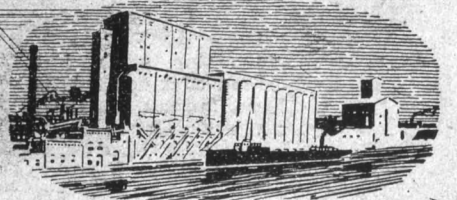


*The Michigan*  
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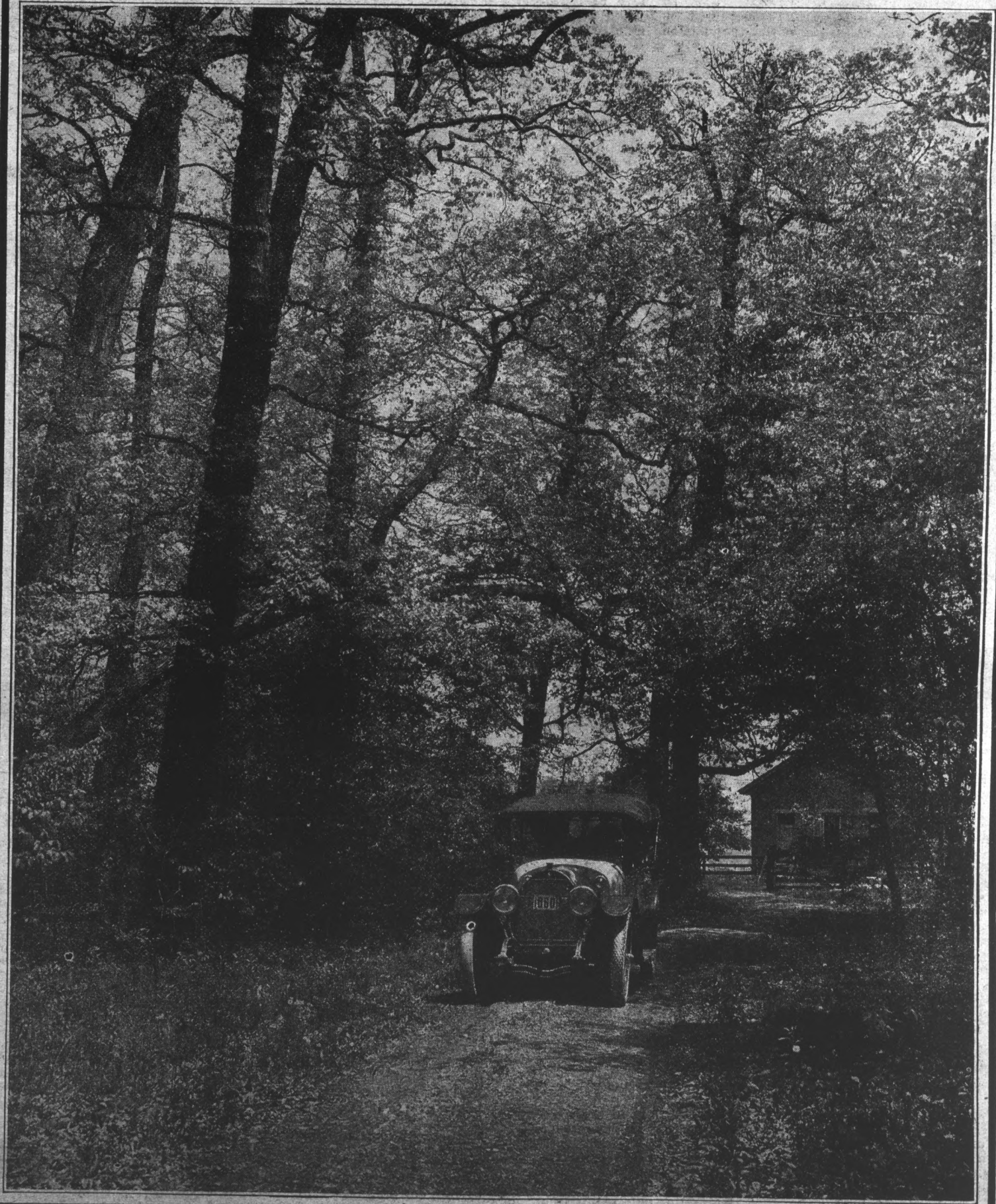
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 5

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



"October's Bright, Blue Weather"



# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

## STATE FARM BUREAU ON LEGISLATION

Every county in the state but three have requested that campaigns be put on for farm bureau memberships. Those three are Iron, Gogebie and Ontonagon. The total membership to date is 84,358.

Campaigns for membership are now going on in Alcona, Kalkaska, Muskegon, Houghton and Isabella counties. Ingham county begins a campaign October 11; Newago county, October 4; Baraga and Alger counties within a few weeks with Dickinson immediately after.

The following statement on the subject of legislation has just been issued by the state farm bureau:

"A definite legislative program is being drafted by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. It does not contemplate the inclusion of any requests that may be branded as 'class' or 'radical.' While the program deals primarily with agricultural matters, it will contain, when announced, nothing that basically will not be of benefit to the common weal.

"While part of the farm bureau program that will be presented to the legislature is complete now, it is deemed unwise to issue it publicly prior to the November election. It is desired by this course to eliminate the possibility of any candidates using it for personal propaganda. Pre-election promises have lost favor in recent years. It is desired that there be no opportunity for any one to use the program of the farm bureau as ammunition for pre-election promises.

"The farm bureau has asked its great membership, which is representative of approximately 225,000 votes, to use its own good judgment at the polls. It is believed that the single expressions of individuals will result in better representation in the state assemblies being secured than if the individual votes were influenced to any extent by declarations from an overhead organization.

"Everyone of the county and community units of the farm bureau are in close touch with the state organization and articulation on various subjects by the individual members of the organization is possible."

## STATE TAKES STEPS TO LOOK AFTER RURAL HEALTH

Steps are now being taken toward the control of communicable disease carriers and the consequent cutting down of epidemics of preventable diseases will materially raise Michigan's preventable disease standing in comparison with other states, according to Dr. R. M. Olin, state health commissioner.

"Any carrier," reads the regulation now being distributed to physicians and health officers throughout Michigan, "of a dangerous communicable disease that under the rules and regulations of the Michigan Department of Health is subject to quarantine or isolation shall be isolated or quarantined as provided in said rules and regulations, and shall not be permitted to attend any school, church, theatre or other public assemblage, or otherwise come in contact with the public. "The term 'carrier' applies to any person harboring the virulent organisms of a communicable disease. Though the carrier may not be sick himself he may spread the virulent organisms which may be the cause of severe epidemics.

Following the suggestions of the department for preventing possible epidemics pre-school examinations of school children to discover disease carriers before school opened were carried on in many localities. "Many communities, where the life and health of children is considered of value, have followed this plan and several thousand school children in Michigan will profit this fall by the work," states Commissioner Olin.

At the present time examinations are being conducted by local authorities in many districts in co-operation with the Michigan Department

of Health for the purpose of detecting diphtheria carriers. The largest survey yet attempted will begin September 20 when the department's laboratory on wheels manned by five technicians starts examination of 6,000 school children in St. Clair county. Surveys have been made, or are now being conducted, at Manistee, Marion, Ithaca, Northland, New Baltimore, Fowlerville, Bellville, Barryton, Hopkins, Vicksburg, Manicelona and Greenville.

In the village of Marion 300 school children were examined and eight diphtheria carriers detected. Carriers whenever discovered were isolated until they showed no signs of the virulent organisms. Since January 1, 1919, 76 cases of diphtheria have occurred in Marion among the entire population, resulting in five deaths and five cases of post-diphtheria paralysis.

"These carriers are not clinically sick, but they would, if not discovered, make other children sick, cost the county hundreds of dollars to care for an epidemic, and possibly death and desolation to several homes by the loss of loved ones," asserts Dr. William J. V. Deacon, director of the bureau of communicable diseases. "If the work has saved the life of only one child in the state of Michigan it is well worth the money cost and effort."

## FARMERS GET LESS FOR MILK

On Monday of this week, the Milk Commission of the Board of Commerce, Detroit, decided that the price of milk to the city consumer shall not change for at least another month. The price of milk to the producer will be 30 cents per cwt., lower, being reduced from the present rate of \$4.10 per cwt. to \$3.80. The

new schedule was made effective for October, only, because of the probability of conditions changing again before many weeks.

## MEREDITH ENJOINED

Judge Woodrugh of the United States District Court at Omaha on Sept. 4 granted a temporary injunction restraining Federal officials from enforcing a recent order by Secretary Meredith, Department of Agriculture, requiring livestock commission merchants to reduce on commissions. Similar proceedings have been begun by commission merchants at Chicago and Kansas City.

## IMMIGRANTS ON FARMS

Placing immigrants on the farms as a means to combat bolshevism was advocated by John I. Gibson, secretary of the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting of group 4 of the Michigan Bankers association in Grand Rapids. He said that through an interpreter foreigners in this country are being interested in Michigan farms.

Bankers adopted resolutions favoring this work developing resort possibilities of the state and good roads.

## BEANS IN EAST ADVANCE

According to the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, beans have advanced the least of forty-five different food articles. The highest percentage of increase from 1914 to 1920 was 400, the lowest 12, with an average for the 45 products of 112 per cent. Beans showed the smallest increase, or 12 per cent, being listed at \$6 in 1914 and \$6.75 when the survey was made. At today's price beans are lower than before the war.

## The National Dairy Show

ARE YOU planning to attend the National Dairy Show at Chicago, beginning October 7th and ending October 15th? If you are a dairyman you should not miss the opportunity to see the world's greatest dairy exposition. At this notable event, which has grown to such titanic proportions since its beginning 16 years ago, will be offered to dairymen and others the privilege of seeing the most complete and versatile array of dairy exhibits ever before staged.

When the National Dairy Show was first moved to the amphitheater of the International Live Stock Exposition in 1911 the total floor space occupied by cattle and other exhibits was in the neighborhood of 50,000 square feet. Compare this with more than 110,000 square feet, the total space that will be required to hold the dairy machinery exhibits alone at the 1920 exposition, and you will get an idea of the tremendous growth that has been made during the last nine years.

The entire first floor of the huge amphitheater at the stock yards will be given over to machinery exhibits, including the horse barns, which have been converted into machinery halls. The second floor of this building will be used for numerous educational exhibits and what space is left will furnish room for the various conventions.

W. E. Skinner, secretary and general manager of the National Dairy Show Association, has given in a few words what we may expect to find at this year's show in addition to what we have already mentioned. He writes as follows:

"The second floor of the west wing of the barn will be devoted to a United States Department of Agriculture educational exhibit. The two south barns having upstairs floors will hold Guernseys and Jerseys, while the entire top floor of the Dexter Park building will be utilized for Ayrshires, Holsteins and Brown Swiss. The headquarters for the different cattle associations will be at the main entrance to the second floor directly west of the ampli-

theater. The remainder of the cattle will be housed south on 43rd street across the viaduct. On the ground floor directly under the cattle barns the show horses will be found. With the exception of about half a dozen barns all space facilities of the International Live Stock Exposition will be utilized."

A feature that should be mentioned at this time relates to the facts that will be presented by the government concerning the cost of producing milk. There is much misunderstanding about milk production costs. Consumers have been led to believe that the dairyman gets more than he deserves for his product, while the dairyman, on the other hand, is convinced that he is not getting what he should in proportion to the labor, risk and capital involved in production. The dairy division at Washington has made some very comprehensive studies of this question and its representatives will present at the National Dairy Show facts as they have found them, taken from at least four states. The United States Department of Agriculture exhibits, however, will be only a part of the instructive features of the show. The agricultural colleges will again display some of the important work they are doing, which is, needless to say, a big influence in molding the progress of dairying.

Other exhibits that will be of particular interest to dairymen will be those put on by Holland, Denmark, Argentina and Uruguay. They exhibit will be made up of butter and cheese. These countries are making strenuous efforts to establish an American trade and they are taking advantage of the National Dairy Show to make their products better known to our consuming public. They are determined to widen their butter and cheese markets and American dairymen must prepare for their competition.

A number of prominent Michigan dairymen are planning to attend the show.

## THE NATIONAL SWINE SHOW AT DES MOINES

Breeders of registered swine have been unusually prosperous the last year. They have received high prices for their surplus stock and have had no difficulty in finding a market for it. There is a progressive spirit abroad among the farmers that is looking for improvement in all lines of farming, but particularly in the live stock field. The "better sires" campaign, that was instituted some time ago, is bearing fruit. Men, who had never given serious consideration to the value of improved blood in live stock, are being convinced that a pure-bred or high grade animal is more valuable than a scrub. The awakening to a realization of the worth of registered stock among the rank and file of the farmers is going to be one of the main sustaining pillars of the pure-bred business in this country.

The work of our fairs and expositions which have been earnestly at work for the last 50 or 60 years in presenting the claims of pure-bred stock to popular favor is bearing fruit. Farmers have become accustomed to attend these institutions because they realize that at every big fair they can learn valuable lessons and, as stated before, at the present time they are especially interested in registered live stock. This is one of the reasons why such extraordinary efforts are being put forth by the National Swine Growers' Association in putting on the National Swine Show which will be held at Des Moines, October 4th to 8th.

W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Show, 37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, advises that the way breeders are entering their stock indicates that from a numerical standpoint this year's show will be much larger than any of the four preceding ones. Those who like to see champion hogs should not miss an opportunity to be present at this great show early in October.

