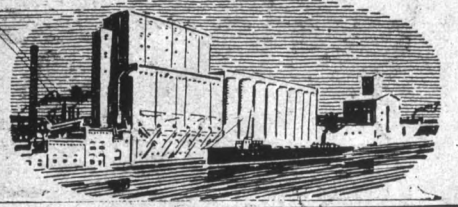


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



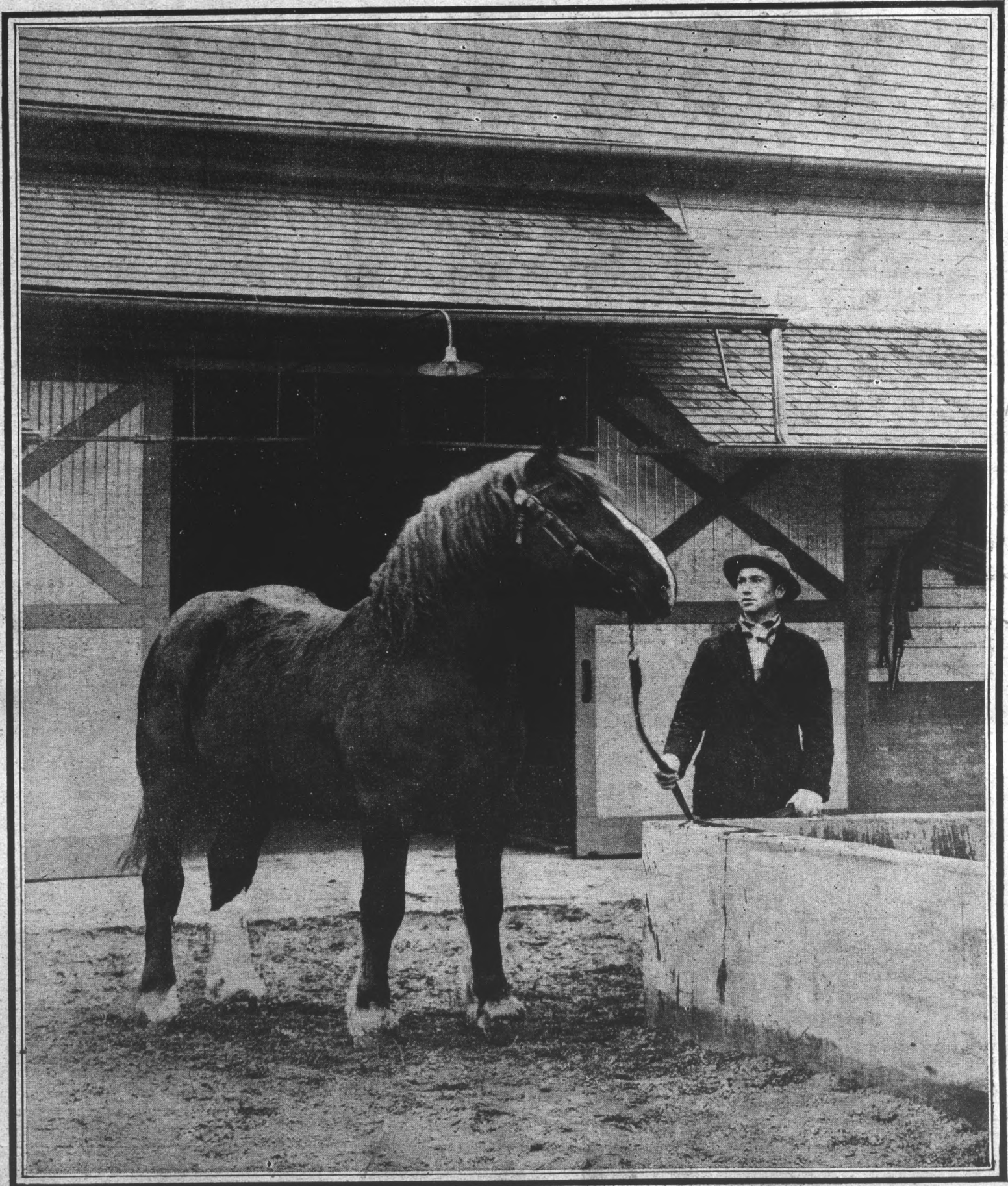
An Independent
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Vol. VIII, No. 4

MT. CLEMENS, SEPTEMBER 25, 1920.

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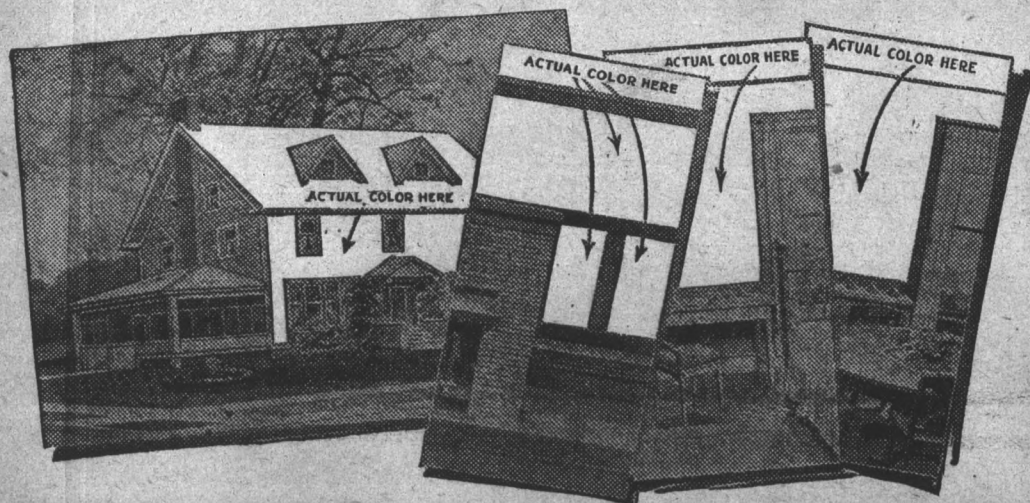
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Color of woodwork..... Floors.....
Color of draperies.....
What finish of furniture?.....

My name is.....

Address.....

R. F. D.

What of the Future Price and Supply of Sugar

World Shortage Responsible for Development of Sugar Industry on Scale That May Mean Over-Production

"WHAT ARE the sugar beet growers going to do about their next year's contract?" was the question propounded to a representative of THE BUSINESS FARMER by a man who owns a big block of sugar stock. We said we didn't know. He then vouchsafed this statement: "The manufacturers will be in a quandary to know what to pay the farmers next year because they will know very little about next year's production and prices."

There is no doubt but what the world shortage of sugar and the attendant high prices have been responsible for herculean efforts to increase production. This is noticeable in all parts of the world where sugar cane and beets can be grown. For the time being Europe's beet fields are devastated and forsaken, but another year will see many of them again under production. Already capital is being invested and every effort put forth to encourage the beet farmers of Europe to again take up the production of sugar beets. Europe has starved for sugar for three long years. Today many countries in the eastern hemisphere are going without, a hardship that is almost unendurable to those who have become accustomed to the use of sugar. Even in Great Britain sugar has been and still is very hard to get and many, many people are obliged to go without.

As before stated these conditions are gradually leading to a stimulation of production and to scientific investigations that may lead to the discovery of sugar substitutes or additional sources from which sugar may be produced.

Cuba World's Sugar Bowl

At the present time Cuba is the World's sugar bowl. Sugar can be produced in that island country more cheaply and easily than in any other country on the face of the globe. Before the war the Cuban planter received 2.62 cents per pound for the sugar in his cane, and made money. Now he receives from 12 to 15 cents per pound, and is rapidly growing rich. A natural advantage which the Cuban planter has over all competitors is the ease with which the cane is grown. "To begin with," the *National Geographic* informs us, "after the first crop the planter does not have to bother with seed-time for about ten years. The soil is so deep and fertile that one planting produces ten harvests. Neither does cultivation bother him after the first season, for the blades stripped from one crop form a mulch that keeps the weeds from competing with the next one. Think of the profits that the American farmer would make out of corn if he could get ten crops from one planting, and did not have to cultivate nine of them at all to keep down the weeds."

What conditions for the American sugar beet grower to compete against!

The same thing that is happening the world over in the sugar industry is happening in Cuba. The planters are drunk with the success they have attained and the enormous profits they have made and plans are under way for an unprecedented expansion of the industry. Cuba is already producing nearly twice as much sugar as before the war and the coming year her production will be on a still larger scale.

The above quoted magazine gives us further light on the Cuban sugar industry, as follows:

"These conditions (demand and high prices) have brought about an unprecedented boom in sugar lands. One sugar estate, which was bought some three years ago for \$3,000,000

sold last January for \$9,500,000. Another which was valued at about \$6,000,000 a few years ago, changed hands at \$15,000,000. Numerous new 'centrals' are being built and other projected, all being capitalized on the basis of this year's earnings. Thousands of American capitalists are investing in these flourishing enterprises.

"That the famine scale of prices of this year will not continue," comments this magazine, "is the opinion of those who are in a position to know. Just as soon as the European sugar beet comes back into cultivation, price levels are bound to fall. Many warnings have been sounded about the singularity of the source of Cuba's fortune. Economic safety is opposed to having too many of one's eggs in a single basket. But Cuba believes in making hay while the sun shines, though that hay may be sugar and that sun the sucrose hunger of the world."

England Takes Up Beet Production

That Great Britain does not intend to ever again find her sweet tooth at the complete mercy of the rest of the world is shown in the efforts being made by her men of affairs to encourage the production of sugar beets within the Empire. A writer in the *Detroit Free Press* gives us the following information in a copyrighted article:

"Plans for the production of sugar on this right little, tight little island and its belligerent and partly unwilling side partner, Ireland, are interesting. There are optimistic people who actually believe that Britain can make herself for the future independent of all outside sources of supply. Of course the answer is beet sugar.

"Her sugar enthusiasts argue that cane sugar must be raised in all British possessions where suitable conditions exist, and that work immediately must be begun in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales toward the introduction of the sugar beet as a regular crop.

"In order to encourage this raising of beet sugar within the confines of the United Kingdom what is tantamount to a bonus of about \$25 per ton will be granted to home-grown beet sugar over all sugar imported from foreign countries, and of nearly \$10 per ton over sugar im-

ported from British dominions and colonies. And the government has taken half the shares and provided a guarantee of interest on the other half to help the company which has been organized as the beginning of the movement by the British Sugar Beet Growers' Society. Its manufacturing and producing experiments will be conducted at Kelham, near Newark. This is on the banks of the Trent.

"Here a fine factory is being built. Transportation by rail, river, canal and road is available. An area of about 6,000 acres for several years has been under preparation. This, however, will form only a small part of the land which will be devoted to the growing of sugar beets. Every farmer in the section has been instructed and urged toward this cultivation and it is hoped that this factory may serve as a model for many co-operative factories to be erected later for farmers joining hands for the production of British sugar.

"The factory will begin operation in 1921 and it is expected that it then will produce 8,000 tons. The total British consumption is about 1,800,000 tons, so this will be but one small lump in the British sugar bowl, but it will be a starter."

Sugar From Corn

Referring again to the *National Geographic* our attention is caught by the following significant statement: "One of the strange things about sugar cane is that the sap of the growing plant has little sugar, while in the mature stalk the juice is rich in sucrose. The action of the sun's rays seems to transform glucose into sucrose—a transformation that cannot be accomplished by human means. If man knew how to do that, every corn-field would be a sugar-field."

Yet a few days ago comes the interesting announcement that "after more than three years intensive effort" a process has been invented and perfected by which "white sugar of the best domestic and commercial kinds may be obtained from corn. * * * It has all the physical and chemical characteristics of honey and in that sense might be called corn-honey. The new sugar is white in color, contains all nutritive qualities, and is about 80 per

cent as sweet as sugar cane. At present the new sugar is made in syrup form, is water-white in color and possesses the unique features of being crystalizable. As soon as possible, the new sugar in crystalized or granulated form will be placed on the market so that the people of this country may be able to cut their sugar bill in half."

Further comment upon this new "sugar" is withheld until the Department of Agriculture makes known its position or further information is available. It is referred to here merely to indicate some of the efforts that are being made to produce sugar more cheaply and in greater volume.

It is not surprising in view of the foregoing facts that the sugar factories may be puzzled to know what kind of a contract to write next year that will satisfy the producer and protect their investments. They may yet have occasion to regret their refusal to share this year's profits equally with the growers when they are forced to the point of offering below-production prices on their next year's contracts. If we see it rightly the beet sugar concerns are due for some hard sledding and they'll need all the sympathy and assistance they can get from the growers.

Western Growers in Conference

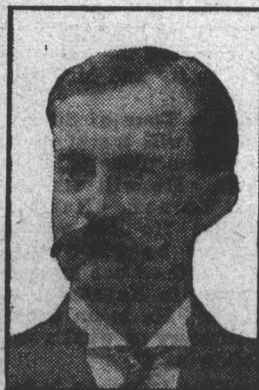
The *Sugar Beet Growers' Journal* official publication of the Mountain States Beet Growers' Ass'n, informs us that the growers' committee met with the officers of the Great Western Sugar Company in July, and that all angles of the business from both the manufacturer's and growers' viewpoints were thoroughly discussed, and the price for 1921 virtually agreed upon. The outcome of this and subsequent conferences are expected to be announced some time this month.

The Colorado people believe with THE BUSINESS FARMER that small factories for the extraction of crude sugar and similar to what were in operation in Europe before the war could be erected in the sugar beet states of this country. The first suggestion that this might be done was contained in an issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER early last spring. Immediately thereafter the powers that be got busy and a number of Michigan papers, including a farm paper published in Detroit, have carried stories to the effect that such factories would not be feasible in this country. But we have information to the contrary. Since last spring we have been investigating this subject and we expect to have something very interesting to say about it in the not distant future. That the farmers of this state will eventually control the sugar industry in Michigan there is little doubt. Whether this will be accomplished by the construction of competing factories or by the purchase of existing plants is a question. The suggestion has been made that if the Farm Bureau is sincere in its advocacy of farmer-owned sugar plants the manufacturers be asked to make an appraisal of their factories for sale to the farmers. It might not be a bad idea, at that.

1920 Crop

As the harvesting time approaches it becomes more and more certain that Michigan will not have more than a normal tonnage, if indeed, that much. Reports from Isabella county tell of a great deal of damage to beets by black rot. How widespread this disease is or how much damage it has done will not be known until the beets are pulled. The crop on the good beet lands is good, but on the poor beet lands it is very poor.

Introducing Our New Market Editor



H. H. MACK

IN PURSUIT of our policy to spare no expense within reason to make this publication of the greatest possible service to the farmers of Michigan the *Business Farmer* has recently added to its editorial staff Mr. H. H. Mack, of Rochester, Michigan, who becomes market and live stock editor. Mr. Mack has had a long and rich experience, both as a farmer and a market reporter. He was born and raised on a farm and with the exception of 17 years spent in Detroit reporting the live stock markets for local newspapers, he has spent his whole life in the country. For ten years he represented the *Detroit Free Press* at Michigan Central Stock Yards, and he has been a regular contributor to the *Detroit Times* for more than twenty years, writing on agriculture, live stock markets and kindred topics. Mr. Mack will not base his views upon the opinions of others nor depend for his information upon hearsay. He will personally visit each week the Detroit live stock markets and the grain exchange, and with the assistance of special telegraphic reports will, we believe, give to the readers of the *Business Farmer* the most complete, reliable and up-to-date market information and forecasts of any farm paper in the United States. Our readers are invited to take their marketing problems to Mr. Mack, who will be glad to give them the benefit of his experience and investigations. Address him at his home office, Rochester, Mich., or in care of the *Business Farmer*.

Factors That Make or Break the Bean Market

Unemployment, Higher Breadstuffs, Protective Tariff and Advertising Would Restore Former Bean Prices

W. J. ORR, one of the largest bean operators in Michigan and at one time president of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, predicts an indefinite period of low bean prices. In fact, he does not believe that beans have yet reached their low level, but expects further declines when the new crop comes on the market. "I expect to see beans go to 4 cents per pound to the producer," he says. Mr. Orr admits that about everything that could happen to a market have conspired to keep the bean market in an unsettled condition and prices lower than the food value of the product should warrant.

"Your paper and most of the growers and jobbers have been bulls on the bean market for the past two years," said Mr. Orr to a representative of *The Business Farmer*. "But you can't go against the law of supply and demand. The facts are that the war brought on high prices which stimulated production not only in this country but in foreign lands as well. The war also made the masses prosperous and they simply quit eating beans. In the face of such a combination, over-production and slackened demand, how can you expect bean prices to maintain their former high level?"

"You need not expect a return of \$6 or \$7 beans," said Mr. Orr, "until a tariff is placed upon imports from the Orient. Why, do you know that the Japs are simply flooding this country with Kotonashi beans, and the American speculator is helping them to do it. The same crowd that put over the pinto deal during the war imported Kotonashi beans as fast as they could get them. A few months ago these fellows made it known to the navy bean jobbers that representatives of French and Italian buyers were in the market for large quantities of American beans and through the official organization of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association the elevator interests of the state gave options on their stocks on hand in June, forgetting a similar experiment last January. A good many fell for the statement and while they were holding the bag and keeping the market up these fellows flooded the market with Kotonashis. That's one reason why the bean market has taken such a tumble lately."

"You need not expect France or Italy or Austria to take many American beans. They are not bean eaters. They are rye bread eaters. The demand in those countries is for breadstuffs and not for beans."

"Now as to the effect of the Kotonashi competition. A wholesale grocer of Ironton, Ohio, was at this hotel the other day. (Mr. Orr has been stopping at the Olympia Hotel, Mount Clemens) and he told me the following incident:

"He had placed an order for a car of Kotonashi beans at \$6 per hundred and a car of navy beans at \$8 per hundred. The Kotonashi car came first, and his salesmen went out to take their orders from retail grocers. He was obliged to charge eight cents per pound for the Kotonashis, and ten cents for the navies. Do you suppose he could get any orders for the navy beans? Not on your life. The Kotonashi was just as good a bean as far as the retail merchant was concerned as the navy and he didn't have to pay so high a price for it. The result was that he soon disposed of his entire car of Kotonashi and had orders for more, but he still has on hand a good part of his carload of navy beans. And this instance is typical, because you can go almost any place you please in the larger cities and you will find the Kotonashi bean finding favor at its lower price in the eyes of the consumer."

"I'm a bear on beans for some time to come," asserted Mr. Orr, "and I don't care who knows it. Oh, I know there are a lot of fellows who are still talking higher prices. I note that Pickell of Chicago and Babson are both predicting higher bean prices before the first of October and there are plenty of jobbers who have a few cars of high-priced beans on

Two Sides to the Bean Question

ONCE MORE the bean harvest approaches with the market in a condition akin to stagnancy and the grower in utter darkness as to the future trend of the market. Still smarting under his experiences of the past two years when on the face of 95 per cent of the predictions to the contrary the market went down, down, down, causing both growers and elevators alike enormous losses. The grower stands between the devil and deep sea, tempted on the one hand to sell his crop at ruinously low prices, and on the other hand to hold for a few months in hopes that the market will come back. We sympathize with the bean grower. For two years he has lost money. Everything has been against him. We have tried hard and honestly to help him, but in view of the circumstances as we know them, there was no help for the situation. Reviewing the bean conditions as they are today, we can see little hope for immediately higher prices, and yet there are factors which MAY so develop as to change the situation very materially for the better. In the accompanying article we have sought to review the bean deal in an impartial and dispassionate manner and to discuss the factors which may affect the market. Additional articles upon this subject will be published from time to time.—Editor.

hand who are doing the same thing, but I can't see it. The wholesale grocer is going mighty carefully about loading up on beans at any price. For two years he has been stung on beans and there are mighty few who haven't got hit hard on sugar the last sixty days. So they won't fall all over themselves to buy any large stocks of navy beans."

Is Mr. Orr Right?

If all the jobbers of Michigan, California and New York talk and believe as Mr. Orr says he believes that beans will go lower and they practice in unison what they preach, there isn't a doubt in the world but what we shall see lower priced beans. In weighing predictions of this nature, however, it is always well to consider whether the speaker has an interested motive. It is easy for anyone with an iron in the fire to think and talk along the lines of the greatest benefit to them.

It must be remembered that there are few if any bean jobbers in Michigan who have not lost money on beans in the past year. A good

many of them have on hand from one to five cars of beans purchased at from one to two cents per pound more than they can get for them today. As a St. Johns elevator man reported to the Bean Bag at Lansing, "The old beans are entirely exhausted and what beans are left are in the elevator hands, but contrary to the modern agriculturist's idea this is one time when the stocks are out of the farmers' hands, and controlled by elevators, that the price does not advance." It would be to the decided advantage of every holder of beans to bull the market in an effort to restore the price to such levels as would enable them to sell without a loss.

On the other hand those who have already sold and pocketed their loss will be just as anxious to bear the market and to cause the farmers to think that prices may go still lower and remain there indefinitely. This would have the effect of inducing many farmers to sell at the opening market. With the price of beans at the lowest possible figure the elevators would not have so large an in-

vestment in the stock they might purchase as formerly and if they honestly believed that prices might go higher a few months after the harvest they would be able to lay in large stocks and in the event of higher prices recuperate their 1920 losses. It can be easily seen that there would be a very natural temptation upon the part of many elevators and jobbers to take this course although we do not accuse any of them of having it in mind.

The Brighter Side

We will not present a few facts that are given out by the bulls, those who believe, both from an interested and uninterested standpoint that beans will advance in price during the winter months. In the first place as Mr. Orr says Mr. J. Ralph Pickell of *The Rosenbaum Review* predicts higher bean prices the latter part of September. As to what may happen to beans after that time he has not committed himself. Babson's crop and market reporting service is also bullish on beans. Neither of these are probably financially interested in beans.

Below is a report from Tausend & Maloney, Inc., of Grand Rapids, who are jobbers of beans. We are advised that they have some high priced beans on hand. It is to their advantage then to bull the market. They say:

"We estimate the Michigan crop as follows: Acreage, 273,000 acres. Yield, 9 bushels to the acre. Total crop, 2,457,000 bushels. (This is a million bushels short of the Secretary of State's estimate)."

"Japan Kotonashi crop, we are informed, is only about thirty (30 per cent) per cent of last year. Total holdover of both domestic and foreign stocks is far below that of the past few years."

Year	Total U. S. Crop	Aug. 15	Oct. 15
1917	14,967,000	\$11.75	\$15.40
1918	19,506,000	10.75	10.50
1919	11,448,000	8.60	7.50
1920	8,879,000	6.50	7.50

Some of the Factors That May Bear the Market

If unemployment increases to any extent the demand for beans should increase. Factories are closing every week throwing large numbers of men out of work. At the same time a number of big factories are renewing operations. It will require another sixty days to determine whether unemployment is to increase or decrease.

Higher prices for breadstuffs should naturally make for higher prices on beans. Rye and wheat have both advanced lately, but predictions are made that lower prices are due before the first of the year. At the same time the prospect for low potato prices makes this vegetable a keen competitor with beans.

Should the next congress immediately upon convening undertake a tariff bill that will put an adequate tariff on Oriental beans there will be no question but what it will have a most stimulating effect upon the bean market. The failure of congress to enact such legislation would only still further depress the market.

If the national federation of bean jobbers inaugurate the advertising campaign discussed at their Chicago convention it should stimulate the demand for navy beans. It has been proposed to spend \$200,000 on such a campaign the cost of which would be shared by grower, elevator and jobber alike.

All of the above factors are yet in the making, but some of them are expected to develop by the time the farmers are ready to market their new crop. Remember, there must be a turning point in this market. We have had two years of low-priced beans. Sooner or later we shall have an era of high-priced beans. How soon this will come is the question, but in view of the abnormally low price at the present time the turning point ought to be not far away. "Watch and wait" should be the bean growers' motto for the next few months.

