would undoubtedly have been nominated at the spring convention. But thus it often happens that man is taken away at the zenith of his career when the future seems to blossom with opportunity.

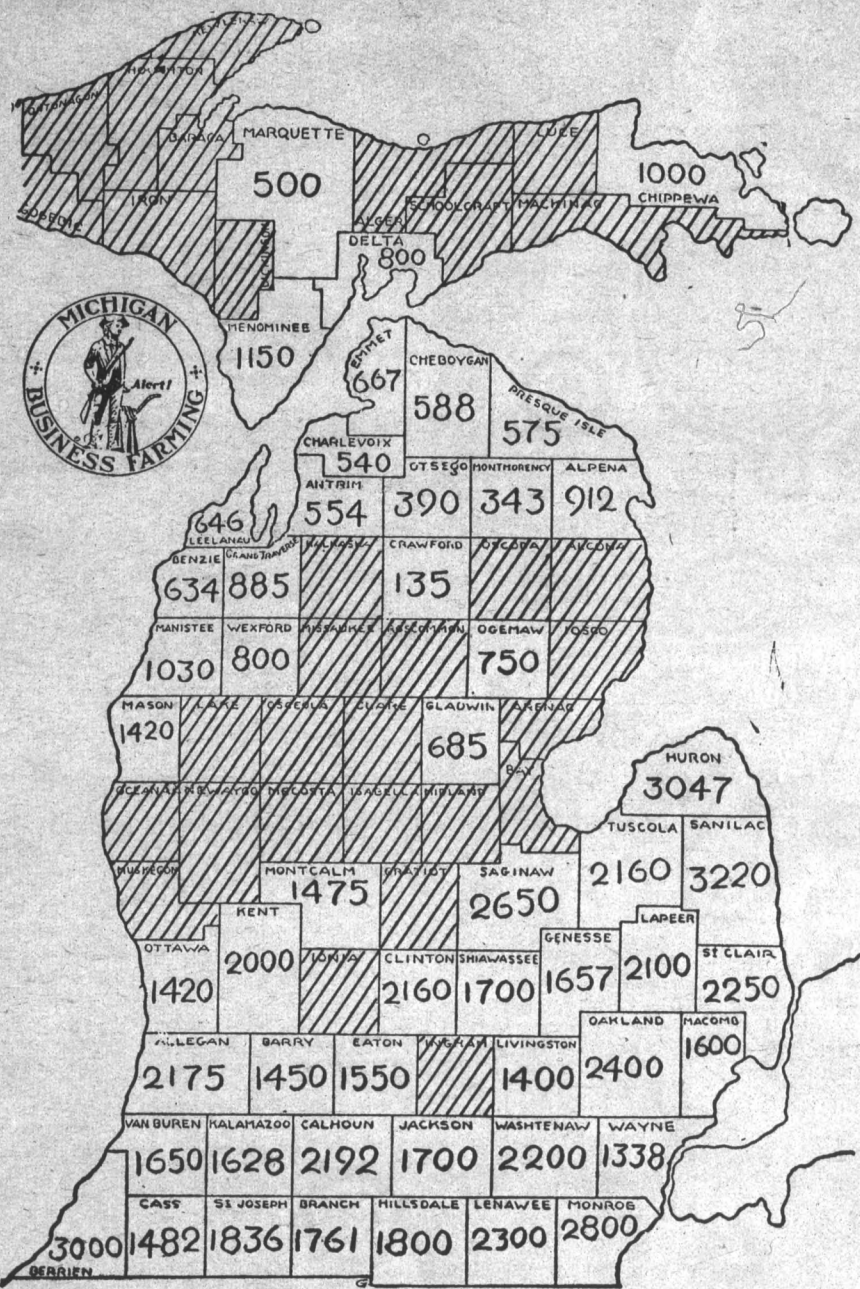
Farm Bureaus Adopt Michigan Membership Plan

Annual Dues of \$10 Per Member Expected to Become Uniform in All Farm Bureau States

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau has developed along different and perhaps more substantial lines than any other state farm bureau federation in the United States. This was the report brought back to Michigan by this state's representative from the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting a week ago in Denver and the western states group meeting in Salt Lake City.

Practically every other state farm bureau federation in the west is built largely along educational lines with the promotion of small group activities as the fundamental policy. Michigan has gone ahead in the belief that it is not just "how to produce more" that the farmers want but how to market and distribute better what they now produce and then produce more to satisfy whatever surplus demand may be created by more efficient marketing methods. It is contended by Michigan, almost alone, that an economic program can not succeed without carrying with it an educational phase, but that the primary educational program fundamental in other states may lose sight of the vital necessity for action in an economic or, if you please, a commercial way. While this difference in state farm bureaus is true, indication is that it will not continue so. States further to the west of us are preparing to develop on a scale parallel to that of the middle west. More than 300 representatives of the state farm bureaus of California, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Arizona and Montana took home with them from a two days' meeting with a majority of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Salt Lake City last week the idea of the substantial financial program, in other words, a \$10 membership.

Idaho, Washington and Texas this fall will start a \$10 membership campaign and several others, notably Colorado and Arizona will launch their drive around the first of the year. The far west is adopting the "action not talk" program of Michigan. They see the necessity of handling the economic programs of their members directly through cooperative marketing and are appreciating the centralization in activities is essential but with all there is the realization such as we have in Michigan that this great development is not going to be accomplished over night, that there is a lot of hard work ahead and that the farm bureau members must have patience



MAP OF MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP

The above map shows the latest State Farm Bureau membership figures. The shaded portion of the map indicates those counties which have not been campaigned. A campaign is to be put on in every one of these counties as soon as the Farm Bureau officers can get to them. The total membership to date, according to the figures used on this map, is 75,305. However, new members have been added in all of these counties and an intensive campaign has been put on in Ingham County since these figures were given out, so the present membership is around the 80,000 mark.

in the development of this program.

The westerners were asked to meet with the middle west group at Manhattan, Kansas, September 21 and 22 to consider ways and means of interlocking interests in wool in a national selling agency. This program calls for organization of pools in the various states, with overhead machinery that would regulate or direct the flow of these wools on to the market. D. D. McKay, president of the Utah federation voiced the sentiment of the westerners when he said that such a plan had the approval of the far west and mountain region. Several state indicated that they would have representatives at Manhattan when the attempt will be made to work out details of the national wool marketing scheme that is intended to end the competition between the various state pools that is now unfortunately true.

The meeting endorsed the "truth in fabric" bill now before Congress and also the proposed legislation which would give Germany purchasing credit in this country to the extent of approximately one billion dollars, which amount is due from the United States for property which was confiscated during the war. This legislation, it is expected, will specify that this credit be exhausted in purchases of raw products in America. If so, it will do much to stabilize the demoralized wool market, inasmuch as Germany is one of the largest users in the world of low grades, which are now hanging heavily.

Another action of the A. F. B. F. executive committee at Denver which met with favor at Salt Lake City, was condemnation of a trade practice of steel interests that takes millions of dollars from the farmers of the country in unjustified profits. It was shown that big steel interests are discriminating against farm machinery and implement manufacturers of the middle west in the sale of products from factories in Duluth, South Chicago, Gary and other places of similar geographical location is forced to be made with a charge added equivalent to the freight rate on such products from Pittsburg. While this custom protects eastern manufacturers of such products, the federation could see no reason why farmers of the mid-west and far west should be forced to bear this burden. A hearing asking that this custom be thrown into the discard will be requested of the federal trade commission at Washington, D. C.

A Few Notes From Here and There of Interest to Breeders and Feeders

By H. H. MACK

THE Michigan State Fair, in session at Detroit, has brought together the finest exhibit of pure bred live stock ever shown in this state; while Michigan, Indiana and Canada are fairly well represented in this wonderful showing, by far the larger portion of the exhibit comes from Ohio. A train of 60 cars of show stock, left the State Fair grounds at Columbus, last week destined for Detroit, but it was found necessary to divide the consignment and make up two trains before Detroit was reached.

The Illinois Agricultural Association has called a meeting for Sept. 13 to be held in Chicago for the consideration of live stock commission selling methods; for more than a year past, co-operative live stock selling associations and the members of farmers' organizations have been considering the advisability of establishing commission firms in all middle west markets to which co-operative shipments could be consigned and the coming meeting will consider ways and means for bringing this about.

A Chicago grain dealer recently gave out the following: "Various crop estimates were published, and the statisticians seem to be agreed that the corn crop will be in the neighborhood of 3,100,000,000; oats between 1,400,000,000 and 1,400,-

000,000 bushels and wheat around 775,000,000 bushels. Barring an accident to the crop, corn should be plentiful and cheap this year. It will be below a feeding basis, and those feeders who have had the nerve and the money to continue in the business will again make handsome profits from feeding corn to stock. All signs point to a much needed surplus of corn, and it is probable that during the coming year the United States will once more take her place as an exporter of corn instead of an importer."

New Zealand kills 8 million sheep and lambs annually, the meat from which is frozen and shipped out to market under cold storage conditions; for the most part, this frozen mutton and lamb has gone to England until this year when an accumulation resulting from a lack of transportation facilities during war, is now being marketed in the United States. There is reason to believe that frozen mutton and lamb will continue to find its way into this country throughout the coming year.

Live stock commission firms in all of the leading markets of the country will resist the recent order issued by Secretary of Agriculture, Meredith, reducing the commission charges. A temporary restraining

injunction was granted in the district court of Chicago on August 31 which will forestall all action on the part of federal officials until a test case, involving the validity of the order, has been decided.

There is a fair prospect that thousands of range cattle growers will be forced out of business this fall by the scarcity of money and the inability to secure credit. There is good reason to believe that western bankers desire to foster the growth and development of the live stock breeding business but the tremendous amount of frozen credit in existence and the pressing demands for money from other sources, makes it impossible to do so.

Mississippi reports a large number of feeding hogs but very little corn in sight to finish them with; the high prices which prevailed during the war for cotton, caused southern farmers to rush into cotton raising to the neglect of all other crops and nothing to finish hogs with is now in sight. In the meantime, southern farmers have gone on increasing their herds of hogs and their only hope is in a northern outlet for their shoats.

As time goes on, the long-suffering public is coming to regard with some misgivings the proposed separation of the meat packers from

their various allied lines as contemplated by the United States government. They recall the so-called "dissolution" of the Standard Oil Trust and they are inclined to view with suspicion the recent statement, given to the press by representatives of the Big 5, that their immense stock yard holdings had been optioned to a firm of Boston brokers. It is estimated that the value of the stock held by the big packers, in 15 of the leading stock yards of the country, exceeds \$40,000,000.

A computation made in Chicago last week indicates how the depreciation of hides, wool and by-products values is penalizing beef and mutton. Making allowance for such depreciation \$11 cattle now cost as much in the beef as if appraised at \$13.36 a year ago. Lambs at \$13.50 now are on a parity with \$17.96 at the same time last year. The approximate depreciation in cattle by-product compared with a year ago is \$2.13 per cwt.; labor and other expense have advanced 23c, a disability of \$2.36 per cwt. In the case of lambs, wool and by-products have depreciated \$4.36 per cwt.; labor and other expense have increased 10c, a total disability of \$4.46 per cwt. live weight. To aggravate the situation, neither hides nor wool are salable, and much other by-product must be accumulated until demand revives.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1920

Published Every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

GEORGE M. SLOCUM PUBLISHER
FORREST LORD EDITOR

ASSOCIATES
Frank R. Schalk Assistant Business Manager
Milton Grinnell Editorial Department
M. D. Lamb Auditor
Frank M. Weber Plant Superintendent
Mrs. Clara Norris Women's Department
Uncle Ned Children's Department
William E. Brown Legal Department
W. Austin Ewalt Veterinary Department

ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five years, 260 issues \$3.00
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and
shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are
sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.
Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line. 14 lines to
the column inch, 768 lines to page.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low
rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us
for them.



OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS
We respectfully ask our readers to favor our ad-
vertisers when possible. Their catalogs and prices
are cheerfully sent free, and we guarantee you
against loss providing you say when writing or or-
dering from them, "I saw your ad. in my Michigan
Business Farmer."

Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Defeat of the Farmers

THE DEFEAT of Milo Campbell for Governor was also a defeat for the farmers of Michigan. For many months past there had been crystallizing among the farmers a desire to unite upon some man for the high position of Governor. Through the action of the farm organizations Milo D. Campbell happened to be that man. The farm organizations' choice fell to Mr. Campbell, not as a result of any deeply laid political plot as has been charged, but as a result of careful investigation and prolonged consideration of the merits of a number of prospective candidates. Neither Mr. Campbell nor anyone except those having the best interests of the farmers at heart and unselfishly concerned in the personnel of the next Governor of Michigan were in any way responsible for the endorsement of Mr. Campbell. Any charges to the contrary are false.