In connection with the swine show the United States Department of Agriculture is arranging for a special exhibit of the work which the department has been doing in recent years along hog feeding and breeding lines. The department will also have an extensive exhibit showing the results in curing meats, that have been obtained in its investigational work. Important statistics concerning the pig industry will also be displayed. In fact an effort will be made to furnish in concrete form, as nearly as that may be possible, information on all lines of the great swine industry not only in this country but in foreign countries as well.

## BEANS SHOW DAMAGE

Specimens of beans taken at random from fields near Bay City showed the following facts: In the first field a stalk having 39 pods on it averaged only two beans to the pod which will mature. In the second field a stalk having 9 pods on it, averaged 4 beans to the pod, with the pods badly blighted. In the third field a stalk having 31 pods on it, averaged 4 beans to the pod, the beans being uneven in size. These specimens were submitted at a meeting of bean men in Chicago by Pres. Snelling of the Cass Bean & Grain Company, who reported that "north of Bay City the beans have been drawn out considerably, and we do not believe there will be over 65 per cent of a crop in that section."

Is this some more bull dope, or is it true that beans are badly damaged. Let's hear from our readers on the subject.

## OHIO CORN RIPENING FAST

The pleasant weather that has prevailed in Ohio the last week or ten days has been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers. On Sept. 15 not one-half of the corn crop was fit to cut, but since that time thousands of acres of corn have matured every day and considerable cutting is now being done.



## The United States Farmer and the Price of Bread

Figures Show Producer of Wheat Gets Only Three Cents Out of Pound Loaf of Bread

THE COMMERCIAL baking industry has advanced to the rank of one of the largest industries with a total annual sales of over one and one-half billion dollars from about 25,000 different establishments. Commercial baking has steadily supplanted household baking, more especially during the last twenty-five years, until it now supplies fully 60 per cent of the bread of the nation. I am not one of those who lament this change in household economy. Any release of the housewife from the harder burdens of the home is a distinct advance in the standard of living and an advance in the status of the entire family.

The price of the loaf has doubled since the Great War began, and it seems worth while to analyze some aspects of possible reduction. If we examine the component items in the cost of the 12-cent one-pound loaf in New York, assuming average wheat and flour, we will find it can be divided approximately as follows:

Baker: Flour cents	4.30
Other ingredients	1.23
Labor, overhead and gen'l	4.10
Profit	.62
Retailers	1.75

Total ..... 12.00

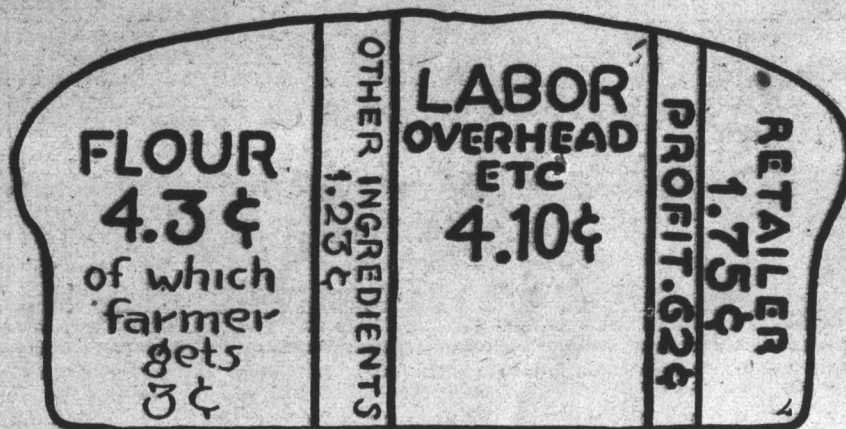
The 4.30 cents devoted to flour could be further analyzed and it would be found that the Mississippi Valley farmer receives at the railway station for average of all wheat about 3.00 cents from the loaf (and some further return from the animal feed produce from his wheat). The balance of the flour price goes to handling, storage, inland transportation, milling, wholesale distribution. This should tend to dissipate any notion that the farmer is primarily responsible for doubling the price of the loaf. In fact, a reduction of 60 cents a bushel in wheat would affect the loaf but one cent.

### No Profit in Wheat at Lower Prices

In addition to any illusion with regard to the size of the farmer's responsibility in increased price, it is desirable to review certain economic reasons why any immediate reduction in the farmer's return is undesirable, and why, in the long view, even in gradual downward economic readjustment, the price of wheat must remain at far above prewar levels.

As to the immediate market prospects, it would indeed be a courageous man who would make prophecies as to the course of prices in the present abnormal condition in the world's trade and the internal financial situation and overseas transportation. During the harvest year ahead, the great exporting centers of the world will have available some 575 to 625 million bushels of wheat for export. The import necessities of Europe, if the bread consumption were restored to normal, would exceed this amount. Thirty per cent of the population of Europe are still under bread ration. This thirty per cent will increase or decrease with a change in financial condition or social stability of Europe and the demand will fall or rise accordingly. In any event, there does not appear either any great shortage or any great surplus.

A factor affecting the immediate outlook of price is the more or less organized action of the great importing states to determine common policies in connection with the buying of wheat. They thus secure enormous power over our market price, and their policies, of course, cannot be known on this side. The present crop has been produced under extraordinarily expensive conditions as to labor and material and, no undue margin of profit lies in the present



THE ABOVE graphic shows how Mr. Hoover thinks the price of a 12-cent loaf of bread is divided up between farmer, miller, wholesaler and baker. This is the first we knew that a pound loaf of bread could be purchased in New York for 12 cents. We might order a trainload as most of us here in Michigan have to pay 17 cents per loaf. Possibly Mr. Hoover's proportion works the same with a 17-cent loaf. The accompanying statement was given in an address by Mr. Hoover before the National Bakers' Convention. It is fair to the farmer and worth reading.—Editor.

price to the farmer. It is vital that the buying power of Europe should even in the interest of its own people be used intelligently and to support future American production. Whereas Russia and the areas now composing the Balkan States furnished, under prewar conditions, the rest of Europe from 200 to 250 millions of bushels of wheat per annum, the Western Hemisphere has had to assume the burden of replacing this lost production in order that Europe may have bread. The production of the Western Hemisphere has increased since prewar to an amount just about equal to the deficiency in exports from Southeastern Europe. This increase in production has been obtained in very large degree by an increase in price that stimulates the cultivation of areas that would not otherwise be profitable for wheat raising. There is no likelihood of full recovery of Southeastern Europe's exports for some years to come. If Europe takes advantage of any temporary power to artificially reduce our prices, it will commit suicide. Such a course would certainly result in a decrease of production in the Western Hemisphere. If Eur-

ope is to have bread supply from us, it will only be by the maintenance of a high price level for wheat. Such price levels may penalize us also a cent per loaf, but without their bread we should have chaos in Europe and we will pay more than a cent per loaf for it. So much for the immediate crop.

For the long view, while prices of all kinds will adjust themselves downward with deflation, I am convinced that wheat should not, or, in the long run, cannot return to the same ratio price to other commodities as that which it held prior to the war. In other words, if something like prewar prices should again prevail, I do not believe we will over any considerable term see the old 90 cent wheat, or any thing like it. During the war the price of wheat was successfully held at a higher ratio than other commodities—an index of about 243 for wheat against 186 for other commodities in 1917—in order to induce larger production. If we take the 1913 year average price of wholesale wheat and other commodities as 100, at the present time these prices are approximately 300 for wheat and about 270 for other com-

modities. Wheat has been losing ground in the advance and a reduced acreage has been the consequence. It is my belief that wheat must hold at least 50 index points advance over comparative commodity prices if we are to assure supplies for our increasing population. That is, if other commodities should return to 100, wheat must hold 150 or some other considerable excess.

There are many reasons for this. One of them is that the expansion of the possible wheat area in the United States is now comparatively limited unless we trench on other essential production. In fact, there is even indeed serious shrinkage of wheat area in prospect, due to the unconquered invasion of rust in our spring wheat areas of the northwest. This threatened deficiency must be maintained by an inducement to expand hard wheat production in the Southwest. Furthermore, our average yield of wheat per acre must have a steady increase if we are to meet the necessities of an advancing population. An increase from our average of less than 16 bushels toward the average of Western European production of over 25 bushels per acre is in the main the possible source of supply in the long run. This can only be obtained by more intensive cultivation and the larger use of fertilizers, and these extra costs do not show a profit return at present ratio prices. The American farmer naturally can only engage in extra expense for extra return. It is sometimes said that our breadstuff needs will outgrow our capacity for the production of wheat. This is not necessarily the case, within our country, for it is always possible to contemplate an increase per acre that would keep pace with our increase in population. But this cannot be accomplished on the basis of the prewar ratio price of wheat to other commodities.

### The Extra Profits

If we examine the 75 per cent of the cost of the loaf which lies outside the wheat farmer's portion, we will find it comprises about 7 cents for wages and salaries in transport, handling grain, milling, baking and retail distribution and subsidiary ingredients, and we will find that this item has doubled during the war. We will also find that legitimate profits on the capital employed in these services amount to about 1.50 cents; that farmers, other than grain, receive about .20 cents for lard, milk, and other ingredients, and that there is today about .35 cents of what may be for the moment called "extra profits."

There are components of the price which can be reduced without trenching either upon the farmer, the wage earner or legitimate profits. The .35 cents which I have called "extra profit" is approximately the increased spread between the farmer and the consumer above a normal spread in stable markets. It is not necessarily profiteering. In highly fluctuating prices, such as we are now going through, there is both tendency and reason for the handling and manufacturing trades to secure themselves against great hazards of fall in price by taking a larger margin than is necessary in times of more stable markets. This extra amount is also contributed to by the incidence of excess profits tax, by the shortage in our transportation, and many economic causes that are capable of remedy with sound governmental and industrial policies. While there does not appear any apparently great saving in mentioning one-third of one cent on an individual loaf of bread, it amounts to many millions in our national bread bill.

### Who Do You Want for President?

IN ORDER to test the views of farmers on the important national issues of the day we have decided to begin a straw vote on the Presidency and the League of Nations which seems to be the big issue of the day. We therefore ask that you fill out the coupon below and mail to us. You may or may not sign your name as you choose.

#### My Vote for President

☐ Harding ☐ Cox ☐ Debs ☐ Christensen ☐ Watkins

Do you believe in a League of Nations? .....

Are you familiar with the "Wilson" League of Nations? .....

Do you approve of it? ..... (or) Do you prefer a League cov-

enant with senate reservations? .....

Comments .....

.....

.....

Name .....

Address .....



# How Farmers Co-operate in Pacific Northwest

Co-operative Associations Invest Large Sums in Fruit Drying and Packing Plants

By J. F. LANGNER

Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farmer

FARMERS of the Pacific northwest claim that they have the most modern and business-like co-operative marketing associations in the world—and not without reason. They have applied the best principles in vogue in California to their newer associations in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Every good point in the California associations has been absorbed, and every weakness strengthened or eliminated; practical methods of financing warehouses and processing plants and a method of financing growers during and prior to harvesting has been evolved. Most important of all, the problems of financing crop shipments have been met and solved.

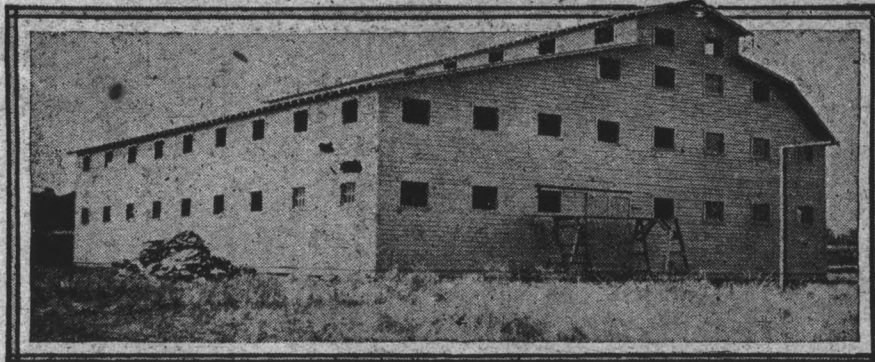
The big new associations of the Pacific northwest are still in their infancy—some of them barely a year old, yet their present invested capital in plants and equipment, cold storage plants, fruit drying and processing plants, canneries, warehouses, elevators, creameries and cheese-factories represent an invested capital estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and they will market collectively in 1920, upwards of \$50,000,000 of farm products. The change in Pacific northwest farm marketing conditions of the past years reads like a romance. But a short two years ago there was no dairyman's association in Oregon. This year (1920) the Oregon Dairy-men's Co-operative League expects to close its books with some 7,000 members and an annual output in excess of \$15,000,000 in cheese, butter and milk signed up in the organization under a binding contract for a period of five years. In the spring of 1919 there were a dozen small fruit growers marketing associations scattered all over Western Oregon, with a total membership of less than one thousand farmers. In the summer of 1920 there is but one fruit growers association of importance—the Oregon Growers' Co-operative Association—with nearly three thousand members, seventeen processing and packing plants, storage warehouses, a big cannery, affiliated and another building, and other permanent investments bringing the total to over \$500,000. This new organization has already sold over \$7,000,000 of fruit this year. There were nearly fifty small apple growers' association in the Pacific Northwest all competing with each other for the eastern markets. This year forty-one of them, each with its own packing house and owning many cold storage warehouses in common, will sell over six thousand car loads of northwestern boxed apples through one central selling exchange. The wheat growers of Washington and Idaho organized two co-operative marketing associations, one for each state, in the spring of 1920. They will operate through one central exchange as a selling plant and announce that they have over 6,500,000 bushels of wheat already signed up and expect to represent 25,000,000 bushels of wheat by March, 1921. The poultry producers of Oregon and Washington have organized Pacific Poultry Producers, Inc., and are today shipping two carloads of eggs weekly to New York. The potato growers, the onion growers and divers other lesser farmers' organizations also exist in the Pacific northwest but are local rather than commodity associations.