Baruch Tackles Farm Problems



Bernard Baruch who seeks solution of nation's marketing problems.

BERNARD M. BARUCH, former chairman of the United States War Industries Board, New York broker and well known in political and financial circles, has set out to discover if possible why the road between producer and consumer is so long and crooked and whether it can be shortened and straightened. He has gone to Kansas to confer with the State Board of Agriculture upon the subject.

"A meeting held with the representatives of the State Board of Agriculture, the Grange, the Farmers' Unions and other farmer organizations, was the beginning of the investigation," say *The Kansas City Weekly Star*.

"What are we here for?" they asked Mr. Baruch.

"That's it exactly," replied Mr. Baruch, "What are we here for?"

"They were there for the same purpose but no one could definitely state the object of the meeting. It was a mutual affair. They met to obtain information."

"All of them agreed upon one thing, and that is—"

"There is something wrong somewhere."

"The farmers have not been able to find out what it is or where it is. Mr. Baruch was not able to tell them what it is or where it is."

"But 'Barney' Baruch has come to Kansas to find out the what and the where of the thing that is wrong. The farmers accepted his enlistment. They said, 'Go to it,' and Mr. Baruch is on his way."

Will Make a Tour of State

"This week he will travel through Kansas, going from place to place in the wheat belt. He will visit Manhattan, Hays, Larned, Hutchinson and other towns. He does not know how many towns he will visit, or what towns. He does not know how long he will stay in Kansas or what he will find out. He is on the trail of the great mystery of what's wrong and he is following it."

"The thing that is wrong is in the farm marketing system. What the farmers want to know is: Who gets the profits? That is what Mr. Baruch wants to know. The farmers believe there is a cat somewhere that licks up the cream and Mr. Baruch is on the trail of that cat. Without knowing definitely the hiding place of the cat, they are all suspicious that when they locate him his name will spell the middleman, and that he is located somewhere between the elevator that receives the farmers' (Continued on page 23)

Better Prices to Farmers Who Market Own Milk

In Many States Milk Producers Own Successful Distributing and Condensing Plants

TO ANSWER the assertion that is often made by over-cautious leaders in the milk producers' associations, "that milk distributing is too complex and risky business for farmers to engage in," one needs only to refer to the experiences of farmers in other states who have gone sled-length into the business of distributing raw milk and the manufacturing of dairy products. Here and there is recorded a failure, but that is true in all types of business, whether individually, corporately or co-operatively owned. But by far the great majority of co-operative farmer-owned milk plants in the country are successful, and with but few exceptions are paying the farmer members the highest prices for their products.

\$4.88 for Four Per Cent Milk In Cumberland, Maryland

The New Tri-State Sanitary Milk Company of Cumberland, Maryland, is a striking example of what farmers can accomplish in the milk distributing field under proper management. Previous to June of last year a good many producers in the vicinity of Cumberland were peddling their milk from house to house. Others sold their product at wholesale to a milk distributing concern. All recognized that these methods were wasteful and costly. There was the usual trouble that prevails everywhere between producer and distributor over the question of test, price and surplus. Finally, with the assistance of Mr. Roy Potts of the Bureau of Markets, a co-operative milk distributing association was organized and the Cumberland milk plant was purchased.

The plant was bought at an initial cost of \$40,000, the amount for which the property was bonded, and the bonds used as collateral for the note of the company to that amount. \$30,000 was raised by the individual notes of the various dairymen, each of whom subscribed at the rate of \$30 for each gallon of milk which he proposed to put through the plant per day. This \$30,000 worth of notes are being paid off by the dairymen at the rate of five cents withheld for each gallon of milk delivered at the plant. In this way, if a dairyman supplies the milk he subscrib-

ed for his note, will be paid for in full in twenty months, at which time his stock to that amount will be issued to him, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent.

The new Tri-State Company pays its members 42 cents per gallon for four per cent milk, or \$4.88 per 100 pounds, with three cents for each tenth of a point of butterfat, above or below four per cent, per hundred pounds. It is also purchasing milk from a few non-members, for which it pays 37 cents per gallon, thus enabling the member to get the same cash price as the non-member, and the cost of his stock in addition. The company retails milk at nine cents per pint and 17 cents per quart.

Regarding the profits of the concern, the manager, Mr. John McGill, Jr., writes THE BUSINESS FARMER as follows:

"After paying all operating expenses including a liberal reserve for depreciation, our plant shows an accrued profits of \$6,412.44 up to August 1, 1920, since taking the plant over on June 20, 1919. We should say, however, that from June 20, 1919, to January 1, 1920, during the time we were undergoing remodeling and re-equipping, we had a net loss of \$461.06, so that the \$6,000 surplus has been accrued since January 1st."

Cumberland is a thriving manufacturing town of about 30,000 population. But there is no reason why if farmers can successfully own and operate a milk plant in a city of that size they cannot be equally successful in a city ten times as large.

The Farmers in Action

ALL OVER the United States the farmers are going into business. —Big Business, if you please. They are building and buying milk plants, sugar factories, terminal elevators, packing houses, fruit drying plants, and every other kind of plant for the finishing of their products. Michigan has long stood in the front rank of co-operation, but she must give way to more progressive states unless the farmers and their leaders wake up to the opportunities that are passing their way. The Business Farmer has secured written accounts of what the farmers of other states are doing and will present these to our readers from time to time.—Editor.

Wisconsin Farmers Building Condensing Plant

The illustration shown below is the new condensing and powdered milk plant under construction by the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing Company of Burlington, Wisconsin. It is, as it were, being built right under the nose of the Nestle Food Company, whose arbitrary methods of dealing with the farmers drove them to the erection of their own plant.

"The necessity of this plant," writes Mr. E. C. Rockwell, secretary of the Milk Producers' Ass'n, of the Chicago Dairy District, "was brought about by the Nestle Food Co. refusing to purchase milk from the members of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing Co., the early part of last March. At that time the Marketing Company was selling the milk for the farmers at \$2.70 per hundred pounds. The Nestle Food Company posted a notice that they would pay to their patrons \$2.90 per hundred,—their patrons meaning men not members of the co-operative Marketing Company. Later in March they notified the Marketing Company that they would pay to the Marketing Co. members \$1.85 per hundred pounds for their milk, at the same time offering \$2.90 to 'their patrons.' The Marketing Co. refused to accept this price and the result was that temporary plants were built. This move on the part of the Nestle Food Co., strengthened the organization one hundred per cent, and the farmers in the vicinity of Burlington, who theretofore had been obliged to sell to the Nestle Company, determined to build a

plant of their own and become independent of the Nestles and all other outside concerns. Consequently they formed a company and are now erecting a plant at the expense of about \$85,000. The Milk Producers' Marketing Co., will equip the plant and sell the product manufactured therein."

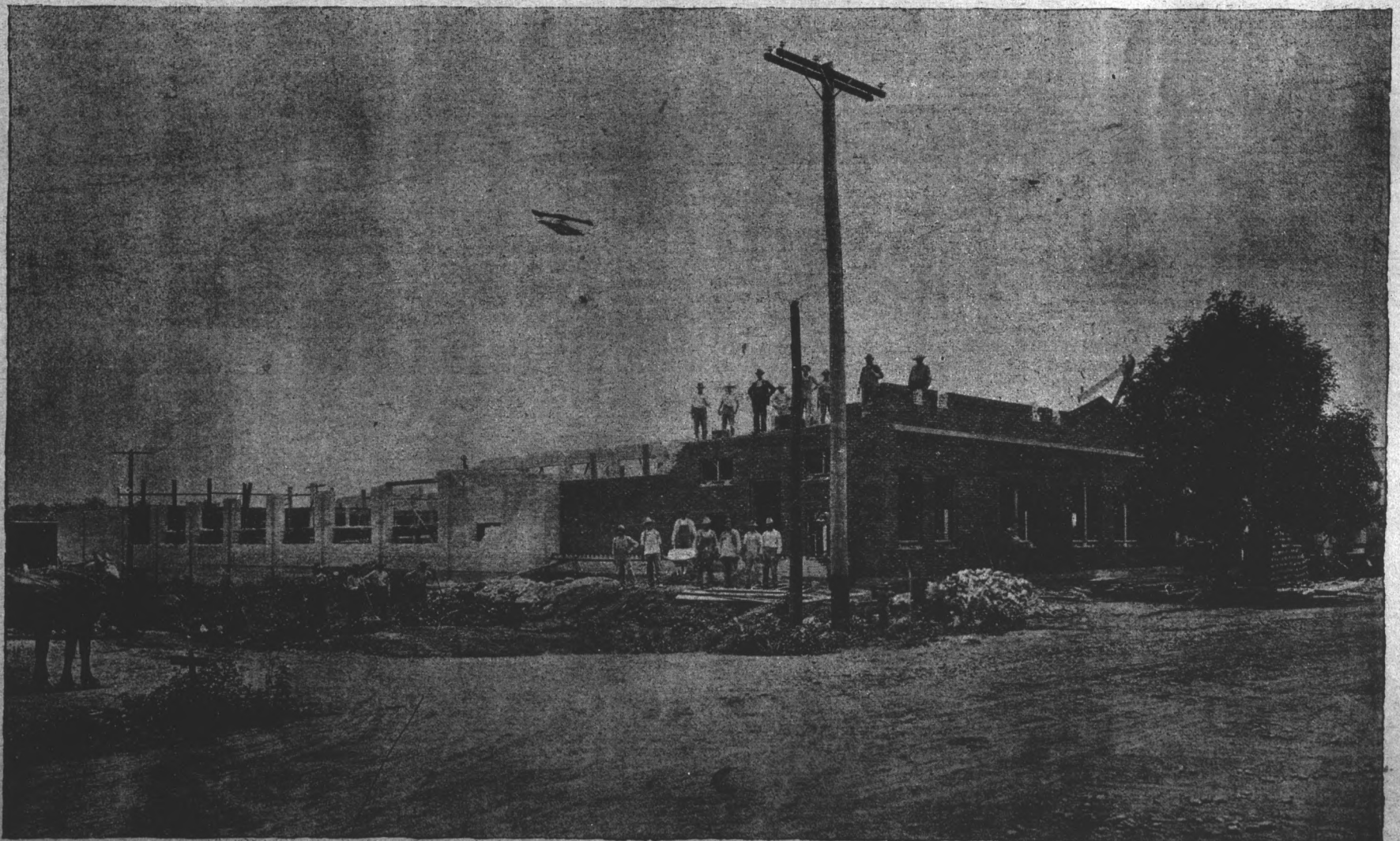
This plant when completed and equipped will be second to none in the handling of milk and milk products in the Chicago dairy district. The plant is located on the Soo railroad, one of the foremost trunk lines in the country and not far from the main business section of the city of Burlington. The plant stands on a lot 234 x 234 and is itself 80 x 224. The construction of the building is durable and lasting. The plant will contain as fine laboratories for testing purposes as will be found in the state. All machinery will be operated by electricity. Steam and hot water will be furnished by four 152 H. P. boilers. It is estimated that about twenty-five men will be employed in the plant.

"We are looking for the men who say farmers cannot run their business," says the Milk News of Chicago. Come up to Michigan. We've got 'em here.

Boston Farmers Get Nearly \$5 Per Cwt. For Milk

Beginning with the 9th of this month the farmers around Boston received a half cent more per quart for milk, in accordance with the advance to 10 1-2 cents made by the New England Milk Producers' association, as a result of the increased freight rates and higher production costs.

The Producers' Association submitted reasons for the increase to the commission on the necessities of life recently and received the approval of that body. Figures submitted showed the cost of producing a quart of milk in September to be 9.128 cents as compared with 8.91 in August. Adding the present cost of bringing the milk to Boston, 1.78 cents per quart, brings the cost to 10.9 cents a quart delivered in Boston.



This is the plant with which the milk producers of Burlington, Wis., will solve their surplus problem.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FARMERS GET LESS THAN TWO-THIRDS FEDERAL RESERVE LOANS

Mr. George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council, in a statement just made public points out that Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board in his speech September 16th to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, showed that the bills discounted by Reserve Banks in the south and west directly in support of agricultural and live stock interests totaled on September 3rd this year only eleven and four-tenths per cent—about one-ninth—of the total bills discounted by the Reserve Banks on September 10th. The farmers' direct help from the system is apparently only one and seven-tenths per cent—about one-sixtieth—of the total loans and investments on September 3rd of reporting member banks, including rediscounts with Federal Reserve Banks.

"The farmers' end of the help from the Federal Reserve Bank system," says Mr. Hampton, "is evidently not only the small end of the horn, but practically the disappearing end. To make even this showing for the basic industry, agriculture, Governor Harding includes in the Chicago district, loans of \$142,000,000—nearly half the amount loaned to farmers directly—which he states are 'made directly or indirectly to banks in strictly agricultural sections.'

"Last year," the spokesman for the farmers states, "the total personal and chattel indebtedness of farmers was, in round figures, \$2,105,000,000, on which interest, commissions, bonuses, etc., averaged nearly 10 per cent. Such charges constitute a very heavy item in the cost of production of farm products, and they are unnecessary. Farmers have great difficulty in getting credit today on the best of security. There are nearly 20,500,000 depositors in National Banks, and the total deposits in these banks on June 30th this year were \$15,008,000,000. Senator Owen's statement that Federal Reserve Bank members have loaned over \$500,000,000 at 15 per cent to 30 per cent, nearly \$600,000,000 at 12 per cent to 15 per cent, and over \$2,500,000,000 at 10 per cent to 12 per cent, though challenged by the metropolitan press, has been confirmed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

"American farmers will not be able to continue producing bumper crops such as this year's," concludes Mr. Hampton, "unless they can get short time credits on good security at reasonable rates, nor can consumers get farm products cheaply under existing credit conditions.

"What is the Government doing with the people's money?"

NEW YORK FARMERS FORM EXCHANGE

At a recent meeting at Ithaca, N. Y., H. E. Babcock, director of the Grange League Federation Exchange explained the object to be attained. "The immediate purpose of the Exchange," he said, "is the purchase as a going concern of the present Grange Exchange at Syracuse, which was put in the field about two years ago by the New York State Grange. The latter's business," he says, "is much larger than is generally realized. As it is now going it would have exceeded \$1,000,000 for the year 1920. What the new Exchange proposes to do is simply to provide capital and the backing of all farmers' organizations which it is taking over may be adequately financed and conducted economically.

"Perhaps the best statement of the future plans of the Exchange is that it will enter the wholesale field in the purchase of farm supplies and the sale of farm products as a farmer-owned, farmer-controlled jobber

of sufficient size to command the respect and meet the competition of similar traders in these lines, over whom farmers now exercise no measure of control and whose interests are always personal and never co-operative."

Under the certificate of incorporation each of the three big farmers' organizations contributes equally to its management. Three of the initial directors are named by the Grange, three by the Dairymen's League and three by the Farm Bureau Federations. Future directors will be nominated by these organizations and elected by the stockholders.

MICHIGAN TO BUY KANSAS HAY

Michigan wants to buy Kansas alfalfa. Ralph Snyder, president of Kansas State Farm Bureau, has received a letter from this state inquiring if Kansas has hay to ship out. The Kansas State Farm Bureau will learn how much alfalfa in the state is ready for shipment, or will be available by fall. The bureau will act as an agent in bringing the buyer and seller together, thereby eliminating the middleman and reducing the cost to the buyers. It is expected the amount of hay for sale will be reduced on account of the shortage of bale ties.

CO-OPERATIVE CHEESE FACTORIES OF MINNESOTA UNITE

Organization of Minnesota cheese producers for the purpose of marketing their cheese co-operatively,

has been effected by the formation of the Minnesota Cheese Producers' Association, of which any co-operative cheese factory may become a member. This association, which has been in process of organization for several months, is now fully organized and expects to begin handling the cheese of member factories this fall.

The purposes of this association, the latest addition to Minnesota's growing list of co-operative marketing organizations, are to sell their cheese to best advantage to themselves and to create a market for Minnesota cheese, using trade-marks if found advisable.

Twenty-seven co-operative factories have affiliated with the association. The association is incorporated under the new co-operative law. It is not an organization for profit, and the only charges it will make for handling cheese for member factories is the actual expense of providing the sales service. An amount sufficient to cover this charge will be levied against each shipment of cheese.

This charge must include a surplus reserve until the reserve equals 30 per cent of the paid-up capital stock, 6 per cent on the outstanding capital stock plus all handling and operating expenses. Any surplus at the end of each year, should there be such a surplus, will be pro-rated to the member factories according to the amount of cheese shipped.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO MEET IN PARIS

A. C. Bedford of New York, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will sail on September 20th for Paris to attend the first meeting of the board of directors of the International Chamber of Commerce to be held on October 11th. Mr. Bedford, who is one of the vice presidents of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was elected vice-president of the International Chamber of Commerce at the organization meeting last June.

A number of important matters affecting foreign trade are to come up at the first meeting of the Board. Reports will be made to the directors on resolutions adopted at the organization meeting as follows:

Regarding reconstruction as transmitted to Secretary of State of the United States and the Prime Ministers of all countries members of the League of Nations and those invited to become members, duplicate taxation, governmental expenditures and personal, Foreign Credit Interchange Bureau, credit facilities, foreign banks, unfair competition, customs and tariffs, export and import embargoes, creation of a bureau of international statistics, raw materials, port facilities, trade terms, passports, subsidies, maritime laws, indemnities, reconstruction, exchange, banking facilities, reform of calendar, weights and measures, statistics of production, clearing house, production, co-operation between capital and labor, statistics of raw materials and unfinished products.

Thus do the captains of industry co-operate for the extension of American commerce. A national and an international chamber of agriculture should similarly promote the interests of the farmers.

GRAIN AND HAY SHOW

Last year a grain and hay show was held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. This exhibit of farm products was a revelation and provided a valuable diversion in connection with the live stock exhibits. Announcement has been made that another grain and hay show will be held in connection with the International this year, November 27th to December 6th. A premium list of \$10,000 is offered by the Chicago Board of Trade. Every farmer in the United States and Canada is eligible to compete.

The prize is offered, of course, to promote improvement in various farm crops. Premiums this year will be given on wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, clovers, timothy, sorghum, kaffir and similar products. The management is expecting an increase in both hay and grain entries.

OHIO DAIRYMEN HAVE MAN ON STATE FARM BUREAU STAFF

Milk producers of Ohio hereafter will have a representative on the staff of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. Likewise the interests of the vegetable growers, fruit growers and wool men will be looked after by men specially employed by the federation.

These special men have not been selected, and will not be until the field is carefully gone over. Some plan of functioning will be worked out by a committee of the federation with the several interests through their associations.

Great need of a man for the dairy interests has been emphasized of late by the difficulties in which producers of the central Ohio district find themselves. They have been required to supply Columbus with 4 per cent milk at \$3.75 a hundred pounds. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation and the dairymen are working on a production and distribution cost sheet.

Farmers Want Stock Yards Comm'n Firms

LIVE STOCK producers of Illinois are to further a movement to control the sale of their cattle, hogs and sheep until they reach the manufacturer or packer. The Illinois Agricultural Association through its Live Stock Marketing Department, recommends the establishment of co-operative commission firms at the Chicago and St. Louis Stock Yards, to the American Farm Bureau, by all middle west state Farm Bureaus and other farm organizations. The 200 Co-operative Shipping Associations in the state is the first step to complete the gap between the producer and manufacturer, and live stock men declare commission firms to handle the business of these associations, is the next logical step. This action was taken at the September Executive Committee meeting.

The three year old co-operative commission firm of the Farmers' Union at the Omaha Yards does more business than any of the 54 firms and in the past six months has turned back 65 per cent of the commission charge to producers. These are the figures of C. H. Watts, General Manager. Mr. Watts and J. W. Osborne of South St. Paul told the Illinois producers that it will be a hard row to hoe but the result will be good.

The aim of the Illinois Agricultural Association in starting commission firms is not primarily to save the cost of commission but to buy and sell to the best advantage and stabilize markets. H. W. Mumford, Director of the Live Stock Marketing Department, says "the aim must be to secure economic justice for farmers, not economic advantage. Agricultural co-operators must so order their activities that they can meet the consuming public with the same fair-minded frankness that they demand."

Live Stock Shipping Associations and County Farm Bureaus approve the establishment of commission firms. The Union Stock Yards guarantees facilities. The Executive Committee of the American Institute of Meat Packers, meeting at Atlantic City, promised to give definite word in regard to patronizing farmers co-operative firms without prejudice. Live Stock Exchanges have consistently refused membership to co-operative commission companies. This will work as a temporary handicap.

In an address given before the producers, J. W. Jerrenms, representing the Chicago Exchange, stated that the present system of marketing is the result of sixty years of experience. In this system Mr. Jerrenms stated that the supply, demand and natural elements of price determination work unhampered. He believes it inconceivable that one firm could supplant such a system. Mr. Jerrenms stated that the American Farm Bureau Federation is flushed with the temporary success of organization in many directions, none of which have been tried or proven.

California Co-operative Marketing

Co-operative marketing in California is a success because farmers are intelligently supplying the markets with quality products in a manner in which they are appreciated. This is shown by increased consumption and satisfactory prices to producers, which, in turn, has increased production. California co-operatives have stabilized their markets by taking the place of the in-between men from the farm to the wholesaler, doing it in an efficient, business-like way. This work has made farmers a good profit and has not increased prices to consumers. "The best proof of this is the satisfaction of the whole community," says Wm. G. Eckhardt, of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who has just returned from a four weeks study of the far western methods to see what part of their experience might fit into a co-operative grain marketing system for the middle west. California farmers have been marketing co-operatively for 35 years. The first years were crowded with many failures. Last year \$225,000,000 worth of farm produce was marketed co-operatively. Learning by the experience of the older organizations, new organizations are now making a success the first year of operation. The investigation made by the Illinois Agricultural Association and other Farm Bureau Federations of California and Canadian marketing methods should be of value in working out the right grain marketing system for Illinois and the middle west.

Black Stem Rust is the Wheat Man's Burden

Common Barberry Harbors Plant Disease Which Causes Heaviest Toll
of all Wheat Diseases and Insects

By DR. F. E. KEMPTON

In Charge of Barberry Eradication, U. S. Department of Agriculture

THE WHITE man has been referred to in speech and in verse as having one of the heavy burdens of life to bear. This burden, real or fancied, may be heavy but, to the minds of the grain growers of the world, it in no way compares with the accumulated burdens borne by the farmer in the production of the wheat crop upon which the world depends for its staff of life.

If the crop escapes bad weather—cold, ice, flood, hail, frost, drought, or hot winds—various insects may be lurking about to feed on what remains. Plant diseases in the form of smuts, rusts, and scabs have taken varying toll during past years, but, as a rule, they have been less fully understood than the troubles from weather or insects. Among these diseases are the loose smut, stinking smut of bunt, the black stem rust,

the leaf rust and the scab or blight. Of all these the black stem rust has taken the heaviest toll in the Northern States, from year to year, and in years of rust epidemics it has caused appalling losses. Hope is now held out to the wheat growers of the northern part of the United States that the control of black stem rust is possible by the eradication of common barberry.

It is important that everyone should understand that the harmful barberry is the tall green common European barberry and its purple variety, and may be distinguished by the following characters. Usually it is four to six feet tall, though it may reach ten or even fifteen feet if the bushes are old. The edges of the rather large leaves are toothed, the teeth ending in small spiny points. On the stems, at the base of each cluster of leaves, are three or more stout, sharp spines. The light yellow flowers and the red berries are borne in long clusters like currants. This bush, or any that resemble it closely are harmful and should be destroyed.