The farmers have no apologies to make for presenting a candidate for Governor. The farmers constitute about fifty per cent of the voting population and about seventy-five per cent of the tax-paying population of the state and their united support of a man for Governor was based upon the purest of motives and their constitutional right to name the next Governor if they could. The farmers' candidate was not defeated because he happened to be Milo Campbell. He was defeated because the farmers who had the votes to nominate him did not use their votes and those who had the votes to nominate some other man did. The farmers could not have made a better choice than Mr. Campbell, and we question whether any man whom the farmers could have united upon would have made anywhere nearly as good a race.

Wayne county and the upper peninsula were responsible for the farmers' defeat. Outside of Wayne Mr. Campbell ran a neck and neck race with his successful opponent. Had Wayne county and the upper peninsula split among the several Wayne county candidates in the proportion predicted Mr. Campbell might have been nominated. But the vote of Wayne county showed powerful organization efforts just as Mr. Campbell's rural support showed organization. The Republican nominee did not secure nearly four times as many votes in Wayne county as his nearest opponent solely because of his personal popularity. His landslide in that county was the result of many months work on the part of the smoothest working political machine in Michigan.

Neither Mr. Campbell nor the sixty-seven thousand people who gave him their votes need to be ashamed of the outcome of the election. Taking into consideration all the circumstances Mr. Campbell made a remarkable run. It is undeniable that Mr. Groesbeck's record as attorney general stood him well. Moreover he was able through the coincidence of circumstances to negotiate sev-

eral shrewd political maneuvers which worked to his advantage. Outstanding among these was his declaration that the proposed parochial school amendment would be unconstitutional. While there were really no grounds for his making such a declaration and no reason why the friends of the parochial school should have given him their support because of his declaration, it is probable that he received enough votes from that source alone to give him his plurality.

The rural vote showed that the farmers were almost solid for Campbell. Although it is impossible at this time to make an accurate analysis of the results it is estimated that ninety per cent of the farm vote went to Campbell. But the total vote cast in the country districts was only about one-fourth of the voting strength. Had one-half or even one-third of the rural voters gone to the polls Campbell would have been nominated.

This is the first time in many years that the farmers have taken a fling at state politics, and considering that they are novices at the political game they came mighty close to scoring. Some lessons have been learned from the campaign which will stand the farmers in good stead another time. A few years ago such unity among the farmers would have landed their man, but the urban vote has now become a factor to be reckoned with. The farmers are still numerically strong enough to dominate state politics providing they act. But if the passive farmers cannot be brought into action, then the politically active will have to seek the support of their city cousins.

It should not be thought that because the farmers have lost one battle they are vanquished. Defeat in this instance will act as a stimulus to greater effort in later political campaigns. The farmers of Michigan have awakened to their duties as citizens. They will not go to sleep again.

Dorr D. Buell

I AM writing this in memory of a friend who has just died. Two months ago we gripped each other's hands in a friendly greeting. I seem to feel his hand-clasp yet. Today he lies within the grave. Again I am confounded by that eternal but unanswerable question, "Why does death take those who have just reached the threshold of their usefulness to mankind when there are so many others who could better be spared?"

Dorr D. Buell was the kind of a man whom everyone was proud to call his friend. He was one of those rare individuals who is "always the same," in the presence of his friends. While he might differ with you in politics, religion or business he never permitted these differences to intrude between him and his friends. I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Buell for nearly fifteen years and I can recall no instance when his smile of welcome or his hearty hand-shake left me in any doubt as to the sincerity of his greeting. Which, as everyone knows, cannot be said of all friends.

In the death of Mr. Buell I have lost one of my dearest friends and the Business Farmer one of its staunchest supporters. But we are not alone. Wherever Mr. Buell was known he made friends,—enduring friends, who will miss him from their circles. Moreover, the farmers of Michigan have lost a champion who as marketing head of the Farm Bureau might, had he lived, become a powerful figure in the agricultural affairs of the nation.

Carry a Light

I JUST returned from an automobile trip up-state and was obliged to drive part of the time at night. As usual I passed many teams and pedestrians on the road without a light. Why people will jeopardize their lives in this fashion is beyond my understanding. Time and again I have narrowly missed hitting people walking along the side of the road just out of range of my lamps, and more than once I have had the cold sweat break out on me as I have turned a corner on a dark night and come squarely upon a team. A less careful driver might easily have smashed into it and added another death or two to the long list of annual automobile tragedies.

As we have remarked before in these columns it is decidedly dangerous for anyone to walk or drive the highways at night without carrying a light of some kind. The pedestrian or the man who drives a team of horses does not appreciate this danger. He thinks that the lamps of an oncoming automobile should be able to detect him with ease. But let him drive or ride in an automobile at night and he will soon discover how hard it is under the most favorable circumstances to detect at a safe distance any object in the road which does not bear a light.

Automobile traffic is rapidly on the increase. Travel by foot or by horse is not so customary as formerly. Nevertheless there are a large number of people in the aggregate who walk on the road at night. If they do not carry a lantern or a flashlight their life is in danger every moment. The number of fatalities resulting from the failure of persons to take this precaution grows ever greater. If you travel the highways at night either by foot, horse or automobile, either carry a lantern or increase your life insurance at once.

Is He a Good Citizen?

CHANCING to talk with a farmer over in western Michigan the other day I sounded him out on politics. I asked him how he liked the outcome of the primary election and whom he thought would be the next president.

He laughed. "Oh, I didn't vote in the primary and I guess it doesn't make much difference about who is elected President. I don't take much interest in such things."

Then the argument started.

"You're a funny kind of a citizen," I said, or words to that effect. "Such things as you have no interest in are responsible for the building of this road we are standing upon. They construct your schools and educate your children. They determine the size of your farm profits and how much of them shall be spent in taxes. Government, politics, and 'such things' are one and the same thing. Just because you take no interest in them don't think for a moment that no one takes an interest in them. Those who want laws passed to give them special privileges take a keen interest in 'such things' and they usually get what they want. People who want to escape their just share of taxation are tremendously interested in 'such things' and the fact that you are growling about your taxes shows that they got what they wanted. Everyone who has an axe to grind at the expense of the other fellow is on the job every minute seeing to it that men are nominated and elected to office who will turn their grindstone. The reason the grindstone turners are elected to office is because you fellows who aren't looking for any special privileges take no interest in 'such things'."

Put that man down as a poor citizen who cannot find the time to inform himself upon politics, government and 'such things,' or exercise his right of franchise whenever he has the chance.

Now that Congressman Fordney has been renominated for the 'steenth time and the eighth district is probably in for another two year regime of standpatism, we presume it will again be safe for us to comment upon Mr. Fordney's flunk on the bean tariff, without being accused of having ulterior designs upon Mr. Fordney's political goat.

The primary is over. Now watch the poor chap who promised everything this side of heaven in order to get votes make good on his promises. He has our sympathy.

Congressman Currie was defeated in the tenth district because he was man enough to stand between the freezing public and the striking coal miners. Enough good farmers aligned themselves with the radical element who sought his downfall to bring about his defeat. His probable successor, Roy Woodruff, was once a Progressive in name. It remains to be seen whether he is also a progressive in fact.



What the Neighbors Say



BETTER TIMES IN SIGHT

I have been reading what others have written about the farm and it makes me feel like saying a few words. I was raised on the farm, am 55 years old and farming has been my occupation up to the present time, so you can see I have had some experience and know what I am talking about. I must say I have had a hard time of it, I have paid big prices for seed and taken a very small price for the crop when harvested or perhaps lost it entirely. I have had new seedling burn up in the hot sun or eaten up by the grasshoppers year after year until I have felt many times like giving it up and trying something else, for it does seem to me that the farmer has a very hard row to hoe at the present time. We pay the other man his price for what we buy and take his price for what we have to sell. Is it any wonder the farmer is discouraged? If I am not mistaken the farmer should receive first notice, for what does the man in the city eat if it is not the products of the farm? I don't blame the boys for going to the city as long as they can get big wages but if we all go we will all be hungry in a very short time.

I think I have had my share of bad luck as a farmer, and even this very year I have lost at least \$300 worth of crops by grasshoppers and cutworms, but I have some grit left yet. Yes I bought another farm about two months ago and I am determined to fight the battle through to the end.

Cheer up, brother farmer, I believe there are better days in store for you and I. Capital will not always rule. It is a long lane that has no end, and the end may not be very far away. They say every cloud has a silver lining. Let us hope the dark clouds that are hanging over us so heavy at the present time will be cleared away sometime in the near future, and you and I shall see the silver lining that we have been looking for so long and patiently.—C. H. P., Williamsburg, Mich.

Go to it friend! You have the proper spirit. If more of the young men of the farm could see it the way you do there would be no need for a "back to the farm" movement. Here's wishing you the best of success.—Associate Editor.

SAYS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS ARE INEFFICIENT

To me, "religion" means theology. Our constitution and our laws give sufficient guarantee to safeguard all the theology in the world. We welcome every man or woman to his or her own religion, and insofar as that religion conduces to the liberty or pursuit of happiness of the individual professing it, it must be protected by us as though it were a part of our fundamental law itself. But, we must always remember that no religion, as such, has ever been vested by our government with any political rights. To be sure, we have left church property tax free, we have made laws and regulations here and there, and authorities have been lenient where it would help people to worship the Almighty as dictated by their own conscience. But, we have never given to any religion, political recognition.

It took long, long centuries of struggle to educate the people up to the point where they were able to admit the benefits of this separation of church from state policy. Why? Because of their education. Do you suppose, Mr. Editor, that with a system of education like that of our public schools prevailing at that time, that Galileo would have suffered as he did; that Hugh Latimer and John Huss would have been led to the stake? How long do you suppose the blood soaked figure of Torquemada would have been allowed to blight the earth? Oh, yes, these are all bygones; but the basic principle—education—has not changed one iota except where it was forced to do so by outside pressure. In the Twentieth century, about 18 per cent of our population is being educated up to the same theories, or lack of theories, that made the Dark Ages dark, and

I see by the Press and various periodicals that the proponents of the school amendment are being denounced as un-American because they demand for all children below the age of 16 a public school education. Isn't there something inconsistent about this?

First consider the public schools—these are maintained by the state and for the state. Is it necessary to say anything more about them? It is not necessary to praise them when you stop to consider that with very few exceptions all the men and women who have ever been not only at the forefront but also within the ranks of the country's art and sciences, have received their training within the public school.

Now consider the parochial schools. These are maintained by various religious sects and denominations. For what purpose? Is it possible that they do not believe the state to be able to bring up its own children in its own behalf? Or do they want to instill religious bias into their children? If so, what shall we citizens of other sects do about it for our own protection? What shall we do about it for the protection of the state? Is it not true that one reason for the maintenance of the parochial school, is that the theory there of, is, for children to be so taught and so biased, that they will in later life, clique together, vote together and stand by each other politically, right or wrong. This constitutes a danger to democracy. Who'll deny it?

Aside from this, we have evidence that parochial schools are decidedly inefficient. We have evidence that many of the teachers are really incapable of teaching anything but the Very lowest grades. How can we expect anything different? The power that appoints them is responsible to no one. The teachers do not have to go through the exacting examinations required for public school teachers. Therefore all fair minded citizens should vote for the School Amendment, and for the officials who stand for it, and will see that the bill is enforced.—E. W. Benner, 714 Monroe St., Detroit, Mich.

RELIGION IN HOME AND SCHOOL AS WELL AS CHURCH

May I have a little space in which to air my views on the school question? I want to ask J. B. of Kent county what he considers was God's plan when he placed man on this earth? Christian people all agree, I believe, it was to know, love and serve Him on this earth, that we might be eventually with Him in Heaven. This being the case it hardly seems probable that our children will get a religious education by going to Sabbath school only and while there being taught by one who has

little or no religious training, just hears the lesson.

Then why interfere with this great work conducted by people who devote their entire life to God and are well trained to teach religion?

Our country was settled by people who so loved their children that they made sacrifices for them that they could have religious freedom, WHO could be so narrow in their views as to try to change this after all these years, when our great country owes its progressive condition to that God they have always honored and wish their children to do so to the best of their knowledge?

This knowledge of religion must be acquired by being taught, not by chance as children do not all go to Sabbath school, nor in a hit and miss fashion if they do, as it is one teacher one Sunday some one else the next and not a teacher educated for that purpose.

Now if any one finds any thing wrong with any particular school, go to the officers of that and have the wrong corrected of course, but don't make it a national or a state affair.

God did not leave a command to man to make so many dollars nor so many automobiles but He did tell man what to do to work out his salvation. If any one pays little or no attention to this then please don't interfere with those who do. I have not been a school director for eight years as J. B. has but I am proud to say I am the mother of eight children whom I wish to see fulfill the end for which they were created. I think when the time comes there will also be another one to vote on that school question.