The big associations of the Pacific northwest are, without exception, eminently successful. They have to a large extent eliminated speculation in their product; they have given the producer a voice in fixing the price of their product; they are co-operative—pure co-operatives—in the truest sense of the word. Of course these farmers had other organizations prior to those which are operating today. The history of the Pacific northwest co-operative marketing associations is no whit different to that of most of the other co-operative marketing associations of the country—a former lack of proper organization, lack of business knowledge, lack of leadership, and lack of the proper spirit of co-oper-

ation which always leads to bankruptcy and dismal failure.

But the farmers co-operative marketing associations of the Pacific northwest are not failures today. On the contrary they rank among the successful business enterprises of Oregon, Washington and Idaho—and

associations, and asked him to draw up plans for an Oregon fruit growers' association. This plan as originally drawn by Sapiro is now in general use throughout the Pacific northwest, has been endorsed by leading economists and bankers throughout the country, has been adopted by



The largest Fruit Drying Plant in the Pacific Northwest. It is owned by the Oregon Growers' Co-operative Association.

they rank among the biggest. The reason is in the fact that the farmers of these three northwestern states have recognized five fundamental truths in organizing for collective marketing.

First—That farmers must organize by commodities—not by industries.

Second—That the farmer must stick to producing and hire the best salesman that money can buy to SELL his product for him.

Third—That he must adopt a standard grade for the entire industry—not for the locality.

Fourth—That he and his neighbor must sign an iron clad contract, each with the other, for a term of years.

Fifth—That he must organize on a business basis and adopt the same business methods to his co-operative marketing association as do the great business corporations to whom he sells.

The Oregon Growers' Co-operative Association is a typical example of all five of these fundamentals of business applied to co-operative marketing of farm products in the Pacific northwest. With minor exceptions all the great associations of the Pacific northwest have adopted the same general plan of organization.

The Oregon fruit growers were originally organized by localities instead of commodities. Some twelve or fourteen local associations were operating in the various fruit growing sections of Western Oregon. None of them produced in sufficient quantities to guarantee any large production of a standard pack; each and every one of them were in competition with each other for the same markets; they were not factors as individual organizations in the open market. Like most local associations they were but another middle-man selling to an individual speculator.

In 1919, leaders in the fruit industry, realizing that conditions as they existed, if permitted to continue, would eventually lead to the bankruptcy of an industry sent to California for Aaron Sapiro, attorney for eleven of California's successful farmers' co-operative marketing

many other states in the union and made to apply to cotton, nuts, wheat and other farm products and is, seemingly, likely to be adopted, as to fundamentals, by the grain marketing committee of the National Farm Bureau Federation.

Briefly, the plan, as applied by the Oregon Fruit Growers' Association is as follows:

The Oregon Growers' Co-operative association was organized under the Oregon co-operative law, without capital stock. Its membership is limited to bona fide fruit growers. Every member upon applying for membership pays an entrance fee of \$10 and signs an unbreakable contract agreeing to sell his fruit to the association for a period of five years. The association guarantees to return to the grower the full re-sale price of his fruit, less only the actual cost of handling. The association is purely democratic in operation—every member has one vote and one vote only. It will be noted that the association becomes the owner of the fruit—not the agent. The reason for this will be hereafter seen. It is the fundamental basis upon which all financing by the association is done.

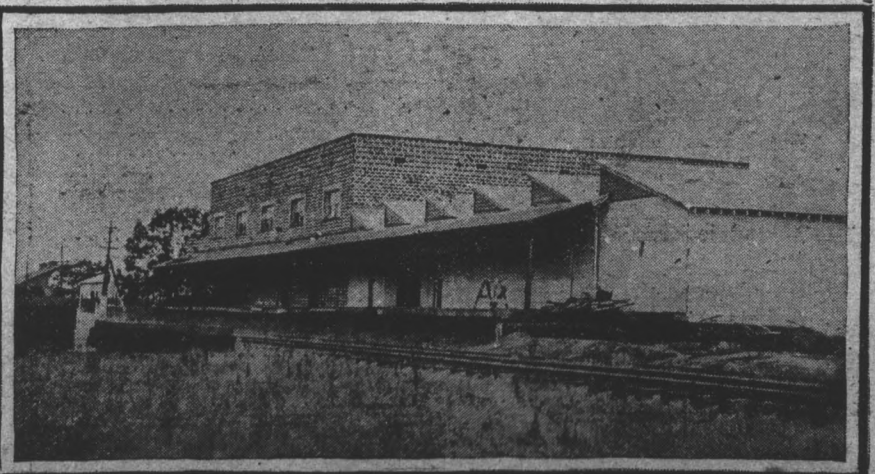
The co-operative association, which is non profit in operation, then organized a subsidiary corporation under the corporate laws of the state of Oregon. This association has a capital stock of \$1,000,000 divided into \$500,000 of common stock and \$500,000 of preferred stock. Par value \$10 a share. Every member in the association buys one \$10 share of stock for every acre of bearing orchard owned at the time of entry. For this stock however he does not pay cash but gives two notes due in one and two years respectively and at the same time authorizes the association to deduct from his proceeds of the sale of his fruit an amount sufficient to pay off each year's instalment on his stock. In the first six months 25,000 acres of bearing orchards were signed up in the association and of course \$250,000 of common stock in the subsidiary corporation was purchased by members for which \$250,000 in notes were given. This acreage represent-

ed approximately \$7,000,000 worth of fruit. Under the authorization to deduct the amount of these notes from the first and second year's sales of fruit and because the association was the actual owner of the fruit itself, it was enabled to borrow 80 per cent of the face value of these notes from the bankers in the state because the notes actually were secured by the fruit crop itself. The notes were more than thirty secured and as such were eagerly grabbed by bankers who recognized the security back of them. This gave the association more than \$200,000 with which to buy warehouses and make other permanent investments through its subsidiary corporation. Common stock holders in the corporation vest their voting rights in a trust deposited with the association for the full term of the five year contract thus giving the association itself at all times control over its subsidiary corporation.

The preferred stock bears 7 per cent cumulative interest and is divided into five classes due to be amortized serially—\$100,000 every year for five years—the period of the marketing agreement between the association and its members. The association made a contract between itself and its subsidiary whereby the corporation agreed to pack and process the fruit belonging to the association at cost. In return for this the association guaranteed to pay the 7 per cent interest on the preferred stock every year. Thus at the end of five years all the preferred stock would be retired and all the remaining common stock would be in the hands of the growers through their own association.

The association, under the terms of its marketing agreement is permitted to deduct from its members proceeds this \$100,000 on a pro rata basis of amount of fruit delivered. It is also authorized to deduct an amount sufficient to pay the 7 per cent interest. All this in addition to the cost of packing and processing and the cost of operating the association. With \$7,000,000 of fruit, of which the association has become the owner under the marketing agreement, it will be readily seen that the security behind the stock is 14 times the total amount of authorized preferred stock issued and is actually seventy times the maximum amount of preferred stock to be retired annually. It happens that only about \$200,000 of this preferred stock has been sold (although the association could easily sell it all) to divers bankers in the fruit growing section. Thus there is only \$40,000 to be retired annually. The actual sum which must be deducted from the \$7,000,000 1920 fruit crop sales by the association to pay off the principal and interest this year is \$54,000 or not quite eight tenths of one per cent of the total sales. The total operating expense of the association excluding the above eight tenths of one per cent is estimated not to exceed 1 1-2 per cent this year so that the total expense of operation will probably not exceed 2 1-2 per cent at the maximum. Every farmer member is satisfied with this method of financing his warehouse purchase under the plan in operation. They pay for these warehouses anyhow when they have no co-operative association, but under this business-like plan they pay for them out of their crop, they own them from the beginning, and when they have completely paid for them through these deductions they own them without having had to pay spot cash out of their own pockets for them.

The plan of financing crop shipments is equally simple. The association, when it delivers the fruit to the warehousing corporation receives therefore a warehouse receipt which it takes over to its bank in that locality. Attached to the receipt is a note covering 75 per cent of the actual market value or, if the product has been already sold, the actual sale price. This note is discounted by the bank at full face value and the proceeds returned to



A \$80,000 Cold Storage and Packing Plant owned by the Oregon Farmers' Co-operative Association.

(Continued on page 10)





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*"Soon after I got my truck I made a big improvement by changing quickly to Goodyear Cord Tires. The pneumatics save time, fuel, repairs and shrinkage in livestock—they have increased my hauling radius by 35 miles and go anywhere on the farm. I figure the one truck equal to six teams on my place. Motorization offsets the labor shortage and pneumatics help the farmer to motorize properly."—Frank B. Williams, General Farmer, Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska*

**M**ANY a resourceful farmer, like this one, now saves labor, time and money by doing his farm hauling and market hauling on Goodyear Cord Tires.

He hauls steadily through plowed fields, barnyard mud, sand trails and melting snow because these tractive pneumatics grip firmly as they go.

He hauls eggs, fresh vegetables, delicate fruit and shrinkable livestock with utmost safety because these are cushioned properly on the big Goodyear Cord Tires.

He hauls quickly to pumping, grinding, shelling,

harvesting and wood-cutting machinery because of the easy-rolling qualities of these helpful pneumatics.

Developed with the manufacturing care that protects our good name, the hardy strength of their Goodyear construction is repeatedly expressed in mileages of exceptional length.

Detailed information, concerning pneumatic-tired farm trucks and general farm motorization, will be sent promptly on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

**GOODYEAR**  
**CORD TIRES**



# Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg is "Food Taster" to His Royal Highness, the American Public

By H. P. SHELDON

DR. CARL L. ALSBERG, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave evidence of the profession he was to follow quite early in life. On April 2, 1877, without given name, middle name or degree, he lifted his voice in unison with two or three million other New York City babies and announced that he was interested in food. His first demand in life was for pure food for himself, and it seems likely that his last demand will be for pure food for other people. He has already done a great deal of talking about it and a deal of even more effective acting.

Back in the old days there was one individual in every royal court whose doubtful pleasure it was to taste every morsel of food from the King's plate before it was passed to his Majesty. If, after taking an experimental sip of the King's wine, the Royal taster threw a fit and died on the floor, it was assumed that the wine was not good for a healthy king to drink, and they got a new bottle—and a new Taster.

The New York infant who howled so lustily in 1877 is now Taster for His Royal Highness, the American Public. Fortunately for Dr. Alsberg and for the public he serves, it is no longer necessary to obtain a new taster every time a new food poison is discovered. If it were, Alsberg would need more lives than the toughest Thomas cat that ever squallied beneath a midnight moon.

During the next few years, he seems to have acquired consuming interest in the physiology of plants and animals, for we find Carl L. Alsberg studying the science of chemistry in leading American and European universities.

He graduated from Columbia College in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900 from the same college. After extending his studies in the leading universities of Europe, Dr. Alsberg returned to America to teach biological chemistry at Harvard University, where, three years later, he was made chief of the Department in Biochemistry.

In 1908, he was appointed chemical biologist in charge of the Poisons Plant Laboratory, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and in 1912, when Doctor Wiley left the Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Alsberg was selected to take his place as its new chief.

Carl L. Alsberg is best described by a trenchant Yankeeism—"a good sizeable man." He has a very pleasing personality and a very rank old pipe. His eyes are the quick, interested eyes of one who loves his work and fellow men.

We have seen how the old style Royal Taster depended upon his palate to protect his patron, but Carl L. Alsberg doesn't depend upon his palate to detect the harmful element in an adulterated article, or, for that matter, the good element in a good food article—for he does that, too—nor was he given a melancholy choice between his office and a man-sized chopping block. The American Public doesn't do things that way.

First, the government prepared an extensive and unbelievably delicate instrument for measuring chemical values, and then it hunted up the man most capable of using this magnificent apparatus. That is how it came about that a certain genial gentleman named Alsberg sits behind a broad desk in a Department



DR. CARL L. ALSBERG

of Agricultural building and saves a good many thousands of American lives each year.

His instrument, provided by the American Public, is the Bureau of Chemistry, and it is so broad in its organization that it is almost impossible to enumerate its agencies or to detail its many functions.

The work of the Bureau of Chemistry with by-products heretofore considered worthless has made possible the manufacture of domestic dyes of such quality and in such

quantity as may free us from dependence upon foreign manufacturers. These experts found the corn cob, the poor despised corn cob, to be crammed with latent wealth. A valuable binder suitable for cardboard manufacture is taken from it, as well as fluids that are extremely essential in the manufacture of certain other products.

In all the Doctor's work there is that strong, predominant note of humanity. When he makes a grain elevator or a dusty factory proof against the dreadful havoc of a dust explosion or fire, I think he sees the men and women whose lives he saves.

Out in the wheatfields of the Pacific Northwest the farmers were sustaining an annual loss of \$1,000,000

a year from thresher fires and explosions in 1914. The worst of it was that no one really knew what caused the explosions or started the fires. But the Bureau of Chemistry found out. It was dust! Just ordinary grain dust, but capable, under certain conditions, of all the condensed devilry contained in a case of "TNT." Last year the fires and explosion losses dropped to \$15,000, and this man, who saw in chemistry the key to many problems, was responsible for the good that has been done.