Japanese Variety Harmless

In contrast to this tall bush there is a low spreading barberry, known as Japanese barberry, which in some localities is more widely planted than the tall or common barberry. The Japanese barberry is seldom over three feet tall and has small leaves with entire edges. The spines on the stems are only one in a place. The flowers are borne singly or in twos. The berries are a dark red in color, and have a thicker skin than those of the common variety. This barberry is harmless as it does not carry the

stem rust and should not be destroyed.

If every property owner in the northern wheat-growing states of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming co-operate it will be possible to take this "Old Man of the Sea," black stem rust off the shoulders of the wheat grower. Every property should be carefully examined for the harmful barberry and all bushes found should be eradicated so that no roots remain to sprout. No seedlings should be allowed to grow near it or under trees or bushes, along fences or streams, in brushy pastures, or in any places where birds might carry the seeds. In this way you help to increase the prosperity of your community by increasing the production of wheat and other grains and also help to supply more food for the whole world.

Further information may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture or your State Agricultural College.

Wide Interest Shown in Work

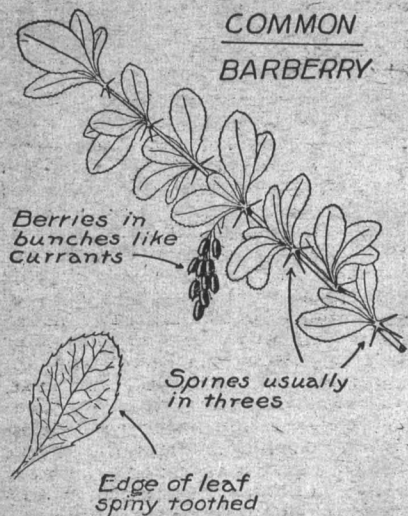
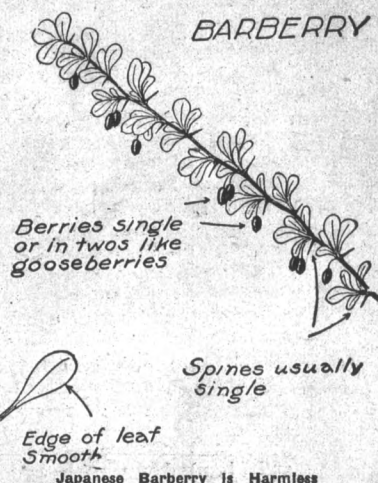
The wide interest taken in the work of eradication has been evidenced by the numerous requests received by the Department during the past fiscal year for informational material for use in the infested areas. Lack of funds has hampered somewhat the Department's campaign against barberry. It was, however, to supply a large number of posters, bulletins, circulars and other educational matter for distribution.

A survey to locate barberries was begun in the larger cities because of

the better means for spreading information. It was extended then to the towns, so that now nearly all cities and towns having a population of over 300 have been surveyed. An intensive survey of the entire rural area outside of the cities and towns has been begun. Already about 50 counties have been covered, the survey reaching every farmstead and all brushy pastures and woodlands in the entire area. This means traveling every section line, many half section lines and scouting the woodlands rod by rod.

A very important part of this survey is finding the escaped barberries which have started from seeds dropped by birds in thickets and pastures. Over 1,674,000 escaped bushes were found during the past year. A total of almost 1,900,000 bushes was found in rural districts last year. Records to date show that 3,865,426 bushes have been located and 3,705,142 bushes removed.

JAPANESE BARBERRY



Common Barberry. Deadly Enemy of Wheat

Are Michigan Fairs Living Up to Their Educational Opportunities?

By THE EDITOR

MICHIGAN agriculture and industry are represented annually by two great fairs, the Michigan State Fair at Detroit and the West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids. Because some criticism has been directed against the former it is with the former that this article is concerned.

Fairs are uncertain events. They may earn or they may lose a great deal of money for their promoters. If they earn, the profits are supposed to be and usually are invested in improvements. If they lose, the deficit must be met by the directors who authorized the expenditures providing the county or state does not appropriate the money to bear the loss. It may be seen, then, that those who accept positions as directors or officers in fair associations are placing themselves under a responsibility which pays them little or nothing and may cost them much.

Every county and district fair, as well as the Michigan State Fair, have passed through many vicissitudes. It is not the purpose of this article to discuss in detail why fairs make money one year and lose the next. The principal arbiters of the success of any fair are human nature and the weather man. Some years it is the nature of some folk to want to go to the fair. Other years no inducement can get them there. Some years Old Sol welcomes the crowds with a smile as enduring as the length of the exposition; but another year old Jupiter Pluvius drives them fiercely away. These are two of the greatest handicaps which fair officials must take into consideration, and it requires not a little foresight, judgment and business ability to plan everything to such a nicety that the maximum returns can be secured under the most favorable circumstances and the minimum of loss sustained when conditions are at their worst.

It has been properly said that fairs should be conducted primarily for educational purposes rather than for gain. At the same time it takes mon-

ey to make the mare go, and as long as the people of the state prefer their agricultural and industrial exhibitions to be held under the auspices of private societies instead of the county or state, no objection could logically be entered against the use of such practices as are morally and legally sound for insuring the financial success of our various exhibitions.

Eight years ago the Michigan State Fair found itself in a most unsatisfactory condition. It was in debt, to the tune of nearly a hundred thousand dollars. The buildings were in need of repairs and other improvements were found necessary if the exposition was to continue and succeed. In their dilemma the fair directors secured George Dickinson of Pontiac as secretary and manager. The first problem confronting the new secretary was to restore the fair to a firm financial footing. Improvements, permanent buildings and the development of the fair as an educational institution would logically follow.

During the eight years Mr. Dickinson has proven his worth. He has been the making of the state fair. He lives with it from morning till night. He takes it to bed with him. He bores his friends with it. He discusses it as spontaneously and enthusiastically in December as in August. Last year was the biggest fair in point of attendance and interest ever held by the Society. It was thought that the climax of attendance had been reached. But this year's exposition smashed all previous records. On Labor Day nearly a quarter of a million people surged through the outer gates, and a world's record was established. Do you blame the fair society for the confidence it places in Mr. Dickinson?

The financial goal long sought for has been reached. During the eight years the debt has been paid and several hundred thousand dollars have been spent in improvements. The

1920 exposition puts the society away over the top, establishes a handsome sinking fund and makes the construction of permanent, and architecturally beautiful buildings and the more rapid development of educational features possible and assured. Plans have already been drawn for one of the finest exposition stables in the entire country. This will be built of concrete along approved architectural lines. Other permanent buildings will be constructed as time and resources permit.

It is the aim of the State Fair Society to make its exposition second to none in the North American continent. It already holds first rank among state exhibitions. The Society recognizes as do all like organizations that the possibilities of agricultural and industrial exhibitions have barely been tapped. It is recognized that the people of the rural communities are too little conversant with the modes of manufacture and mining, of commerce and construction, and all the many other activities in which the people of other communities outside their own are engaged. And even more could be said of the ignorance of the urban people about the nation's basic industry, agriculture. The original purpose of fairs was to exhibit the handicraft of these two groups of people and make each more familiar with the work and life of the other. The big problem always has been and still is, how to make these educational exhibits appealing enough to draw the people who ought to see them. That problem has not been solved. The great majority who enter the grounds of an exposition still ignore the exhibits that have been brought so painstakingly from great distances, and flock to the grandstand where there is action and excitement. And experience has proven that without the sensational and spectacular, without the races, the aeroplane and balloon events, the trick animals and acrobats, there would be no crowd to foot the bills of the exposition.

It is the nature of the American people to want action and lots of it. Displays of fruits, vegetables, grains, animals, machinery, etc., are interesting enough in their way to some people. Lose yourself in reverie before these exhibits and you can follow in fascinating sequence the planting of the seed the care that is given the crop from the time it springs from the ground to the gathering of the matured product you see before you. Or, if you have a good imagination you can picture the making of a piece of complicated machinery through all the processes of mining the ore, making the steel, forming it into plates and rods and castings, and finally into gears, wheels, shafts, pinions, etc. But the average person who attends a fair doesn't wish to spend his time or energy in thinking out the processes by which the various articles on exhibit became realities. So it may be that the future fair, if it is to fulfill its mission as an educational institution, must show as far as possible the actual methods by which things to eat, wear and use were transformed from the crudest beginnings to the finished product. It may be that the grain will have to be harvested milled and baked into bread; the vegetables and fruits sprayed, harvested and packed; the wool clipped, graded and spun; the ore taken from a miniature mine, refined, rolled and cast; the lumber cut from the log, finished and fashioned into a building; the concrete made and mixed; every operation necessary to the production of a commodity shown in miniature, by lecture and actual demonstration,—all before the eyes of the audience. Model homes, barns, schools, churches, stores, shows, recreation halls could be shown in actual operation. The possibilities along this line are limitless. They could be made to touch upon almost every human activity. Moreover they would be interesting, entertaining and instructive. In this direction lies opportunity for the bigger fairs of Michigan.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

There has been many encouraging developments recently in connection with the general financial situation, the country over. The over-subscription of the French, \$100,000,000 loan is one of the straws that shows which way the financial breeze is blowing and incidentally assures the payment of the Anglo-French loan next month. The hard fight that Europe is making to re-establish her credit and to get back on a pre-war basis, seems to appeal to lovers of fair play in this country and our monied men seem to be willing and anxious to help in this great undertaking whenever the opportunity is offered.

The credit situation seems to be improving, the movements of the stock market and general investment business reflecting an easier feeling in both "call" and "time" money; the former is ranging between 6 and 7 per cent while time money can be had on good security for 8 per cent. Banks all over the country are in the market for commercial paper, a condition which has not been known for a long time until the beginning of the present month. The leading financial centers of the country report an improved demand for gilt-edge investment securities; the public in general seems to regard present stock market values as hanging around rock-bottom and many men of moderate means are drawing out their savings for conservative investment.

For many months, commercial business has been at a standstill and no marked improvement in this direction has as yet been noticed. Many retail dealers in the necessities of life, are still loaded up with goods which their customers refuse to buy at prices which will yield a profit on first cost and they absolutely refuse to place new orders until this stale stock is out of the way. The stubborn refusal on the part of the ultimate consumer, to buy goods that he considered much too high, has resulted in sweeping reductions in the selling price of many commodities and the belief is quite general that liquidation is not yet over.

For many months, the construction of much needed buildings in both city and country has been postponed because of the high cost of building material and labor. Lumber has been so high that no man of moderate means dared to finance a building campaign even when he was assured of a prompt sale of every house that he built at higher prices than were ever before known in this country. There are indications of a cut in building material prices and contractors are looking forward to a busy season next summer. Relating to the present lumber market the trade journal "Lumber" in a recent issue, published the following: "Declines and in some cases slumps, that are beginning to appear in commodities, other than lumber, that enter into building may be regarded as encouraging. These commodities, notably steel, iron and brick, have retained very high levels while lumber has receded from its peak prices. Most authorities have recognized in this one of the principal retardants of building and belief on the part of the banks that such prices eventually would decline has been a large factor in the withholding of credits for any but the most necessary construction."

"The lumber market shows a pronounced declining tendency. This in view of the heavy falling off in construction work, is unavoidable. The influence of declines in other primary markets is a factor but in structural woods the building demand is the principal influence. The outlook is that these declines will continue for several weeks—perhaps months—but that a resumption of building will follow the readjustments that are occurring in other commodities and a reaction in lumber prices can then be expected."

"Hardwoods continue inactive, due

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Wheat and rye steady. Corn and oats lower. Beans weak. Fat cattle steady. Grass cattle weak. Hogs steady.

CHICAGO—Dull trade in cereals. Lard active; other meats dull but firm. Hogs easy.

(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.)

to extreme dullness of demand from industrial consumers. Here, too, there are indications of greater stability within the next two or three months. Many lumber using industries are depleting their stores without replacement and a period of buying is in prospect despite the reduced consumption. Railroad buying of hardwoods is more in evidence, but there is little change otherwise in the current situation."

WHEAT FAIRLY STRONG

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 21, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.58	2.57 1/4	2.68	
No. 2 White	2.56	2.57	2.68	
No. 2 Mixed	2.56		2.68	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White				
No. 2 White				
No. 2 Mixed				

While the current wheat market is statistically strong it is hard to counteract the depressing influence of the declining market for coarse grains; some selling pressure has developed in the option market lately but this has been promptly counterbalanced by a greatly improved demand for milling purposes. Every dip in selling values has been followed by a speedy reaction that very largely repaired the damage done by the break. Experienced operators in this branch of the market express the opinion that the rallying power shown by wheat, in the face of a slumping market for corn and oats, is a good omen for the future when, in the regular order of events, the options in corn and oats will become oversold and reaction toward higher price levels comes as a direct result of the evening-up process.

Houses with seaboard connections show up as active buyers of wheat for future delivery after every decline in the market. Canada reports increased country loading but farmers, located here in the states, are holding back their wheat. An active demand, for fancy samples of spring wheat, is reported by all western markets but the cheaper grades of grain are slow sale. Reports from the leading wheat-growing sections indicate that there is a large amount of grown wheat in the country which

must be sold for feeding purposes; prices for this grade will surely be very low.

CORN WEAK

CORN PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 21, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.37	1.22 1/4	1.46 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.48			
No. 2 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

The corn market, during the past week, has been practically without friends and the decline in futures has gone much farther than was expected by even the bears on the board. Reports from the growing fields indicate a progress toward maturity that practically assures an 80 per cent yield of sound corn. The only element in the whole coarse grain situation that makes for increase in selling values is the fact that practically every dealer in the country is a bear and the selling is liable to be very much over-done before a reaction sets in. Government reports foreshadow a tremendous yield of corn in all of the southern group of states, provided the frost holds off long enough for the necessary maturing processes to take place; the crop is backward in the south and an early frost would greatly decrease the yield. On the whole, the situation is decidedly weak and the prospect of anything like a permanent movement, toward higher price levels, is considered very remote at this writing.

OATS FOLLOW CORN

OAT PRICES, BU., SEPT. 21, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.64 1/2	.61 1/4	.73	
No. 3 White	.63	.60 1/4		
No. 4 White	.60			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.71			
No. 3 White	.69			
No. 4 White	.70			

Every day, as time goes on, evidences are accumulating that tend to establish the fact that the farmers of America have harvested the largest oat crop ever known; threshing is progressing rapidly, and tremendous yields are reported from many

of the leading oat-producing states. That prices for this grain will ultimately seek much lower levels, seems to be practically assured; some operators there are who seem to fancy that the dizzy drop in values should all come at once but the probability is that prices are just about due for an early recovery and that the swing, toward lower levels, will be gradual, the movement of the market being influenced greatly by the fluctuation of values for corn and wheat.

RYE DECLINES

The rye market has been pegging along in comparative obscurity, of late, being completely over-shadowed by the activity in the coarse grain trade. The market for spot rye is declining, every day, in sympathy with the trade in other grains, the current selling price being around \$1.88 per bushel for No. 2; on this date, last year, No. 2 rye sold for \$1.41.

BEANS UNSTEADY

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., SEPT. 21, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	5.65	15.50	7.25	
Red Kidneys				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.50			
Prime				
Red Kidneys				

Nothing new has developed in connection with the bean trade and prices have shown a disposition to sag. Rumor has it that elevators located in the bean-growing districts of the state, are carrying a heavy load of beans, bought at higher price levels. The current tight money market is having a direct influence on the bean market as dealers find it difficult to borrow money with which to continue their purchasing operations. Current quotations certainly look low and anything like a general buying movement in the market would probably improve the situation from the standpoint of the seller right speedily.

POTATOES SLUMP

SPUDS PER CWT., SEPT. 21, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	2.78	2.20		
Chicago		2.35		
New York		2.67		
Pittsburg				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Detroit	4.50			
Chicago				
Pittsburg				
New York				

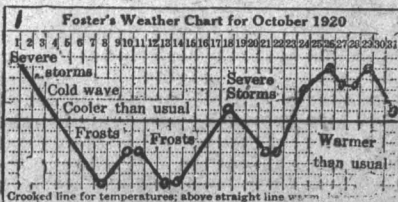
Like everything else on a fresh vegetable list, potatoes are on the toboggan with much lower prices in prospect as the season advances and the crop begins to appear in the market. When the Detroit Stewards' Association declared a boycott on potatoes, some months ago, potatoes were selling for \$7 for a bag of 150 pounds; the market has been gradually drifting toward lower levels ever since until on the Detroit market on Monday, September 20, carlot prices for Michigan stock was \$3.25 to \$3.50 per sack or \$1.40 per bushel. Earlier in the season it was very difficult to purchase Michigan grown potatoes, the only stock available, coming from Florida and the Dominion. The recent break is attributed to the pressure of home-grown potatoes on the local market. The present situation is aggravated by the continuance of warm weather which deters the householder from laying in a stock for winter use because of the danger of decay.

HAY FIRM

Reports on the hay trade from all parts of the country quote a firm market with hardening tendencies. In view of the fact that large supplies are said to be stored away in the barns of the state, many cities and towns in the lower part of Michigan, are without a supply of baled hay of any kind. The direct cause of the lack of supplies of baled hay is the scarcity of wire hay ties. Hardware dealers have ransacked the country to secure wire for baling purposes but

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1920.—This weather chart is for October. The dates of month are at top. Warm waves are expected to reach your vicinity near dates where crooked line goes to tops; cooler than usual where they go to low points. Storm waves follow warm waves. Warm waves will reach Vancouver B. C. about Sept. 27 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope and northern Rockies. It will pass eastward by way of the Great Lakes and down the St. Lawrence valley, crossing continent in about five days. South of the storm path will be warmer than usual and north of it cooler than usual. Storm wave will follow

about one day behind warm wave. This will not be an important storm. Much needed good crop weather is expected during that storm period. Not much rain anywhere.

Cool wave will reach Vancouver about Sept. 29 and temperatures will fall on all the Pacific slope and in all the American and Canadian Rockies. Its center will pass thru Missouri, North Carolina and on to the Atlantic, crossing continent in about five days. This will not be a cold wave but merely a cool wave with fine weather for outdoor affairs, temperatures not far from normal as an average of the cool wave period.

Last half of September is expected to be ideal for all outdoor affairs, particularly for farm work. In some sections last half of September is an important time for sowing winter grain. I advise to sow largely of that kind of winter grain best suited to the locality. Good markets, good prices are expected for 1921 winter grain.

W. T. Foster

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
Chicago	32.00 @ 33		27.00 @ 28
New York	48.00 @ 48		45.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 33

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 28	18.00 @ 28
New York	45.00 @ 47		40.00 @ 43
Pittsburg	32.50 @ 33		

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit			
Chicago			
New York			
Pittsburg			

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

without avail, and the present prospect for keeping the hay balers at work seems to be very remote.

When asked for an opinion on the hay situation by the writer of this article, on Monday last, John L. Dexter, of Detroit, one of the leading hay handlers of lower Michigan, made the following statement: "I do not look for lower hay prices for some weeks yet because of the bad car situation. We are told that transportation is improving; it may be in some lines but hay is the last thing to feel this improvement and hay handlers are having a hard time of it to get cars. It is too early yet to make statements concerning the effects of increased freight rates but the trade in this latitude will not feel the hardships which result from increased carrying charges like they will out west where nearly all of the hay grown in one state is consumed in another, some distance away."

LIVESTOCK MARKET

The cattle trade in all markets, during the past week, has been a repetition of the conditions that have prevailed since the beginning of the present month. Choice steer cattle, both yearling and mature bullocks, have been in strong demand at the highest prices since early last spring. The top in Chicago for yearling steers has been \$18 and for the older kinds, \$18.25. During the early part of last week, common cattle sold slow and lower because of the observance of two Jewish holidays. The only thing that saved Chicago from a bad slump in common cattle, last week, was the small mid-week arrivals.

While the receipts of western range cattle have been much more liberal, of late, than formerly, the total arrivals in Chicago to date are less than one-fourth of the number that came to hand during the same period in 1919. Bologna and butchers bulls sold well in Chicago, last week, but they eased off on Saturday and closed very weak. The rapid progress toward maturity of the corn crop is helping out the demand for the better grades of feeding cattle but the common kinds are dull and slow.

Sheep and Lambs Higher

A part of the recent loss in sheep and lamb prices has been regained and the general situation looks much better than it did on this day last week. There are several important conditions which are responsible for the improvement in the outlook in the sheep and lamb department, the leading consideration being a sharp falling off in arrivals from the west. Natives, from states in the middle west, having been coming in numbers, however, that have partly made up for the loss of westerns, the run of sheep and lambs for the first two days of last week, in seven western markets, was 39,000 more than for the same period the week before. To realize the abnormal smallness of current sheep and lamb arrivals we have but to compare them with those of last year; last year's arrivals of sheep and lambs in the seven leading western markets for the two days that corresponded to Monday and Tuesday of last week were 275,000 head. The resumption of manufacturing activities, by several eastern woolen mills, is also a good omen for future sheep markets and, no doubt, has something to do with present prosperity. The fact that prime beef and pork is rapidly rising in value in all markets is boosting the demand for mutton and lamb; the prospect that all kinds of fresh meats will continue to advance during the next 30 days gives a bet-

ter general outlook for the sheep trade than it has known for a long time back.

While J. Ogden Armour is reported to have expressed extremely liberal views at Atlantic City, the other day, concerning the imperative necessity of fostering the American live stock industry and giving the feeder a chance to make living profits, his buyers in the Chicago market have been fighting the advance in hog prices, staying out of the deal and permitting shippers and yard traders to make the market; all of the above proves that, with the big packers, talking for publication is one thing and buying hogs is quite a different consideration.

The history of the live hog and provision markets, for the last fortnight has completely established the accuracy of the forecasts for September that have appeared in this column during the last two months. As in other branches of the live stock trade, there are many influences that are crowding prices rapidly upward, the strongest bull argument being the extremely small daily arrivals; the average hog grower and feeder is coming to be rather clever in reading markets and he is simply holding back his hogs for the higher prices which he is convinced are not far away. In spite of the headlong tumble which has featured grain markets, of late, the speculative provision trade is following the live hog market and prices are advancing; all of the above goes to show that weakness in foreign exchange is little more than a handy bogey man for

the packing house gang to get behind when they chose to decree lower prices for hogs and provisions.

Local Market Conditions

For all grades of cattle, except strictly choice killers and the better grades of bulls, the Detroit cattle market during the past week has been the worst of the season; the average quality of local offerings continues to be very common and the attendance of buyers at the daily sessions of the market the smallest that has been known for many years. Veal calves have been in small supply this week but in view of the fact that the Hebrew was missing a part of that time, arrivals just about met the needs of the trade.

In sympathy with other markets, the Detroit sheep trade has developed some strength and somewhat higher prices for choice lambs; cull lambs and the commoner grades of sheep are almost unsalable. Detroit hog prices have reflected the big gain in other markets but at that they were, on some occasions, slightly out of line with other points, similarly located. The average quality of Detroit live hog receipts is changing rapidly as the season advances; fewer rough hogs are coming to hand, the bulk of current offerings consisting of spring pigs, many of which have been picked too soon. With declining corn prices and rising quotations for provisions and live hogs, the fallacy of selling thrifty young breeding hogs in an unfinished state should be apparent to the most casual observer.

Ever since the beginning of the current month, live hogs have been climbing toward higher price levels. As has been explained above, the cause of this rapid rise has been the continued small arrivals in all markets; now that \$2.50 has been added to the selling price of top hogs in three weeks, it would not be surprising to see somewhat larger daily receipts in the near future and natural reaction to lower price levels. No permanent decline is looked for, however, the inference being that a large share of the young hogs, still in farmers' hands, will be held back to consume the tremendous corn crop.

(A series of articles commenting on the live stock exhibits and prizes won at the recent State Fair are being prepared by the market editor and will appear in future issues of this paper.)