All those schools can be supervised by the state, their records and books examined etc., as the editor suggests so there would be no chance for a Judas among the teachers nor any Bolsheviks being trained.

If those who are opposing the teaching of religion were properly informed on the subject they would see the good of these schools and would try and weed out every bad that might chance to be found, the same as we do with other public affairs.

The Constitution gives all the right to religious freedom and I think we will have it. Of course all schools must follow the state's outline of studies, so it would be similar to public schools. I am for religion being taught in the home, and in the school of one's choice as well as the church. We can do this and abide by the law and furnish the country some of its best young men and women in peace, as well as in war as was so well proved a short time ago. Then why not?—Mrs. T. C., Howell, Mich.

AN OLD FRIEND SPEAKS

Dear Old M. B. F.: It has been such a long time since I asked space in "What the Neighbors Say" that I feel justified in "butting in" again. First I shall vote for the amendment to make every child in the state attend the public schools. Our various churches still have at least three whole months out of every year, two days out of each week in the remaining months and all the home time and influence in which to teach religion if the amendment carries. This is at least 2-3 of the child's working hours and if us church people cannot get enough of our brand of religion into the systems of our children in two thirds of their working hours I don't think we ought to rob the state of its fair share of the child's time for teaching other things. I read with interest Mr. Burnham's platform, but would it not be easier to come to an eight hour basis on the farm demanding extra pay for extra hours, than to try and pull the cities back to the ten hour day? This is the only plank in his excellent platform that any progressive man could not approve with enthusiasm. It would seem, however, that every legislator ought to have a land policy, say something like this: "The unused cut over lands of the state should be brought into use either as forests, stock farms or for general farming. Speculators in these lands should be driven from the state by a special system of taxation, the proceeds of which should be used to protect them from fire and re-forest those of small agricultural value."—John C. S., Lawrence, Mich.

Glad to hear from our old friends once in awhile. But why in tarnation should we legislate out of private hands into public hands a hundred million dollars worth of property which is now employed in the instruction of children in a standard curriculum and the teaching of the bible. Granted that it MIGHT be more desirable for all children to attend the public schools, is it enough more desirable to take that drastic and enormously expensive step? Your land policy plank is all right. There are too many parasites waxing fat from speculative values of unused land.—Editor.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS

The recent world conflict has brought home to the people a renewed sense of the importance and value of our public school system. Having become a melting pot—or almost a dumping ground for many foreign nations—our best single means of absorbing the alien element has been the teaching of the children in the public schools. While some pronounced elements in our republic condemn our free schools, and drill their children during their most plastic years in private sectarian schools, the fruits of such sectarian teaching only increase the general sentiment that the policy of one flag, one language, and one school is the best for promoting Americanism, and for keeping church and state separate.

The best product of town and country is our boys and girls and in order to safe-guard their welfare it certainly will pay the parents to keep an eye on the schools and what is going on there. How to secure good building, good teachers, and good courses of study without sacrificing the close personal supervision that a small group of managers is capable of giving is a problem to be solved in many places. Our schools must not become a great unfeeling "system," nor through sheer neglect become narrow and provincial. Certainly the question will never be properly handled by those who think more of their business, or their barns, or their blooded stock than they do of their boys' and girls' mental, moral and physical welfare. The installation of characters, of restraint, and imparting moral balance are obvious features of a good teacher's tasks. Others coming to our friendly shores must realize that liberty is not license, and that the right of free speech is not fit for those who despise authority and use that right to speak against good government.

Again, our courses of study must (Continued on page 11)

The Week's Editorial

RISE OF FARM LABOR

Revolution in England!
But a bloodless one!

If one were writing in the exclamatory style of the movie scenario author, the above is the way in which he would start telling about one of the greatest and most noteworthy labor movements not only in England but in the whole world.

For it would tell how the laborer on the English farms, hitherto the most oppressed, the most underpaid, under-fed, under-clothed, worst-housed of all English working men has suddenly begun to demand and receive his human rights.

The very absence of 400,000 farm workers in the army caused England for the first time to realize how important a cog in her machinery is the man who tills the fields, plants the seeds and reaps the harvest. The result is that he is now not only enjoying higher wages and shorter hours, but is beginning more and more to exert his strength thru his own unions and is making a fight for

better housing and better educational facilities for his children.

When the war broke out the average wage of the farm laborer was about \$3.80 per week. But with the German submarine menace, it became necessary for England to increase her own food crops. Therefore, a Corn Production act was passed by parliament. It guaranteed a certain price to the farmers for their wheat and it bestowed the boon on the farm laborers of a minimum wage of \$5 per week.

This became the law on Aug. 21, 1917, and ever since then the worker has gradually gotten more wages until now he has an average of about \$8.50, is demanding a minimum of \$10 and has his eye on an ultimate \$12.

Moreover, he is using a weapon hitherto unknown in Anglo-Saxon countries in disputes between farmers and their help. He is actually striking in certain parts of England, and there is a threat of bigger strikes all over if his demands are not satisfied.—Detroit Times.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



HOME

IN MY usual walk yesterday I crossed through a by-street and lo! a brood of downy yellow chicks fluffed their feathers and chirped right merrily at me.

Standing by the high fence that separated us I looked down at them—then back at other days. Once again I was a little girl with flaxen hair, and eager heart and soul—fearful—wondering—loving! Living one day in the world of people, sun and sky; the next, delving deeply into other worlds.

Ah! I am glad I was born where the air swept clear and free; where there was plenty of space to run and play; where one could coast down a steep hill, and cross wide, glittering spaces of their very own, in no danger of irate drivers, frightened horses or honking automobiles. I am glad I know how soft and clean the country breeze is; how the silken floss of corn feels as it touches one's hot cheeks; how bright the stars, and how inky black the night. I am glad, too, to understand how unspeakably lonely one can be amidst the hurrying flow of souls in a great city—how happy, also. I thank God for having watched the ebb and flow of tides; for having felt the tang of ocean's breath, for majesty of mountains—steady—quiet—true!

And going back, on, through all the varied years I sum them up in one word—Life! Thank God for life with all its varied beauties; its chance for going on—now here, now there; and from my heart I cry: Lead me to fuller life, Creator of it all—not mine to choose the way. I know not, God, a single step. I've learned through varied strivings, Thou canst plan more wisely; that Thy yea and nay are ever good. City or country, ocean, mountain, vale or plain—where'er Thou art, is home. —L. D. Stearns.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE LITTLE girls are beating the high cost of living this year with a vengeance, and are "right in style." I refer to their wonderful hair ribbons. Haven't you seen them? Such a riot of color! And

what a variety! Today you see a little Miss with a perky bow of baby blue and tomorrow she blossoms forth with a huge bow of flaring yellow, vying with the very sun itself. How do they do it, I wondered and the other day the question was answered. I had dropped into the crepe paper department of one of our large department stores to get some paper plates for a picnic luncheon and there was a regular bevy of girls, all buying crepe paper.

First they get those patent fasteners and then a group of chums get a bolt of every color of the rainbow, dividing the cost between them and when there are a number of girls, the cost is of course very slight and every little girl has a huge flamboyant bow of every color in the rainbow and when she blossoms forth in a pink dress she wears a fetching bow of pink and thus on down the line. The latest youthful fashion bids fair to become more than a merely passing fad for the little Miss can for a few cents have a nice fresh bow to match each new frock while wide ribbon of which the latest bows are now fashioned would cost dollars.

I stepped into the shoe department to find what the latest styles in woman's foot wear would be this fall only to be shown brown oxfords—heavier than the summer kind—mostly made of calf skin with round toes and sensible heels. And then the clerk displayed some wonderful brown woolen stockings to be worn with them.

ANSWER TO OUR QUESTION

As the following is the only letter I have received answering our question in the August 21st issue I have decided to wait two more weeks before awarding prizes.

TO answer these questions conscientiously requires a great deal of thinking from all viewpoints. And the woman who has the problem to work out will need to exercise much patience and tact. If the man has simply gotten into the rut for lack of time to improve himself then the work will be much easier to accomplish than if the man had no desire for improvement or self culture. Many men claim to be firm in their principles when really they are only obstinate in their prejudices. No

Good Things Gone By

Gone are the days when we used to horseback ride
Gone are the days when we had toboggan slides;
Gone is the dance we called the heel-and-toe,
While in the air we only hear a tale of woe.

We're hungry, we're longing,
For the days of long ago,
When our best dress was bombazine,
An we had little 'dough.'

Gone are the days when we wandered o'er the hills,
Gone are the times when we fished in tiny rills.
Gone is the fun we had in husking corn,
Now in the air we only hear an auto horn.

We're wishing, we're aching,
For the day of long ago?
When we could drive and spoon together
While the horse walked slow.

Now it is move and hustle all day long.
Now it is grab or else you're all in wrong.
Go out, jazz to please a pretty girl,
Until your feet and brain are in a monstrous whirl.

We're hustling, we're bustling,
From the days of long ago.
While no one heeds this killing rush
From out the high or low.
—Contributed to the Michigan Business Farmer by Mrs. Charlotte A. Byers, Hiawatha, Michigan.

Thank you for the contribution. Come again.—Editor.

woman of refinement and culture can be contented with such a man altho she may make the best of her situation. Tennyson says, "As the husband is the wife is, thou art married to a clown and the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down." But in these times when women have been emancipated from the old order of things, she does not have to sink to the level of an uncultured and unrefined man, but will through her refining influence bring him to the standard of herself. Here is where the woman will need to use tact. His education may have to be done in a way that he will not be aware of what is being done for him. Some men have traveled in the rut so long that they have become like the old farmer who said, he did not see why his Betsy went crazy, she hadn't been out of the kitchen for twenty year. Lamartine says "There is a woman at the beginning of all great things." Women credit the distinction of being well informed she has learned to apply herself, to meet her obligations and that her mission in life is to make a home, to be a good wife and to teach the members of her household those principles which go to make up the golden rule. In answering question No. 2, I would suggest reading to him whenever an opportunity presented itself. At meal time, while he was partaking of his dinner or supper, I would select current events or any topic in which he might naturally have an interest. I would select some item and have him read it to me under pretense that he explain his understanding of it to me then I could argue the finer points with him. I would keep plenty of good books and papers and I would invite the prominent and progressive men and families of the neighborhood to our home and endeavor to get him out to a Farmers' Club of some meeting where he might be interested and if he has the spirit of progressiveness your efforts will not be in vain, but if the opposite the old adage may well apply to him, "You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make him drink."—Mrs. F. H., Calhoun County.



DEAR CHILDREN: I have a secret to tell you. Aunt Clare, who is Mrs. Clare Norris, is not going to write you any more letters. Why? Because I am going to write them, and I am a man and my name is "Uncle Ned," so after this week I want you to write all of your letters to "Uncle Ned." I am going to have lots of stories, and puzzles, and drawing lessons, and lots of your letters on our page. I am going to try and make it even better than has been. But that will be some job, won't it, because Aunt Clare has always had so many good things on this page. What she has promised you she would have published will be published because she has told me all about them. One thing she promised was to tell you about the State Fair and now that I am going to write you every week I will tell you all about it. I guess I hadn't better write any more this time or there will not be much room for letters. Goodbye, until next week.—UNCLE NED.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle
cat BIRDman opINION THEOrY
HANDsome fISH WORTHy TWOfold
chINa THEatre BUSHeL: A BIRD IN
THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN
THE BUSH.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—This is the first time I have written to you. My grandpa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have two cows and three horses. I am a girl 10 years old and live on a 200 acre farm. I have one brother, his name is Revilo. I have quite a long letter so will close for this time. Marvel Niedlinger, Baroda, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much. I like to read "The Children's Hour." I will be in the fifth grade when school starts. My teachers name is Miss Ethel Wilson. I am taking music lessons. We live on a farm of sixty acres and have seven cows, three horses, one-hundred and twenty-five chickens and ten pigs. For pets I have four cats. I hope my letter will escape the waste basket.—Dorothy Geib, Caledonia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—This is the second time I have written. I am a girl of nine years. I have two sisters and one brother. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We live on a 90 acre farm. For pets I have one rabbit. We have 14 sheep, 5 cows, 4 horses, 100 chickens and two little pheasants. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print.—Bertha Stroven, Fremont Michigan, R R 6.