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The Bureau of Chemistry has a little plant down on the experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture at Arlington, Va., that makes gas from wheat straw, corn stalks and other vegetable rubbish. This gas will heat and light a house or run a stationary gas engine. They have very little money to work with but they are hopeful that they may develop a small inexpensive gas plant which the farmer can buy and set up on his farm. If they can do this it will be possible for the farmer to use the waste vegetation from his farm to supply his house with another great city convenience—light and heat at a turn of the wrist.

The Doctor is figuring out a scheme to make our shoe leather wear longer, too, and he's so busy finding out what is good and bad in food for humans and food for animals, in saving the lives of our industrial army, that he has mighty little time to play tennis or take a canoe trip down a Maine river for his own good.

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I asked someone, who knows Dr. Alsberg well, just what the subject's salient characteristics were, and he said: "His love for his mother; his love for ordinary people, and his love for his work."

I hope, on that day when Old Man Charon collects my fare on his ferry, that some honest soul will think it right to tell the monument maker to put one-third of that on my humble headstone—Don't you?

## Looking at Prosperous America Through the Eyes of Stricken Europe

MANY AND varied have been the hatreds entertained in Europe during the last several centuries, but it appears that now a good part of it is united in hating America. In the words of Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent, who seems to have had exceptional opportunities to observe the present situation: "If every American who went abroad had set out to be a quarrelsome boor we could not have better succeeded in making ourselves disliked." This state of affairs puzzles Mr. Palmer, and he set out to discover the reason for the widespread ill-feeling toward a nation which only a couple of years ago apparently was held in high esteem by Europeans. To that end, he began asking wherever he went the question in effect, "Why don't you like us?" The answers varied in the different countries, but all agreed in the matter of finding fault with America. What he considered American's patronizing attitude during the war and her aloofness now was assigned by a Briton as the chief cause of British irritation. The Poles didn't deny that America's relief work in Poland had been fine, but they complained that in fighting typhus in their country the Americans had followed an unpopular method when they asked the peasants to take baths and fumigate their houses. The French said they would have had the left bank of the Rhine and the Italians thought they would have had Fiume if the Americans hadn't stood in the way. The Germans were sure they would have licked everybody in Europe and had things their own way if America had not butted in. "Look what we suffered," exclaimed the Belgians; and now said they,

SINCE WE must live with the rest of the world, and since a good deal of our prosperity depends upon trade with foreign nations, it is interesting to know how the people across the seas look upon us as a people and a nation at the present time. We may as well admit it,—unpleasant as the truth may be,—that we are about as popular with foreign nations as a Wall Street capitalist would be in Red Russia. In the accompanying article from the Literary Digest we are able to see ourselves as others see us.—Editor.

America, who didn't suffer at all, won't even sign the Treaty to defend Belgium if the Germans once more attack her. And nearly every place the correspondent went, it seems, the cry was for money and credit from America, who is so rich. The sentiment of all Europe seems to be that America should come across and help set them up in business again.

\*\*\*\*\*

One gets the impression from reading his account which appears in McClure's Magazine (New York) that Europe's grievances against this country are not so much the result of actual conditions, past or present, as they are the outcome of a certain hysterical state of mind from which Europe seems to be suffering.

Among the persons interviewed by the correspondent during his investigations was an English statesman he quotes at length as setting forth the British view:

"After the armistice your President came to France—a man of mystery, of unequalled world-prestige," the statesman began. "He held the purse-strings of the world. We knew we had to look to him for direction, though we did not like to think that we had to."

"He sat in the gold chair, with

Clemenceau on his right and Lloyd George on his left, and we waited on his nod. He had brought with him a ship-load of geographical, ethnological, and legal experts and a ship load of newspaper men. American automobiles coursed the streets, your soldiers were everywhere. America dominated Paris and Europe. She was to make peace for us when it had been our war, for which we had paid the price in blood and money."

What a to-do such a statement from an English statesman would have made during the Conference which was to end all secret diplomacy and in frank, open discussion settle the affairs of the world!

"And your architects planned to build a temple of eternal peace called the League of Nations," he continued.

"But we think that an Englishman wrote the League of Nations," I suggested.

"We think you wrote it," he responded.

"That's what we're after—what people think!" I exclaimed, "not what we are told of at banquets and in interviews that they think"—an attitude of mind being the most pregnant factor in the relations of peoples. In its behalf nations have made

war and done all kinds of foolish things as well as wise.

"So you laid the corner-stone of the Temple of Peace in the presence of all the newspaper correspondents," he continued. "A year and more has passed. No more American automobiles or soldiers are to be seen in the streets of Paris. All your experts have gone home long since and with them all the brigade of special correspondents. You have not even ratified the Treaty; no American sits in the Supreme Council except as a detached observer—to look after the very troublesome task of settling all the new tenants in their quarters. You've lost interest in your Temple of Peace in the same way—well—I—it's rather an annoying simile I have in mind." He hesitated, diplomatic habit intervening after the strain of unaccustomed candor.

"Please let me have it," I begged. "You are a strange people to us, powerful, energetic, amazing, but we in Europe do not understand you, possibly because you are so young. You have no continuous foreign policy as we have. So you forget your Temple of Peace, which had interested you so much at the time, just as the child forgets the house of cards that he built on the rug yesterday and is off to other things."

"It looks as if the League was to be one of the main issues in our Presidential campaign," I said. "If we haven't a continuous foreign policy we certainly started an explosive one in Paris. If you doubt it read all the speeches that have been made in our Senate and out of it."

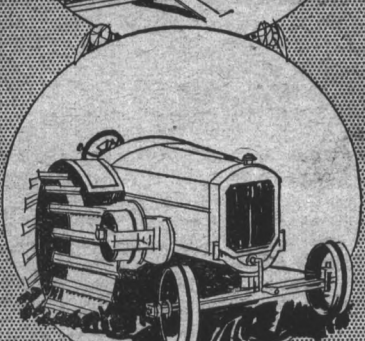
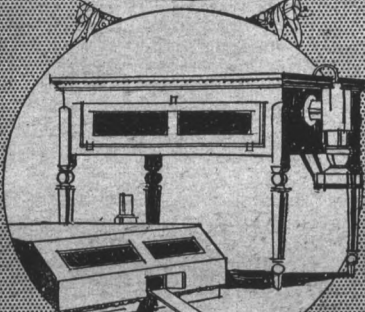
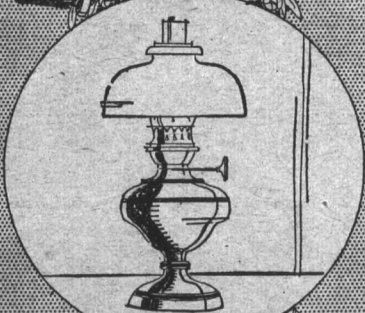
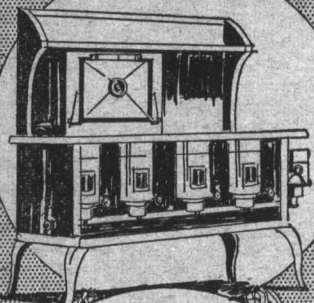
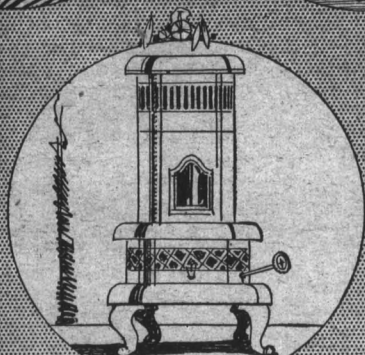
"But"—and there he came to the

(Continued on page 10)



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## SCIENTIFIC REFINING



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The secret of successful scientific oil refining is painstaking care and unceasing vigilance. In making EN-AR-CO oils we average over a million tests a year. It is only by this multiplying of tests that perfect products can be made. This thoroughness in our scientific refining processes is the protection we offer to users of our products.

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Enclosed please find 2-cent stamp to partially cover cost of packing and postage. Please send me EN-AR-CO AUTO GAME FREE.

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Post Office.....

County..... State.....

Please quote me price on NATIONAL LIGHT OIL.

I may use..... barrels

I now use..... gallons kerosene per year

Also quote on..... gallons En-ar-co Motor

Oil and..... pounds En-ar-co Gear Grease.

I own..... automobile

(Make of Auto, Truck or Tractor)





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

From the standpoint of credit and available money for needed improvements and extensions, along industrial lines, the general situation the country over seems to be considerably improved. The bankers of the country all agree that the country has been passing through one of the most trying financial stringencies that has ever been known; they do not claim that the strain is completely relieved, by any means, but they do claim that the situation has taken on a much healthier aspect as a result of the liquidation of frozen credits, by the conversion into cash of large lines of merchandise, grain and other commodities that had been hoarded for purposes of speculation and insurance against the possibility of scarcity, resulting from prolonged freight delays. The railroads of the country have been making a greatly improved showing of late and the outlook for the delivery of manufactured goods, for fall and winter use, is rapidly approaching normal.

That the country is facing a prolonged period of price reduction, along all lines, is universally conceded by everyone who has intimate knowledge of current business conditions. Men, connected with the selling and shipping departments of all large manufacturing plants, are frequently heard using the expression "cancelled orders," these days and no one is bold enough to venture a prediction as to where it will all end. That the men who make the future production plans for the big manufacturing enterprises of the country are adopting a conservative attitude, is becoming more and more apparent as time goes on.

Henry Ford's recent price revisions and his confident announcement that all commodities must, hereafter, be sold on a pre-war basis has been one of the principal topics up for discussion, in financial and industrial circles, during the past week. No one seems to understand Mr. F's mental attitude or the real object to be accomplished by the mode of procedure that he has adopted; he has stated that he does not intend to cut wages. Now, while it is recalled that Mr. Ford was the first manufacturer in the country to make a large increase in wages, it is also a fact that he did not follow up to the limit of war-time wage levels. He cannot, therefore, hope to reduce the cost of his products by reducing wages now or at any time in the near future; in this connection only two conclusions, concerning Mr. Ford's intentions, can be arrived at. In the first place, he evidently believes that the reduced volume of production, which always follows a reduction in the selling price of a manufactured commodity will eventually bring down the cost of the basic material used in the manufacturing process. In a word, Mr. Ford is playing for a big drop in the cost of structural steel.

There is another objective toward which Mr. Ford, together with many other manufacturers, is evidently moving; while he disclaims any intention of cutting wages, he does expect to be able to greatly decrease the labor charge, in the factory cost of his cars, by speeding up daily production records. That Mr. Ford is sound in the methods of reasoning by which he has come to the last two conclusions cannot be successfully denied. It is an open secret that the production of structural steel has been increasing rapidly of late and that the demand for this important commodity has been decreasing just as rapidly is also true.

How about the other question? Will manufacturers be able to scale down current labor charges, without reducing wages? That this question can be confidently answered in the affirmative is indicated by recent mutations in the labor market. The supply of skilled labor, in the leading industrial centers of the country, just now, not only equals but greatly exceeds the current demand. Superintendents and shop foremen

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

**DETROIT**—Wheat shows strong rallying power. Corn active and higher. Hogs dull. Prime steers strong, others weak and lower.

**CHICAGO**—Grains tending higher. Choice cattle strong; grassy kinds demoralized. Hogs firm. Provisions 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.)

report a complete change in attitude among the man over which they have supervisions; production records are rapidly increasing and men are again striving, as of yore, for a record for maximum efficiency.

It is a fact in recent developments, in the financial and industrial field, there are some causes for grave apprehension as to the future but there are also many things to be thankful for, the most important, perhaps, being the changed attitude of labor.

### WHEAT IS FIRMER

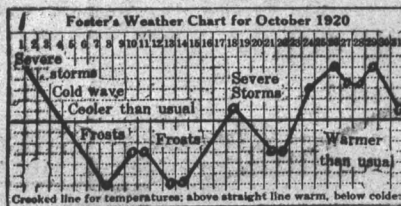
WHEAT PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 28, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.36	2.40	2.53 1/2	
No. 2 White	2.34			
No. 2 Mixed	2.34		2.44 1/2	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	2 Red	2 W	2 Mix	
Detroit	2.22	2.20	2.20	

Radical downward revisions featured the market for wheat early last week; several large lines of long holdings were dumped on the market and the decline was greatly accelerated by hedging in the pit against increasing arrivals from the northwest. Canadian wheat is moving freely and the fact that Great Britain is not buying it, is a drag upon our market for the time being. Wheat, from the Dominion, is being taken both for domestic milling purposes and for foreign account. Exporters have been active all the week but on the break, last week, all bull arguments seemed to lose their force; the deferred options sympathized with a declining market in corn and oats and chaos reigned. The opening on Monday, of the current week, was quite different and wheat prices recovered much of the recent loss and took on an air of comparative firmness. Receipts have been small at Chicago of late and all advices from the country indicate that the farmer is preparing to hold his crop.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



**WASHINGTON, D. C., October 2, 1920.**—Warm wave will reach Vancouver, B. C. about Oct. 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope and the American and Canadian Rockies. Its center will pass eastward by way of Chicago and then into the New England states, crossing the continent in about five days. Highest temperatures are expected along and south of a line drawn by way of Salt Lake, St. Louis, Nashville and Atlanta. Storm wave will follow that line.

The reader will better understand the movements of weather events by keeping in mind that they move in a rough circle around the north magnetic pole located on west side of Boothia Island near longitude 94 west, latitude 70 north. If you place a watch, face up, on Boothia Island, all weather events on this continent move contrary to the watch hands motion except that the wind blows from all directions into the lows or storm centers thereby bringing the clouds together causing precipitation. The wind blows in all directions out of the highs or cool weather centers

thereby scattering clouds and causing clear weather.