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The situation, in connection with the fruit and vegetable markets of Lower Michigan was hardly ever known to be worse than it is at this writing. Arrivals of home-grown products, direct from the near-by gardens and orchards, during the past week, have literally swamped the Detroit market and dealers, in all departments of the trade are struggling with a glut of perishable stuff, the like of which was never before known in connection with the local market for general produce and fruits. A month ago, the only place from which peaches could be

(Continued on page 17)

Honor and Profit for Mr. Dayett

We have said that a large number of leaders in cow testing associations are Unicorn users.

J. Irvin Dayett is one of these. He is a member of the Diamond State Cow Testing Association of Delaware.

For the year ending August 1, 1920, his herd stood first in average yield of both milk and fat for less than ten cows:

Milk 12,271.0 lbs.
Fat 416.4 lbs.
Average profit per cow, \$186.63

His herd contained the champion producers of both milk and fat:

	Milk	Fat
Cow No. 7 . . .	15,101	488.2
Cow No. 9 . . .	13,691	519.1

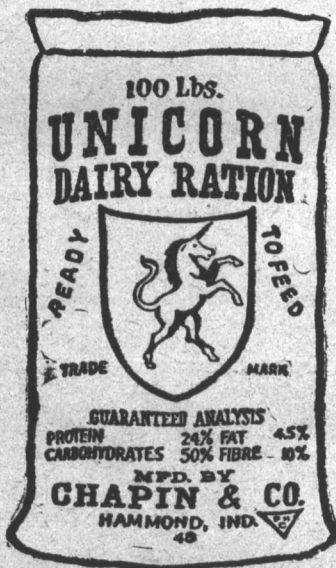
Mr. Dayett feeds Unicorn and gives it much credit for his success. Credit is equally due to his good cows and to his skill in feeding.

From the annual report of the Association we copy the following:

"The question of whether or not it pays to feed cows heavily when the price of grain is so high has been answered through this year's work. In every case where heavy feeding has been practiced a good profit has resulted"

It pays to feed Unicorn to your cows.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago



"BetterSires—BetterStock"

We will award a money prize of \$1,000 to the county that first eliminates its inferior sires.

This prize will be awarded under rules provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Detailed information on request.

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.

Boston Garter

SOLD EVERYWHERE
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

40 Cords a Day

Easily Sawn by One Man with new OTTAWA. Get your own fuel at less than 2¢ 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

Albert Coleman, Pres. DETROIT INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 104 Detroit, Mich.

20 POT BULBS 25c

1 Chinese Sacred Lily, 6 New Purple Freesia, 2 Double Rosebud, 3 Buttercup, 2 Bowi and 6 Grand Duchesse Ostralis. These 20 bulbs sent Catalogue.

MAILED FOR 25 CENTS

Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Peonies, Lilies, Irises, Phloxes, Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Berries, in great variety. Also splendid window plants for winter. Seeds for Fall sowing, etc.

Large beautiful Catalog free John Lewis Childs, Inc. Floral Park, N. Y.

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. Every Owner Buys Gold Initials for his auto. You can save \$1.00, make \$1.50. Ten orders daily easy. Write for particulars and AMERICAN MONOGRAM CO., Dept. 42, East Orange, N. J.

Unusual Dress Shoe Offer

We will offer this wonderful high grade dress shoe. Made of finest leather with gun metal vamp; smooth, dull top, and top grade sole leather, up to date style. A shoe that would cost \$7 in our own chain stores. Our system of national selling makes this great saving possible. Send no money, just mail coupon; pay postman when the shoes arrive. If you don't like them, send them back and get your money back by return mail including postage. Your word is enough.

\$4.69

We Guarantee prompt shipment, perfect fit and satisfaction in every way. You take no risk. Big special offer. Act at once, mail the coupon today.

SEND NO MONEY

Est. over 22 years. Sales last year over \$1,000,000.00

Rambler Shoe Co., Dept. G36, New York City

Send my pair of Rambler worth while dress shoes. I will pay postman \$4.69 on arrival. If shoes are not satisfactory, I can return them and you will refund money, including return postage.

Name Size

Address

"SO I shouldn't ever forget him," the Wolf went on. "And never a waking moment have I forgotten him—Remember the Cosmopolitan Railways Merger? Well old R. H. M. double crossed me in that deal. And it was some double cross, but he was too cunning ever to let me get a come back on him. So there his picture has hung, and here I've sat and waited. And now the time has come."

"You mean?" Francis queried quietly.

"Just that," Regan snarled. "I've waited and worked for this day, and the day has come. I've got the whelp where I want him at any rate." He glanced up maliciously at the picture. "And if that don't make the old gent turn in his grave."

Francis rose to his feet and regarded his enemy curiously.

"No," he said, as if in soliloquy, "it isn't worth it."

"What isn't worth what?" the other demanded with swift suspicion.

"Beating you up," was the cool answer. "I could kill you with my hands in five minutes. You're no Wolf. You're just mere yellow dog, skunk. They told me to expect this of you; but I didn't believe it and I came to see. They were right. You were all that they said. Well, I must get out of this, it smells like a den of foxes. It stinks."

He paused with his hand on the door knob and looked back. He had not succeeded in making Regan lose his temper.

"And what are you going to do about it?" the latter jeered.

"If you'll permit me to get my broker on your phone maybe you'll learn," Francis replied.

"Go to it, my laddy buck," Regan conceded, then, with a wave of suspicion, "I'll get him for you myself."

And, having ascertained that Bascom was really at the other end of the line, he turned the receiver over to Francis.

"You were right," the latter assured Bascom. "Regan's all you said and worse. Go right on with your plan of campaign. We've got him where we want him, though the old fox won't believe it for a moment. He thinks he's going to strip me, clean me out." Francis paused to think up the strongest way of carrying on his bluff, then continued.

"I'll tell you something you don't know. He's the one who manoeuvred the raid from the beginning. So now you know who we're going to bury."

And, after a little more of similar talk, he hung up.

"You see," he explained, again from the door, "you were so crafty that we couldn't make out who it was. Why hell, Regan, we were prepared to give a wallop to some unknown that had several times your strength. And now that it's you, it's easy. We were prepared to strain. But with you it will be a walk-over. Tomorrow, around this time, there's going to be a funeral right here in your office and you're not going to be one of the mourners. You're going to be the corpse—and a not nice looking financial corpse you'll be when we get done with you."

"The dead spit of R. H. M.," the Wolf grinned. "Lord how he could pull off a bluff!"

"It's a pity he didn't bury you and save me all the trouble," was Francis' parting shot.

"And all the expense," Regan flung after him. "It's going to be pretty expensive for you, and there isn't going to be any funeral from this place."

"Well, tomorrow's the day," Francis delivered to Bascom, as they parted that evening. "This time tomorrow I'll be a perfectly nice scalped and skinned and sun dried and smoke cured specimen for Regan's private collection. But who'd have believed the old skunk had it in for me. I never harmed him. On the contrary I always considered him father's best friend. If Charley Tippery could only come through with some of the Tippery surplus coin."

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

"Or if the United States would only declare a moratorium," Bascom hoped equally hopelessly.

And Regan at that moment, was saying to his assembled agents and rumor factory specialists:

"Sell! Sell! Sell all you've got and then sell short. I see no bottom to this market!"

And Francis on his way up-town, buying the last extra scanned the five inch lettered head line:

"I SEE NO BOTTOM TO THIS MARKET—THOMAS REGAN."

But Francis was not at his house at eight next morning to meet Charley Tippery. It had been a night in which official Washington had not slept, and the night wires had carried the news out over the land that the United States though not a war, had declared its moratorium. Wakened out of his bed at seven by Bascom in person, who brought the news, Francis had accompanied him down town. The moratorium had given them hope, and there was much to do.

Charles Tippery was not the first, however, to arrive at the Riverside Drive palace. A few minutes before eight, Parker was very much disturbed and perturbed when Henry and Leoncia, much the worse for sunburn and travel stain brushed past the second butler who had opened the door.

"It's no use you're coming in this way," Parker assured them. "Mr. Morgan is not at home."

"Where's he gone?" Henry demanded, shifting the suitcase he carried to the other hand. "We've got to see him pronto, and I'll have you know that pronto means quick. And who in hell are you?"

"I am Mr. Morgan's confidential valet," Parker answered solemnly. "And who are you?"

"My name's Morgan," Henry answered shortly, looking about in quest of something, striding to the library, glancing in, and discovering the telephones. "Where's Francis? With what number can I call him up?"

"Mr. Morgan left express instructions that nobody was to telephone him except on important business."

"Well, my business is important. What's the number?"

"Mr. Morgan is very busy today," Parker reiterated stubbornly.

"He's in a pretty bad way, eh?" Henry quizzed.

The valet's face remained expressionless.

"Looks as though he was going to be cleaned out today, eh?"

Parker's face betrayed neither emotion nor intelligence.

"For a second time I tell you he is very busy—he began."

"Hells bells!" Henry interrupted.

"It's no secret. The market's got him where the hair is short. Everybody knows that. A lot of it was in the morning papers. Now come across, Mr. Confidential Valet. I want his number. I've got important business with him myself."

But Parker remained obdurate.

"What's his lawyers name? Or the name of his agent? Or any of his representatives?"

Parker shook his head.

"If you will tell me the nature of your business with him," the valet essayed.

Henry dropped the suitcase and made as if about to leap upon the other and shake Francis' number out of him. But Leoncia intervened.

"Tell him," she said.

"Tell him!" Henry shouted, accepting her suggestion. "I'll do better than that. I'll show him—Here, come on you." He strode into the library, swung the suitcase on the reading table and began opening it.

"Listen to me, Mr. Confidential Valet. Our business is the real business. We're going to save Francis Morgan. We're going to pull him out of the hole. We've got millions for him, right here inside of this thing."

while they held him here with their talk of millions, confederates might be ransacking the upper parts of the house. As for the suit case, for all he knew it might be filled with dynamite.

"Here!"

With a quick reach Henry caught him by the collar as he turned to flee. With his other hand Henry lifted the cover, exposing a bushel of uncut gems. Parker showed plainly that he was overcome, although Henry failed to guess the nature of his agitation.

"Thought I'd convince you," Henry exulted. "Now be good dog and give me his number."

"Be seated sire . . . and madame," Parker announced with polite bows and a successful effort to control himself. "Be seated, please. I have left the private number in Mr. Morgan's bedroom, which he gave me this morning when I helped him dress. I shall be gone but a moment to get it. In the meantime please be seated."

Once outside the library, Parker became a most active clear-thinking person. Stationing the second footman at the front door, he placed the first one to watch at the library door. Several other servants he sent scouting into the upper regions on the chance of surprising possible confederates at their nefarious work. Himself, he addressed via the butler's telephone, to the nearest police station.

"Yes, sir," he repeated to the desk sergeant. "They are either a couple of lunatics or criminals. Send a patrol wagon at once, please, sir. Even now I do not know what horrible crimes are being committed under this roof."

In the meantime in response at the front door, the second footman, with visible relief, admitted Charley Tippery, clad in evening dress at that early hour, as a known and tried friend of the master. The first butler with similar relief, to which he added sundry winks and warnings, admitted him into the library.

Expecting he knew not what nor whom, Charley Tippery advanced across the large room to the strange man and woman. Unlike Parker, their sunburn and travel stain caught his eye not as an insignia suspicious but as tokens worthy of wider consideration than average New York accords its more or less average visitors. Leoncia's beauty was like a blow between the eyes, and he knew she was a lady. Henry's bronze, braided upon features unmistakably reminiscent of Francis and of R. H. M., drew his admiration and respect.

"Good morning," he addressed Henry, although he subtly embraced Leoncia with his greeting. "Friends of Francis?"

"Oh, sir," Leoncia cried out. "We are more than friends. We are here to save him. I have read the morning papers. If only it weren't for the stupidity of the servants . . ."

And Charley Tippery was immediately unaware of any slightest doubt. He extended his hand to Henry.

"I am Charley Tippery," he said.

"And my name's Morgan," Henry Morgan. Henry met him warmly, like a drowning man clutching at a life preserver. "And this is Miss Solano—the Senorita Solano, Mr. Tippery. In fact, Miss Solano is my sister."

"I came on the same errand," Charley Tippery announced, introductions over. "The saving of Francis, as I understand it, must consist of hard cash or of securities indisputably negotiable. I have brought with me what I have hustled all night to get and what I am confident is not sufficient."

"How much have you brought?" Henry asked bluntly.

"Eighteen hundred thousand—what have you brought?"

"Piffle," said Henry, pointing to the open suit case unaware that he

Parker, who had been looking on with cold, disapproving eyes, recoiled in alarm at the last words. Either the callers were lunatics or cunning criminals. Even at that moment,

talked to a three-generations' gem expert.

A quick examination of a dozen of the gems picked at random, and an even quicker eye estimate of the quantity, put wonder and excitement into Charley Tippet's face.

"The're worth millions! millions millions!" he cried. "What are you going to do with them?"

"Negotiate them, so as to help Francis out," Henry answered. "They're security for any amount are they not?"

"Close up the suitcase," Charley Tippet cried, "while I telephone—I want to catch my father before he leaves the house," he explained over his shoulder, while waiting for his switch. "It's only five minutes' run from here."

Just as he concluded the brief words with his father, Parker, followed by a police lieutenant and two policemen entered.

"There's the gang, lieutenant—arrest them," Parker said—"Oh, sir, I beg your pardon Mr. Tippet. Not you, of course. Only the other two, lieutenant. I don't know what the charge will be—crazy, anyway, if not worse, which is more likely."

"How do you do Mr. Tippet," the lieutenant greeted familiarly.

"You'll arrest nobody, Lieutenant Burns," Charley Tippet smiled to him. "You can send the wagon back to the station. I'll square it with the Inspector. For you're coming along with me, and this suit case, and these suspicious characters to my house. You'll have to be bodyguard—oh, not for me, but this suit case. There are millions in it, hard, cold millions, beautiful millions. When I open it before my father, you'll see a sight given to few men in this world to see—and now, come on, everybody. We're wasting time."

He made a grab at the suitcase simultaneously with Henry, and, as both their hands clutched it, Lieutenant Burns sprang to interfere.

"I fancy I'll carry it until its negotiated," Henry asserted.

"Surely, surely," Charley Tippet conceded, "as long as we don't lose any more precious time. It will take time to do the negotiating. Come on! Hustle!"

CHAPTER XXIX

HELPED tremendously by the moratorium, the sagging market had ceased sagging, and some stocks were even beginning to recover. This was true for practically every line save those lines in which Francis owned and which Regan was bearing. He continued bearing and making them reluctantly fall and he noted with joy the huge blocks of Tampico Petroleum which were being dumped obviously by no other person than Francis.

"Now's the time," Regan informed his bear conspirators. "Play her coming and going. It's a double ruff. Remember the list I gave you. Sell these, and sell short. For them there is no bottom. As for all the rest buy and buy now, and deliver all that you sold. You can't lose, you see, and by continuing to hammer the list you'll make a double killing."

"How about yourself?" one of his bear crowd queried.

"I've nothing to buy," came the answer. "That will show you how square I have been in my tip, and how confident I am. I haven't sold a share outside the list, so I have nothing to deliver. I am still selling short and hammering down the list, and the list only. There's my killing, and you can share in it by as much as you continue to sell short."

"There you are!" Bascom in despair in his private office cried to Francis at ten thirty. "Here's the whole market rising except your lines. Regan's out for blood. I never dreamed he could show such strength. We can't stand this. We are finished. We're smashed now—you, me, all of ours—everything."

Never had Francis been cooler. Since all was lost, why worry?—was his attitude; and a mere layman in the game, he caught a glimpse of possibilities that were veiled to Bascom who too thoroughly knew too much about the game.

"Take it easy," Francis counseled his new vision assuming form and substance with each tick of a second. "Let's have a smoke and talk it over for a few minutes."

Bascom made a gesture of infinite impatience.

"But wait," Francis urged. "Stop, Look, Listen. I'm finished, you say?"

His broker nodded.

"You're finished?"

Again the nod.

"Which means that we're busted, flat busted," Francis went on to the exposition of his new idea. "Now it is perfectly clear, then, to your mind and mine, that a man can never be worse than a complete, perfect, hundred per cent entire, total bust."

"We're wasting valuable time," Bascom protested as he nodded affirmation.

"Not if we're busted as completely as you've agreed we are," smiled Francis. "Being thoroughly busted, time, sales, purchases, nothing can be of any value to us. Values have ceased, don't you see?"

"Go on, what is it?" Bascom said, with the momentarily assumed patience of abject despair. "I'm busted higher than a kite now, and, as you say, they can't bust me any higher."

"Now you get the idea!" Francis jubilated. "You're a member of the Exchange. Then go ahead, sell or buy, do anything your and my merry hearts decide. We can't lose. Anything from zero always leaves zero. We've shot all we've got, and more. Let's shoot what we haven't got."

Bascom still struggled feebly to protest, but Francis beat him down with a final:

"Remember, anything from zero leaves zero."

And for the next hour, as in a nightmare, no longer a free agent, Bascom yielded to Francis' will in the maddest stock adventure of his life.

"Oh, well," Francis laughed at half-past eleven, "we might as well quit now. But remember we're no worse off than we were an hour ago. We were zero then. We're zero now. You can hang up the auctioneer's flag any time now."

Bascom, heavily and wearily taking down the receiver was about to transmit the orders that would stop the battle by acknowledgment of unconditional defeat when the door opened and through it came the familiar ring of a pirate's stave that made Francis flash his hand out in peremptory stoppage of his broker's arm.

"Stop," Francis cried. "Listen!" And they listened to the song preceding the singer:

"Back to back against the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew."

As Henry swaggered in, carrying a huge and different suit case Francis joined with him in the stave.

"What's doing?" Bascom queried of Charley Tippet, who, still in evening dress, looked very jaded and worn from his exertions.

From his breast pocket he drew and passed over three certified checks that totaled eighteen hundred thousand dollars. Bascom shook his head sadly.

"Too late," he said. "That's only a drop in the bucket. Put them back in your pocket. It would be only throwing them away."

"But wait," Charley Tippet cried taking the suit case from his singing companion and proceeding to open it. "Maybe that will help."

"That" consisted of a great mass of orderly piles of gold bonds and gilt edge securities.

"How much is it?" Bascom gasped has courage springing up like wild fire.

But Francis overcome by the sight of such plethora of ammunition, ceased singing to gasp. And both he and Bascom gasped again when Henry drew from his inside pocket a bundle of a dozen certified checks. They could only stare at the prodigious sum, for each was written for a million dollars.

"And plenty more where that came from," Henry announced airily. "All you have to do is say the word. Francis and we'll knock this bear gang to pieces. Now suppose you get busy. The rumors are around everywhere that you're gone and done for. Pitch in and show them, that's all. Bust every last one of them that jumped you. Shake 'em down to their gold watches and the fillings out of their teeth."

(Continued on page 15)

Dairymen replied "Amen!"

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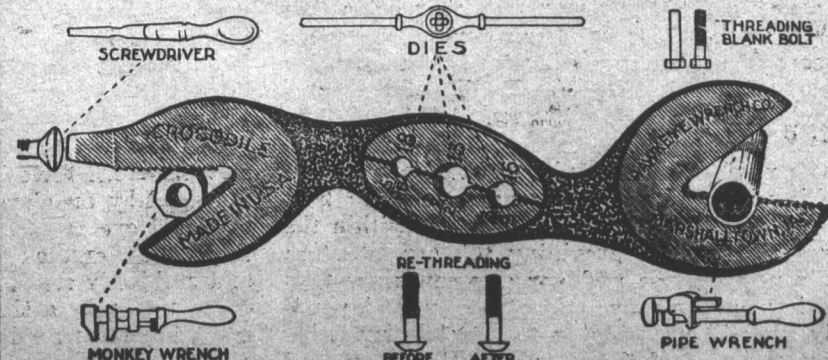
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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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Lower Prices

PRICES HAVE been sagging for the last three months and the end is not yet. The orgy of extravagance that followed the war has all but spent itself; the public has become weary of paying three to five times the pre-war prices for commodities, and is retrenching all down the line. This curtailment in buying is reflected in the closing of factories, the increase of commercial failures, and lower prices.

Whether or not we shall have a panic remains yet to be seen. Few men of prominence in financial circles will admit they are headed for a panic. Of course, it would be a psychological mistake for anyone whose views upon the subject are worth anything to confess publicly that a financial crash is imminent even if they thought so. Panics are the result of fear, and may be averted by each and every individual keeping up his courage and going about his business as usual.

The best minds concede, however, that the crest of high prices has been reached and that prices are due for a toboggan ride. A sudden drop in prices caused by dumping goods on the market might cause a financial disaster, but the Federal Reserve banks have already prevented such a catastrophe by proving its willingness and ability to carry borrowers through the changing period and enable them to move goods produced at high cost in such a manner as to cause them the least possible loss.

Farmers have probably not felt any effect as yet of the downward trend in prices, and it may be several months before they will. In the larger cities where there is keen competition between the large merchandising houses the drop in clothing, shoes, and other wearing apparel is quite noticeable. Other commodities which have either declined lately or are due for a drop include automobiles, motor trucks and building material of all kinds. Whether agricultural implements will follow suit is a mooted question. Manufacturers claim that the cost of manufacturing preclude any immediate prospect of lower prices. Of course, not all prices will drop. The great scarcity of fertilizer makes it improbable that we shall see lower prices on that much needed commodity. The same is true of oils, both for lubrication and fuel. Coal will not be immediately cheaper. Buy it now, and be glad to get it at any price.

So much for the buying side. Now for the selling side. Lower prices are noted in hay. These will change for higher prices within the next thirty days providing the car situation does not improve and our common sense tells us it won't improve. Corn, barley and possibly rye will probably go to new low levels before the first of the year. Cattle, hogs and sheep are too low. Price changes will probably be upward. It is, therefore, suggested that you purchase feeders now. Lower levels

may be expected in wheat before the first of the year. This statement might have to be qualified in view of the movement that is spreading to encourage farmers to hold for \$3 wheat. If the promoters of that movement succeed in broadcasting their propaganda in every wheat growing state they may forestall general liquidation and lower prices. At the same time it must be recognized that farmers must secure some cash this fall from some of their crops and a great deal of grain will probably be moved for that reason. Butter and eggs are just naturally due for an increase.

It appears to us that the farmer now occupies a somewhat more advantageous position than those who have money invested in other lines of business. For him the "reconstruction" period is about over. In all food lines prices are materially lower than during the war. Rock-bottom has been reached. There will be exceptions to this rule, of course. But the farmer has already accustomed himself to lower prices, whereas others have yet to pass through the crisis. In this respect he may consider himself comparatively fortunate.

Listen to 'em Rave

IT IS given as a fact,—yet we find it hard to believe,—that a certain Republican county convention adjourned its session without having said any harsh things about the Democrats. True, resolutions were adopted,—for what is a convention without resolutions,—but they didn't "deplore," "view with grave alarm," or even "denounce" the Democratic administration. Sounds kinda fishy, doesn't it?

If ever the people of the United States were in need of a clear vision and a good understanding it is now when the Democrats are stumping the country damning the Republicans and the Republicans are spending their breath and their money to prove that the Democrats are the arch enemies of the Republic. How they must hate each other? We have yet to read of a speech by Candidate Cox in which he did not lambast the Republican party and charge it with every crime in the political calendar. And should Candidate Harding give a speech in which he failed to "flay," "excoriate," "arraign," "accuse," "condemn," etc., the Wilson administration and the Democratic policies we would strongly suspect that the Marion contender was losing his grip.

Isn't it a pity that men who aspire to the highest position in the gift of the American people, should employ such cheap and sensational tactics to discredit each other in the eyes of the voters? What is the reason for all this balderdash? Aren't there enough other things to talk about except the shortcomings of the two leading political parties? Must we suspect that both Candidate Cox and Harding purposely seek refuge behind a blanket of abuse in order to detract the public attention from the real issues at stake? Really, gentlemen, we are not interested in your indulgence in personalities. What we are interested in are your viewpoints on the huge national problems which confront us. Spend a little less time in talking about each other and a little more time talking about transportation, military training, excess profits, taxes, credits, tariffs, roads, and the scores of other problems which affect our daily well-being.