Dear Uncle Ned—This is the first time I have written to you. I read the boys and girls letters and think that they are fine. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have dark blue eyes and brown hair. I am twelve years old and am in the seventh grade. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have four horses one colt, pigeons and a crow. I did have forty hens and 75 chickens. I have a mile and a half to go to school. Our teachers name is Mr. Russell Scott. I

help my mother with all the work. I picked berries this summer. I wish that some girls would write to me. I would answer immediately. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Miss Maudie Harneck, Applegate, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—This is my first letter and I enjoy reading the letters and stories on the Children's page. I have drawn a picture of a little colt. I am eleven years old and I will be in the sixth grade at school next term. For pets I have a dog, a cat, three little chickens one colt, pigeons, and a crow. I did have a coon but she got away from us this spring. My letter is getting long so will close hoping to see my letter in print Gladys Renton, Carelton, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I just got through reading the other girls and boys letters and I thought I would write. I am a girl 10 years of age and in the fifth grade. My teachers name is Miss Wood. I have two sisters. We have six cows and three horses. We have some peaches and plums that will be ripe by next week. For our pets we have a dog, her name is Queen, and two kittens named Bobby and Peter. My father is a reader of the M. B. F. We have a Ford car. We live on a 60 acre farm. I will close for this time I hope to see my letter in print.—Opal Swift, Lipton, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I thought I would write a letter. I am a girl 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have two brothers and two sisters. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I live on a 65 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. For pets we have 15 rabbits, 4 cats and a dog. My letter is getting rather long so will close. Bertha Hardy, Mayville, Mich.

School Days

Vacation days are over; the school bell rings once more,
And throngs of happy children go flocking through the door.—
Hearts high with new ambition, and vows that this new term
Shall stand for work accomplished, with lessons new to learn.

Vacation days are over, but dreams of hours of play
Are with us through the Autumn, throughout the long school day;

And thoughts of summer gladness and hours free from rule
Make pleasanter the hours that we must spend in school.

Vacation Days are over, School Days are here again
We've time for work and time for play; that much is very plain;
If life were only playtime, we'd quickly tire of joy,
But too much work they tell us, "makes Jack a stupid boy."

AND then, the assured vision of his escape so vividly filling his eyes that he failed to observe the way of his feet, he dived. Nor was it a dive into swirling waters. It was a head-foremost, dry-land dive down a slope of rock. So slipperily was it that he continued to slide down, although he managed to turn around, with face and stomach to the surface, and to claw wildly up with hands and feet. Such effort merely slowed his descent, but could not stop it.

For a while, at the bottom, he lay breathless and dazed. When his senses came back to him, he became aware first of all of something unusual upon which his hand rested. He could have sworn that he felt teeth. At length, opening his eyes with a shudder and summoning his resolution, he dared to look at the object. And relief was immediate. Teeth they were, in an indubitable, weather-white jaw bone; but they were pig's teeth and the jaw was a pig's jaw. Other bones lay about, on which his body rested, which on examination, proved to be the bones of pigs and of smaller animals.

Where had he glimpsed such an arrangement of bones. He thought, and remembered the Queen's great golden bowl. He looked up. Ah! Mother of God! The very place! He knew it at first sight, as he gazed up what was a funnel at the far spectacle of day. Fully two hundred feet above him was the rim of the funnel. The sides of hard, smooth rock sloped steeply in and down to him, and his eyes and judgment told him that no man born of woman could ever scale that slope.

The fancy that came to his mind caused him to spring to his feet in sudden panic and look hastily round about him. Only on a more colossal scale, the funnel in which he was trapped had reminded him of the funnel pits dug in the sand by hunting spiders that lurked at the bottom for such prey that tumbled in upon them. And, his vivid fancy leaping, he had been frightened by the thought that some spider monster, as colossal as the funnel pit, might possibly be lurking there to devour him. But no such denizen occurred. The bottom of the pit, circular in form, was a good ten feet across and carpeted, he knew not how deep, by a debris of small animals' bones. Now for what had the Mayas of old time made so tremendous an excavation? He questioned; for he was more than half-convinced that the funnel was no natural phenomenon.

Before nightfall he made sure, by a dozen attempts, that the funnel was unscalable. Between attempts, he crouched in the growing shadow of the descending sun and panted, dry-lipped with heat and thirst. The place was a very furnace, and the juices of his body were wrung from him in profuse perspiration. Throughout the night, between dozes, he vainly pondered the problem of escape. The only way out was up, nor could his mind devise any method of getting up. Also, he looked forward with terror to the coming of the day, for he knew that no man could survive a full ten hours of the baking heat that would be his. Ere the next nightfall the last drop of moisture would have evaporated from his body leaving him a withered and already half-sun-dried mummy.

With the coming of daylight his growing terror added wings to his thought, and he achieved a new and profoundly simple theory of escape. Since he could not climb up, and since he could not get out through the sides themselves, then the only possible remaining way was down. Fool that he was! He might have been working through the cool night hours, and now he must labor in the quickly increasing heat. He applied himself in an ecstasy of energy to digging down through the mass of crumbling bones. Of course there was a way out. Else how did the funnel drain? Otherwise it would have been full or part full of water from the rains. Fool! And thrice times thrice a fool!

He dug down one side of the wall, flinging the rubbish into a mound against the opposite side. So desperately did he apply himself that he broke his finger nails to the quick and deeper, while every finger tip was lacerated to bleeding. But love of life was strong in him, and he knew it was a life and death race

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

with the sun. As he went deeper and deeper the rubbish became more compact, so that he used the muzzle of his rifle like a crowbar to loosen it, ere tossing it up in single and double handfuls.

By mid-forenoon his senses beginning to reel in the heat, he made a discovery. Upon the wall which he had uncovered, he came upon the beginning of an inscription, evidently rudely scratched in the rock by the point of a knife. With renewed hope his head and shoulders down in the hole, he dug and scratched for all the world like a dog, throwing the rubbish out and between his legs in true dog fashion. Some of it fell clear, but most of it fell back and down upon him. Yet had he become so frantic to note the inefficiency of his effort.

At last the inscription was clear, so that he was able to read:

Peter McGill, of Glasgow. On March 12, 1820, I escaped from the Pit of Hell by this passage by digging down and finding it.

A passage! The passage must be beneath the inscription! Torres now toiled in a fury. So dirt-soiled was he that he was like some huge, four-

legged earth burrowing animal. The dirt got into his eyes, and, on occasions into his nostrils and air passages, so as to suffocate him and compel him to back up out of the hole and sneeze and cough his breathing apparatus clear. Twice he fainted. But the sun, by then, almost directly overhead, drove him on.

He found the upper rim of the passage. He did not dig down to the lower rim; for the moment the aperture was large enough to accommodate his lean shape, he writhed and squirmed into it and away from the destroying sun rays. The cool and the dark soothed him, but his joy and the reaction from what he had undergone sent his pulse giddily up, so that for the third time he fainted.

Recovered, mouthing with black and swollen lips a half-insane chant of gratefulness and thanksgiving, he crawled on along the passage. Perforce he crawled, because it was so low that a dwarf could not have stood erect in it. The place was a charnel house. Bones crunched and crumbled under his hands and knees, and he knew that his knees were being worn to the bone. At

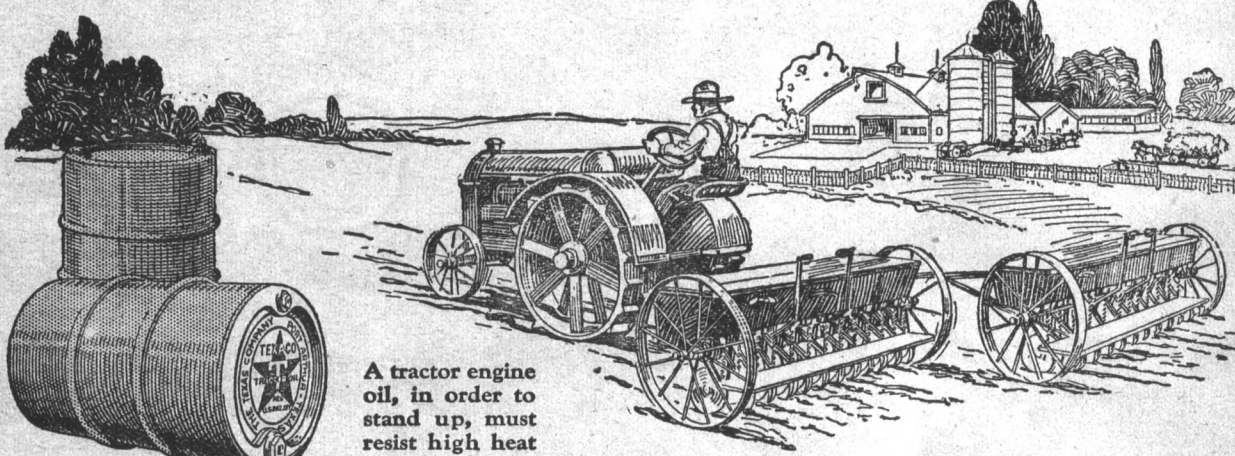
the end of a hundred feet he caught his first glimmer of light. But the nearer he approached freedom, the slower he progressed, for the final stages of exhaustion were coming upon him. He knew that it was not physical exhaustion, nor food exhaustion, but thirst exhaustion. Water, a few ounces of water, was all he needed to make him strong again. And there was no water.

But the light was growing stronger and nearer. He noted, toward the last that the floor of the passage pitched down at an angle of fully thirty degrees. This made the way easier. Gravity drew him on, and helped every failing effort of him, toward the source of light. Very close to it, he encountered an increase in the deposit of bones.

He observed with swimming eyes and increasing numbness of touch, that the passage was contracting both vertically and horizontally. Slanting downward at thirty degrees, it gave him an impression of a rat-trap, himself the rat, descending head foremost toward he knew not what. Even before he reached it, he apprehended that the slit of bright day that advertised the open world beyond was too narrow for the aggress of his body. And his apprehension was verified. Crawling unconcernedly over a skeleton that the blaze of day showed him to be a man's he managed, by severely and painfully squeezing his ears flat back to thrust his head while his eyes drank in the openness of the freedom of the world that the unyielding rock denied the rest of his body.

(Continued next week)

TEXACO MOTOR OIL ★ THUBAN COMPOUND ★ HARVESTER OIL ★ AXLE GREASE



A tractor engine oil, in order to stand up, must resist high heat

TEXACO

Tractol—for Tractors

The tractor engine operates under a severe strain. Full rated horse power is reached and maintained for long periods. High engine heat is developed. A tractor engine oil, in order to stand up, must resist this heat. A good tractor oil must resist dilution by the fuel. It must prevent leakage of the kerosene past the piston rings. Leakage means loss of fuel and when this occurs, stroke by stroke, the loss is multiplied. The oil must be thoroughly dependable—as repairs and replacements are hard to make and continuous operation is a vital factor in securing full return on the investment. The oil must burn clean—as excessive carbon deposits mean trouble and stops for cleaning out.

There are three grades of TEXACO TRACTOL—"B," "C," "D"—Grade "B" for large engines in severe summer conditions. Grade "C" for large engines in winter. By "winter"—frost temperature (about 40°F.) is understood. For smaller engines use Grade "C" in summer, Grade "D" in winter.

TEXACO TRACTOL is shipped in 55 and 33-gallon steel drums, wooden barrels and half-barrels, and five-gallon cans. Try it. "You'll see a difference"—now in power, and later in your bearings.



Sold everywhere at this sign—the Texaco Red Star and the Green T

THE TEXAS COMPANY, Petroleum and Its Products
General Offices: Houston, Texas. Offices in Principal Cities. District Office: Chicago, Ill., McCormick Bldg.

"There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose"



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Conditions in connection with the general trade of the country have not changed, materially, since the issue of last week, except in connection with the retail and jobbing lines. Conditions are going from bad to worse with the jobber and general retailer of all manufactured commodities and the end is evidently not quite yet. Commercial failures are reported from all parts of the country on an increasing scale, indicating that a sweeping readjustment in values, both at wholesale and retail, is in progress all along the line. The shoe and leather market is beginning to take cognizance of the decreased value of hides and clothing manufacturers and dealers are beginning to act as if they had heard that wool was somewhat cheaper than formerly, meanwhile, all sources of information tend to establish the validity of the contention that the ultimate consumer still declines to buy, except from hand to mouth, anything that he can possibly get along without.

As mentioned in this column last week, wholesaler, jobber and retailer have lowered their prices to some extent and are now busy urging their customers to take immediate advantage of present opportunities to get bargains for fear of a great advance in values which is impending. The consumer is, evidently, looking for further concessions and in the opinion of the writer he has the best of the argument; liquidation, in connection with manufactured commodities, has not yet nearly run its course and prices are bound to go much lower in many lines before the tide turns and permanent reaction sets in.

The livestock and general situation, in connection with cured and fresh meats is on a much firmer price basis than it was at this writing last week; the supply of desirable butchers stock is inadequate to the needs of the occasion and all signs point to a sustained price list for all of the better grades of meat during the next 60 days. The vegetable list is rapidly working lower as the season for gathering progresses and the visible supply increases; nearly all garden vegetables are now practically out of the reach of a killing frost and a fairly adequate supply of nearly all of the leading specialties, is assured. Reports from the potato fields of the state foreshadow a big crop of fair average quality; late potatoes are still in danger of being hurt by the frost but ten days of good weather will put the crop practically out of danger.