When these lows or storm centers reach the Atlantic they pass out of control of our north magnetic pole into the north side of the north Atlantic permanent high. Place the watch on the Sargasso Sea, southwest of the Azores Islands. The weather events of all that north Atlantic ocean move around the watch in the direction the hands move.

Cool wave will come southward, its center passing by way of Alberta, Missouri and then eastward, crossing the continent in about five days. That cool wave will not be a cold wave but will bring ideal weather for outdoor work.

In the middle and western sections of Canada and the northern States west of great lakes indications are that unusually cool weather will prevail during the week centering on Oct. 10. On balance of the continent east of Rockies the coldest part of October is expected during the week centering on Oct. 15. About normal weather on Pacific slope.

Another general severe storm period is expected to affect the whole continent during the week centering on Oct. 26. It will cause unusually high temperatures last week of October. But it is not expected to be as severe as the storms during the week centering on Sept. 14.

W. T. Foster

OAT PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 28, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.60	.57 1/2	.68	
No. 3 White	.58 1/2	.56 1/2		
No. 4 White	.56 1/2			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	2 W	3 W	4 W	
Detroit	.73	.72	.71	

ened and the market has an oversold look at this writing. The visible supply is large. It is true, but supplies will vanish rapidly as soon as consumers are convinced that the market is on the bottom. Chicago got 649 cars of oats, last week, compared with 913 the week before and 745 for the corresponding week, one year ago.

### BEANS DECLINE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., SEPT. 28, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	5.25	7.00	7.00	
Red Kidneys		15.00		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kid.	
Detroit	7.15			

In spite of the fact that recent arrivals have been small in volume, beans continue to decline; there is nothing reassuring in the situation and the prospect is that values will go still lower before the elbow is turned and the market begins to firm up.

### POTATOES TENDING LOWER

SPUDS PER CWT., SEPT. 28, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.34
Chicago	1.95	1.80
New York		2.34
Pittsburg		2.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.50	

The east is reported to be in the midst of the worst slump in potato prices that has ever been known. New York reports Maine potatoes selling for \$2 per cwt. or just about the amount of the freight and other marketing expenses; this is certainly bad news for the Maine potato growers in view of the fact that the crop is yielding only a little more than one-half a much per acre as was expected early in the season. Very few Maine farmers are selling their potatoes at this time but are filling every inch of storage room available with the intention of holding until the market improves. New York reports potatoes coming from Pennsylvania that only bring \$1.65 to \$1.75 per cwt.; this year's crop of early Pennsylvania potatoes are said to look well but are found to be hollow at the heart.

Chicago reported the carlot potato market lower, last week, with increasing arrivals of stock of only fair quality. The Bureau of Markets reported the arrival of 3,921 cars of potatoes in Chicago during the week ending Sept. 18; this was 750 cars more than the preceding week but 1,435 cars less than for the corresponding week, last year. The car situation, in connection with the shipping of potatoes, is giving considerable concern, just now, as many shippers cannot get the cars they need. What shippers will do a little later, when only refrigerators can be used, is problematical.

The Detroit potato market has been dull and lifeless of late, prices on the open market ranging from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel with some common stock going as low as \$1 per bushel.

### HAY DULL AND STEADY

The current hay market is a featureless deal with the scarcity of cars for shipment and wire for baling the leading considerations, from the standpoint of both grower and consumer. Owners of large quantities of hay are vainly casting about for an adequate outlet for their product when the time comes to move it. The shortage of sheep and cattle throughout the country suggests a decreased consumption and lower prices, later on. The south is about the only lo-



	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	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	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	28.00 @ 29		

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	24.00 @ 25	24.00 @ 25	

cally where northern growers can hope to find a market for their surplus hay but southern planters are woefully short of funds, pending the time when they will sell their cotton and no cash, to pay for hay, is available. Very little baled hay is to be had in Michigan, the scarcity of baling wire holding the crop back in first hands.

#### LIVESTOCK MARKET

With the single exception of high-grade, corn-fed steers and well-finished hogs of York weights, the live stock markets of the country are dull and practically featureless. Strictly choice steers and yearlings are in a class by themselves and Chicago is just about the only market in the country where cattle of this description can be had; the top, for the best kind, late last week in the Windy City, was \$18.25 but everything that was appraised above \$17 per cwt. was decidedly active. Medium grades of steers and branded cattle felt the decline most during the last six days, the loss in value on the Chicago market, for the former, equaling \$1.50 per cwt. in many cases; coarse branded steers have declined fully \$3 per cwt. since the beginning of last week. Arrivals of range cattle in the Chicago market, last week, were the largest of the season so far; for the first four days more than 24,000 range cattle came to hand, nearly all of them of the medium inferior grade. The native cattle that have come to hand at western points during the past week have been largely on the medium and common order making little less than a glut of this particular grade of cattle.

Butchers cattle had a hard time of it in Chicago last week. Prices ranging unevenly from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. lower and an extremely dull trade at the decline. Conditions in the butcher division, during recent market sessions at all points, have differed from those that have ruled previously in that department. The break in the values has included the choicer grades of butchers cattle which heretofore have just about held steady with the same firmness which has characterized the trade in choice steers; recently, however, the choice grades of butchers cattle have declined just as much as the commoner kinds. Bologna bulls have held their own fairly well and canners have held their own since the break, early last week, of 50 cents per cwt. in this department. The better grades of feeding cattle have held just about steady this week but the common to good kinds are sharply lower; some little stocker kinds have lost more than \$1 per cwt. in the last seven days. Many high-grade feeding cattle have changed hands in Chicago of late, at prices ranging from \$12 to \$13.50 per cwt.; some very plain but useful stock cattle brought from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. The writer of this article is of the opinion that the present is a very opportune time for feeders, who desire cattle for this winter, to "get busy."

#### The Sheep and Lamb Trade

The past week has developed many discouraging things for the selling side of the sheep and lamb market to think of and on the close, last Saturday, in Chicago, mature sheep had scored a new low-price record for the season. The average quality of the offerings was much below that of any preceding week this year, many thin, canner kinds coming to hand that suggested a general clean-up on many farms, with the deliberate intention of quitting the business of sheep raising. Last week's average price in Chicago, for aged sheep, was \$6 per cwt. being \$1.05 below

that of the week before, \$2.20 lower than the corresponding week, last year, \$5.65 lower than two years ago and 85 cents per cwt. lower than the general average for nine years, from 1911 to 1919, inclusive.

Native lambs declined sharply last week, the loss since the high time of the week before being unevenly from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt.; in view of the extreme light receipts, last week's slump in sheep and lamb values is especially disheartening to the selling side of the market; casting about for an explanation of this last break in lamb values the information comes to hand that another cargo of frozen lambs, from New Zealand, came to hand in New York the other day while it universally conceded that the majority of American eaters of mutton and lamb will not buy frozen lamb if they know what it is, the presence of the stuff in our market acts as a wet blanket on the trade and values decline of their own weight. Durin gnearly all of last week, feeding lambs outsold the fleshier kind, but on Monday of the current week, Chicago reported an extremely dull trade in this branch of the market and somewhat lower prices.

#### Live Hogs and Provisions

After the bad break in live hog and commodity values, early last week, the market righted to again and headed upward but not with quite the activity in movement that characterized the trade of the week before, when both Detroit and Chicago paid \$18.25 per cwt. for top hogs. Barring the strike period, last April, last week's Chicago hog receipts were the smallest in more than a year and 27,400 below the average for the corresponding week in the last nine years. The average weight of the hogs that come to Chicago last week, at 242 pounds, was nine pounds lighter than that of the week before and 15 pounds lighter than for the corresponding week last year.

#### Trade in Detroit Stock Yards

The Detroit live stock market never had a meaner nor more unsatisfactory trade in all departments than it has had during the past week and both shippers and commission salesmen are completely discouraged with the deal. The average quality of the cattle that have been coming to Detroit, of late, has been very low and the buyers for this kind of cattle, have been conspicuous by their absence; the writer cannot remember a market session with so few buyers present as that which was held in the Detroit stock yard, last Monday. The big local outfits were out of the market entirely and the intervention of several Jewish holidays kept the Hebrew out of the equation; there were nearly 1,500 head of common cattle on offer, a fair representation of shippers and commission salesmen but, practically, no buyers to hold up the other end of the game. As an indication of how dull the trade really is, the writer saw a fairly good load of 17 Shorthorn steers, averaging 1,080 pounds, sell for \$9.60 per cwt.; there has been no time this year, prior to last week, when these cattle would not have brought \$11 per cwt.

The Detroit veal calf trade has been dull and steady during the past week. The supply of lambs has been very common of late and trade has dragged along with a top of \$13.50. In comparison with other markets, hogs have been the Jonah of the Detroit live stock deal since they jumped up to \$18.25 on Monday, September 20. Only one market in the whole country, Kansas City, sold hogs as low last week as Detroit did; even St. Louis, Mo., which, location considered, should be a dollar per cwt. lower than here did not do nearly as low as Detroit did last week. On Monday of the current week, \$17.50 was the top price paid for hogs but only a few hogs brought this price on the same day, \$17.85 was paid in Chicago, \$17.90 in East St. Louis, \$18.15 in Toledo and \$18.50 in Cleveland. That Detroit packers, in keeping with other vendors of merchandise, are having a hard time holding up selling prices cannot be denied. They should, however, ask themselves the question, "Can we hope to retrieve ourselves by penalizing the producer?"

## SECOND GOLD CONTEST JUST STARTED! GET IN IT NOW!

Every reader of M. B. F. (or some member of the family) while helping us to get subscribers, has an equal chance to win one of the 7 gold prizes in the 2nd Gold Contest just begun and which will continue to Oct. 30th, 1920.

Remember the prize this time has been doubled and all new or renewal subscriptions count.

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Remember professional canvassers are barred—the contest is for our readers, their wives or children only. Better send in the coupon today and get right in while it is still early in the contest. Remember to send in your subscriptions each Saturday and we will keep you posted on your standing.

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MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

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J. W. Sproule, Sheriff

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Call through Owosso

Corunna, Michigan, Sept. 9, 1920

W. E. Robb, Secretary,  
Citizens' Mutual Auto Ins. Co.,  
Howell, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for check sent to me for the recovery of Dr. Mahaney's auto.

More gratifying to me were the words of appreciation relative to the enforcement of the law in my county, it would really reduce auto stealing if all insurance companies were as interested in the prosecuting of thieves as your company. At any future time this department can be of use to you advise me.

Very sincerely,  
(Signed) Jos. W. Sproule,  
Sheriff.

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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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## OTTAWA SAW RIG

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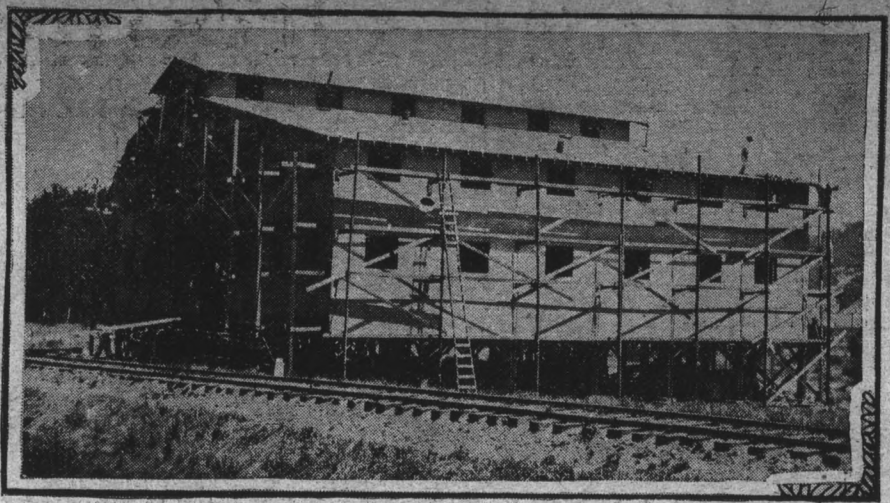
## HOW FARMERS CO-OPERATE IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

(Continued from page 4)

the association which in turn pays them over to its grower member. These notes are re-discountable with the Federal Reserve Bank and no difficulty whatsoever has been experienced by bankers in absorbing all the paper issued by the association. Under this plan the grower receives the greater portion of his share of the proceeds immediately upon delivery to the association and it is this financial plan which is helping keep the growers together and moulding the co-operative spirit among the fruit growers, the dairymen, the wheat growers and others of the Pacific northwest who are organized under this plan. In addition the association has arranged an open credit account with a large metropolitan bank and is enabled to make advances to its growers against future shipments and for harvesting purposes.

The Oregon fruit grower of today is a very progressive individual. The members of the association recognize that it pays to employ a high grade sales manager and pay him a salary commensurate with the volume of products he will have to sell for them. They stick to producing and let their sales manager do the selling for them. So successful have their sales been during the first year that it is confidently expected that not less than 95 per cent of all the western Oregon fruit will be handled by the new association in 1921 and for the ensuing years of the original contract of five years.