The Melon Robber

A LAPEER county farmer shot a man whom he found in his melon patch. The young fellow proved to be an ex-soldier and prominent in the community. He stands to lose his left arm for stooping to common thievery and the farmer faces jail for defending his property.

The melon thief is one of the worst nuisances with which the farmer has to contend. Encouraged by an almost traditional winking of the legal eye at such depredations the melon thief boldly enters upon the property of others and ruthlessly steals and destroys. He is never content to take a single melon within nearest reach but must needs trample the vines; plugging the choicest melons and finally making off with as many as he may have conveyance to carry. There are few farmers who would not willingly give the town boys an occasional

melon to enjoy on their larks, but there would be no sport in eating a melon secured under those circumstances. The old saying is still true that "stolen sweets taste best."

It is small wonder that farmers are incensed over the raids upon their gardens and resort to extreme measures to defend their property. It is not the mere loss of the melons that is exasperating, but the thought that people will trespass and destroy what does not belong to them. Had the young Lapeer county man been shot dead in the act of entering a house the law would have upheld the property owner. But when a farmer shoots a thief in his garden the law lays its hands upon him. What's the difference?

Guard the Primary Law

IF THE scattered remnants of the old political gang have their way about it Michigan's primary law stands to suffer some very drastic changes at the hands of the next legislature. Ever since the primary law was enacted the fellows who were in the habit of pulling the strings in the conventions have been grumbling about the "weaknesses" of the primary law and praising the convention system to the skies. The truth of the matter is that they miss the power and standing which the convention system gave to them and are helpless before the masses of voters under the primary.

The primary law may have to be changed in some respects, for it is a comparatively new measure and requires time and experience to perfect it. All citizens will welcome such changes as will prevent and punish corrupt practices in the seeking of nominations and elections, but will resent any move that will make the primary law less representative than it now is. The suggestion of a pre-primary convention is nothing but a subterfuge to open the way for the complete restoration of the convention system.

If there is fault to find because so few votes were cast in the last primary the blame should be laid upon the people who didn't vote rather than upon the system of voting. At that the election was more representative than would have been possible under the convention system.

Since Cuba will honor the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, by erecting statues in his honor in Havana and San Juan and by placing his picture in the public schools of the country, we are reminded of the campaign in which "Imperialism" was the issue, and Theodore Roosevelt's connection with Cuba was publicly villified. It may be of some comfort to the devotees of Woodrow Wilson to know that as time passes his name will be glorified in history because of the successful things he has done. History conclusively proves that the good which men do lives after them.—Rosenbaum Review.

Market information, to be of value to farmers scattered over the state of Michigan, must be timely and contain as much local color as possible. It cannot, to be of value, be compiled in Chicago, for instance, (where much of the market dope handed out by some farm papers is compiled) and mailed to a distant address to be published a week later (which is the kind of "service" that some farm papers are giving their readers.) The Business Farmer was founded upon the idea that market service is the most important kind of service any farm paper can give to its readers, and it has been ever upon the alert to develop its market department to the highest point of efficiency and value. The naming of H. H. Mack as market editor is we feel the most important step we have yet taken along that line.

In view of the fact that some of our Catholic readers have been charging our Socialist readers with supporting the anti-parochial school amendment, the Protestant reader will find some amusement in the resolution adopted by the state Socialists in convention in Pontiac condemning the school amendment, as the "first step toward the abridgement of American liberties."



What the Neighbors Say



MR. HAMILTON REPLIES

In a recent editorial you took occasion to berate me personally for not saying more about the proposed school amendment. Further, you said you were unconvinced as to its merit and would therefore not vote favorably for it.

This amendment is not a new departure in state education. It is simply an effort to enforce the law in a spirit of separation of church and state. When a secular state decides that its children should be educated, it cannot enforce attendance at any school dominated by principles over which the state cannot have an opinion.

There has been such an unearthly amount of mud slung at this amendment, that it appears well at this time to get our bearings. The amendment reads as follows:

"All residents of the State of Michigan between the ages of five and sixteen years, shall attend the public school in their respective districts until they have graduated from the eighth grade; provided that in districts where the grades do not reach the eighth grade, then all persons herein described in such district shall complete the course taught therein."

The following objections have been raised against this amendment:

1. It will close the schools for physical and mental defectives.
2. It is inconvenient and will pauperize the state by taxes required for school maintenance.
3. It is "bigotted and cowardly and un-American."
4. It will close all denominational schools.
5. It is steeped deep in the mire of religious intolerance.

As Luther and Calvin threw down the challenge in the 16th century, "prove it by the Bible" so we now come before the opponents of the proposed measure and say "prove it by the letter or spirit of the proposed law."

Replying to the first charge enumerated above, we need only call attention to section 15, Article XI of our State Constitution, which provides that "institutions deaf, dumb, blind, feeble minded or insane—shall always be fostered and supported". It is scarcely necessary to add that, so far as this provision of the proposed amendment are at all interconnected, the proposed measure will react to the benefit of Section 15, Article XI. Further, this section cannot be repealed or modified save by direct reference thereto. Into every rule of law are written common sense and the well tried customs of mankind.

Surely, by this time the opposition has heard our challenge that we place the issue jointly before the people, each side wittingly 1500 words to present its case and 1500 words in rebuttal; each side to pay one half of the expense of printing and receiving one half of the copies to be distributed. Perhaps this sounds like a bigots offer, or the offer of a coward or an un-American offer, for the date of our challenge has not been accepted.

If the theory of a denominational school is such that it must necessarily conflict with public school hours, then indeed, will this amendment require the children to attend the public school. We believe, however, that denominational schools can be conducted at such hours as not to interfere with public school hours. We believe that the function of a denominational school is purely and simply to teach religion. Public schools require attendance only five hours a day from 160 to 180 days a year. Does not this leave ample time for any child to receive sufficient religious instruction that is not in conflict with democracy.

The question of religion has waxed warm around this amendment. Upon inquiring into the apparently uncalled for warmth of this phase of the argument, we discovered that education had suddenly become a "part of our religion." But "religion" is generally defined as belief in or worship of God; and no amount of sophistry can alter the fact that that is all that

it is. There is no valid reason why any religious denomination should usurp to itself, right to teach the scientific subjects that make up so large a proportion of even the elementary school curriculum today. Let us remember that the elementary school education is the very foundation upon which to build the broader scientific knowledge to be acquired beyond the public school age. It should be conducted with a broader vision than is possible in any private of sectarian institution. We want all children to receive this broader education so that all may be on an equal footing in the race of life.

It is noteworthy that when any political ecclesiastical organization is checked in its vicious designs, it immediately cries "religious persecution" to gain sympathy.

These are our views. We trust that by the decision of the Supreme Court of this state they will come up for approval by the people at the November elections.—James Hamilton, Detroit, Michigan.

You are mistaken, sir, in your statement that we "berated" you personally, or else you do not know the meaning of the term. You have answered to your own satisfaction four out of five objections that have been raised against the proposed amendment. Now answer the fifth: Tell us how much it is going to cost the state of Michigan to abolish parochial schools.—Editor.

DREAM OF GENERAL STAFF

It is not generally known, except in official circles, that the War Plans Division of the General Staff has just completed for Secretary Baker a "survey" of the army posts and cantonments to ascertain what changes, if any, would be required to adapt them

(a) To a system of universal military training, and

(b) To the care of an army of 7,000,000 men.

The report will be ready for congress when the latter convenes in December for the so-called "short session."

It is about time, however, that somebody injected this little item into the presidential campaign. What stand do Messrs. Cox and Harding take on these two issues so obligingly outlined for them by the General Staff?

Lord Wolseley, the great British general, published a handbook some years ago strictly for soldiers. It is called the "Soldier's Pocket Book" and it is used to this day in the English Army. In that book General Wolseley sums up the character of General Staffs the world over: "The soldier must be taught to believe that his duties are the noblest which fall

to a man's lot. He must be taught to despise all those of civil life. Soldiers, like missionaries, must be fanatics."—American Union, Against Militarism, Washington, D. C.

We are afraid that the General Staff are due for a rude awakening. We have already seen what the German Staff did secretly for Germany and God forbid that we should suffer the same fate. No matter what kind of a military program the General Staff has in mind for the American people, they will hear from the people long before it is consummated.—Editor.

A METHODIST WOMAN TALKS AGAINST AMENDMENT

In "What the Neighbor's Say" I have read with much interest the controversy over the school amendment to be voted on at our next general election this November. I cannot understand why so much has been said. If we will just apply the command to love God with all our might, mind and strength and our neighbors as ourselves everything will come right.

Why not let the Catholics have their parochial school if they wish. Just so they are governed by the state laws and come up to the public school law requirements and visited by the officer whose duty it is to look after the education of our children.

It is their money that pay for the schools not ours, but they pay the same per cent taxes into our public schools as we do.

Our Catholic neighbors are being wronged by some Protestants who are constantly agitating that question. Some who think a Catholic ought not even hold a county, city or town office. Go read the Constitution of the United States. It is of the people for the people and by the people. Who are the people? I shall not vote for the amendment because I think it takes away some personal liberties in which I see no harm, especially from the Catholics. I have always had Catholic neighbors and have found them law-abiding citizens and excellent neighbors. Listen. Is someone saying I am a Catholic. Well I am not nor any of my ancestry so far as I know. But I am a staunch member of the M. E. church. I have been for 25 years and it is my prayer that God will give me grace that I may love my neighbor as myself be he Protestant or Catholic, which are all our brothers. My friends look on this subject from a charitable point of view rather than a selfish one. Do not allow yourself to be prejudiced by any member of an antagonistic society, but do as you would like to be done by.—Mrs. E. S., Gratiot County.

RIGHT WRONGS NOBODY

Sacred history tells us that our Lord Jesus Christ who is also Lord of heaven and earth, came down from heaven and was made man, to redeem us sinners from our sins.

A year or two before He was crucified for us He built a little church somewhere near Jerusalem, in Palestine. He built it on a solid foundation (it being built up a rock) so firm and strong that the forces of evil should never prevail against it, even to the end of time. He lovingly named this church His Body, He being its head and builder. Some churches are built of wood and stone, and mortar, but our Divine Lord's church was different. He built His church of living men, created in His own image and likeness; men, who, though not college graduates, were possessed of firm faith and good sound common sense. He chose them and called them his Apostles, thus the little church became the living body of the living God. He gave to them power such as He had not given to other men, power to perform miracles as He also had performed them; He also gave them authority, rights and duties. He commanded them saying: "Go ye, into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature, meaning all the inhabitants thereof, men, women and children." He also commanded them, saying: "Go teach all nations." Meaning all the inhabitants thereof of "and lo, I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world," meaning always even till the end of time. He endowed them with power from on high, to enable them to understand, and speak the languages of other nations, to aid them in their work.

Thus prepared, they went forth, preaching and teaching, as the Lord had commanded them; building more churches wherein to preach the Gospel of Christ; building schools, seminaries, and colleges, wherein to educate the people; it not being necessary to Americanize them; founding hospitals for the sick, asylums for the orphans, the deaf, the lame and the blind, thus proving their efficiency and charity; not usurping the authority or duties of any body, neither of the states, nor the nations, nor even those of the School Defense League; or the Wayne County Civic Federation, but exercising their own God-given rights and duties. It has been said that if the churches had not usurped the authority and duties of state, the school question would not have been raised.

A usurper is an impostor, a kind of buttinski, or sneak, who butts in or sneaks in anyway to get in and claims rights and duties which belong to someone else.

Where will we find this butinski?

Surely not among the chosen followers of Christ, whom He had commanded to teach all nations. Surely not in our schools, public, private, parochial or otherwise. They have business enough of their own to mind, and they are minding their own business despite the busy bodies. Where, then, shall we find him? Echo answers: Where? Whose ox has been gored? Judge for yourself.

My friend, truly, right is right; and the right wrongs nobody.—J. C. S., Arcadia.

CATHOLICS FORBIDDEN TO ENTER PROTESTANT CHURCHES?

I think your paper is very good and am always anxious to read it, but I am not with you on the parochial school amendment. Some years ago I was in Grand Rapids and passing by the city rescue mission with a friend of mine, I proposed that we visit the mission, but my friend insisted he dare not go in. I asked him his reason and he told me the priest did not allow Catholics to enter a Protestant church. We went on down the street, entered a saloon and spent the evening there. I could tell you of several instances of this nature. Have the Catholic people and Catholic children in this country American freedom. Decidedly no.—F. B., Hesperia, Mich.

The Week's Editorial

FARMERS MUST RECEIVE ADEQUATE PRICES

In spite of generally unsettled conditions, unprecedented difficulty in securing labor and transportation facilities, high cost of materials and uncertainty as to future prices for farm products, the farmers of the United States have proceeded in good faith this year to raise a crop better than the average. They are repeating under the difficulties of readjustment the assurance, given by their magnificent achievement during the war that they are not to be daunted nor deterred by adverse conditions from contributing their full share to the welfare of the whole country. Looking upon the record of American farmers during these two periods of extreme stress and strain, the one following the other so closely that there was no chance for relaxation. I have absolute confidence that the future efforts of American farmers will fall nothing short of their full duty to society.

Specifically, there is a prospect of a wheat crop exceeding pre-war average about one hundred million

bushels, a corn crop of two and three-quarter billion bushels, or one hundred and fifty more than pre-war average; oats, one and one-third billion bushels, or one hundred and fifty million more than pre-war average barley in excess and rye more than double pre-war average; potatoes exceeding five year average; record-breaking rice and tobacco crops, hay and flaxseed exceeding five year average; cotton, grain sorghums and apples better than last year, and record sugar beet and sorghum crops.

The cost per unit of producing these crops unquestionably was considerably greater than for any previous crop in the last half century, and business men as well as all other elements of population, must realize that, if the record made by the farmers during the war and the period of readjustment is to be maintained and the food requirements of the nation met, producers must receive adequate prices for their products, to secure a reasonable return for their efforts, and to maintain a satisfactory standard of living for themselves and for their families.—Sugar Beet Growers' Journal.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Olivet College

By Mary Queensbury

"IT WILL never reopen. It had its day. The large institutions are eating up the small ones. The buildings will be sold for hospital purposes." Such were the comments and theories concerning the closed college of the beautiful little village of Olivet. Even the optimistic shook their heads and the most hopeful wondered just what would happen. But the drowning man is rescued; the kidnapped child has been returned in safety; the college is saved.

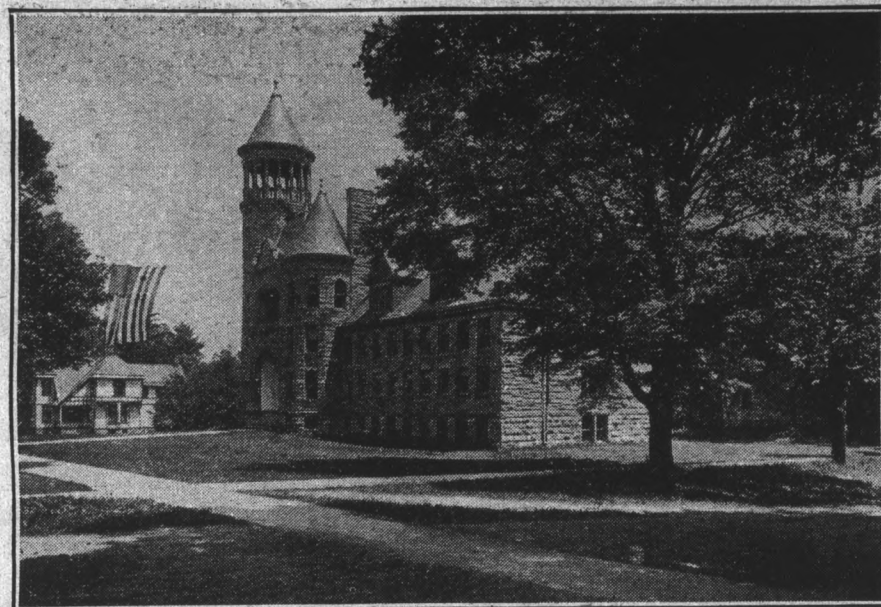
The college was founded by Father Shipperd in 1844 who was also the founder of Oberlin College, Ohio. For ten years he had watched Oberlin grow from infancy to a flourishing institution of five hundred students, and with the spirit of the truly great man he longed to go elsewhere and duplicate his work. Far sighted and true visioned, he foresaw the growth and possibilities of that dense and almost impenetrable wilderness of Michigan and decided that somewhere within its bounds he would sow the seed for his next harvest.

It so happened shortly after his decision that he made a journey to the vicinity of Grand River in the interest of lands, then the property of Oberlin College. He passed thru what is now the present site of Olivet and when a little south of the eminence lost his way. After wandering around for hours he found himself on the elevation now known as "College Hill." In the distance he discerned a pioneer's cabin and made his way thither where he was given food and lodging for the night. With instructions as to the trail he was to follow he set out on his journey but, after several hours of riding, found himself on the same hill and within sight of the same cabin. Once more he set out, riding leisurely and meditating over the plan of his future college; a few hours passed and he was aroused from his reverie by finding himself for the third time, on the summit of the hill. Leaping from his horse he knelt down in fervent prayer and decided upon that spot for the building of his college.

He then proceeded on his journey, transacted his business and returned to Ohio where he began making plans for his new enterprise. In February, 1844 the little company set out, 39 persons in all, and in true Arabian style, drove their flocks and herds before them, while the covered wagons, drawn by sure-footed oxen, served as diner, parlor-car and sleeper. They reached their destination in safety and were greeted with great enthusiasm by the settlers, then numbering less than a dozen families.

Like pygmies battling against giants, they pursued their Herculean task of winning the land from the forest primeval. Workman, students and professors worked shoulder to shoulder. They felled trees and built a few dwellings and one school house, and while they were doing it they labored with those hardships of which the early settlers alone could tell us. But they kept brave and cheerful until the fatal malaria struck them. About eight months after their arrival Father Shipperd was stricken and died at the early age of forty-two. Dismayed, disheartened, many of them ill, their leader gone, they decided to abandon their enterprise and return to civilization. However, this decision was not adhered to, for the spirit of their dead leader still lived and held them fast, while another strong arm in the person of Reverend Reuben Hatch of Oberlin came to put his shoulder to the wheel. But there is something strangely pathetic about the modest gray slab in the village church yard which marks the resting place of Father Shipperd, and which for so many

years has stood within the very echoes of the students' foot falls and almost within the actual shadows of the large brick building which bears his name. It is as if he were silently watching and directing the footsteps of the great work for which he gave his life.



The Library at Olivet College

But limited space makes me hasten. Years sped on, the wilderness was cleared away and the villages and the college grew. Hardships, struggles, failures and ultimate success followed while the builders seemed ever to possess the same great spirit, the same dauntless courage that first carried the little handful of brave souls to their noble calling. Building after building was erected, the students increased while the ablest professors were secured to instruct them.

One of the great milestones in the history of the college was the building of the library. The need had long been felt, but there were no funds for its erection. In 1866, Professor Daniels took the chair of Green and Literature and began making plans for a fire-proof building. This was finally made possible by the liberal gifts of Mr. Leonard Burrage, Mrs. Luck Tuttle and Mr. Henry W. Sage and the beautiful structure was called the Burrage Library. There stands upon its shelves 35,000 choice volumes offering opportunity for unlimited study and research.

Olivet College has never been rich in funds, but her work and scholarship has ranked with the first. It has ever been the aim of its leaders to keep it clean and wholesome and a place not only where learning is obtained but where character is formed. But despite the high ranks of scholarship, able professors and good

equipment there began a decline in the student body, and with the shortage of students there followed as a natural consequence a shortage of funds. The best management was secured, but no one seemed able to cope with the situation. For several years it struggled on, merely gasp-

ing for breath until the spring of 1919 when it closed altogether. The great spirit that had carried the leaders over stormy seas seemed dead or in prison. Weeds and grass grew up about the buildings. Spiders made webs in the dark corners, while thick layers of dust covered the 35,000 books in the library and everything seemed as dead and lifeless as the very apes and monkeys in the glass cages of the museum.

The college had been the backbone of the village and everything suffered. Stores closed their doors and people began moving out until one was reminded of "The Deserted Village" but a few months ago the fine old spirit leaped from its prison cell and set the rust-covered wheels in motion; the same spirit which for seventy-five years had carried everything before it. Generous endowments were made, old students planned to return and new ones expressed their intentions of locating in Olivet. Generous endowments were made and an able man in the person of Paul F. Voelker placed at the helm, while the number of Ph. D's on the faculty list is sufficient proof that the same standard of scholarship will be retained.

The buildings are being refurnished, redecorated, refloored and reroofed, while the atmosphere is alive with the spirit of expectancy and all are waiting with hope and pride that day now so fast approaching that will bring the crowds of merry students.

The Old Home Fair

There may be other fairs in the world,
Those that are great and small,
But the one that is held in the old home town
Is by far the best Fair of all.

For it is here you will find
All your friends—old and new—
And every last one will be mighty well pleased
For a chance to shake hands with you.

Don't stop to fix your hair in a braid,
Or even to polish your shoes,
Just jump in your "Henry" and get under way—
Moments are too precious to lose.

Take a ride on the "merry" as it spins around
In its whirligig, whirligig way;
See the aeroplane stunts with all of the thrill—
There is something a-doing each day.

"Hot dogs" and taffy and pink lemonade,
And peanuts with many a hump,
There'll be ice cream to freeze you;
Nice girls to go with you,
And amusements galore in a lump.

But rave as I might about things to be there,
And the sights that your eyes will greet,
Yet there isn't a one that so satisfies,
As do the old friends you will meet.

A RECIPE FOR MAKING CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS

PLACE basin containing one pint of hot water on the stove. Add one-half cup of butter and one-half teaspoon of salt to the water. When it comes to a boil add two and one-half cups of pastry flour and stir vigorously until it is thick enough to cleave from the side of the dish. Then remove from the fire and add one egg at a time until you have put in five; it is necessary that the first eggs get scalded in the dough so do not cool the dough. Beat well between each addition. Place mixture in a pastry bag and force into strips one inch wide and four inches long in a buttered bake pan. Bake for twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven; they must not be removed from the oven until they are entirely done. When they are cold make a slit in the éclair and fill with cream filling by means of the pastry bag. Brush the top with an icing made by mixing two tablespoonfuls of cocoa with three-quarters of a cupful of confectionery sugar and making a smooth paste with hot water.

This recipe will make about 32 eclairs.

Home Made Pastry Bag

The pastry bag must be made of some strong closely woven material of rubberized cloth. I sent away for the first one I had and I got a dozen little tubes and the silver plated bag screw to fasten the tubes into. The little tubes are to use when filling tarts and frosting cakes. With these tubes you can make and fill eclairs that cannot be told from those made by the professional bakers. With the home-made pastry bag you can not fill the eclairs as neatly because it is necessary to cut a slit the whole length of the éclair as you fill them with a spoon. With the boughten bag you can make an incision about the size of a pea with the end of the small tube and the chocolate will cover it up so no opening can be seen. The ready-made bag cost me \$1.50. The home-made bag can be made of a sheet of rubberized cloth that will stand washing and you make the bag at home. While it is not quite as good it serves the purpose.—Mrs. Wm. Hoffman, Cheboygan County.

KEEP THE FARM FURNITURE LOOKING NEW

ONE of the difficulties of the farmer's wife is keeping the parlor and living room furniture in order. These rooms in most farm houses show a lot of furniture of several decades ago which has been handed down from previous generations. A great many of these articles are in a bad state of repair and if fixed at this time, would be able to render many more years of service.