WHEAT QUIET

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.57	2.51 1/2	2.75 1/2
No. 2 White	2.55	2.52 1/2	2.75 1/2
No. 2 Mixed	2.55	2.48	2.67 1/2

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White			
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

There is really nothing bearish in the present wheat situation except the lack of milling demand and there are ample evidences of a decided improvement in this direction before long. The wheat farmers of the country seem to be regaining confidence and many of them are said to have visions of three-dollar wheat in their minds. Export demand is improving and the bears in the wheat pit again begin to show some timidity in connection with their short selling operations. Flour buying continues on a small scale, a fact, which indicates that users of this important commodity are holding off to the last moment before ordering increased supplies; this latter assumption is further established by the fact that with nearly every current order for flour comes a hurry-up call, indicating that the user has waited until his supply was nearly exhausted before filling another order. The writer is of the opinion that the selling prices for wheat are about low enough for the present and

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT — Wheat and corn market firm. Hay and oats lower. Beans drop 15c. Cattle steady. Hogs higher.

CHICAGO — Export buying causes wheat to advance. Corn goes higher. Hogs higher. Cattle market strong.

(Note: The above summarized wires are received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. They contain last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

a reaction toward somewhat higher levels is probable during the present month. It is hardly fair to assume, that because values in manufactured products are swinging lower as the season progresses, food values will surely follow; food values are controlled by an entirely separate set of conditions and circumstances from those that dominate the market for manufactured products and while a break in values in the manufactured commodity list will tend to weaken food values by decreasing consumption to some extent, it cannot be counted on to overcome the legitimate working of the laws of supply and demand.

CORN SHAKY

CORN PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.61	1.44	1.67 1/2
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.75	1.66	1.73
No. 2 Yellow	1.75	1.65	
No. 4 Yellow	2.00	1.66	

The corn market is extremely sensitive because of the frost danger that hovers over the country these cool September nights and spurts of buying show up in the option market at frequent intervals; buyers are soon satisfied, however, by sellers who seem to be willing to supply all demands. The crop is progressing rapidly toward maturity and will soon be, practically, out of danger and all conditions are decidedly bearish; on the other hand, the visible supply of corn is small and holders show no disposition to come into the market with increased offerings. The situation seems to be so evenly balanced that no marked change in values is expected until all danger of frost is past.

OATS WEAK

Oats are statistically weak but no great change in prices is looked for while corn continues strong; the oats harvest is over and threshing is progressing rapidly, yields are reported to be satisfactory and the quality all that could be desired. The

NEW OAT PRICES, BU., SEPT. 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.68	.65 1/2	.77
No. 3 White	.66 1/2	.64 1/2	
No. 4 White	.64		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.78	.70 1/2	.83
No. 3 White	.74	.70	.81
No. 4 White	.73		.80

trade in oats has been very light in volume for many weeks and bids fair to continue so until enough of the real grain is in sight to warrant some sort of a forecast for the future. The fact that all of last year's oat crop was exhausted, before the advent in the market of new oats, must be reckoned with by those who attempt to read the future in connection with this important crop. As time goes on, feeders are becoming more and more friendly to the oat crop as a milk producer, in connection with dairy operations and to take the place of milk for young animals, making it certain that any drop in current quotations will be followed by an increased demand from the farmers themselves.

NO DEMAND FOR BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., SEPT. 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.00	7.00	7.50
Red Kidneys		15.50	17.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.			
Prime			
Red Kidneys			

President W. J. Orr of the Michigan Bean Company predicts lower average quality than last year for this year's bean crop and considerably lower prices. He reports a sharp falling off in the demand and does not look for any permanent improvement until the business of the country has returned, permanently, to pre-war condition. No change in quotations is noted since our last issue. Present weather conditions are ideal for maturing and harvesting the crop and in 30 days we will be able to speak more authoritatively on the situation.

RYE

Rye has had rather a quiet time

of it in all markets during the past week and selling prices have declined about seven cents per bushel since last week's high time. Chicago reports and easy market with sales of No. 2 at two cents per bushels over September. The sales for export have been fairly liberal but on Saturday, New York reported that exporters in that market were attempting to resell some of the grain that they had purchased for exportation but with poor success.

POTATOES INACTIVE

SPUDS PER CWT., SEPT. 8, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	3.06	
Chicago	2.90	
New York		2.25
Pittsburg		3.00

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	3.76	
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

The Detroit market has shown very little activity of late in connection with potatoes and quotations can be regarded as only nominal. What little demand there is comes from hotels, restaurants and groceries buying to provide for their daily needs. No buying for winter use has as yet developed and is not expected for some weeks to come; housewives have learned from bitter experience the folly of putting potatoes in cellar too early in the fall and they decline to make large purchases until the advent of cooler weather.

HAY FIRM

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit	31.00 @ 32.00	31.00 @ 32.00	30.00 @ 31.00
Chicago	37.00 @ 39.00	35.00 @ 36.00	34.00 @ 35.00
New York	45.00 @ 47.00	41.00 @ 43.00	41.00 @ 43.00
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 39.50	36.50 @ 37.50	35.00 @ 36.00

[No. 1 Light Mix.] Clover Mix. [No. 1 Clover]			
Detroit	30.00 @ 31.00	29.00 @ 30.00	28.00 @ 29.00
Chicago	35.00 @ 36.00	34.00 @ 35.00	33.00 @ 34.00
New York	41.00 @ 42.00	39.00 @ 40.00	38.00 @ 39.00
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34.00		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit			
Chicago			
New York			
Pittsburg			

[No. 1 Light Mix.] Clover Mix. [No. 1 Clover]			
Detroit			
Chicago			
New York			
Pittsburg			

Very little change in connection with the hay market has been noted since the last issue of this paper and there is very little information available concerning the probable future of the trade. Both new and old hay are coming to market very slowly these days and in many localities, consumers are having a hard time to secure the hay they require for current feeding purposes. Western markets report small supplies of alfalfa on hand and small daily arrivals. Reports from Canada indicate a much smaller crop than last year and an extremely active demand, both locally and on foreign account. In estimating the demand for hay during the coming year, the decrease in the amount of live stock on the farms of the country, must be taken into consideration.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

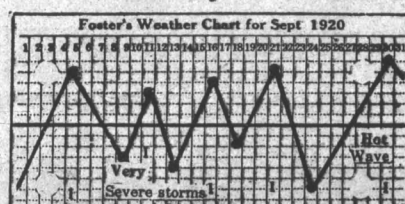
By H. H. Mack

Last week was a quiet one in live stock marketing circles, the leading feature, in connection with current demand, being an increased inquiry for all of the better grades of butchers stock and an almost complete neglect of the common kinds. In the cattle division, prime, long-fed steers sold strong and higher with an 18-dollar top for yearlings in Chicago and the highest prices of the season for heavy cattle of exceptional finish and rare quality. Killers are missing the distillery steers and the big grass-fed westerns that formerly came to market during this season of the year, hence the active competition for the few prime cattle that do show up.

Eastern points report sharply low-beef and a dull trade at the decline; the markets referred to also report a continued inquiry for the best cuts or prices for all grades of dressed

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1920. — Warm wave will reach Vancouver B. C., about Sept. 13 and temperatures will rise on all the northern Pacific slope and northern Rockies. Proceeding southeast it will cross meridian 90 near St. Louis about Sept. 15 and all the lower Mississippi valleys will warm up. It will reach the Alleghenies near Sept. 17 and pass in wave and cool wave will follow as usual. While this warm wave is near St. Louis a cool wave is expected in Alberta.

A great combination of planetary forces that will include Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Earth, Venus and Moon is expected near Sept. 11 that will cause sudden changes, irregular temperatures, severe storms, followed by killing frosts in northern parts, including our northern tier of States and middle provinces of Canada. Warnings have been published of that great storm period.

A hurricane is expected in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico during the week centering on Sept. 14, but I cannot give much information about it. More definite information about these terrible storms is possible, weather problems to look after. I am hoping that I may get assistance in more thoroughly working out the hurricanes, tornadoes and cold waves. My time is all taken up with temperature frosts, rains and snows. But when my recently great improvements in weather forecasting gets before the public may be someone who has the means will come to my aid and give my discoveries to the whole human race. My new system of weather forecasting will work in any country on Earth where they have records of past weather. I am not able to give these greatest of all discoveries to the world. I have given forty years' work to this great cause and have not accumulated support for old age except that my knowledge of the weather will give support. I offer this knowledge to our race but I cannot give it away and I am thoroughly satisfied that these discoveries will not again be made within twenty-five years.

W. T. Foster

in the bullock and a corresponding neglect for all of the cheaper portions of the animal. Chicago reports indicate an active demand for fresh beef in all of its forms with an especially active inquiry for carcasses of yearling cattle.

The demand in Chicago last week for all grades of butchers cattle was decidedly dull and from the opening on Monday to the close Saturday night, prices worked gradually lower with a very bad ending caused by a desire on the part of dealers to make a clean-up before the advent of a double holiday. Last week's decline in Chicago, on all kinds of cattle except choice corn-fed animals, ranged unevenly from 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. Choice heavy steers and yearlings were from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. higher than the average of the week before. Stockers and feeders were dull all last week at prices from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. lower than the average of the week before. The supply of stockers and feeding cattle on sale included a complete assortment and some very desirable animals but lack of demand made it impossible to make a clearance and the market went over the week-end with more left over in the feeding department than on any preceding week this year.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

Last week's sheep and lamb market developed about the same symptoms that dominated the trade in the cattle department and values for butcher kinds show a material shrinkage for the week's trading period. Mature sheep and yearlings have been unexpectedly dull during the past six days and the outlook for this kind is not encouraging at this writing. Native ewes, that sold early in the week in Chicago for \$7.50, dropped to \$6.75 on the close. Native lambs took a tumble of \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. and western lambs showed a lower scale of prices in sympathy with lower prices and a limited demand for natives. Feeding lambs were active all the week, values not being affected by the drop in prices paid for fat lambs. The wool market still remains dull and stagnant, dealers reporting an increased inquiry but no material increase in the volume of current wool sales.

Pork Products and Live Hogs

Last week's Chicago hog arrivals were less than 100,000, the smallest showing for any weekly period since the strike, last spring. The live hog market is giving unmistakable signs of chronic "nervousness" of late and wide fluctuations in this department may be confidently looked for during the next 30 days. Unless receipts of live hogs become more ample prices will soon begin to harden and the opportunity to buy cheap pork will have passed until December.

Shippers were in the Chicago market for yorkers and light medium weights and prices for these kinds advanced sharply on Friday and held the gain to the close of the week's business. Pigs were extremely scarce all around the market circle and they scored a sharp upturn in value. Last week's general average price in Chicago was 25 cents lower than the top for the week but 50 cents higher than last week's average, \$3.45 lower than for the corresponding week last year and \$4.25 lower than two years ago. The speculative market in provisions has exhibited a much healthier tone of late and there has been a moderate increase in the value of all of the leading specialties.

For the most part, Detroit had a dull week in connection with the live stock trade; the chief cause of the chronic dullness, that seems to have settled down on the local market; has been the extreme low quality of recent arrivals in all departments of the trade. The in-between cattle that have been coming to Detroit of late are just the kind for which killers have no possible use. Seventy-six carloads of stock came to hand in the local market for last Monday's opening trade and not more than four or five cars of this exhibit showed fair average killing quality. The calf trade was fairly active with the best selling for \$19.50 per cwt.

With the exception of one extra fine load of high-grade lambs the quality in the Detroit sheep yards, last Monday, was extremely common; the choice lambs brought \$14

but all other quotations made a poor showing. Very few good hogs are showing up, locally these days and the trade in this department is of comparatively small importance.

SOMETHING ABOUT OUR SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 7)

be useful and practicable—not shoot over the children's heads and needs. A great deal of what is termed education, we fear, is too artificial, too bookish to be of much value. Many a high school graduate leaves the school feeling above ordinary plodding work, yet unfitted for any definite undertaking requiring special skill or training. The country districts do not profit by a system of education that causes boys and girls to look down upon honest toil. We need a healthy, sturdy type of training that elevates the dignity of labor with the soil, and helps to make country living more tolerable and desirable. With all their shortcomings the rural schools have succeeded in producing a pretty virile type of new world citizens. Also, health and education need go hand in hand. Too often through over study, overwork, or lack of proper ventilation in the school room, good health and education are forced apart just when they ought to be firmly united.