Exactly how this has been accomplished is readily understood when the reader remembers that the organization is run on the same plan as any great business enterprise. The association does not sell to speculative buyers. It has 140 direct brokers in the large consuming centers of the country. It sells direct to canneries. In addition to its sales manager it has its own plant manager, admitted to be one of the best in the country, and it pays him a commensurate salary, as much or more than he could expect from the biggest private packer in the country. It has an organization manager whose sole duty it is to see that new members are properly informed on the objective of the association. It has salesmen taken from some of the biggest wholesale fruit houses in the country. It has a traffic manager taken from one of our largest railroads whose sole duty it is to see that the thousands of cars of fruit are properly routed, diverted and all claims against the railroads properly handled. It has a field manager, who, with a corps of assistants inspects orchards to see that they are kept up to standard, the fruit properly taken care of and picked at just the proper time. It has bankers who are also fruit growers on its board of directors; metropolitan bankers and big merchants from Portland and other large cities. It has established its own grades and has its own graders travelling all over the state watching that every box of fruit packed is up to this standard. It issues a monthly magazine, which is the last word on up to the minute information on how to produce a standard product successfully. This magazine is edited by the former chief of the division of Horticulture of the Oregon Agricultural College, Professor C. I. Lewis, nationally famous as one of the great authorities on horticulture. In fact the Oregon Growers' Association and the Oregon Dairymen's League, and the other great associations of the Pacific northwest are producing and merchandising the farmers products just as the Standard Oil Company, Armour, Swift or any of the other great corporations do. It is doing everything that helps in efficient production and distribution. It has adopted a series of brands and trade marks and has received the consent of its members to spend approximately \$100,000 a year nationally advertising these brands commencing next year. It employs men of experience in every branch of its activities—men who can command competent salaries from the biggest business corporations in the country—and it pays them accordingly. These or-



A Plant of the Oregon Farmers' Co-operative Association under construction. The Association owns 17 plants, counting the one pictured above.

ganizations are really great business institutions owned by farmers—they are in fact actually the great business institutions of the Pacific northwest today.

The Dairymen's League was reorganized as late as June last, and now has over 2,500 members, owns 12 cheese factories, a butter making plant, creameries and a fresh milk distributing plant in Portland capable of handling one fifth of all the

milk coming into Portland daily.

And ask these farmers why their associations are successful and they will reply: "Because we have learned that our organizations must be business organizations. When we meet we talk business—not politics. When we hire a man we are ready to pay him what he is worth to the man who buys from us—and all our men are experts in their own line of selling and organization—just as we are experts on producing."

## LOOKING AT PROSPEROUS AMERICA THROUGH THE STRICKEN EYES OF EUROPE

(Continued from page 6)

point emphatically—"but we in Europe have to live in that temple. It does not suit us. It's a very rambling sort of barracks, with a cellar under some parts and none under other parts; halls without stairways and stairways without halls; plumbing without bathtubs and bathtubs without plumbing; the walls generally out of plumb; an immense back door for secret diplomacy and no front door for open diplomacy, as planned; kitchens disconnected from the dining rooms; apartments that are all dining rooms and no kitchens—and you are not even furnishing us the money to make needed changes or to finish the structure. Yes, the housing question, which is universally acute, becomes a bedlam of a crisis in that temple of yours. Instead of a Temple of Peace it is a Tower of Babel.

"Even the finished apartments do not suit their lessees. All think that their apartments are too small, the rent too high, their neighbors a nuisance and many are trying to elbow their way into their neighbor's apartments, not to mention several who think that they ought to have the

whole building. Some of the new small nations can't pay their rent, and the butcher and the grocer refuse them credit, they are so hard up. The life of the janitor is a nightmare. In fact, these tenants are not used to apartment life. But they will have to make the best of it. They will settle down in time. It's the only house we've got, and the Treaty is ratified by the tenants. They signed their leases in perpetuity—or until there is another war that shakes the building down."

"And America's unpopularity?" "All the tenants blame you for all their troubles, for they think that you were the architect who refused to live in your own building, because it was so bad. Their complaints are a source of common feeling, which gives the janitor and the agent a little relief."

The present feeling of the Europeans toward America is also to be attributed in a measure, to "an outbreak of human nature," Mr. Palmer thinks. For propaganda purposes every ally during the war was trained to think that every other ally was all right in every respect. When the war was over a reaction set in. Each nation had been thinking well of all the other nations so long that it was

(Continued on page 17)

## Everybody Works on this 320-Acre Farm

THE BEST farmers in Michigan read the M. B. F. Their farms show it. Here is a scene on the 320-acre farm of Fred Juergenmeyer of Bear Lake, Man-



istee County, who, according to his own statement, reads the Business Farmer, which he says he "thinks more of than any paper I have ever read."

Mr. Juergenmeyer believes in co-operation, and applies those principles on his farm. All the

children co-operate with him in the farm work. Although the oldest is only 14 years old, by working together they have successfully handled this year 50 acres of oats, 30 of corn, 20 of beans, 20 of rye, and 12 of potatoes, besides a large acreage of hay. "When Saturday night comes," says Mr. Juergenmeyer, "I always have a few dollars for them, and you ought to see the big smiles."

The top scene shows the cultivating force getting set for the day's work. The bottom scene shows the children with their Shetland pony for Mr. J. has learned that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Let's have more pictures from the Business Farmers of Michigan.





# The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANERS—GRANGE



## MICHIGAN BUREAU CO-OPERATES WITH OTHER STATES IN SEED PURCHASES

ACTIVITIES of the Michigan State Farm Bureau are extended far beyond the boundaries of the state. Other states from the Atlantic to the Pacific are watching the development of the farm bureau in Michigan with keen interest,—are patterning their structures after it economically, and co-operating in various ways.

One co-operative link between Michigan and other states just welded and that promises to be of much benefit to Wolverine farmers is the seed purchasing alliance of Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. To purchase in the far west and northwest, high grade seeds for use in the east and middle west, J. W. Nicolson, manager of the Michigan farm bureau seed department, and John H. Baron of the New York state farm bureau have been named a committee to buy for all.

Purpose of this committee is to enable these states to bunch requirements thus giving volume of buying power and keeping them from competing with each other for the same product. It will materially cut down expenses as the committee can just as easily buy in large quantities as small and the gross expense is operating in this way is not near as great as it would be if all were working independently.

### Bingham in Kansas

LAST week Secretary Bingham was in Kansas in attendance at the meeting of representatives of middle-western farm bureaus. Representatives of the far western states are expected to be present also in response to Michigan's request that they co-operate in efforts to build a national wool sales agency for next year. This subject with live stock marketing was the principal ones up for discussion in Kansas.

### Co-Operative Grain Marketing

WITHIN a few days after this Kansas meeting, it is expected that President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation will convene his newly appointed Committee of Seventeen, which is to endeavor to work out a national co-operative method of selling grain. Secretary Bingham is one of the few farm bureau representatives on this committee, which includes representatives of all farm organizations in the middle west interested in grain marketing and also of the agricultural press, the department of agriculture, and the public.

This committee will carefully investigate the plan followed by grain growers of western Canada and the plan of the California fruit growers, where favorable results have followed co-operative marketing enterprises.

In the activities of this committee better prices for the producer is not alone sought. It is believed that elimination of speculation in commodities will not only mean better prices for producers but fairer prices for consumers. Intelligent marketing, it is contended, will do much toward smoothing out unnecessary alternating high and low spots as well as in cutting out unnecessary and wasteful costs and handling charges.

### Bureau, Bankers and Banking

CLOSER understanding and co-operation between the bankers and farmers of the state will result from the attendance of farm bureau representatives at the group meetings of the Michigan Bankers' Association held in different parts of the state this month.

It was made plain that the farmers of the state want the co-operation of the bankers and that the bankers have this co-operation as a duty before them. It was pointed out that all of us are dependent upon agriculture and that prosperity on the farms means prosperity in the cities and in all business pursuits. The farm bureau and the bankers come

directly in touch in three ways. They are the membership checks of the organization; its wool pool, and the collaterals; notes of individuals that are used to finance community marketing associations. The latter subject perhaps is the one least understood clearly. These notes come to the attention of the bankers as follows:

A group of farmers in a certain community form a co-operative association under Act 171 of 1903 laws of Michigan, and for the financing of it turn over to it a demand note for \$100. These notes are available for use by the association for collateral purposes. The question of their validity of the association's note has been brought up several times. Last spring the question was brought to the attention of the Attorney General's department at Lansing, and an opinion on the subject secured from Mr. Groesbeck.

The summary of his findings as communicated to the farm bureau is as follows:

"The fact that the note, because not unconditional, is not strictly speaking a negotiable promissory note, does not affect its validity. In my opinion it is valid contract and when used as a collateral would be binding upon the maker up to the amount specified on its face, the same as any other collateral security. It would also, in my opinion, be valid in the hands of the payee for the purpose specified therein, whether negotiable or not.

There are more than a million dollars worth of these notes in circulation in Michigan today.

The wool pool of the farm bureau has come specifically to the attention of the bankers because of the fact that the farm bureau has not cared to develop a banking business of its own. In the farm bureau wool

pool there are approximately 15,000 individual consignors of wool. Of this number there are many who need advance payments. On back of the statement of receipt which the farm bureau gives to each consignor of wool there is an assignment blank which permits the individual to assign his interest in the wool to the bank in which he ordinarily does his business. After the bank has notified the farm bureau of this transfer of interest in the wool the fact is recorded on the books of the institution and a final settlement for the wool is made to the bank. That institution in turn liquidates the loan it made to the individual, paying to him whatever balance there may be. Of the 15,000 odd consignors of wool only approximately 10 per cent have asked for advances and practically all of this number have received them through their

(Continued on page 20)



## In 4 Trips Across America Essex 4 Times Breaks Record

San Francisco to New York—3347 Miles  
In 4 Days, 14 Hours, 43 Minutes

### First Essex

San Francisco to New York  
—4 days, 14 hours, 43 min.  
Lowers Record 12 hours, 42 min.

### Third Essex

San Francisco to New York—4  
days, 21 hours, 56 minutes.  
Lowers Record by 5 hours, 35 min.

### Second Essex

New York to San Francisco  
—4 days, 19 hours, 17 min.  
Lowers Record 22 hours, 13 min.

### Fourth Essex

New York to San Francisco—5  
days, 6 hours, 13 minutes.  
This car took a longer route and also  
ran into storms. Yet it broke the  
former record by 11 hours, 19 min.

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The performance while of momentous importance in the world of speed and automobile sportsmanship—is of greater value to the motorist. For it removes all doubt about the reliability of light weight in the most difficult and hardest road service.

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Yet these records are significant only because they show the endurance and reliability of every Essex car. They speak for the ability of any Essex to duplicate these feats.

Essex Motors, Detroit, Michigan



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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent  
Farmers Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1920

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

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

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## The Price Trend

LAST WEEK I wrote an editorial about lower prices. Two days later Henry Ford announced a twenty per cent reduction in the prices of Ford automobiles and tractors. Then things began to happen right away.

For a long time manufacturers have been on the anxious seat. Much as they dislike to admit it there has been a gradual slowing up in buying. Things had to come to a head. And they have. The week just closed has witnessed probably the most unsettled conditions in industrial circles since the panic of 1907. Scores of big factories have either closed their doors completely; reduced their working forces or else announced a part-time program. In Detroit it is said that one-fourth to one-fifth of the industrial workers are out of a job. Several large automobile manufacturers are reported to be facing ruin. Factories that formerly turned out a hundred or more cars a day have reduced their output to ten or fifteen cars or quit altogether. There are several notable exceptions to this rule, however. Auto accessory plants have, of course, suffered in turn. Nor is the depression confined to the automobile trade.

Ford's announcement that prices must come down, accompanied by a slash in Ford prices has had a psychological effect upon both buyer and seller. The buyer has said to himself, "If prices must come down I will defer my purchases until they drop." The seller has said, "If prices must come down I would better sell now before they drop." With everybody selling and nobody buying stagnation inevitably follows.

There may be a psychological but certainly no natural reason why food prices should be affected by industrial depression. People can subsist without automobiles. They may even patch up their old clothes and re-sole their old shoes. But they cannot long defer or curtail their purchases of food. If statistics mean anything at all, there is no surplus of food. Temporarily people may refuse to purchase food products in quantities or lay in their winter supply, but during the course of a year, no matter whether times be good or bad, they must purchase in the aggregate close to their normal food requirements. Of course, if the farmers, middlemen and food speculators overlook the fundamental factors in the world's food situation and permit themselves to be influenced by the psychology of the present industrial situation they will join the panic-stricken throng and force their products on the market at any old price. They have already shown such a tendency and the crash in grain prices last week may be very largely attributable to that very thing.

Were the farmers so organized that they could control the marketing of their crops, they

would be all but immune to the disturbances which shake the industrial world from time to time. But since they have no way to check-mate the influences of sporadic depression, they must suffer the consequences. So then it is practically certain that grain prices will be low so long as subnormal conditions obtain in the industrial world. That is, providing these conditions do not last too long. Sooner or later, probably within two or three months, possibly four or five, but no longer, the grain price trend will break away from the general price trend and advance. This advance will undoubtedly precede any change for the better in the general situation.

## Mr. Groesbeck and the Farmers

SPEAKING to a group of farm leaders, Alex Groesbeck, Republican nominee for Governor, said, "I have never felt that the farmers have received the recognition to which they are entitled in state affairs." The occasion was a conference called at Lansing at the behest of Mr. Groesbeck to ascertain the legislative needs and desires of Michigan farmers.

Mr. Groesbeck proved himself a good listener. He sat in silence while each of the farm leaders expressed his views on marketing problems, profiteering, roads, taxes, state expenditures, transportation, water power, etc., He smiled good-naturedly when told by his erstwhile political opponents that they had no regrets for trying to nominate another man, but had no sore spots because of their defeat, and were ready to co-operate with him if elected in any program which was to the welfare of the commonwealth.