Chief among the articles needing some attention are upholstered lounges, chairs and settees which, upholstered many years ago in either cloth or leather, have now become worn and torn and faded and detract a great deal from the appearance of the room. The upholstering of these articles of furniture is not such a difficult task and can be accomplished by the farmer and his wife in their spare moments.

A good leather substitute, which on account of its great durability, beauty and economy is proving to be a leading material for re-upholstering work, some gimp for binding the edges and some upholsterer's tacks complete the material necessary. The new covering may be stretched over the old frame and tacked in place. The surplus material is then cut away from the edges and the gimp is tacked on around the edge thus presenting a very neat appearance.

Leather substitutes are quite moderate in cost and excel both leather and cloth upholstery in wearing and sanitary qualities, being absolutely waterproof, dustproof, germproof and washable. It may be obtained

in any desired color and finish and a few spare hours spent in re-upholstering, the furniture will mean many more years of service rendered. Details giving instructions concerning the re-upholstering of different articles of furniture may be obtained by writing to manufacturers for booklets. One such booklet recently noted on a dealer's counter is called "Home Upholstery." It is very interesting and explains in a simple and practical way how to repair furniture upholstery.

TWO ANSWERS TO QUESTION IN AUGUST 21ST ISSUE

Difficult Proposition

A man who has neglected to develop his social nature and has no time for culture or refinement is one of the most difficult propositions to contend with. His finer instincts have been dwarfed and it is his undeveloped intellect that assumes that he has no time for culture and refinement. I cannot imagine any woman of refinement being contented—really contented—with a man of this stamp, but she may by beginning at the bottom and trying to raise him to her level, step by step as she would a child, so develop his finer instincts and find a sort of contentment in seeing him slowly but surely gain a certain dignity most becoming to a man. When that is attained see that he mingles with people of good taste by inviting them to your home. Then his social nature will soon assert itself, as most men easily acquire that by mingling with people of culture and refinement. He will soon ascertain how much more pleasure there is in a social life and be proud of the fact that he is one of them and enjoy life as he never did before. When a wife has accomplished this, with a feeling of tranquillity, she can settle down to enjoy the remainder of her life in perfect contentment and happiness, seeing the desire of her heart realized and proud of the fact that her husband is a man among men and of the fact that she has been the means of accomplishing it.—I. C., Macomb County, Michigan.

Cannot Be Changed

In answering these questions I take it for granted that the man in the case has neglected to fit himself for marriage with a woman of education, refinement and culture, not because of any lack of opportunity, but from lack of inclination. Such being the case how can a woman be contented in such a companionship and how can she change his habits?

The second question should be answered first.

In these days, when it is possible for every man to secure an education, and by means of books or the use of an automobile, to choose the best in friendships, if a man of mature age has not done so, the probability is that he does not care to do it; because of this self-satisfaction, any woman marrying him need not expect to change his ways. What he would not do before marriage he will not do after; she can not expect from him moral effort to improve himself, when the opposite is his fixed habit.

When a refined and educated woman marries a man who has neglected to develop himself socially or has no time for culture and refinement, she has chosen a mate by mere instinct (sex impulse) the lower or physical form of love, and not at all because of the higher form of love which endures while life shall last. This being the case she cannot expect enduring happiness or contentment because of marriage; if she achieves contentment it must come through interests apart from the man she has mistakenly chosen.

Her mistake, and it is a common error among untaught young women, is far-reaching and tragic.

There is, however, no need for her to allow him to drag her down, unless she be weak in character.

If she has musical talent let her express her higher womanly nature through its medium; if she loves beauty, there are flowers, water-colors, a kodak or interior decoration which she may well study; if she is mathematically inclined or interested in science, she may study along

such lines; if she has literary ability, let her write stories, essays, or even poetry. Her work may never see a magazine, but in the writing she has freed her woman's soul from shackles that would tend to drag her below her highest levels.

For such contentment the drudgery of housework, however well it be performed, is insufficient. Seeing her daughters and sons grow up will lessen rather than increase her happiness; there will come a time when she will be left alone with the man whom she has married.

Of necessity, then, she must be efficient in her home making, but this she can better accomplish when her thoughts may travel in the heights, centered upon work that demands the highest expression of her personality, untrammelled by the surroundings, and when, through sorrow and heartaches perhaps, but with unswerving purpose and indomitable will she has achieved the psychic freedom which spells contentment.—M. F. V., Ypsilanti, Mich.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 10)

"You found old Sir Henry's treasure after all," Francis congratulated.

"No," Henry shook his head. "It is a part of the old Maya treasure—about one third of it. We've got another third down with Enrico Solano and the last third is safe right here in the Jewelers' and Traders' National Bank—Say I've got news for you when you're ready to listen."

"Torres is dead," Henry told him. "Hurrah!" was Francis' way of receiving it.

"Died like a rat in a trap. I saw his head sticking out. It wasn't pretty. And the Jefe's dead. And . . . and somebody else is dead—"

"Not Leoncia!" Francis cried out. Henry shook his head.

"Some one of the Solanos—old Enrico?"

"No, your wife, Mrs. Morgan. Torres shot her, deliberately shot her. I was beside her when she fell. Now hold on, I've got other news. Leoncia's right there in that other office, and she's waiting for you to come to her—can't you wait until I'm through? I've got more news that will give you the right steer before you go into her. Why, hell's bells, if I were a certain Chinaman that I know, I'd make you pay me a million dollars for all the information I'm giving you for nothing."

"Shoot—what is it?" Francis demanded impatiently.

"Good news, of course, unadulterated good news. Best news you ever heard of. I—now don't laugh, or knock my block off—for the good news is that I've got a sister."

"What of it?" was Francis' brusque response. "I always knew you had sisters in England."

"But you don't get me," Henry dragged on. "This is a perfectly brand new sister, all grown up, and the most beautiful woman you ever laid eyes on."

"And what of it?" growled Francis. "That may be good news for you, but I don't see how it affects me."

"Ah, now we're coming to it," Henry grinned. "You're going to marry her. I give you my full permission—"

"Not if she were ten times your sister, nor if she were ten times as beautiful," Francis broke in. "The woman doesn't exist I'd marry."

"Just the same, Francis boy, you are going to marry this one. I know it. I feel it in my bones. I'd bet on it."

"I'll bet you a thousand I don't."

"Aw go on and make it a real bet, won't you? Henry drawled.

"Any amount you want."

"Done, then, for a thousand and fifty dollars—Now go right into the office there and take a look at her."

"She's with Leoncia?"

"Nope, she's by herself."

"I thought you said Leoncia was in there."

"So I did, so I did. And so Leoncia is in there. And she isn't with another soul, and she's waiting to talk with you."

By this time Francis was growing peevish.

"What are you stringing me for?" he demanded. "I can't make head nor tale of your foolery. One moment it's your brand new sister in there, and the next moment it's your wife."

"Who said I ever had a wife?" Henry came back.

"I give up," he cried. "I'm going on in and see Leoncia. I'll talk with you later on when you're back in your right mind."

He started for the door but was stopped by Henry.

"Just a second more, Francis, and I'm done," he said. "I want to give you that steer. I am not married. There is only one woman waiting for you in there. That one woman is my sister. Also is she Leoncia."

It required a dazed half minute for Francis to get it clearly into his head. Again, and in a rush, he was starting for the door, when Henry stopped him.

"Do I win?" queried Henry.

But Francis shook him off, dashed through the door, and slammed it after him.

The End

THE SIGN OF  QUALITY

Our Reputation As Millers is Behind

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

We have built up a solid patronage among the home baking women of Michigan by the quality of our flour. We have always guaranteed it to give perfect satisfaction, and will continue to do so as long as we are in business. Our reputation and our business is founded solely upon that rock of Quality. LILY WHITE never has and never will be allowed to deteriorate.

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack

It is a flour containing the choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. The soft wheat improves the flavor and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry. There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat.

And we use only the best part—the heart of the grain for LILY WHITE FLOUR.

Our milling processes are accurate, scientific, modern. LILY WHITE is of unmatched color and texture and has perfect uniformity of granulation. Bread, rolls and biscuits baked from it are flavory, tender and delicious. It makes pastry so flaky and fine that it melts in the mouth.

Give the family a treat by trying a sack of LILY WHITE FLOUR. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Ask for it at your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"



DEAR CHILDREN: Well the State Fair is over and I am going to tell you about some of the things we saw there.

The first place we went to after we got on the grounds was the livestock barns. The first barns we came to were where they had the cattle and, my, but there were a lot of cattle, were all the different kinds that your papas raise; Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Galloways and Guernseys, and they were all so pretty and clean. We saw the men washing some of them with the hose. Some of the cattle did not like their bath and they would stamp their feet and shake their heads but they were tied so they could not get away. After we had seen all of the cattle we went to the hog barns. We saw some hogs that weighed 900 pounds—just think 900 pounds. Don't you wish your papa had some that big? They were as tall as some Shetland ponies. There was some of the cutest little pigs, too. After going through several barns where there was nothing on exhibit excepting pigs, we came to a barn where there were only sheep. There were all kinds of sheep, from great big ones with horns on, to little lambs. I like sheep about the best of any farm animals, don't you? They all look so kind, I think. From there we went into the barns where the horses were kept and there we saw horses of nearly all kinds and sizes. There were the great big horses, the kind father used to do the farm work with and then there were driving and riding horses, and they were all very pretty. I didn't see any Shetland ponies although I looked for them but I guess there weren't any. The Detroit policemen had all of their horses there and every afternoon they drilled with them before the grandstand.

My, my! I have taken up so much space to tell you of just a few things that was at the fair that I will have to tell you the rest next week.

One of my nieces wishes to know how many subscribers she will have to get to earn a flash light. Our circulation man tells me she will have to get two new subscribers to take the paper one year each at a dollar a year. As soon as she sends us the two dollars he will send her a flash-light. Wouldn't some of my other nieces, and nephews too, like to earn a flash-light? They are a real handy thing to have. It's very dangerous to carry matches, and I'll bet a great many of your mamas and papas will not let you carry them, but if you have a flash-light you can always have a light in any place or any kind of weather. Just start out and see how easy it is to get two subscribers for THE BUSINESS FARMER. You will earn a flashlight in no time if you try. Goodbye until next week.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned and Brothers and Sisters—I believe I can see a little opening right here in our merry page for me to slip through. Yes, sir, I got in, among you, didn't I? And now that I am here the very first thing I want to say is, Hurrah for the M. B. F., and then I want next to explain why I am so strong for this paper. Well, I have made so many new and true friends through "The Children's Hour" that I, also papa and mama think the whole world of M. B. F.

I correspond with about sixteen little boys and girls. Each week I choose one or two names from among the letters on our page and write to them. It is the most fun to get so many letters, and I love them all and I will be very glad to have other boys and girls write to me. I will answer all letters, if it is one or fifty.

I am a little farmer girl 11 years old. I am in the sixth grade. I have a very nice teacher. Her name is Miss Russell. I help mama very much. I can do all kinds of house work, such as sweeping, dusting, moping, making beds and washing dishes. I always help mama do the ironing. I just love to cook and bake. I made a batch of sugar cookies yesterday and I wish I was near enough to hand Uncle Ned about a dozen. I just bet boys and girls he would eat the whole dozen for they are just fine. Of

Saving the Limited

(By Francis Rolt-Wheeler)

"WELL, FELLOWS," the Honor Guest was speaking, "when I saw the bridge go down in the flood at the very minute the track-walker was on it, and saw him go with it, I knew it was up to me. The Limited Mail was due in half an hour. The river, there, is all of two hundred yards wide and I can't swim a stroke, but I had to get over the flood.

"So I got a plank, and then pushed out in the stream a big log that was half in the water. As soon as it was afloat, I jumped on it. I knew the river made a sharp turn half a mile down, and I figured that I could just manage to get a little sliding motion forward on that log, maybe at the turn I could steer it on to the opposite bank.

"But when I got there, there was a nasty log jam at the bend. It was good in a way, because it stopped my log. When I hit that jam I thought I was done for sure. I crawled to shore, somehow, and found I was all

right except that my head was cut a bit, and my ankle was sprained.

"Only fifteen minutes to get up that half mile with a sprained ankle! It hurt a lot. I didn't mind that so much as the blood from the cut on my head kept on running into my eyes. But I got there, somehow.

"I was only just in time, for I could hear the Limited coming, I'd kept my matches dry and I set a light to some old papers. It made a mighty poor torch, but it blazed just the same, and I waved it across the track. The engineer saw my signal right away and put on brakes. That train sure did stop in a hurry, and, at that, she wasn't more than fifty yards from the bridge. That's all I remember until I found a doctor from the train bandaging my head."

"Here's something more to remember it by," said Pierre, handing him the Honor Medal, "and you've deserved it if any one has."



course it would probably take him a day or two. I didn't mean he would eat them all at one time—ha! ha!

How many of our boys and girls like to drive horses? I do like horses so well. I drove papa's team all through haying and harvest this summer.

Well I believe I have taken up about all the room there is coming to me this time so I will bid you all goodbye—and I trust to see my letter in our page for this is my third attempt, and if this one is turned down I will be getting discouraged. Please write boys and girls. Yours for the M. B. F., Ethel Fay Sharp, Akron, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned—I hope to become

your faithful niece. I am a girl 13 years old and I am in the 8th grade at school. I live in Detroit and I am visiting my grand parents. I have been reading "The Children's Hour" page in the M. B. F. which my grandfather takes. I have written to a girl who lives in a small town about 5 miles from here called Jeddo. I go to the Novell Jr. High School. I am small for my age and I have dark brown hair and gray eyes. I will close with love to all your nieces and yourself.—Ella Long, Jeddo, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer girl 15 years old. I am in the 9th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I will describe myself. I have

blue eyes, light brown hair, 5 1-2 feet tall and weigh 100 pounds. I have 1 sister, 2 brothers and one brother dead. The names and ages are, Lillian 9, Glenn 11, Ollie 7, Earl 13. I would like to have Uncle Ned tell me how I can get a pair of roller skates. I am going to get subscribers for the M. B. F. I am sending you a picture of a dressed up pig. I will close wishing the M. B. F. good luck. Pearl Lodholtz, R. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 12 years old and in the 9th grade. I have 3 sisters and 4 brothers. We have 8 horses and 11 cows. For pets we have 3 cats. We have 22 little ducks. Will you please tell me how many subscriptions I must have for a camera and a wrist-watch. We have a Ford car. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. As my letter is getting long I will close. Hoping to see my letter in print. —Agnes Wittenburg, Conklin, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have never written to you before and I am going to write to you for I see so many letters in the M. B. F. My father takes the M. B. F. I have two brothers, Tommy and Jack, and one sister, Velma. We have 5 horses and 1 pony. In the winter time we drive the pony to school which is a mile and a half away. School will start Sept. 6th. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. We live on a farm of 86 acres. For pets I have a pony and 4 kittens. I hope my letter will not be thrown into the waste basket. —Anna Storey

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl eleven years old. This is the second time that I have written. I did not see my first letter in print so I thought that I would write again. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For pets I have a cat and his name is Tommy. We have 5 calves and 4 cows. I have three brothers and two sisters. I will close with a riddle. Why is a crooked nail like a balky horse? Ans.: Because a woman can drive neither one.—Alma Irish, Rosebush, Mich. R. 2

THE JUNIOR COOK

Cheese Toast

Grate the odds and ends of cheese that may be left on hand, until there is one-half cupful. If there is no old cheese, cut fresh cheese into very fine pieces—fresh cheese will not grate so well.

Toast and butter six pieces of bread.

With a spoon sprinkle the cheese over the toast, dividing it so that each piece gets its fair share.

Put toast into a warm oven until cheese is melted, which should take about five minutes.

Serve at once while very hot.

This toast, served with a dish of fruit and a glass of milk or of chocolate milk, makes a perfect summer breakfast.

Our Puzzle Corner

ENIGMA ACROSTIC

(The first letter of a certain word to be found in each line spells the whole.)

If my first you would sever
My whole you'd hardly guess, if ever;

Attempt to guess might turn you pale;

Continue till you end the tale.

'Twis be the simplest thing on earth—

So simple you will laugh with mirth;

But think my busy little bees

And you will find my whole with ease;

The shortening of the sun's bright rays

Will bring my whole with autumn days.

DOUBLE-HEADED GRAIN

I am a grain, change my head I am socially agreeable.

I am a grain, change my head I am moisture.

I am a grain, change my head I am rent.

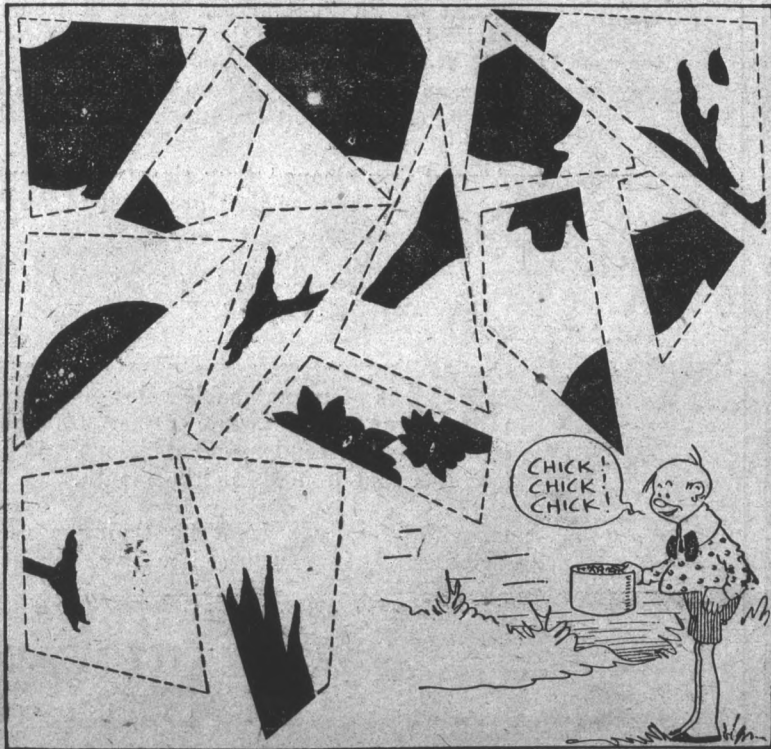
I am a grain, change my head I am a fraud.

I am a grain, change my head I am a conference.

I am a grain, change my head I am light quick blows.

ON THE FARM CUT-OUT

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Bobby is spending his vacation on a farm and is very much interested in the animals. Can you find out what he is calling? (Cut out and paste together the black pieces.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

(Continued from page 9)

secured was West Virginia and the cost, laid down, was \$5 per bushel; now the finest home-grown peaches from Michigan and Catawba Island, Ohio, can be purchased for \$2 per bushel. Apples are selling at such ridiculously low prices that it is almost impossible to arrange a reliable list of quotations. A month ago, apples from the Northwest were wholesaling in Detroit for \$2.35 per bushel, the selling price representing \$1 per bushel cost where the fruit was grown and \$1.35 freight rate; now the best grade of Michigan apples are to be had for \$1.25 per bushel in a wholesale way and some very fair fruit is selling for \$1.

In Detroit, the fresh vegetable list is practically demoralized, buyers holding off because of lack of demand and the immediate prospect of an over-supply in all lines. THE BUSINESS FARMER has received many inquiries asking for information concerning an adequate outlet for carlots of cabbage, carrots, rutabagas and other standard garden products in large quantities. The only answer to these queries is to say that no market has as yet developed for these products, except in small quantities.

Wholesale Prices

Butter

Fresh Creamery, prints56c
Fresh Creamery, tub55c

Eggs

Strictly Fresh51@52c
Storage Eggs53@54c

Live Poultry

Broilers35@36c
Leghorn Broilers30@32c
Fat Hens37@38c
Medium Hens34@35c
Small Hens32@33c
Roosters20@22c
Geese18@20c
Ducks36@38c
Turkeys40@45c

Provisions

Family Pork, per bbl.\$42@45
Clear Back, per bbl.\$33@37
Briskets19@21c
Hams34@37c
Picnic Hams21@22c
Shoulders23c
Bacon28@37c
Lard19@21c

Dressed Hogs

Under 150 pounds20@21c
Over 150 pounds19@20c

Dressed Calves

Fancy County Dressed25@26c
Common to Choice22@23c

Feed

By the ton to jobbers in 100-lb. sacks:
Bran\$51
Cracked Corn\$63@65
Standard Middlings\$58
Fine Middlings\$62
Coarse Corn Meal\$61@62
Corn and Oats Chop\$55

Hides

No. 1 Cured Calf22c
No. 1 Green Calf20c
No. 1 Cured Kip18c
No. 1 Green Kip16c
No. 1 Cured Bulls13c
No. 1 Green Bulls10c
No. 1 Green Hides13c
No. 1 Cured Hides15c
No. 1 Horsehides\$6
No. 2 Horsehides\$5

WOOL MARKET

The wool market begins to show some signs of returning activity but very little actual buying has as yet developed. The most encouraging development, to the weary owner of wool, is the resumption of operations by the American Woolen Company in its light goods department. The wool-buying contingent is taking more interest in the general situation by quietly nosing around, in the effort to locate holdings which can be dislodged at prices that have ruled during the last 60 days. A few scattering sales, of small lots, have been reported with an extreme upper limit of 50 cents per pound.

The prices that are now being made for spring woolen goods are lower than they have been for many years, a fact that does not argue

convincingly for high wool prices in the near future. A revival in manufacturing is robbed of some of its encouraging significance, to the wool grower, by the fact that nearly all mills seem to have a stock of wool on hand which will last them for many moons. Meanwhile the managers of the farmers' wool pool and the Boston gang of experienced market manipulators will continue to jockey for position until the supply of wool, at present in the hands of manufacturers, is exhausted, and not until then, can we look for the development of a list of market values that will mean something to the reader of markets.

HARVESTING SOY BEANS

The time to harvest soy beans depends greatly upon conditions. If it is real dry and hot days the beans can be harvested at a much greener state than if wet and showery. Also if the beans are wanted for hay they must be cut quite a little before they would do to cut for seed. The proper time to cut for hay is when the stock is mature and the lower leaves have begun to turn yellow yet not any have fallen. You will find at this stage the beans are not fully developed but the stock is still green and live stock will clean up every bit of it, while if you leave it longer the leaves will begin to fall and the soy bean stock will get "woody" and the stock do not like it and will leave some in mangers. To harvest for hay, a nice way is to use the bean puller and side delivery rake, raking about eight rows together. After they are cured this way a while owing to weather conditions, they should be shocked same as alfalfa and allowed to cure a week or so when they can be hauled in and either put in mow or stacked. According to official statements this kind of hay ranks higher in feeding value than alfalfa hay. If I am not mistaken forty per cent of protein is in leaves and 60 per cent in the beans of the soy bean plant.

If the beans are wanted for seed it is just a question if everything will be exactly right at the same time. Trusting that they are or will be the following method with variance according to each personal condition may prove helpful.

The beans, conditions being favorable, are ready to cut for seed when the leaves have turned yellow and about half fallen. Could save more feed by harvesting sooner but beans are in such a green stage that unless everything worked right the beans would must or mould and not be fit for seed. There is not much danger

of them taking wet unless awfully wet fall, as they are stiff strawed and if well shocked will turn water nicely.

The time and conditions of weather determines how quickly the beans will do the thresh. One can leave them in shocks and if dry fall can hull from field, if not could be put in barn or stacked and after thoroughly cured could hull out. Care should be taken not to pile the hulled beans up in too deep a pile as they might heat and spoil germination.

The hulls should be either blown in the barn for feed and bedding or should be stacked well and hauled in or let stock run around in winter. In fall of 1918 I hulled the beans on October 18, and did not feed a bite of any other roughness till the first of February and stock looked good.