We would not close without mentioning the value in the schools of the Bible—that great heritage of the nations, especially of English-speaking people. We see no valid reason

why the Bible cannot be read every day in school without sectarian-biased comment or explanation. We see many advantages to be gained by using the Bible properly, and many severe losses to be sustained by ignoring it. Keen students of humanity know that simply to give a young man or a young woman a good technical training is not sufficient to insure that person's happiness or success in life. Young people must be given instruction that will make them a useful part of society, and that will cause them to safe-guard the rights and privileges of others. Unselfishness is a thread of gold that will knit our Republic together as our law-makers can never hope to do. We feel safe in saying that most of us realize that our country owes much of its strength and greatness to its citizens moral integrity and firm adherence to righteous principles. A good system of education is one that stresses these truths. For this really essential part of education what better qualified text book can possibly be secured than the Bible?

Just as our fore-fathers struggled and sacrificed that our country might be established among the nations of the earth, so must be continue nobly to strive that our Republic may continue safe under the hand of God, and escape the ever-present rocks that have wrecked many a great nation before us.—A. F. L., Litchfield, Mich.

ROLFE OF MASON WINS GRAND PRIZE IN FIRST GOLD CONTEST

Second Gold Contest, Closing October 31st., has Double Prizes, \$100 in Gold for First and \$100 in Gold for Next Six Winners!

IF D. L. ROLFE, Route 6, Mason, Michigan, is not a happy man today it is not our fault, because he is jingling a \$50 gold piece in his jeans, which he received as first prize in our Gold Contest which closed September first. He sent in a total of 86 new trial subscribers, to the first of the year for a quarter, (25c) and lead J. E. Yager, Caro, the winner of the second prize, (\$25) by only one subscription. The third prize, \$10 in gold, goes to F. G. Heminger, Otter Lake, Mich., who was in first place earlier in the contest, but had to bow to the leaders when it closed.

The three consolation prizes of \$5 each, go to F. G. Millman, Scotts; D. A. Ackerman, Mt. Pleasant and J. W. Clark of Osseo, all of whom made a game fight and helped to put the BUSINESS FARMER into the hands of a good many farmers who have not had it before.

Taken all in all it was a most successful contest, all the way through even if the men and women who were entered were busy on their farms and with manifold duties confronting them, they entered into the spirit of it and made it close with a rousing cheer.

Another Contest to Close October 31

To keep the interest up among our readers who have always stood ready to help and keep new friends coming to M. B. F., we announce a new Gold Contest with just double the prize money, to close October 31, 1920, with the following prizes:

- Grand Prize, \$100 in Gold.
- Second Prize, \$50 in Gold.
- Third Prize, \$25 in Gold.
- Fourth prize, \$10 in Gold.
- Three consolation prizes of a five dollar gold piece each.

There are no special rules for this friendly contest, except:

- 1.—The contestant or some member of his or her family must be a subscriber to M. B. F.
- 2.—No professional canvassers, nor any one or member of the family of anyone employed by this company can compete.
- 3.—Subscriptions to count, must be fully paid and post-marked not later than October 30th, 1920, at midnight.

All Kinds of Subscriptions Will Count

In the contest just closed we counted only new trial subscriptions but to make it fair to all, wherever they are working, we announce the following schedule of credits on which the prizes will be awarded.

- 1 25c Trial 6 months subscription counts (1).
- 1 \$1 One Year renewal subscription counts (1).
- 1 \$1 One Year NEW subscription counts (2).
- 1 \$2 Three Year renewal subscription counts (2).
- 1 \$3 Five Year renewal subscription counts (2).

Contestants are asked to mail in what names and remit what amount they have collected through the week on Saturday and we will in turn send out a bulletin each week stating exactly where each person whose name is entered stands. This will keep you posted on how near you are to the \$100 Gold Prize money.

We make it easier for those who send in their names by sending receipt books, samples, etc. You'll be as surprised as Mr. Rolfe, who walked off with the \$50 in gold, when he had sent us only \$21.50 in subscriptions,—how easy it is to win in a Business Farmer contest.

Genuine Aspirin

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



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

The West Michigan State Fair

Is the largest Agricultural Exposition in Michigan because it offers the largest premiums and does everything possible to encourage agricultural competition. Be sure to see the Wonderful Farm Products and Live-stock Displays

at the



GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Pre-War Admission

50c 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. 50c
25c 5 P. M. to 11 P. M. 25c

99 SHOE BARGAINS

Here is one of ninety-nine real bargain shoes in the new Rambler Catalog. A good durable comfortable shoe for \$4.35. Locally they would cost not less than \$7, perhaps more. Live in our chatelaine shoes the selling price is \$4.35. Buying by mail does away with those expensive selling expenses, high rents and all other needless costly overhead. You get the benefit.



ONLY \$4.35
Solid leather from top to bottom. All genuine chrome. resists barnyard acids. Heavy soles of oak tanned leather—wear like iron. Space, comfort—well—want them all the first day and you won't notice them. Brown only. You take no risk, simply send the coupon. Shoes are shipped, pay the rest when \$4.35 on arrival. If you like them, keep them; if not return them and we will refund money, including postage. Your word is enough. Don't delay. Mail coupon today. Send for catalog. Sales last year over \$1,000,000.

RAMBLER SHOE CO., Dept. G38, New York City
Send my pair of RAMBLER worth while wear shoes. I will pay postman \$4.35 on arrival. If shoes are not satisfactory I can return them and you will return money, including postage.
Name
Address
City
State

For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

I want to join in the Second Gold Contest, which closes October 31st, 1920. It is not to cost me a penny and I am to have as good a chance as anyone to win the \$100 Grand Gold Prize. Send me a receipt book, samples, etc.

Name R. F. D. No.
P. O. State

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE.
20 words or less, \$1 per issue, cash with order, or 7c per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARMS & LANDS

220 ACRES \$8,500, WITH 40 CATTLE, horses, crops, tools. Equipment worth \$5,000; improved road, mile R.R. station; machine-worked fields, 50-cow brood-watered pasture, 1,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber, lots fruit; 12-room house, running water; 80-ft basement barn, running water; immediate sale includes livestock, wagons, machinery, tools, lot growing crops, all for \$8,500, easy terms. Details this and smaller farm for \$2,700 page 22 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS TO suit. Presque Isle County. Heavy clay loam soil in lime stone belt. Nothing better. Surrounded by prosperous settlers. First class markets. Price \$15 an acre on easy terms. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

120, 176 OR 131 ACRES; EXCELLENT improvement, easy terms, immediate possession, stock, tool if desired. GLEN PINCH, Aton Rapids, Mich.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FARM home do not fail to send for our list of farm bargains, and then come and see our wonderful country, and our growing crops will convince you that Oscoda County cannot be beat. Three small fruit farms at a special low price. CALLAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM, WITH BEST of buildings and orchard. 120 acres, one mile from Dixie Highway, station, church and school. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

80 ACRES FOR SALE. GOOD HOUSE, barn, silo, hen house, fences, young orchard, partly cleared, \$8,500. ARCHIE DODGE, Bentley, Mich.

100 ACRES EXCELLENT FARM, \$12,500. Must sell, sickness and old age. Write GEORGE BAKER, Shepherd, Mich. R1, Box 72.

FOR SALE—84 A. ABOUT 40 A. CLEARED. No. 1 soil, No. 1 basement barn, good house, good henhouse, good granary, young orchard, good well and trout stream. 1 mile from East Michigan Pike, 8 miles from good live town. Price \$75 an acre. PAUL SEGRIST, Whittemore, Mich., Isosco County.

160 ACRE FARM, 90 A. IMPROVED, 20 A. timber. Good buildings, windmill and orchard, no house; near railroad, markets and schools. Low price, cash or part payment and easy terms. M. A. TOMLINSON, R. 2, Port Austin, Mich.

WANTED—SMALL FRUIT FARM, WEST- ern Mich., near railroad. Address "C" care M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

FOR SALE—100 BUS. ROSEN RYE CLEAN- ed and free from filth. Price \$2. ROY CAMPBELL, Hudson, Mich., R. 4.

FOR SALE—RED ROCK WHEAT, CERTI- fied by state class one. Also only Rosen Rye in Oakland County, number 20162 and Timothy seed. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE 12 H. P. ADVANCE steam engine in good running order, at a bargain price. Address JOHN SKINNER, Greenville, Mich., R. 8.

FOR SALE—SWISS TOGGENBURG GOAT and 2 kids two weeks old. 46 GRAND AVE., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—WATERLOO TRACTOR WITH three bottom plow. International silo filler, B-L-K two unit milker, forty Star Cow Stalls with steel mangers and water bowls. LORENZ BROS., East Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—WINTER SAND VETCH. TEST amount 98. 25 per lb. JOHN OGREN, R. 2, Box 123, Manistee, Mich.

FOR SALE—12-24 WATERLOO BOY TRACT- or. Good condition. L. C. SALOU, Northville, Mich., R. 2, Box 77.

CORN HARVESTER, ONE MAN, ONE horse, one row, self gathering. Equals corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$28, with fodder binder. Shipped by express to every state. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

Is Your Farm For Sale?

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



Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

MARL DEPOSITS

I'd be very glad for information on the subject of marl deposits. I have one that has been analyzed from 95 to 98 per cent and as I am sick and unable to look after the business end of it I'd like to sell my interest. I am told that it is a rich deposit. Is it sold by the acre? If so what is such worth per acre?—M. L. Niles, Michigan.

There are two ways in which marl may be commercially utilized; one is in the manufacture of Portland cement and the other is for agricultural use as a substitute for ground limestone on acid soils.

The use of marl in the manufacture of Portland cement has not been generally successful, although there are still a few plants operating successfully with this material, the majority of those that started out to use this material have either suspended operations entirely or have substituted limestone for the marl.

As a substitute for ground limestone for application to acid soils, marl has been used very successfully. In a few places in the state beds have been opened up on a commercial scale but the experience has been that it does not pay to ship this material over any great distance. As marl naturally exists in nature, it contains a large amount of water, this often amounts to 50 per cent or more; before the marl can be economically transported by rail, the water must be eliminated and this operation is usually expensive. It is doubtful if any method will be found whereby the water can be taken out of the marl as cheaply as limestone can be ground and for this reason, it seems improbable at this time that marl can ever compete with ground limestone for long distant shipping. Consequently, the outlet for marl for use on farms is a local proposition and should be taken by the farmers who are within hauling distance of the deposit. The price which is usually paid for marl is 50c to \$1.25 a load depending upon the conditions under which it is obtained. In some localities the farmers load their own wagons and in other localities the marl is excavated by the owner and loaded into the wagon.—Andrew J. Patten, Chemical Section, Experiment Station, M. A. C.

COWS KILLED BY CARS

I had two valuable cows killed on the M. & N. E. R. R. the 21st of July. They were appraised at \$90 apiece by uninterested parties. The Company manager came to see me and offered to settle for half. They also wrote me a letter offering me the same. Do you advise me to take it or are they obliged to pay in full? The road is not fenced but is on state land.—A. B., Fife Lake Mich.

If the cows were killed on the railroad that was unfenced and not at depot grounds, or grounds used for depot or loading purposes, the railroad is liable for the full value of the cows and this R. R. but recently sent me a check for the full value of a cow killed although they at first denied liability and afterward offered half of the value. The offer was refused and they then paid in full.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SEEDING TO ALFALFA

I have a 12 acre field of sand loam ground which is well drained. This field has a good crop of oats on it now. I wish to seed this field to alfalfa. Would it be advisable to seed this field the last of August with a nurse crop of rye?—H. B., Jeddo Mich.

Under conditions which usually prevail in Michigan it is not advisable to plant alfalfa as late as the last of August. We would suggest planting next spring either with rye or other grain as a nurse crop or without a companion crop. If ground is fertile and has been treated with ground limestone or marl, good stand may be secured with a nurse crop, but when planting alfalfa for the first time it is usually a better practice to prepare a firm, well-worked seed bed and seed without a companion crop in May or early June. Spring seedings, which secure an ample sup-

ply of rainfall are usually most dependable.

Alfalfa planted after a cultivated crop, such as corn, beans, beets or potatoes, usually makes a better start, if free of weeds, and will last longer than when planted after oats or small grains. Seed from the northwest, particularly the Grimm variety, is best for planting in Michigan.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

RECEIVES AMOUNT OF LAND NAMED IN CONTRACT

A buys a 100 acre farm from B on a contract. A road divides the farm, the contract calls for 48 acres on one side of the road and it only measures up 42 acres. Does the term 100 acres more or less cover a loss of six acres? If it does not, how would A go about it to recover the loss? And can A get the taxes changed from 100 acres to 94 acres?—A Subscriber, New Haven, Mich.

If the contract in proper form calls for 48 acres of land the vendor must deliver 48 acres of land or repay the difference. A more or less clause would not apply to so large a difference unless it is clearly intended to be so from the wording of the document. If it assessed as 100 acres at an apparent valuation per acre, the supervisor should reduce the acreage and valuation and if he does not, then apply to the board of review, who will undoubtedly do so. The remedy would be on a suit for breach of contract to convey title to 100 acres when only the exact number of acres you find was conveyed in a deed. The details should be left to your attorney if a voluntary adjustment can not be made between you.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RENTING ON HALVES

Would you please state what you would consider fair for both the tenant and landlord to furnish when renting on halves. The farm is an ordinary, untiled, general farm, raising grain, some cattle and maintaining a flock of from 40 to 60 ewes. Would you consider it the tenant's place to market all crops without any compensation? I consider nothing fair unless it is fair to both.—A subscriber.