Mr. Groesbeck agreed that the road from producer to consumer was too long. He thought it might be shortened. Anyway, he was willing to tackle the problem. He was not sure that taxes could be materially reduced. He pointed out that the cost of government like everything else had doubled the past few years. It was suggested, however, that the development of property and the increase of valuation in the cities should yield a large part of the additional revenues required to run the state. To this Mr. Groesbeck partially agreed. He said, "I do not think that the cities should be shown any favoritism in the matter of taxes. My home is in Detroit, but speaking as a candidate for Governor, my only interest in Detroit and Wayne county is that the people are treated fairly, the same as in other parts of the state. I am not sure but that there are corporations in Michigan that are not paying their full share of state expenses, and I think they should be required to do so."

Admitting that the conference was not without political value to Mr. Groesbeck, the farm representatives were nevertheless pleased that he should have taken them into his confidence, and expressed himself so clearly on matters of interest to farmers. His promise to confer with them frequently if elected Governor and to solicit their views on legislation showed a spirit of fairness and co-operation which augurs well for Michigan agriculture. The Business Farmer expresses itself as satisfied with Mr. Groesbeck's attitude toward the farmers.

## Fruit Losses and Transportation

JAS. NICOL, member of the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau, and well known fruit grower, estimates that the fruit men of Michigan have lost over one hundred thousand dollars because of the failure of the railroad companies to supply cars in the quantities needed. At the same time Mr. Nicol is not ready to place the blame upon the Michigan roads. They made every effort, he says, to supply the necessary cars but were simply unable to get them. According to Mr. Nicol thirty-five per cent of the available refrigerator cars have been sent to California this fall, leaving Michigan almost destitute of cars. Ability to get cars in almost any quantities needed is one of the tremendous advantages secured by California farmers through their super organizations.

Western Michigan fruit growers ought to

learn some lessons from their experiences this year. They ought to learn that transportation is one of the most important factors in successful fruit growing. No matter how large the crop, how great the demand, nor how high the prices, the grower is utterly helpless to receive the benefits of this trio of conditions, if the railroad companies fail to supply him with cars. Most growers have the upper hand of their production problems. The matter of grading, packing and marketing is receiving the attention of their organizations. The weak link in the chain is transportation. The farmer may own his farm. He may have his own organizations and through them own his packing houses. But manifestly he cannot as an individual or as an organized body own the railroad which is necessary to carry his fruit to the consumer. There is only one way in which he might own the railroad and that is through the government,—his government, if you please. If his government owned the railroads, there would be no discrimination between California and Michigan. Cars that belonged to Michigan would never go to California and cars that California ought to have she would get, but no more. The same impartiality and service that are part and parcel of the postal system, which makes it in many respects despite the criticism of the kickers, the most remarkable organization in the world, should rule the railroads and would rule them if Uncle Sam held the throttle.

When congress was grappling with the railroad question last winter, a good many deluded farm leaders prompted by motives which may or may not have been altogether sincere, assured Congress that the farmers wanted the roads restored to private control. Congress acted upon their advice. The roads went back and we have been paying the penalty ever since. Possibly the farmers over in Western Michigan didn't give much thought to the railroad question. Folks don't usually bother about "such things" until their pocket-book is hit. But the car shortage has hit the fruit men an awful wallop this year. If it hasn't altogether knocked the wind out of them it may at least have jarred their thinking apparatus, and caused them to look upon the transportation problem in a somewhat different light than in the past. If it has done that much the hundred thousand has been well lost.

## Machine Rule in Michigan

THE REPUBLICAN state convention held last week in Saginaw is an eloquent example of the machine rule to which the enemies of the primary would have us return. The convention was dominated by a single personality, Albert E. Sleeper, Governor who succeeded in having all but one of his candidates nominated. Barring a miracle Michigan's next state treasurer and secretary will be typically Sleeper men, having the Sleeper viewpoint and politically indebted to Mr. Sleeper.

Among the people Mr. Sleeper is today without standing. In a popular election he would find himself decidedly unpopular. But within the political ring of his own welding he is still a powerful figure to be reckoned with. His control of the state convention shows how easy it is for conventions to misrepresent the will of the people.

Efforts to repeal the tax exemption of farm loan bonds are efforts to destroy the entire system. It is necessary to exempt these low-interest bearing bonds in order that they may compete in the open market with the billions of tax-free municipal and state bonds. No bonds should be free from taxation, but as long as many are, why not farm loan bonds, as well. Until all bonds are required to pay taxes the farmer should resist every effort to tax the bonds which supply the funds for the farm loan system.

It is said that Gov. Sleeper's interest in the re-nomination of Frank Gorman for state treasurer had something more than political significance. The next legislature might ascertain the exact nature of this interest.





# What the Neighbors Say



## WHY THE WOMEN DID NOT VOTE

**A**N EDITORIAL in THE BUSINESS FARMER for Sept. 18th voices disappointment over the small number of women voting in the August primary. This slight vote, though a matter of regret, is not especially surprising to those who have come into close contact with this newly enfranchised group. The explanation that attributes it to timidity is right as far as it goes. It was a favorite argument of some anti-suffragists that depicted women clamoring for office and flocking to the polls to outvote the men, but people who really understood the innate modesty of women did not fear being overwhelmed by the "female of the species."

From my contact with women in various parts of Michigan and other states I have come to feel that timidity is not the only reason that kept them from casting their vote at the primaries; that they are courageous enough when aroused and intelligent is well attested by their battles for equal suffrage and for legislation vital to their interests. But women feel their ignorance concerning political issues and candidates, and they are not willing to vote blindly. Countless inquiries as to the fitness of candidates for the offices came pouring in upon leaders in every locality. One of the greatest needs felt by the new woman voter is a means of reliable and unbiased information concerning men and issues. Certain civic organizations, such as exist in Chicago, Grand Rapids, and Wayne County, are furnishing just such data as will meet the necessities of the localities. This work should be extended and some way must be found to get similar information for the state and nation. Women's clubs in the towns and cities are beginning to rouse themselves to educate their members politically. No year's program is complete now without one or more meetings given up to a consideration of political issues. Farm organizations are behind their city prototypes in this respect. Let us have an extension of open minded and rational discussion of the pros and cons of all important political questions and leaders, local, state and national. Farm men and women will both profit by the resulting creation of a larger common interest; and an intelligent and interested electorate cannot be kept away from the polls. Note the women's vote in the April election of 1919 when the liquor question was up.

Sporadic instances show what is already being done. In Calhoun county the men were astonished to find that the woman candidate for congress received a decisive majority. "How did you do it?" they asked. "Oh, we knew whom we wanted and we organized to get her," was the reply. If the women in the other counties of the district had been as wide-awake to their opportunities and as well led, there would have been a woman nominee for Congress in that district. In Oceana county, under intelligent and determined leadership, the candidacy of a new and properly qualified man was successfully pushed for the office of Probate Judge. "Did the women turn out on election day?" I inquired of the leader. "Indeed they did," was the quick answer. "They swarmed to the polls to nominate the candidate of their choice." It is my confident belief that such work will be done increasingly as the new voters realize their power and the possibilities of its use towards ends in which they are vitally interested.

There is perhaps another reason for the light vote of the women in August, and that is the necessity of their affiliation with some one of the parties in the primary election. I have heard many complaints of the primary law from women on just that score. They have no specific remedy for it as yet, but they do not like that aspect of it. "We care more about

voting for the candidate we believe in than for the party," they said over and over again. The widely advertised slogan, "Women, get into the parties," has found many women all over the country cold and unresponsive. There are thousands whom the old parties do not satisfy; the time is ripe for a new, moderately progressive, liberal party. The women are feeling around for it more or less blindly but eagerly. From Montana reports of their primary show that the women, especially the farm women, voted heavily for the non-partisan candidates. It is possible that if Michigan had presented such an opportunity there might have been a larger vote from the women.

Unless I am much mistaken we will be with you in large numbers at the November polls. And we will not scratch your eyes out, gentlemen; but we are likely, very likely, to scratch tickets.—*Bertha G. Buell, Member Citizenship Committee, Michigan League of Women Voters, Ypsilanti, Mich.*

I am sure Miss Buell, that our readers will appreciate your contribution on this important subject. Undoubtedly you have made a correct analysis of the reasons why more women did not vote in the August primaries. I am especially well pleased with versions of woman's attitude toward the party fealty requirement of the primary. The average male voter of intelligence finds it equally obnoxious. Who knows but what your women's organizations may have a chance to help change this at the next session of the legislature?—*Editor.*

## FARMER CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN FORDNEY DISTRICT

**W**ILL YOU allow me a little space in our paper? The farmers in the 8th congressional district have a farmer candidate for Congress. I would be pleased if you would state this in the M. B. F. as there are some farmers who do not know that Austin M. Brown, of Vestaburg, Montcalm county, is a candidate on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Brown is a farmer, living upon the farm and earning his bread and butter from the farm. He believes in a tariff protection that will equalize the cost of production in this country with the cost of production in the foreign countries, and such legislation as will give to the producer of wealth a fair share of the the wealth he produces.

Mr. Brown is making a campaign to win and would like to have the assistance of the M. B. F. and also the readers of the paper in helping him to win the fight.—*J. S. B., St. Louis, Mich.*

I admire Mr. Brown's nerve, but I'm afraid he is waging a losing fight. It's hard for any man who is not schooled

in the arts and artifices of politics to win against politicians who do not hesitate to play both ends against the middle in order to get votes. Mr. Brown will have arrayed against him the sugar manufacturers of Michigan for whom the present incumbent from the eight district performed a most valuable service when he sat on the bean-tariff bill and caused many bean farmers to go to raising sugar beets. He will have independent elevators of the district against him and he will have the hide-bound Republican partisan against him. If he can buck this combination he is worthy to sit among the gods.—*Editor.*

## MR. HAMILTON ON CATHOLIC LOYALTY

**I**N YOUR issue of the 11th, there appears a letter from Aleck Abeare, Auburn, Mich., particularly condemning the writer, for his views on the proposed school amendment.

It matters little whether I am, or was in jail, or the most esteemed citizen in the state. My standing could not affect this principle one iota. We know that such methods of argumentation as he takes, are often used by lawyers and advocates who have nothing with which to defend the merits of their case.

Mr. Abeare speaks of the supreme loyalty of certain districts of Roman Catholics encouraged by their priests.

If the principles for which we fought were true here, they were true in all the allied countries. We wish you would refer us to one place in Quebec, Ireland or Australia where similar actions were taken by the priests. It is a notorious fact that on Sunday, the priests would publicly instruct their parish to enlist, but on Monday, the parish would receive something to prevent them from so doing. This accounts for a total volume of Catholic volunteers from the Province of Quebec of less than 3,000 out of a Catholic population of over 200,000.

Mr. Abeare asks the readers to disbelieve the Syllabus of Pope Pius IX which says that the church has the right to interfere with the public schools, but a recent issue of *The Michigan Catholic* reaffirms that they have the right, in an article answering the same letter in *THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER*, which Mr. Abeare takes exception to.

Mr. Abeare also says the parochial schools have the right of giving religious instructions. The amendment in no way will interfere with the parochial schools giving religious instructions after or before public school hours, or during that half of the year when the public school is not in session. We believe that even when a child attends a public school, there is still sufficient time left for the purpose of giving the religious instruction of any creed.—*James Hamilton, Detroit.*

**THE MORMONS AND THE SUGAR**  
**T**HE National Reform Association recently gave out the following information concerning the sugar situation. This will be a piece of news that will open the eyes of many of our readers.

"Sugar took a jump from 16 cents, the figure Friday, to 28 cents Saturday."

"That is a statement made in the Mormon church official paper, the *Deseret News*. It is a terse description of modern brigandage.

"More than any other one individual, Heber J. Grant, president of the Mormon church, 'prophet, seer and revelator,' can determine what price the people of this country shall pay for the sugar which they use.

"Now be it known, Heber J. Grant prophet, seer and revelator of Mormonism, is president of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, which is the big bull elephant of the sugar herd. And he holds that presidency solely because he is that prophet. The two offices — polygamous prophethood, and sugar presidency — have run together as a one man dual office for twenty years. The second elephant in the herd is the Amalgamated Sugar Company; and the president of the Amalgamated is Anthon H. Lund, first counselor to the prophet, seer and revelator of the Mormon church. And Lund holds his sugar office because of his church office.

"It is under the manipulation of this Mormon sugar combine that sugar 'took a jump' from 16 cents a pound one night to 28 cents a pound the next morning.

"Mark you, during those twelve dark hours, there was no increase in cost of production nor in cost of distribution.

"The sugar was in sack or barrel in warehouses. Friday night 200,000, 000 pounds were priced at \$32,000,000. Saturday morning the same 200,000, 000 pounds were priced at \$56,000,000. An increase to the sugar magnates of \$24,000,000 in one night.