Have ten acres of beans this year. They are a little slow about ripening up but think by the first of October they will do to cut for seed. The Ito Sans were put out June 15 and June 23 which was later than

should have been. I want to seed the field to wheat and by raking them and then sowing up to them and using rake to turn beans on sowed ground I can sow wheat before I hull beans.—G. P. Phillips.

FARMERS TAKE ACTION

"We, the undersigned citizens of Summerfield and vicinity, will comply with the rules adopted by the Department of Agriculture in eradicating the scrub sire. We have no county agent and had to take this matter up ourselves." With the foregoing explanation, 14 livestock owners in an Ohio community signed a letter applying to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for enrollment in the better-sires campaign. The breeder who transmitted the communication raises purebred Delaine sheep as a prominent part of his livestock operations.

Here is the \$3.00. Your paper is a panacea. When I get home it drives away the blues and makes life worth living so as to at last to enjoy a farmers life.—L. C., Elsie, Michigan.

HAVE YOU ENTERED M. B. F.'S SECOND GOLD CONTEST?

Every reader of M. B. F. has an equal chance to win one of the 7 gold prizes in the 2nd Gold Contest ending October 20, 1920.

Here Are the 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.

In this contest, all kinds of new or renewal subscriptions to THE BUSINESS FARMER count in points for the contest as follows:

One 25c Trial 6 months subscription counts (1).
One \$1 One Year renewal subscription counts (1).

One (\$1) One Year NEW subscription counts (2).

One \$2 Three Year renewal subscription counts (2).

One \$3 Five Year renewal subscription counts (2).

Mail the Coupon Today

If you haven't already sent in your entry all that is necessary is to clip the Coupon below, sign your name and address to it and we will send you all necessary supplies and information.

It will be an easy matter to get 6 months subscriptions to M. B. F. at 25c each. Lets all get in the contest.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Entry
Second Gold Contest

I want to joint in the Second Gold Contest, which closes October 30th, 1920. It is not to cost me a penny and I am to have as good a chance as anyone to win the \$200 in Gold Prizes. Send me a receipt book, samples, etc.

Name R. F. D. No.

P. O. State

COMPARE

—Then Buy

Play safe. Compare several of the leading makes of cream separators, point for point—before you act. Any dairyman can choose right if he follows this plan. The danger comes in accepting claims which do not "square up" with performance.

If you start in to seriously consider comparisons, here are some of the commanding features that you'll quickly note about the United States—the separator that holds and sustains the world's record for close separation:

- 1—Perfected Disc Bowl a marvel of close skimming, easy cleaning and assembling.
- 2—Crank or power can be attached on either side.
- 3—Fewer revolutions of crank make turning easy.
- 4—The only practical and reliable Bell Speed Indicator.

Be your own judge and jury—you are the one who pays. We'll be glad to send you all of our booklets; write

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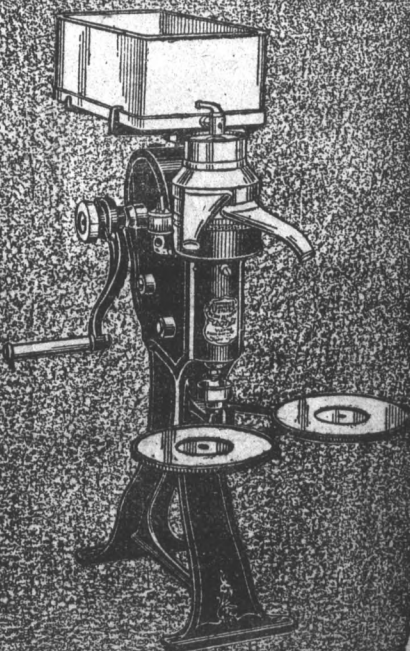
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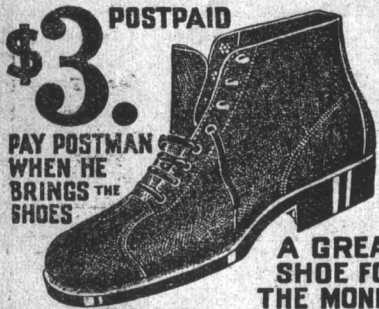


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Name "Bayer" means genuine
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Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over 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 Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.



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Get a pair in your own hands—see the stock, workmanship, finish. Thousands are wearing them with entire satisfaction—they must satisfy you or we refund your money. We want your whole family as permanent customers for Di-tok standard shoes. We sell you direct, cut out all unnecessary expense and handling, save the dealer's profit and deliver to your door. These shoes must be seen to be appreciated. For men and boys. Men's sizes 6 to 11, \$3. Boys' 2½ to 5½, \$2.50. This is a profiteering period when everybody should save in every possible way.

Write Instructions on Coupon Below. Send no Money.
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509 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Send me a pair of SCOUT SHOES, size
I will pay postman \$3 on arrival
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Address

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There is still a limited amount of the investment which pays 4% twice-a-year available, which will be sold in lots of \$100 or more, to those who apply for it.

If you have extra money which is paying you less than Eight (8%) per annum, please inquire of Mr. Geo. M. Slocum, President, Rural Publishing Company, Mt. Clemens, Mich., regarding this.

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Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Farmers Service Bureau



A clearing department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, expert 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.)

LICENSE FOR HUNTING

Can an owner hunt on his own land without a license?—T. B. Grand Traverse County.

Sec. 1 of Act 318, Public Acts of 1919, provides: "It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt for, kill pursue or take in any manner any of the wild animals, or wild birds found in this state, except deer and beaver, which are taken under their own license, without having first secured a license to do so in accordance with the provisions of this act: Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to residents of this state and their minor children when hunting upon their own lands upon which they are regularly domiciled, which has not been posted by the State Game, Fish and Forest Fire Commissioner as game refuge against hunting. This would allow hunting without license on one's own land, but only during the open season for such game or bird. It does not allow hunting out of season.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

AUTOS KILL CHICKENS

I have chickens killed by automobiles nearly every day. Some of the drivers speed by and are very sassy. What can I do?—R. P., Maple City, Mich.

As automobiles may lawfully use the highway and in the exercise of due care and caution I would be of the opinion that they would not be liable for killing a fowl that run into the car by reason of being frightened by the car. However, if from speed not allowed by law and without exercise of due caution to avoid killing them I would think he would be liable for the damage in killing them. While you have the right to use your side of the highway for your animals and fowls while in your immediate charge, yet the right to use the highway for that purpose is subject to the first right of travel thereon.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DAMAGED GOODS

If one had got credit from the Perry G. Mason Co. and they sent the goods and on arriving some were broken and others were missing and got the station agent to sign the freight bill, crates damaged goods and sent the company all the money for the goods that were not broken or lost and also the freight bill after it was signed by the agent, can they collect any more. They guaranteed the goods to arrive safe. Trusting I may see the answer in this next weeks paper.—A. C. Port, Hope, Michigan.

If they guaranteed the safe arrival of the goods they can collect only for such as arrived safely. It would be their claim against the carrier; but, if there was not a guarantee of the safe arrival of the goods and the goods were shipped according to your direction then a delivery to the carrier was a delivery to you and you would be liable for the full price of the goods. You would have to look to the carrier for the damage, if they were liable.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ROAD BUILDING

They are putting a state reward road in front of my house, and they plowed my cellar drain shut because it was one foot deeper than their grade called for the road is being built by the day under the Highway Commission. I spoke to the Highway Commissioner and he said that the County Commissioner said he didn't care. They might just as well put the ground the other way and left my drain open. Has he got a right to close my drain or not. I would like to hear what you think about it and what I can do to get it opened up again.—J. W. Fowler, Michigan.

I am of the opinion that the highway commissioner in building a road has the right to construct it according to the specifications even though it may interfere with your private convenience. The question of whether he might do his work in another way is one of discretion on his part and so far as I know will not be interfered with by the courts.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RELATIONSHIP

If A's mother and B's grandmother are sisters, what relation will B's daughter's children be to A's children? When man and woman part has the wife the right to take all household goods without consent, whether they got it for

wedding presents or not? If she buys goods and he pays for same can she say, "I paid for it, it is mine," then wait for a chance and get goods when he is gone?—Worried, Rhodes, Mich.

By the method of computation used in this state they are related within the 8th degree of consanguinity, very distant cousins. When husband and wife part neither has the right to the exclusive possession of the household goods. The wife only has control of her individual property but not such as she has bought with money furnished by the husband.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

COLLECTING FOR PAPER

Some time ago I subscribed for a weekly newspaper for six months and paid in advance. After the time had expired the paper kept on coming. Now they have written to me saying that I owe them for the paper. Can they collect for same?—A Subscriber, Newaygo County.

If you only subscribed for six months and paid for the time the publisher should have stopped sending at the end of the six months; but if your subscriptions was for six months "and until notified" you would owe for the time following until you notified not to send. They can not collect for what you are not legally liable for.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MISREPRESENTED

I bought a farm last August. I had the man living on the place put out 10 acres of wheat for me. He was to furnish good seed at \$2.25 a bushel. I paid him to treat the seed. Instead of planting good seed he planted seed full of smut. He did not even treat it. I harvested the crop and got 156 bushels of smutty wheat. I received \$1.75 a bu. at the mill for it. They were paying \$2.20 for good wheat. Let me know through the columns of the Michigan Business Farmer if I can make him pay my loss?—J. E., Evart, Mich.

He would be liable for the damage caused you from the statement of facts given, if you can convince a court and jury of them.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WEED SEED

Please inform me how to stop my neighbor sowing wild seed on my farm, such as wild coffee, wild mustard, deadly night shade and white cockle and pig weed. He has three children which sow these weeds and they are under age.—W. G. M., Charlevoix County.

If the facts related can be established I would be of the opinion that the guilty person could be arrested; and injunction might be issued to restrain further damage of like kind.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DIVISION OF LINE FENCE

Two farmers cannot agree on which end of their line fence to build. Can you tell me if there is any law or special starting point, when they both have two fronts or one front end a side on the road?—R. S. G., Onaway, Mich.

There is no law designating where they shall start the division of a line fence. The fence viewers shall determine where each party shall build if they can not agree between them.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SHARE OF STRAW

A rent farm from B for one year and puts in crop of wheat the fall of that year on shares. At end of year B sells land to C with B's half of wheat going with farm. A is to come back and harvest wheat. Can A remove or sell any part of straw if nothing was said about straw in the writings when B sells farm to C.—C. D. Eaton, County.

A is entitled to the same share of the straw from the crop that he was to have of the grain and may sell or remove it from the farm.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SHARE OF HAY CROP

I cut the hay crop for one of my neighbors for half. I am going to leave the second cutting of alfalfa for seed, I to pay thresh bill and all other expenses connected with it. What share of the seed am I entitled to?—G. N. P., Williamsburg, Mich.

From the brief statement of facts it appears you agreed to do all the work and pay all expenses for one half. If that is what you intend to say you so agreed you would be entitled to one half of hay and seed and straw.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LINE FENCE

Being supervisor of our township, I have been asked on several occasions, for information in regard to the obligations of property owners for the building of partition fences between farms adjoining.

My understanding in this matter is that no owner of property is obliged to build a partition fence unless his property is enclosed with fence.

Will you please inform me on this and, if there has been any cases settled in the Supreme Court, will you please inform me as to that.—S. A. D., Van Buren Co.

Section 2207, C. L. 1915 provides: "The respective occupants of lands enclosed with fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosure, in equal shares, so long as both parties continue to improve the same: Provided that the occupants of private ways and the occupants of next adjoining enclosed lands shall keep up and maintain partition fences between such ways and such next adjoining lands, in equal shares, so long as such ways are used and such lands are improved."

Very early the supreme court of Michigan, briefly, decided that "This section imposes obligations upon the respective occupants of adjoining lands, and in consequence sections, provision is made for enforcing these obligations; but until their respective shares or portions of the fence are ascertained, either by assignment or according to the provisions of the statute, this statute remains inoperative. Unless the partition fence on the line has been divided by agreement or pursuant to the statute, neither party is bound to maintain any part of it."

The duty of any person to keep up any portion of a partition fence is created by statute in favor and for the protection of the adjoining proprietor. Before the duty can become fixed so as to require him to keep in repair any particular portion of such partition fence, it must appear, first, that the adjoining proprietor improves his land; second, that either by consent or by action of the fence viewers a portion of the partition fence between them has been assigned to him to keep in repair.

At common law to build or maintain a fence for the convenience of an adjoining proprietor existed. This statute being in derogation of the common law, must be strictly construed. The uniform construction of such statutes has been to limit their application to enclosed lands.

This does not mean that all the fences must be up for the supreme court, in another case, upheld the circuit judge in deciding as follows: "that these pieces of land were used as farms, and had been for years; that there was a fence starting at the point E on the map that has been introduced in evidence, running thence east and thence south to D, in the east and west highway, or the highway that runs in an easterly and westerly direction; that the line fence remained there until some time in December prior to the calling of the fence viewers, in whatever condition it was, remained there until December; that about eight years ago the road fence around this 20 and one half acres was taken down; that the farm of Mr. Henry is enclosed with line fences on the east to the north road fence, on the south, and the road fence on the west, excepting about twenty rods, just north of the land owned by this complainant. I think that any fair construction of the proof in this case shows that these were farms, occupied as such, and were so enclosed, and continued so, within the law, until this application was made to the fence viewers. I think this 20 1/2 acres was such an enclosure as comes within the statute that permits the calling of the fence viewers to divide a line fence. I think the fence viewers in this case had jurisdiction to act and to partition this line fence. The supreme court held that altho the land was not wholly "enclosed" yet it was an "enclosure" within the meaning of the law that required the maintaining of partition fences.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

The Collection Box

SPRING "NUT" LOCK CO.

BACK IN 1917 subscriber J. R., of Presque Isle county, "loaned" \$20 to the Spring Nut Lock Co., of Chicago. In return for his kindness he received a nicely engraved promissory note which promised to return R's \$20 one year after date with interest at 7 per cent, payable semi-annually. But the Spring Nut Lock Company did not propose to stop there in showing its appreciation of Mr. R's loan. For the promissory note expressly read, "And to deliver to the payee upon execution of this note twenty-five per cent of the amount of this note in common stock of the company at par as a bonus." Moreover, the payee was to be given the rare opportunity of having the option "of accepting the amount due upon this note in common stock of the Company at its par value, (one dollar per year).

Now the only flaw in this wonderfully attractive proposition was that Mr. R. has never been able to get his \$20 back either in cash or stock. On top of that, as if to add insult to injury, the semi-annual interest check of seventy cents which Mr. R. received and duly deposited for collection, was returned to him with the notation, "account closed."

Three years have passed. All that time Mr. R. has wisely kept his "investment" locked up in the family skeleton. But encouraged by the success which THE BUSINESS FARMER has met in collecting claims for its subscribers he recently turned over to us his treasures, consisting of the N. G. check, the N. G. promissory note and letters from the N. G. Spring Nut Lock Company. But, alas, too late! The chickens had flown the coop. Our representative who visited the former offices of the concern in the Transportation Bldg., was advised that the firm had moved some months ago and left no forwarding address.

We are sorry that we cannot help Subscriber R., but Messrs. C. H. Dye, who signed himself as "treasurer" and G. H. Begeman and C. H. Plummer, both of whom signed themselves at various times as "president," are out of reach of the law's arm. Subscriber R. has their duly signed and legal note, but we don't know what good it is if he cannot find the parties who executed it. Subscriber R. made two mistakes: In the first place he should never loan his money to total strangers. In the second place, he should not have waited three years before looking them up. Chalk it down to profit and loss and forget it.

MONEY SENT FOR RETURNED GOODS

About the middle of last December I sent to Bellas Hess & Co. for a set of furs. I received the shipment but returned the muffs because it was not satisfactory. They advised that they had received the muffs and wished to know whether I wanted my money back or another muffs in exchange. I told them I would take a muffs if they would give me one that was satisfactory but if they could not to return my money. I have heard nothing from them since. —W. F., Foster, Mich., July 10th.

We referred this complaint to Bellas Hess & Company stating that we believed there must have been a misunderstanding. Below is a copy of a letter received by W. F. since we wrote this company:

We have received a communication from the Michigan Business Farmer Co. advising that you failed to receive adjustment on muffs returned to us last December.

We note that we have been holding the value of same to your credit (\$9.95) as we have been unable to locate correspondence advising disposition desired made of same.

We are sorry if you have been inconvenienced by not having received this amount at an earlier date; but in compliance with your request, we are enclosing herewith this amount.

Trusting this occurrence will not deter you from favoring us in the future, we are—Bellas Hess & Co., July 21st.

MONEY PROMPTLY RETURNED

Some where near the 1st of April I sent an order to the Chicago Mail Order Co. for a dress of which the price was \$4.98. I waited nearly three weeks then I received a dress altogether different from what I sent for and nothing that I wanted, so I returned it to the Chicago Mail Order Co., and asked them to send my money back to me. I waited a couple of weeks but did not receive any word from them so I wrote

again requesting my money, then they wrote and asked me to send them the catalog number of my order, where I got my money order and the number of it. I answered them the best I could but told them it was getting so late I didn't want the dress, but the money. I have written them four different times since that and could not get anything from them.—Mrs. L. R. F., Sterling, Mich., Aug. 23rd.

We wrote the Chicago Mail Order Co., asking them to look this matter up. They answered that they had done so, and that, while they could not locate record of this transaction they were sending a check to our subscriber.

On the 7th of September I received a check from the Chicago Mail Order Co. for the full amount I sent them, \$4.98.—Mrs. L. R. F., Sterling, Mich., Sept. 9th.

TIRE UNSATISFACTORY

Last March I ordered at 32 in. by 3 1-2 in. tire and tube from the Home Tire & Rubber Co. in Grand Rapids, Michigan and sent a money order for about \$17 with the order. I received a tire and tube in about 14 days. The tire was guaranteed for 6000 miles and the tube for one year. I run the tire and tube about 150 miles with full pressure and it began to rim out and at last blew out. I wrote to the Company about the tire and tube but have not received any answer yet.—C. L., Cailliac, Mich.

This company was advised by us regarding our subscriber's complaint and shortly after we received a letter from C. L. in which he stated that he had just received a letter from the Home Tire & Rubber Co. He enclosed a copy of the letter. It read as follows:

In regard to the tire and tube you state went wrong with you, we wish to advise that you return them to us parcel post prepaid for our inspection, and after examining same we will let you know what adjustment we can make you.

Trusting this is satisfactory to you, we are—Home Tire & Rubber Corp., August 23rd.

SHIPPED TO WRONG ADDRESS

Last fall I ordered several items from Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, to be shipped to my farm at Newaygo, Mich. The goods arrived eventually, except the corn sheller. Upon investigation it was found that the mail order house had the shiller shipped to Chicago from the Kenosha, Wis., factory. I notified the company about the error and they then promptly notified the R. R. Co. to reship to Newaygo. But the freight charges were just about double what they should have been, due to the re-shipment. I wrote M. W. & Co. enclosing all papers and asking for an adjustment on the freight charge, but have never heard from them. The additional freight was about \$2 and while not a big amount, I feel the concern could at least do me the courtesy of a reply, which they have failed to do.—M. B., Newaygo, Mich., Aug. 20th.

Immediately we took this matter up with this company. We received the following card from our subscriber a few days ago:

I am this day in receipt of check from Montgomery Ward & Co. in full settlement of freight claim placed with your collection department. Please accept my thanks for your prompt and efficient service in this matter and oblige.—M. B., Newaygo, Mich., Sept. 4.

MAGAZINE CO. FINDS MISTAKE

Last June I sent for the Pictorial Review for one year through the Flint Daily Journal, but they so far have failed to send the Pictorial Review or reply to my letter of two weeks ago asking if they received the subscription. I don't want any back numbers. I have paid for a year's subscription to Pictorial Review and I want it for a year from date of first issue. I receive the Flint Journal all right.—Mrs. A. G. M., Grand Blanc, Mich., Aug. 9th.

It would appear from the letter we received from Mrs. M., that she was getting her magazine now.

I am in receipt of a card from Reginald F. Fennel subscription service, Jackson, Mich., saying they had received my subscription and so on. Many thanks to Michigan Business Farmer.—Mrs. A. G. M., Grand Blanc, Michigan, Aug. 27th.

PART OF ORDER RECEIVED

I sent an order the 15th of April for shoes, hose, waist and underwear. I received the shoes and hose a week after I sent the order and the other I haven't received yet. I have written to them several times. The order amounted to \$11.50 and they keep telling me if I didn't receive goods to write again, but they don't answer any more. The goods they did not send amounts to \$4.97. The order was sent to Phillipsborn's.—Miss A. B., Hillman, Mich., Aug. 12th.

Upon receipt of a letter from us explaining this complaint, Phillipsborn's gave it prompt attention and refunded our reader's money. We have found this company to be very prompt to make adjustments.

I received my check for \$4.97 yesterday from the Phillipsborn Co., and wish to thank you for getting it for me.—Miss A. B., Hillman, Mich., Aug. 31st.

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 Asst. 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 82.67% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$80 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 fine style 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.

FRANCO ELECTRIC FLASH LIGHTS FREE!

Model A

You need one of these hand lights to see your way around in dark places. The batteries will last for several months and can then be renewed at small expense with new ones that can be bought anywhere.

FREE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS! For a limited time we will give away either of these two popular models for new subscriptions to this weekly. **MODEL A:** Is the popular tubular style, just fits the hand and throws a powerful beam. **MODEL B:** is the nickel plated hand or pocket size made flat to be convenient to carry in the pocket.

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Send the Two Dollars in check, money order or registered letter, write your own name and the names and addresses of your subscribers plainly and address your letter to Premium Manager

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

FIELDMAN SERVICE

Any breeder who expects to hold a sale this season of any variety of pure-bred live stock, may secure the services of a Michigan Business Farmer fieldman who is prepared to visit their herds with a view to writing them up and rendering any help that a fieldman can to make the sale a success.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING ON A SALE

a letter addressed to Felix Witt, fieldman, care of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, will receive prompt attention.

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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.

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350-ACRE FARM WITH 40 CATTLE. 3 horses, crops and 3 hogs, flock sheep, poultry, fodder to winter stock, machinery, wagons, tools; 275 acres machine-worked fields, wire-fenced pasture; 1,000 cords wood, market nearby; 200 sugar maples, apple orchard; 2-story, 12-room modern house, bathroom; 107-ft. barn, 2 silos, spring water, 2 other barns; poultry house, other buildings; settling estate, everything goes to quick buyer for \$7,200, easy terms. Details, this and good farm with 11 cows, equipment and produce, only \$1,000, cash needed page 22 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Just Out 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.

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

FOR SALE—159 ACRES SAND LOAM CLAY subsoil, house, barn, other improvements, timber. **CLARE ERNST**, Prescott, Route 2, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—108 1/2 ACRES, BEST OF land, brook through pasture, fine barns, 14-room house, oak finish, electric lights, steam heat, complete bath, 1-4 mile from high school, fine location. Box 44, Route 1, Metamora, Mich.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, FIRST CLASS farm 122 acres. Good buildings, 40 rods to school. 3 miles from Lansing, Mich. Owner, **S. W. HEMPEY**, R. 7.

WISH TO BUY 10 TO 40 ACRES UNIM- proved or partly cleared; lake, living spring or running stream. Western Michigan. L. P. **YOUNG**, 5506 Rice Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON GRAVEL ROAD 1 1/2 miles east of Twining in sugar belt. About 80 acres cleared. Good house with cellar and eastern. Bank barn 40 x 60 and other outbuildings. Good flowing well. Running creek in pasture. Young orchard and woodland, near good school and churches. Price right if taken at once. **H. J. MORLEY**, R. 2, Turner, Mich.

WANTED—SMALL FRUIT FARM, WEST- ern Mich., near railroad. Address "C" care M. B. E., 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—ONE 12 H. P. ADVANCE steam engine in good running order, at a bargain price. Address **JOHN SKINNER**, Greenville, Mich., R. 3.