If nothing was said in the lease about marketing and was the usual way in that locality I would consider it a part of the duty of the tenant to do that work as much as it would be his duty to harvest the crops, or husk the corn. I should consider it a part of his work for which he is paid in the half he receives.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

The Collection Box

MONEY RETURNED

Regarding our account with Sears, Roebuck & Co., which you helped us to settle, check came July 27 and wish to thank you very kindly. Opposite side is the letter they wrote me after you wrote them.—T. P. Harbor Beach.

We find that it is necessary to cancel your order on account of the difficulty in getting the railroads to accept it for shipment. A check for the amount you sent us will be mailed you within a day or two.—Sears, Roebuck and Co.

SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES CHECK

In last week's issue of M. B. F. I read an account of how you succeeded in getting money for one of your readers from the Warewell Co., of Philadelphia. Now I have had the same experience with this company. I ordered a skirt from them in April and when it came it was too tight, so on May 9th I mailed it back to them by insured parcel post. I have written them two letters about it and can get no answer. I paid \$4.35 for the skirt.—Mrs. F. N. Riverdale, Mich., July 12th.

We wrote this company twice but received no reply and was preparing to write again when we received the following letter from our subscriber:

Received my check from the Warewell Co. on August 4th. They did not write one word simply sent check for \$4.35. I thank you very, very much for your assistance.—Mrs. T. N., Riverdale, Mich., Aug. 6th.

GETS MAGAZINE

In December 1918 I sent the Hearst Magazine four dollars for two years subscription to begin at that time. I have failed to get a magazine since Feb. 1920 although my time is not out until this December. I have written them twice and they always answer and say

CAN SELL STREETS AS LOTS

We have in our township a tract of land that was platted about 58 years ago and was recorded, would this plat become outlawed? Part of plat is in city. Streets are opened and houses built on all the lots. In township there are about 12 houses built on plat but no streets are opened. This plat has streets from No. 7 to No. 14. No. 7 and 8 are open. This property has changed hands about six times and the last owner is now selling the streets for lots. On tax roll and his deed is only mentioned name of plat and number of lots and when he sells lots they are sold by lot number and name of plat. Has he got a right to sell streets for lots?—G. L. Monroe, Mich.

Formerly one could gain title to streets or parts of streets by adverse possession the same as he could acquire title to private property by adverse possession. Even though platted if one gains title by adverse possession for the time required by the law and by all the proof required by the law then he becomes the absolute owner and may sell the same as any other property.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MAINTAINING COUNTY AGENT

Has the Board of Supervisors the power to appropriate money to maintain County Agent or Farm Bureau?—W. G. F., Frederick, Mich.

We call your attention to Act 316 P. A. of 1919 which grants to the Board of Supervisors of the various counties, authority to raise a tax for this purpose and to appoint an Agricultural County Agent. I also call your attention to Act 200 P. A. of 1919 which appropriates the sum of \$3,000 for the years 1919 and 1920 for the Michigan Farm Bureau. No part of this appropriation is however used for the purpose of paying the County Agent in those counties where such agents have been appointed. O. B. Fuller, Auditor General, Lansing, Mich.

TENANT'S SHARE OF EXPENSES

Where land owner furnishes all stock, tools, feed, etc., what share of expenses such as repair on tools, fences, threshing bill, etc., should tenant pay and what share of increase of stock of crops of milk and chickens should tenant have?—A Subscriber, Fowler, Mich.

There is no law or custom to determine what either shall pay. It is a subject for agreement between the parties at the time the bargain is made. If not in writing then it is to be established the same as any fact in dispute between parties by the best evidence each can obtain.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

they will send missing copies, but no magazine do I get. Could you do anything for me?—A. J. W., Owosso, Mich. July 12th.

We wrote the Hearst Magazine Company regarding this complaint. August 12th our subscriber wrote us as follows:

I received the Hearst Magazine commencing with the July number. I thank you for your kindness, the M. B. F. is certainly great for the farmers.—A. J. W., Owosso, Mich.

RECEIVES COPY OF JOURNAL

Some time ago I sent \$2.95 to the Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., in payment for a four year subscription to the Journal and a copy of their book titled, "How to Do Things." I received the book but not the Journal. I have written them several times but get no reply.—T. H., Port Austin, Mich., July 6th.

We wrote the Farm Journal asking them to look this up. Some time after writing them we wrote Mr. T. H. asking him if he was getting his magazine. He answered as follows:

In reply to your letter will say that I received my first copy of the Farm Journal recently since last March. Hoping it may continue with thanks for your service.—T. H., Port Austin, Mich. Aug. 23.

FLAKEY BUTTER AND EGG CO. IS NO MORE

A party from Detroit by name of Flakey Butter & Egg Co., 477 17th St., Detroit, wrote me a letter to send eggs to them. They would pay Detroit mar-

Your Wife Will Know

Get a new pair of Boston Garters and ask your wife to examine them. She will recognize the superior grade of materials used—she will appreciate the careful, painstaking workmanship and will understand why it is that "Bostons" wear so long.

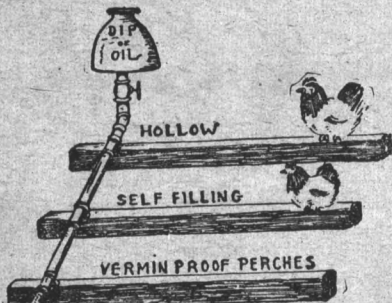


SOLD EVERYWHERE
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

Only a Few Days Left to take advantage of Saginaw Silo Special Offer

Write today Act quick
Immediate Shipments

McCLURE CO. SAGINAW, MICH.



THE LICE AND MITE PROOF ROOST THAT so many hundreds of poultry people are using; prices and poultry booklet free. Agents wanted. ALLIEN VERMIN PROOF PERCH CO., Dexter, Michigan.

40 Cords a Day

Easily Saved by One Man with new OTTAWA. Get your own fuel at less than 2c a cord, then supply big demand for fire wood at \$20 a cord up. Beat the Coal Shortage!

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Over 4 H.P. 310 strokes a minute. Wheel-mounted. Easy to move, cheap and easy to run. Engine runs other machinery when not sawing. New clutch lever starts and stops saw while engine runs. Cash or Easy Payments. 30 Days' Trial. 10-Year Guarantee. Send for Big FREE BOOK and Special Low Factory Price NOW. Write to Ottawa Mfg. Co. 1489 Wood St. Ottawa, Kansas.

Special LOW Price—ACT Quick

Write me immediately! I am ready to make you the lowest price offer ever made on a sanitary, scientifically designed, handsomely constructed indoor chemical closet. Write right now and learn WHY I can beat all price competition and get a

Detroit Indoor CLOSET ON 30 DAYS' FREE Trial

Greatest farm and town-home convenience ever devised. Insures complete privacy. Comfort winter and summer—positively guaranteed. If not completely satisfied return it and I will pay charges both ways. Albert Coleman, Pres. DETROIT INCUBATOR CO. 797 104 Detroit, Mich.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. Every Owner Buys Gold Initials for his auto. You charge \$1.50, make \$1.35. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and free samples. AMERICAN MONOGRAM CO., Dept. 42, East Orange, N. J.

The Best Breeders

advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to sell.

ket price and express charges and send returns same day received. I had been shipping to Geo. Eldredge Co., and am yet. But I thought I would try them and see if I could do better there. So I sent them a case on April 5 and notified them by a letter. Up to date I have not received any pay or heard from them. Another party around here was fooled the same way. What can we do with such crooks?—J. L. Remus, Mich.

A letter was immediately dispatched to this concern asking that settlement be made at once with our subscriber. The letter was returned unopened. The correspondence in the case was then laid before the Detroit postoffice inspector who made an investigation and reported as follows:

You are advised that the party referred to whose former address was 477 17th St. this city, is out of business and left without leaving change of address and present whereabouts is unknown.—E. E. Fraser, postoffice inspector.

Moral: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Do business with those whom you know are reliable and shun the alluring promises of the stranger.

NEW YORK CITY COMPANY RETURNS \$9.95.

About the middle of December, 1919, we sent for a set of furs to Bellas Hess & Co., New York City, N. Y., and received them O. K., but as muffs were not satisfactory we sent it back. We received word that they got it alright and they wanted to know if we wanted the money back or a muffs. We wrote and told them that if they had a muffs that was satisfactory to send it and if they didn't return our money. We have written several times but received no word.—W. F. Fostoria, Mich., July 8.

We referred this to the Bellas Hess & Co., who advised us that their records showed that they still owed our subscriber money but they were unable to locate correspondence regarding same. They stated they were writing Mr. W. F. and sending check.

We received a check for \$9.95 from Bellas Hess & Co. July 27, and thank you very much.—W. F. Fostoria, Mich., July 28th, 1920.

CHICAGO CO. RETURNS MONEY

Early in May we sent a small order to Phillipsborn's and immediately received a part of the order. Goods amounting to two dollars (\$2) did not come and we wrote them to that effect. They sent us a blank to fill out, requesting us to get the signature of one of the P. O. force as proof that we had not received the goods. We did this and have been filling blanks and writing for our money back ever since. Yours very truly, W. S. K., Leonidas, Mich., Aug. 4.

This complaint was referred to the company who advised us that a check had been mailed to our reader before they had received our letter.

Upon arriving home from our vacation we found check from Phillipsborn's and your letter. We thank you. Your paper is much appreciated in our community.—W. S. K., Leonidas, Michigan, Aug. 28.

GOODS RETURNED IN 1917

I sent to Bellas Hess & Co., October 18, 1917 for a coat, priced \$12.98. I received the coat October 29th, but finding it too small I returned it on November 1st. I have never received my money back. The company claims they never received the coat.—Mrs. E. K., Oak Grove, Mich., Aug. 16th.

We wrote Bellas Hess & Co., regarding this transaction. A few days later our subscriber received a letter from them. They had the following to say:

We have received a communication from the Michigan Business Farmer regarding a coat you returned to us in November, 1917.

We are sorry that we are unable to locate any record of receiving same and that you have allowed such a length of time to elapse before taking this matter up with us.

You doubtless realize that a firm as large as ours is unable to keep correspondence for such a length of time, but you may be sure that had the package been received by us, we would have been pleased to have made a satisfactory adjustment with you.

However, as the matter stands, we are unable to do anything for you. Regretting this unfortunate occurrence we are—Bellas Hess & Co.

RETURNS DOG; NOW GETS HIS MONEY BACK

Last January I ordered a fox hound from the Westminster Kennels, Tower Hill, Illinois, enclosing \$35 with the understanding that I could return the dog within ten days if I was not satisfied with it and get my money back. The dog came but was not as represented so I returned it. They acknowledged receipt of the dog but to date I have been unable to get my money back.—D. R., Blaine, Michigan, July 3rd.

We wrote the Westminster Kennels but did not receive any answer. We wrote to our subscriber asking him if he had heard from them and he advised us that he had not, so we again wrote them but again we received no reply. As we were preparing to carry the complaint further we received the following letter from D. R.:

I received a check today from the Westminster Kennels for the amount due me. I want to thank you for collecting this and if you will make a charge I will be glad to pay it.—D. R., Blaine, Mich., August 20th.

No we do not make any charges for this service. We are glad to help our paid-up subscribers and all we ask is that they write us as soon as they receive word from the company that they have entered complaint against so that we may remove the complaint from our files if it is settled and if it is not we can again take it up with them. We have two complaints now against reliable companies and these companies have informed us that they have returned the money but we can get no reply from the two subscribers as to whether they have received it or not although we have written them several times.—Associate Editor.

ORDER EXCHANGED

The forepart of June I sent to the Kingsley Tire and Shoe Shop of Chicago, Ill., for a pair of repaired army shoes. The price was \$2.90. I ordered size 10 but they sent me size 8 1-2 so I returned them to be exchanged. I have written them several times but they will not answer.—Mr. B. N., Good Hart, Mich., July 24th.

This complaint was forwarded to the Kingsley Tire and Shoe Shop. Shortly after Mr. B. N. received a letter stating as follows:

We have made a careful search of our records and find that these shoes were received and we are today issuing an order to have other shoes shipped to take the place of those which did not prove satisfactory. This second shipment should be in your hands within the next few days and we are sure when you receive them you will have no further cause for complaint.—Kingsley Tire & Shoe Shop, by C. W. W.

BREEDERS EXHIBIT AT FAIRS

We are going to exhibit our herd at Detroit, Jackson and Grand Rapids fairs. Our show herd is headed by a 1919 State Fair ribbon winner, Model King Segis Glista, whose dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37, is the highest tested daughter of Glista Ernestine, 36.96, that wonderful dam who is the only cow of the breed that has six records above thirty pounds. She is owned by the Cornell University.

We will be pleased to have breeders or prospective breeders look us up when they are attending the fair at any of the above cities.—Grand River Stock Farms, Corey J. Spencer, owner.

Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested Professor W. B. Combs while Ass't. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.57% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in finestyle and is great for brood sows.

Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

—Distributed by—

Schwartz Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. \$7.50; 10 gal. \$12.50; 15 gal. \$16.50; 22 gal. \$22.00; 55 gal. \$49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

30-Day Guaranteed Trial.

You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
- it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all! (ONE YEAR.....\$1) No Premiums, (THREE YEARS...\$2) No free-list, but worth (FIVE YEARS....\$3) more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for

..... years for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money order, check or currency.

Name

P. O. R. F. D. No.

County State

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



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 us what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 4, Belgian and Percheron Horses. Lawrence P. Otto, Charlotte, Mich.
Oct. 10, Holsteins. Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Jackson, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hille, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boons-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



What a Purebred Holstein Sire Will Do when bred to Scrubs

Resume of eight years' experiment at Iowa Agricultural College:
"The average of all the records made by first generation heifers, sired by a Purebred Holstein Sire, shows an increase of 2314.5 lbs. milk or 71 per cent in milk, and 67.15 lbs. fat, or 42 per cent in fat, at an average age of 3 1-2 years over the record of their scrub dams at an average of 6 years."

Send for free illustrated booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY of your DAIRY HERD

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE

We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Also grade and purebred cows and heifers

MICHIGAN
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION

Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

A VERY HANDSOME AND STRAIGHT SON of a 21.60 lb. 2 yr. old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad, whose daughters are noted for individuality and performance. Born March 25, 1920. Sired by a grandson of Bertusca Pauline 3d. 34.80 lbs. butter and 585.80 lbs. milk in 7 days. Price \$175 delivered to your station. For extended pedigree address,
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS
JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BACKE KRIST LINDENWOOD CHAMPION Bull born March 18, 1919. Sire is a 27.88 lb. son of a 30.61 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (80 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.). Dam is an 18.98 lb. 2 year old daughter of Johanna Concordia Champion (see above) whose sire, Colantha Johanna Champion, has 61 A. R. O. daughters, 6 above 30 lbs. He is a big growthy fellow, ready for heavy service between 2-3 and 3-4 white and nicely marked. Guaranteed a sure breeder and especially priced at \$200 if taken at once. Write for pedigree.
EDWARD E. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 55,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

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

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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.
Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

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

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Paulin De Kol Lad 236554

a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.
Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

A FOUNDATION

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS 16 and 19 mos. old, sired by a 29 lb. and 27 lb. bull. Dam of older one a 14 lb. junior two year old, well bred, good individuals. Also a fine male calf from a son of the great King of the Pontiacs. Calf's dam a 20 lb. cow.

For particulars address
H. T. EVANS
Eau Claire, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22 lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. His Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.

His price is only \$150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT, Horses and Swine
One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly.

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE TWO BULL CALVES

One 10 mos. old large size, more light than dark. Dam's record 20.2 lbs. butter, 13 nearest dams average over 24 1-2 lbs. butter 7 days. One 9 mos. old from an 18 lb. 3 yr. old. Six nearest dams on sires' side average 27.63 lbs. in 7 days.
OSCAR R. RUMSEY, Hudson, Mich.

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28 lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.
H. L. VOEPEL, Sebawaing, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Atondale Maxwellton Jupiter 754193 heads our herd.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

We Wish to Announce

to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.
If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.

PALMER BROTHERS

Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

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

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS

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

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

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf

from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to 16 mos. old. Dams giving 40 and 50 lbs. per day. Yearly records kept. Herd tuberculosis tested.
JAS. H. EWER, R. 10, Battle Creek, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGarmo, Muir, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, 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

Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.

Also bulls not related.

ALLEN BROTHERS

PAW PAW,

MICH.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD 20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

ANGUS

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

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUGUSTIN Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.
MORGAN BROS., R. 1, Allegan, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

JERSEYS

Senior Herd Sire Junior Herd Sire
Noble Sensational Lad You'll Do's Duchess
118536 Oxford 158393

PURE BRED JERSEYS

of capacity, type and beauty.
Let us know your wants.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE, both sex. Register of merit testing done.
J. L. CARTER, R. 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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

AYRSHIRES

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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Dasher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Nothing to offer at present.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

every breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

Poland-China Sale Circuit

Oct. 26, Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard.
Oct. 28, Leonard & Fisher, St. Louis.
Oct. 29, Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca.
Oct. 30, W. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie.

These firms, members of the Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Ass'n, will offer to the public an offering of such Poland China hogs, as have never been offered in the State before. At these sales, held at the above named places, the farmer will find Poland China Hogs that will fit his exact needs, to produce more pork for the same amount of feed consumed. This is an opportunity—at which time, these firms will sell to the highest bidder sows and boars of such class as are certain to make breeding stock of the highest merit. Col. Harry A. Eckhardt, Dallas City, Ill., and Col. Ed. Bowers of Ind. will do the selling. These men are the real articles as live stock salesmen, and it will do the breeder and farmer of our good state and untold amount of good to be at these sales, if for nothing more than educational standpoint and to get acquainted. Mich. is recognized, as never before, as a state that produces as good hogs as any state in the union. It is up to the farmer to produce hogs of better and more quality. Quality brings the top price on the open market.

Write for catalogs to the above firms or the Sec'y of the Association. Mr. A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., will represent Michigan Business Farmer as fieldman, and will take care of all mail bids which readers of this paper place with him. Be at the sales in person, if possible.

Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Ass'n.

E. R. LEONARD, Pres., St. Louis.
C. A. BOONE, Sec.-Treas., Blanchard

(Poland China Breeders are urged to join this association. Write the Secretary.)

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free delivery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

"Lindhurst" Poland Chinas

A few choice spring boars at \$40 each if taken by Sept. 20. W. H. LIND, Alto, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

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

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDING

bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726, 672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growing. Prices reasonable.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS

one fall boar, spring pigs both sex, and tried sows while they last.
HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type. We have bred them big for more than 25 years; over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxfords. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Young sow due to farrow in September. Spring boar ready for shipment. Choice individuals of BIG TYPE breeding. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name.
J. CARL JEWETT,
R. 5, Mason, Michigan

BIG TYPE POLANDS

In introducing our herd we offer choice pigs by W's Sailer Bob and out of dams by Buster Boy, Long Superba, Smooth Wonder 3rd, and Orange Des Moines. Priced to sell.
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARM

B. T. P. C. boars and gilts by Clansman's Image 2nd, the Outpost Orphan Superior and King Giant. Also 3 fall boars by Clansman's Image. A few tried sows all with breeding privilege. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, Smooth Wonder, King Giant and W. B.'s Outpost. Visitors welcome.
W. B. RAMSDALE, Hanover, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE, March 13, 1920. For particulars write W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

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

B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired by WIL-ley's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of Disher's Giant. All immunized with double treatment. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Leonard's B. T. P. C. See my Exhibit at Mich. State Fair. All stock double immune. Public sale Oct. 28. Get your name on mailing list.
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.
DEWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

DUROCS



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

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919
Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

Classy spring boars sired by Peach Hill Orion King, a splendid grandson of Orion Cherry King. Write, or better still, come and select your own. Priced reasonable. Inwood Bros., Romeo, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY swine. Sows bred to Model Cherry King 10th for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Write me your wants.
VERN N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS A FEW GOOD ONES left. Let me send you one on approval.
E. E. CALKINS, R 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

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

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS

Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottersville, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weldman, Mich.

DUROC Boars and Gilts for sale at \$25 to \$50 each. Crated and registered in buyer's name. Satisfaction guaranteed. These are big broodworthy sows. Visitors welcome.
MICHIGANA FARM LTD., Pavilion, Mich.

For Sale: Duroc Spring Boars, Sows and Gilts of all ages. Write us your wants.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELEOT. ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

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

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

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Some Fine Chester Whites farrowed July 14, 1920. Will ship C. O. D. when 2 mos. old for \$13.50 reg. Try one. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE, either sex. Boars ready for service. Prices right.
LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5

HAMPSHIRE

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Also 1 Bred Sow
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY. SPRING BOAR pigs only for sale now.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY

Some exceptionally fine young spring boars. They are extreme individuals, with best backs, feet, belts and breeding. They carry the Exalted Approval and Mose Messenger strains, at a sacrifice price. Call or write
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. & CHESTER WHITE SWINE. BOOK-ling orders for Aug. and Sept., pigs to be shipped when 8-10 wk. old. Sired by three of the best boars of the breed.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O I C GILTS

BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW Everyone guaranteed safe in dam with a few choice spring pigs, either sex.

F C BURGESS

Mason, Mich., R 3

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers O. I. C. spring pigs, also special summer prices on breeding stock in White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Chinese Geese and White Runner Ducks. No more eggs this season.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toulouse Geese. White Pekin ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 each. White Pekin Ducks, \$2 each.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. EARLY hatched Cockerels. Farm range from excellent laying stock.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKA'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Young and old stock for sale.
LEO GRABOWSKA, Merrill, Mich., R 4.

WYANDOTTE

Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes. Bargains in surplus yearling stock to make room for growing birds. Clarence Browning, R2, Portland.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS FROM 200 egg hens or better. May and June hatch. \$5 to \$8. Eggs \$2 per 15.
FRANK DELONG, R 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

and OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS

I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Felled-Delaines.
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich., R 9

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit
KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop. Coldwater, Mich.

See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

DELAINES

Hill Crest Farms

Black Tops and American Merinos. Fifty rams for stud or farm trade. Farm 4 mi. straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co.

Newton & Blank, Perrinton Mich.

DELAINE RAMS, GOOD SIZE, WOOLY FELLOWS. Priced to move quick. Write wants to
JOHN BROWN, R 1, Blanchard, Mich.

DELAINE SHEEP LARGE, REGISTERED, B & C type, both sexes, for sale.
F. H. CONLEY & SON, Maple Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DELAINE Merino Rams.
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan

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

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS that have size and type write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE—NEARLY FULL BLOODED Shropshire breeding ewes.
Wm. LUCE, Reed City, Mich., R5

PET STOCK

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

It Pays Big

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Firestone

EXTRAVAGANCE has gone by the board. Thrift is in the air. Men are buying where the value is.

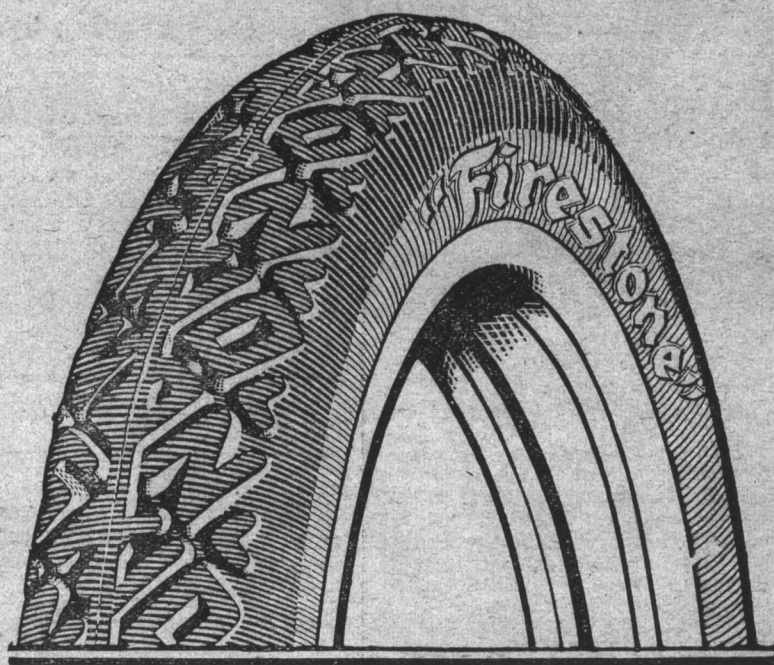
The Firestone thrifty 3½ is leading the small-tire field today. Because it is built on real thrift methods from start to finish.

Firestone experts on the spot in the raw material markets of the world are able to get first choice of quality at quantity purchase prices.

Firestone men have worked out the way to produce this tire by concentrated methods—no waste material, no waste motion, no waste space.

And Firestone volume output, through thousands of dealers, permits selling at a close margin. The user gets the benefit. Try this Firestone thrifty 3½.

**Most Miles
per Dollar**



30x3½

(non skid)

\$22 50

Gray Tube \$3⁷⁵
Red Tube \$4⁵⁰