MARRIED MAN WANTED FOR FARM work. A good opportunity for the man that is industrious and conscientious. For particulars write to **BROOKWATER FARM**, Ann Arbor, Mich., J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

WE WANT A LIVE HONEST MAN TO REP- resent us in each farm district. You furnish the listings. We furnish the buyers. If you understand land and would like to connect with a live farm agency, write our George H. Green, Manager Farm Department, at once. This only takes up part of your time and will bring good returns for time invested. **CITY AND COUNTRY REALTY CO.**, 24 McGraw Bldg., Detroit. Licensed Brokers and Members of the Detroit Real Estate Brokers' Ass'n.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE

Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in ft. 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, Mich.

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Practical Sheep Husbandry

The following are a few of the subjects this book handles and which you may want to know more about:

- History of sheep and why important to know.
- Different breeds and kinds to buy.
- How to breed for market requirements and when.
- Care of pregnant ewe and how to feed.
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- Progressive system for the summer flock.
- How to buy and feed western sheep and lambs.
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The book has over 40 illustrations, is printed on fine enamel paper and has a handsome durable binding.

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

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I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for a quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week for six months.

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Introduced by your reader:

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Meat and Live Stock Situation

From the Consumer's Standpoint

THE outstanding feature in the meat situation during August was the great difference in price between the different grades of meat and the differential between various cuts from the same grade.

For example, the difference between steer loins and cow loins ranged as high as 20 to 25 cents a pound. The differential between the best grade of fresh beef from steers and fresh beef from cows reached 8 to 10 cents a pound. The heavy demand for choice beef toward the end of the month sent the price of best live cattle to the highest point since last January.

Similarly there has been a wide difference in the wholesale prices of various cuts from the same animal.

With a reduced hog supply, there has been a good demand for fresh pork, which is marketed from current production. The prices of smoked meats have been somewhat lower than during July.

Light hogs are still at a premium, since the people want chops from light loins. Loins weighing from fourteen to sixteen pounds have been selling at wholesale six to eight cents a pound cheaper than loins weighing from eight to ten pounds. Experienced pork men insist that chops from the heavier loins are just as good. Some even maintain that the heavier hog is more likely to be well finished.

Moreover, fresh pork shoulders which are quite nutritious and palatable, have been selling very cheaply as compared with loins (whence come pork chops) from the same animal. Bellies from heavy hogs have been selling at wholesale for less than the dressed carcass cost. The belly, the bacon cut, is one of the choice cuts of the hog, but heavy bellies are at a disadvantage.

The spread between "choice" cuts and those which are less popular is quite wide in the case of both beef and pork.

The price of lard shows little change, the tone of the market being slightly better. September lard on August 30 last year was \$27.67 per 100 pounds. On August 30 this year, September lard closed at \$18.45.

September ribs closed on August 30, 1919 at \$21.87; on August 30, 1920 at \$15.05.

From the Producer's Standpoint

The elements in the August situation are of particular interest to the live stock producer. One is the substantial spread between the price of live stock and the price of meat, this spread being caused in good part by the decreased value of hides and by-products. The other is the better export demand for pork products during August.

It is customary at this season of the year to receive fair export orders from Europe, but the revival of these orders is especially gratifying at this time on account of recent conditions in the export trade. Many Eur-

opean countries have been buying only from hand to mouth, although stocks in some of these countries have been very low. Butter is quite scarce abroad, and there has been more demand for American fats as a consequence. There has been better inquiries and orders for lard and dry salt meats. On the whole, the export trade during August has been fair, particularly the trade with Scandinavia.

There has been more or less of a decline in the contract price of pork and lard. This is generally attributed to the lower prices of grains. The seasonal demand for all kinds of cash pork products has been good.

Producers undoubtedly must have noted the spread between live stock and meat prices on account of the decreased value of hides and by-products. These decreases, in the case of cattle, are equivalent to approximately \$2.50 per cwt. on the basis of live weights. For example the beef which the packer obtains by dressing range steers weighing 1150 to 1200 pounds alive and selling in the present market around \$11 to \$11.50 per cwt. costs him just as much as did the beef from similar animals for which he paid \$13.50 to \$14 per cwt. a year ago. He pays less for cattle but he also receives a great deal less for the hides and fats.

Similarly, in discussing the price of sheep and lambs at Chicago, the United States Bureau of Markets on August 19 said:

"Cull natives are holding fairly steady to \$7.50 and \$8, mostly, a big discount from fat lambs but one not so surprising when the sharply lower values for pelts and offal than were current a year ago are duly taken into account. Indeed, when it is taken into consideration that a 3 1-2c per lb. decrease in the credit value of pelts and 1c per pound decrease in the credit value of the offal from this time last year makes a \$12.50 lamb cost as much in the carcass as a lamb costing \$17 at this time last year, the depressed condition of the sheep and lamb market at present is to a considerable extent explained."

During the first three weeks of August the sheep and lamb trade where the bulk of the meat is sold—the principal cities of the East—was unsatisfactory. This was because the receipts at Chicago and Missouri River markets were quite liberal as compared with the previous thirty-day period. Moreover, the receipts were larger at Eastern markets. The result was an oversupply of lamb in the East, with considerably lower wholesale prices.

The decline stimulated the trade and this circumstance, coupled with decreased receipts of fat lambs suitable for slaughter, during the last week of August, has given the trade a healthier tone for lambs, both alive and dressed.

Only moderate quantities of frozen lamb were on the market in August.

Making Bumblebee Nests

I SPEND A day or two each year making suitable nesting places for bumblebees. This confession must sound trivial to farmers who have given little thought to the subject, but there is more sense to it than appears on the surface.

A little boy asked his mother: "Does God make the big trees and horses and elephants?"

His mother answered "yes."

The boy thought it over for a few minutes then asked, "Does God make house flies?"

"Yes."

"Hub, puttefin' work makin' flies."

A farmer spends a good deal of time "puttering," but generally he has an object and the results will show at the proper time.

That is the way I feel about making bumblebee nests, so I will here state why and how I do it and the results that follow.

Bumblebees are not plentiful early in spring, but always a few queens may be seen on the first dandelion blossoms. These are the fore-run-

ners of the summer colonies and they need protection where they can make nests and rear worker bees to pollinate our colver seed heads in June and July.

Soon after fall seeding is the time when I like to lay the foundation for my bumblebee nests. I cut the weeds and long grass along the fences and fork the trash over against the bottom of the fence, then turn a furrow to cover most of the trash. Then fill the furrow with more cut stuff and turn another furrow slice onto it.

There is a double object in using the fence lines for bee nests. During spring planting time fence and ditch weeds are neglected. While we are busy on the land, fence weeds are growing to furnish a harbor for many kinds of predacious insects where they breed and multiply to make future trouble.

By cutting the weeds we destroy countless numbers of harmful insects and by plowing the trash partly under we lay the foundation for

(Continued on page 23)



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Sept. 29, Poland Chinas. J. C. Mygrants and L. C. Pope & Son, St. Johns, Mich.
Oct. 3, Duroc-Jersey Macomb County Duroc Breeders' Ass'n, Armada, Mich.
Oct. 4, Belgian and Percheron Horses. Laurence P. Otto, Charlotte, Mich.
Oct. 19, Holsteins. Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Jackson, Mich.
Oct. 22, Holsteins. Howell Sales Company of Livingston Co., Howell, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-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



Holstein-Friesian Calves

Large and strong at Birth
Healthy—Vigorous—Thrifty
Grow quickly into large, profitable, producing cows and prepotent sires.
Raise good Calves for future herds.
Send for Free Illustrated Booklets.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL CALF BORN August 11, 1920. The sire's four nearest dams, one a three year old average over 32 lbs. butter and 690 lbs. milk in seven days. The dam is a daughter of a 20 lb. Jr. two yr. old.
Price \$100. F. O. B. Flint.
Extended pedigree on application.
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 33 lb. senior sire, KING KOINDYKE OBERKANY 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

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

AN INTRODUCTION

Mr. Dairy Farmer, Mr. Holstein Breeder meet King Flint

ALL THREE are working to a common purpose—to increase the production of Michigan Dairy herds.

We believe all three should work together.

We feel sure that no Michigan bull has ever been better equipped for the work.

We have it on high authority that there are none better individually.

His three nearest dams each averaged to produce 100 lbs. butter and 2,100 lbs. milk per month for a full lactation period with an average of 3.8% fat.

His dam is one of Michigan's greatest family—three full sisters that have produced over 30 lbs. butter in seven days, two of them producing over 700 lbs. milk, and two of them producing more than 1,000 lbs. butter and 21,000 lbs. milk in ten months.

His sire is the direct descendant of three generations of 30 lb. cows and two generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows.

His first three sisters to enter yearly test will each produce more than 800 lbs. butter and 17,000 lbs. milk as heifers.

Let KING FLINT Help You Improve Your Herd Through one of His Sons

A son of this great young sire suited to head any herd in Michigan, grade or purebred, can be secured in Genesee County and we want them all to stay in Michigan.

Write us about your herd, tell us what you need and what you feel you can afford to pay and let us help you find just what you want in Genesee County, the center of Michigan's long distance dairy cattle.

GENRIDA FARM

Walter T. Hill,
Davison, Mich.

ELMCREST STOCK FARM

G. L. Spillane & Son Co.
Clio, Mich.

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!

WE WON!

Got first or second in every class shown at Michigan State Fair beside capturing Junior Champion heifer and reserve ribbons. How's that for type and as for production, these young animals have the records behind them, sired by 33 lb. and 36 lb. bulls out of dams up to 32 lbs. A few good bulls nearly ready for service. Herd under Federal Supervision.
HILLCREST STOCK FARM
Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Set Lyons 176506. 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

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

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.

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.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, 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 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 29421.2 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.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Paulino 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. Pickies, Chesaning, Mich.

BAOKE KRIST LINDENWOOD CHAMPION

Bull born March 13, 1919. Sire is a 27.33 lb. son of a 30.61 lb. bull, whose sire is Johanna Concordia Champion (30 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.). Dam is an 18.93 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 B. BENSON & SONS
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, 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 Butler Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

SURPLUS Registered Holstein Cows, Heifers and calves for sale. Your choice from \$50 to \$250 each. Come and see.
M. HAUTALA, Bruce Crossing, Mich.

SHORTHORN

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, in Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

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.

REGISTERED AND GRADE SHORTHORN cows and heifers for sale, \$75 to \$200.
MEIER BROS., Byron, 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.

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

every breeder

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What have YOU to offer?

225-Registered Holsteins-225

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Three Great Days

Tuesday, October 19th, Jackson, Michigan
Wednesday, October 20th, Lansing, Michigan
Thursday, October 21st, Owosso, Michigan

Sales Managed by

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association,

H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Secretary
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Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams. J. A. DeGARMO, Mulr, 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 50¢ 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

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

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. Austell 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.

ONE YEAR OLD THOROUGHbred JERSEY bull for sale. Price reasonable. GEO. KELLER, Remus, 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

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 he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, NEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors. Wm. J. CLARKE, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY

BIG TYPE P. C. Boars now ready for new homes. Get your order in on fall pigs for 1 am going to price them right.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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.)

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 Dishers 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.

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.

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. Price 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 Oxford. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.

JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, 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. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.

HIGH CLASS Poland China Hog Sale Sept. 29, 1920

J. C. MYGRANTS AND L. C. POPE & SON

will offer at public auction at the farm of J. E. Mygrant's 2 1-2 miles west and 3 1-2 miles north of St. Johns

42 Head as Follows:

13 Spring Boars, 19 Spring Gilts and 10 Fall Yearling Gilts. These are the tops of 2 herds as good as you will find anywhere. Every hog double immuned and should be safe from cholera.

Write for catalog to

J. E. MYGRANTS or L. C. POPE & SON

St. Johns, Mich.

Send mail bids to A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich.

Dinner at Noon.

Will meet parties at train until 11:30 sale day.

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. 8, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS

In introducing our herd we offer choice pigs by W's Sailor 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.

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 15, 1920. For particulars write W. J. HAGEMSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to E's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROCS

DUROCS WITH QUALITY 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 board. 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.

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.

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

DUROCS Both Spring and Fall Boar Pigs from Brookwater bred sire and dams. Write for what you need.

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.

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.

REG. DUROC BOARS AND GILTS \$25 TO \$50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visitors welcome. AUSTIN STOCK FARM, Bloomingdale, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX 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 Pottsville, 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 broodly sows. Visitors welcome.

MICHIGANA FARM LTD. Pavilion, Mich.

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.

Macomb County's First Consignment Sale of

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEYS

To be held at Armada Fair Grounds the last day of the fair, October 8, 1920.

To consist of 30 head of open gilts, spring boars and a few sows with suckling pigs.

Macomb County Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association

For Catalog address

Robert J. Chase, Armada, Mich.

J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.,

Auctioneer.

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

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

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

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

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

MAKING BUMBLEBEE NESTS

(Continued from page 20)

the nests of many colonies of beneficial bumblebees.

Bees are attracted to flowers by the sweets they find there. Clover cups of the florets of red clover are a honey producing plant, but the about three-eighths of an inch deep, and the nectar lies in the bottom, so that honey bees have difficulty in reaching it. But bumblebees have longer tongues than other honey gathering bees and for this reason they have the advantage in a clover field.

Red clover is not self pollinating so that cross pollination is necessary in fertilizing the florets to produce seed. The florets are so nearly closed that pollen can neither get out nor in except by some carrying agent and hence the value of bumble bees in clover that is being grown for seed.

Bumble bees are big awkward fellows with a lot of hair on their bodies. They blunder around the clover blossoms and get pollen mixed thru amongst their hairs and knock off some of it which reaching down into the deep florets for nectar.

In this way a new seed is started into life and the bumble bee goes to the next floret or to the next clover head, often visiting 50 or 100 heads before leaving for its nest.

Nature times the development of the embryo seed to have it in proper condition to receive pollen when the nectar is the sweetest. When bumble bees are protected they hatch in large number and become more plentiful in June and July than at any other time which accounts for the formation of more seed in the blossoms that ripen in August and early September.

Clover florets may be cross pollinated by lifting a grain of pollen out of one floret and depositing it on the stigma of another floret on another clover plant.

Careful judgment is needed to decide when the pollen is ripe enough to select a stigma that is in a receptive mood.

As for me I would rather putter around in the fall laying the foundation for several thousand bumblebee homes to be occupied next spring. Then I like to walk through the clover fields in summer and to watch the bumblebees and smaller insect life busily working as nature intended they should.

TACKLES FARM PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 7)

grain and the consumer that buys the finished product, or, as Mr. Baruch himself puts it: 'Between the farmer and the mouth of the consumer.'

Mr. Baruch became interested in the subject of farm marketing while he was a member of the war industry board during the war. As the head of that board he made all the purchases for the United States government and the allies. He discovered then, he says, that the farmer was robbed of his profits. The farmer may receive good prices for his products, but someone else the profits. Farm prices may mount to the skies but the mysterious cat continue to get the cream.

"Mr. Baruch came to Kansas in his private car. He stopped at various marketing centers. He talked along the way to farmers and profiteers. He suggested to them that something was wrong, somewhere. They all admitted it. He told them that it should be corrected. They all denied it. They said it couldn't be corrected. He said he was on his way to Kansas to find the solution. They said 'Barney, it can't be done.'

"And that," Mr. Baruch told the farmers in Topeka, 'is just the kind of a problem I like to tackle. The kind that all these gentlemen tell me cannot be solved. I am out here to help solve it.'

"The first study Mr. Baruch will make is of the co-operative plants in Kansas stores, elevators, organizations and warehouses. He will consult members of the Grange, the Farmers' Union, the county farm agents, the agricultural college—all with a view to the possibility of solving the problem by co-operative methods. He will visit farm homes and small towns. After he makes his trip through Kansas he will confer again with the state board of agriculture and inform the Kansas farmers as to his conclusions and recommendations.

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 SELECTED 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 string. **ARZA A. WEAVER**, Chesaning, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or 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. **LEE 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- ing 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 also 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.

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**, Dor, Mich., R 3.



SHEEP

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF **PARSONS** "The Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. **PARSONS**, Grand Ledge, Mich., R. 9

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.

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.

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

DELAINE'S

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.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS

Lambs, Yearlings and two year olds. **LONE CEDAR FARM**, Pontiac, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE LAMBS yearling and 2 year old rams. Also a few ewes and Shetland ponies. Write your wants. **HARRY W. GARMAN**, Mendon, Mich., R 3.

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

FOR SALE—SMALL FLOCK CHOICE REG. Hampshire. 7 two year old ewes; 6 ewe lambs and 3 ram lambs. **JOE KELLEY**, Elsie, Mich., Clinton Co.

FOR SALE: REG. IMPROVED BLACK TOP Delaine yearling rams. The profitable kind. **T. H. LOVE**, R 3, Howell, Mich.

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG-boned, heavy shearers. **HOUSEMAN BROS.**, R 4, Afton, Mich.

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

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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.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred WHITE Holland Turkeys, each \$7.25, three for \$20. Inquire of **JNO. A. IRVINE**, Chase, Mich.

R. C. BROWN LEHORN 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 HATCHERY COMPANY**, 149 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

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

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

GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Cockerels and yearling hens only for sale. **LEO GRABOWSKIE**, Merrill, Mich., R 4

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets

Will sell from ten to two hundred while they last at \$1.50 each. May hatched well bred, and from good producers, average weight about one and one-half pounds each.

VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM Bloomingdale, Michigan

WYANDOTTE

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell. **JOE MURRAY & SON**, Brown City, Mich., R 2

GOATS

FOR SALE—GOATS

Bucks and Does. **LONE CEDAR FARM**, Pontiac, Mich.



PET STOCK

FOR SALE: FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS THAT are pedigreed and are well and healthy stock, male and females. **HOWARD SNYDER**, R 2, Marlon, Mich.

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.

For Sale: Pedigreed Flemish Giant Rabbits. Blacks and steel grays. Five and six mos. old. **RUSSELL J. COLLINS**, R 1, Wolverine, Mich.

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Early hatched, free range cockerels from standard-bred heavy winter layers. Liberal discount on orders booked now for fall delivery. **VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM**, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R 6

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS

Both combs. Special discount on early orders. Write for price list. **INTERLAKES FARM**, Lawrence, Mich. Box 4

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCKS. PARKS 200-EGG STRAIN cockerels which will produce fine layers next year \$3 each. **R. G. KIRBY**, R 1, East Lansing, Mich.

LANGSHAN

BLACK LANGSHANS OF QUALITY. Bred for type and color since 1912. Started from pen headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs \$3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain. **DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON**, Webberville, Mich.

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FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A HEAVY LAYING strain of S. C. R. I. Reds at \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs, \$10.00 per 100. Stock of excellent type and quality at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. HEIMS & SON**, Davison, Mich.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEHORN EGGS FOR sale. One fifty per fifteen eggs. Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed. **E. HIMEBAUGH**, Coldwater, Mich.

"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!

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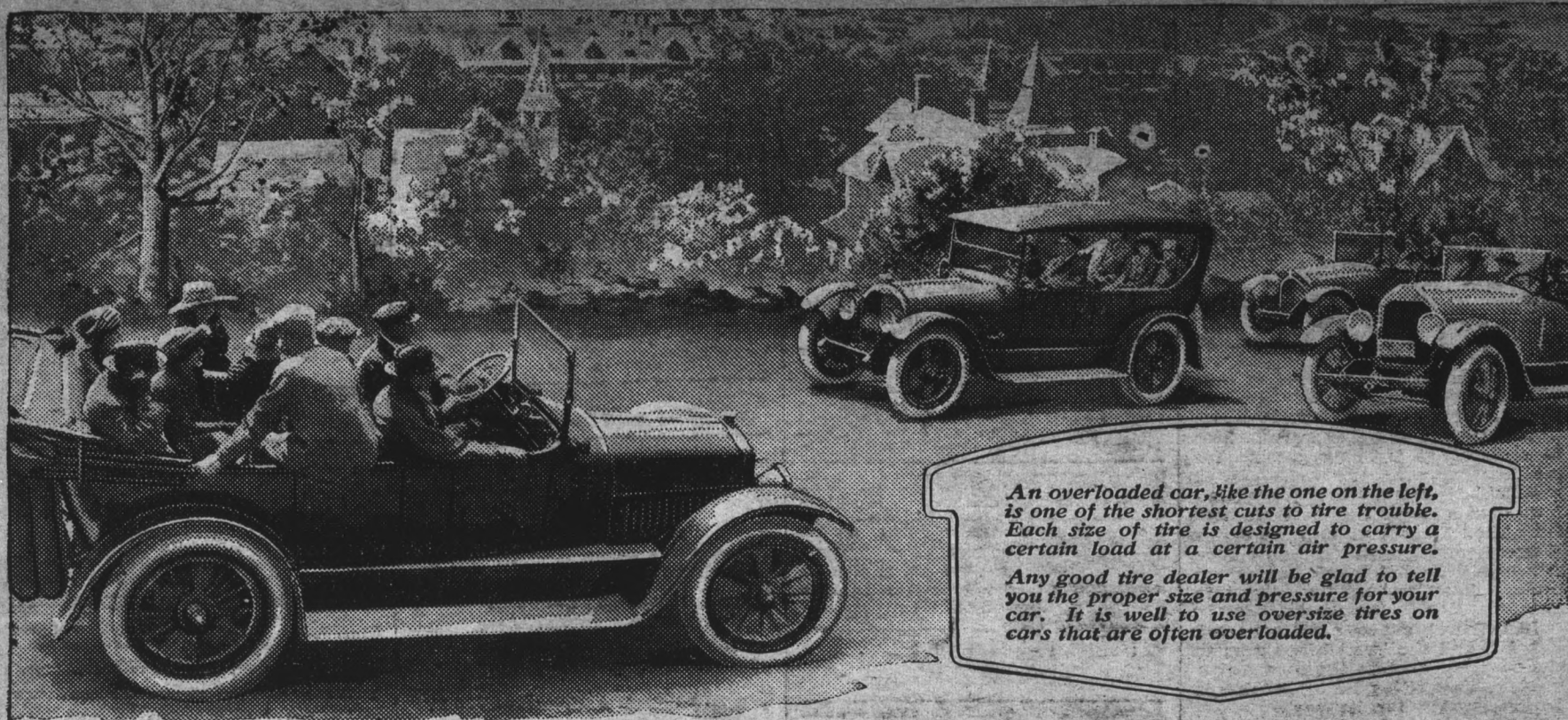
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Name

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.



An overloaded car, like the one on the left, is one of the shortest cuts to tire trouble. Each size of tire is designed to carry a certain load at a certain air pressure. Any good tire dealer will be glad to tell you the proper size and pressure for your car. It is well to use oversize tires on cars that are often overloaded.

Tire Knowledge is Spreading Faster than Some People seem to Think

NOTHING is surer than this—that the man who bets against the informed opinion of the tire users of this country is going to lose.

The average American motorist is essentially practical. He may get off the track now and then.

But always you will find him going right in the end.

The trouble with the irresponsible type of tire dealer

is that he allows his ideas of his customers to be bred in an atmosphere of distrust and fostered by a small coterie, not at all representative of the motoring public.

Not every motorist of whom he takes advantage always finds it out immediately.

But the time it takes for motorists generally to complete their tire education is growing less and less every season.

The United States Rubber Company has always stood for a wider spread of tire knowledge among motorists.

Doing everything it could to encourage them to greater care in tire selection. Firm in the belief that the more they know about tires, the quicker they will come to quality.

Back of the legitimate dealer who sells legitimate tires stand all the weight and influence and responsibility of the United States Rubber Company—the largest and most experienced organization of its kind in the world.

Go to him when you want a tire. For that way—and that way only—lies economy.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company



Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
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Two hundred and
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