"But this increase is only 'small change' for the sugar gougers. Before its imposition they had already taken practical possession of the household pocketbook. On the 19th of May, 1920, W. J. Lauck, consulting economist of the railroad brotherhood stated that at Washington that sugar should sell at 11 1-2 cents a pound. All beyond this was robbery. Mr. Lauck gave out some figures which indicate to some extent how the American people are being mulcted. The income tax returns for 1917 showed that beet sugar producers earned 52.28 per cent of their capital stock. Much of this capital stock was watered; and sugar averaged to sell at the factory for probably less than 8 cents a pound. What the profit will be for 1919 and 1920, with sugar selling at 28 cents, no one can now tell; but taking the figures for 1917 as a basis, we may be assured that the sugar barons will take some hundreds of millions of unjust profits from the American people during these two years. \* \* \*—*Free Methodist.*

The above was submitted to us by a subscriber. It is a Free Methodist thrust at Mormonism. Aside from its denominational coloring it contains information which is interesting if true.—*Editor.*

## COMMENDS BOXING EDITORIAL

**I** WANT to compliment you on the editorial in the issue of the 18th entitled "Out Damned Spot." As a member of the House of 1907-09-11. I know something about the wiles of those who would make Michigan a fertile field for all sorts of depraved entertainment, but for one, I hold that any exhibition that appeals principally to the brute in men, is not such as makes for the best and highest expression of life. Keep up the fight and some day we will surely get a legislature and Governor that will put the gaff to the pyramid of rot, waste and inefficiency that recent years has seen built in this state. This letter is just a brief expression of my appreciation of your fine and fearless at-  
(Continued on page 15)

## The Week's Editorial

### THE TRIALS OF CO-OPERATIVES

**T**HE difficulties that accompany producer control and attempted price determination of food products are illustrated in California co-operative fields. The government has started prosecution of the California Associated Raisin Company as a trust in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. In this case the government seeks an injunction to set aside the contracts between the company and the growers, so the latter may be free to sell their product to whomsoever they please; and also to set aside all contracts between the company and jobbers and wholesale dealers requiring the latter to buy at fixed prices from the company, to the exclusion of all other sources of supply. The raisin growers have another serious problem on hand, in that high prices in this country and increased supply of shipping space, have resulted in the importation of raisins from Europe, South America and Australia. It is reported that during August 14,000,000 pounds of

raisins were received in New York from Italy, freight and duty paid, at a cost of 10@12c a pound, compared to asking prices in California of 20@25c a pound. Newspapers in California have taken up a cry against what they call the "Mediterranean Peril." The walnut growers' association also has a problem on its hands in the form of a hold-over from last year's crop, estimated to amount to 50 per cent. The growers will set their price about Oct. 1. Much money was spent in advertising walnuts to the consumer last winter, but high prices hurt the demand.

Corn belt farmers are now studying the proposition of marketing their crops co-operatively, and the foregoing conditions are cited only to show that all is not clear sailing for the California co-operators. It may be possible to avoid the mistakes these have made. At any rate, we should understand that co-operative control and marketing is not the simple proposition that it appears to be at a glance.—*Dravens' Journal.*





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### A COMMUNITY HALLOWE'EN PARTY

EVERY community should have a Halloween party. It is the one season of the year when old and young can have an enjoyable time. An ideal place for the party is a new barn, the stalls on the lower floor serving as booths for the various stunts while the loft is large enough for all to get together. If a barn is not available, choose a home where there is a large attic; if the weather is good, a lawn will give opportunity to move about freely while a big bonfire will add to the beauty of the scene.

To make this a truly community gathering to which every one is sure to be invited, station some of the children at the post office a week or ten days ahead of the time for the party and let them give invitations to those who come for their mail. The invitations should be made of yellow paper cut in pumpkin shape and the invitation should read:

In winding sheet and masks of white,

To form a fair disguise,  
Come to the party Halloween  
Before the moon shall rise.

The Benson Farm. Eight o'clock  
Bring your family and neighbors

Guests should arrive in ghost costume—the sheet and the mask. Let them entertain themselves trying to find out who is who. When the crowd has arrived, have the ghosts to come forward one at a time so that the others may guess who each ghost is. As soon as the ghost is properly guessed he removes the disguise.

As the crowd will be large, it is well to divide into groups, having some one to supervise the fun of each group.

For refreshments, gingerbread, popcorn balls, apples and stick candy with sweet cider or buttermilk would be in keeping with the season.

For decorations, pumpkins lanterns hidden all over the place among corn stalks and autumn leaves give the Halloween effect. A skeleton borrowed from the doctor would enhance the spookiness and a few skulls, if available, are a great help. If any of the dress makers will lend their dress forms, shroud these in sheets and masks. Cut black cats, bats and witches from black paper and pin on the walls.

#### Some Stunts

1. As learning the secrets of the future is an all-important feature of the season, give each unmarried man a ticket which says: "This ticket entitles you and the young lady of your choice to a free photograph. Present this ticket at the Photograph Gallery." One stall in the barn or room in the house should be fitted up as the gallery. If twenty tickets are given out, forty photographs must be fixed (twenty for the men and twenty for the women.) For these photographs cut cards into the size of a cabinet photograph and on each card paste a picture showing the future of the person whose picture is to be taken. The picture may be of a successful farmer, a farmer's wife, a professional man or woman, or whatever is preferred. Suitable pictures can be found in magazines. Have a "photographer" in charge of the gallery and when two people enter to have their pictures taken, he may say "ladies first" and have the girl pose. The photographer then takes a card from the girl's pile of photographs (all are turned face down) and remarks "This is a wonderful 'plate' it will photograph you as you will be in the years to come." He raises the cloth over the camera and appears to adjust the plate. With the usual remark, "Look pleasant, please" the picture is taken and the girl presented with a fully developed picture of herself. Then the man is photographed. These pictures serve as souvenirs of the occasion.

2. Have a large sheet tacked to the wall. On the sheet pin a solid

Edited by MRS. CLARE NORRIS

### Home Improvement Letters

I WANT TO remind you about the prize letter contest for our Home Improvement number, which was explained in detail on this page in the September 18th issue. You do not have to write an article to win. A letter is all we ask, and it need not be long, just so it explains your idea thoroughly. A short and to the point letter may win the 1st prize of \$5. It is not the length that counts, it is the helpful hints and pointers in the letter. Don't forget that the closing date is October 15th.

I have been delayed in announcing the names of prize winners in the Uncultured Husband contest because of the letters that keep coming in. I hope to be able to award prizes next week.

black figure of a witch. All about the witch pin folded papers which tell of the future. Blindfold the guests one at a time and start them toward the sheet. The piece of paper touched first is the fortune. The papers may say: "Great riches will be yours," "There is a pot of gold hidden on your farm," or "You will be an opera singer some day." If you happen to have a writer of rhymes, let the fortunes be in verse. Here are samples:

"A bit of gold will come to thee—  
It is a wedding ring, I see."

"Some one loves you, this I know,  
And some day he'll tell you so."

"You will not have to teach school  
Or run a boarding table,  
But thots and food you must supply  
As long as you are able."

"The girl you love is loving you  
Hasten and speak your love so true."

3. For this stunt let all but the very young children take part, seating themselves in a circle in a dark room. Let some one tell a tale somewhat like this one: "Once there was a man who drove his car too fast. He just loved to frighten mules and cows and horses. One day he tooted the auto horn at a cow, but the cow did not get out of the way. The man was slow about putting on the brakes and the car and the cow came together. It was hard for the people who gathered up the wreck to be sure which of the fragments had belonged to the man and which had belonged to the cow. I feel quite sure this is a cow's horn." Let the story teller pause and pass to the person beside him a cow's horn asking, "Doesn't it feel like a cow's horn?" He waits until the horn has gone the rounds, then he continues, "One hand was practically uninjured. I'll pass it around and let you feel it." He passes a glove stuffed with bran, it is cold and clammy having been kept on ice all day. This brings shrieks and the story teller continues passing things which he names as: part of the cow's tail (an old braid) teeth (false teeth,) veins and arteries (cooked macaroni,) eyes (malaga grapes peeled,) finger nails, (pieces of oyster shell such as is fed to poultry,) a bone etc.

The little children will enjoy bobbing for apples, a spoon race, a needle thread in g contest, peanut hunt and pinning on the witch's cap. The

same sheet that the grown people used for their fortunes may be used by the children for pinning on the witch's cap. Each child is furnished with a tiny witch's cap made of paper and when blindfolded tries to pin the cap on the witch's head.

Have the Victrola play all the doleful music that can be obtained. Slowing down the Victrola will make music doleful.

### DILL PICKLES

I have been reading the valuable topics in this department for some time and they are a great help to me. I would like to know how to put up dill pickles as I am growing dill and cucumbers?—Mrs. R. A., Cheboygan, Mich.

Wash cucumbers, pack into a water tight receptacle such as barrel, keg or crock which is perfectly clean. Holders of yellow or pitch pine should not be used as they give an unpleasant flavor.

On bottom of keg place a layer of dill weed and a small quantity of mixed spices. Another layer of dill weed and spices should be made when the container is half full of cucumbers, another near the top when the container is poorly filled.

Cover contents with an inch layer of beet tops and grape leaves to protect them from spoilage that may occur in the surface during the process of fermentation. Place a board cover on the contents and press it down with weights of brick or stone, avoiding the use of sand stone or lime stone.

For the brine use 1 lb. salt to 10 quarts of water and to this add 2-3 quart vinegar. Pour into the container enough brine to cover the contents. After the mixture has stood 24 hours, make container air tight with hot melted paraffin or by any other means. During warm weather the time of fermenting or curing will be about 3 or 4 weeks.—Domestic Science Dept., M. A. C.

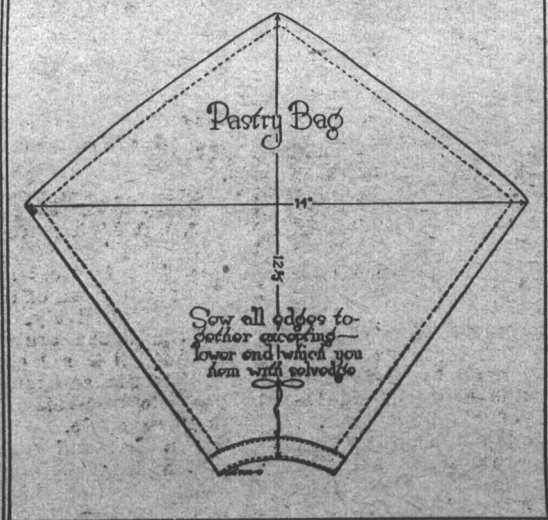
### SPONGE CAKE

Yolks 6 eggs.  
1 cup sugar.  
1 tablespoonful lemon juice.  
Grated rind 1-2 lemon  
Whites 6 eggs.  
1 cup flour.

1-4 tea-spoonful of flour.

Beat the yolks until thick and lemon colored; add sugar, using an egg beater. Add lemon juice and rind and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Fold in flour mixed and sifted with salt. Bake one hour in a slow oven in an angel cake pan or a deep narrow pan dipped first in cold water.

### Pattern for Home Made Pastry Bag



### MORE LETTERS ON THE UNCULTURED HUSBAND

I THINK the women now a days think more of themselves than they do of their husbands.

I was married when but a mere child. I was only seventeen years old. My husband was lots older than I but I never regret the day I married him. He is certainly good to me and gets me everything he can to make our life happy. He takes me everywhere and when he can't go he always finds some way for me to go.

I think if our lady reader would try helping her husband do his work so he wouldn't get so tired he would gladly go places with her. I know that many of our country ladies do fancy work and sit on the porch while their husband is working like a dog and they never even hoe in their garden to help him. How can a man be good natured and carry the burden alone?

I would rather go help my husband in the field and save a hired man's wages and save working after him than to set and make foolish things that any one could buy cheap.

I have two children and I do my work and have time to play with the children and also help my husband in the field. We are cutting corn now and I put baby on a robe and move her from shock to shock as I cut corn.

Make your life happy, don't worry and fret. My husband never goes to town without me. If I don't have my work done he comes in and dresses baby and wipes my dishes so I can get ready to go with him. He has his first time to even be cross to me.

I think if these women that are all the time complaining they have so much to do would get right at it and do it instead of complaining all the time they would have it done and find time to play.

Of course I only have two children to work for where some have five or six but all the same I bet I do just as much as they do. We live on a large farm and I and my husband have done all our own work. This summer we got up at four o'clock every morning and do yet. I always have everything ready for breakfast but the coffee and that doesn't take long, then we go do chores and while he runs the milk through the separator I wash my dishes and have clean water ready for the pails and separator. While he finishes the chores I finish my housework and dress baby. Then we are ready for the field. At half past ten I go to the house and get things ready for dinner and after dinner he helps me with my dishes and then we both go to work. The day I wash I set my clothes to soak the night before and get up the next morning and wash and scrub. By noon I am all done and that night after supper is over I iron and my washing is done. I also set my yeast the day before. I wash and knead it in a hard loaf the night before and then I bake my bread on the same day I wash and at noon I stir up a cake and put it in the oven and it is done by the time I have dinner ready. My husband helps me and I help him outdoors. I love to be with him in the field and I go every where he does.

Try helping one another and I think your husband will do his part. We never have had a quarrel yet, which is a lot to say. I think, for a married couple. We are always trying to make our life happy.—Mrs. R. B., Pleasant Plume, Mich.

### GOOD READING

SINCE contentment lies largely within ourselves, the amount of enjoyment we receive from a particular thing is mostly individual. This wife must surround herself with things that add to her pleasure. Read



much and of the best, try to become interested in music and enjoy the home tasks as much as possible. Not that she must narrow herself because he is narrow-minded but it is surprising how much contentment we can get out of common things if we try and not all the time think how hard our lot is.

Then there are afternoon affairs to which a woman may go alone, such as Women's Clubs, Societies, Sunday School, etc. The amount of time one may indulge in these must be determined by the individual.

If there are children in the family I think it is easier for such a woman to be content, looking after their needs and enjoying their pleasures, teaching their young minds to be broad and progressive she has little time for discontentment. I think the other part of the question "what can she do to get him to mingle with other people of good taste" was well answered in the letter you published. Read to him at every opportunity, talk of the things you have read and invite the best families to your home. By having cheerful tactful persistence you can do much and if he isn't all-together hopeless you will awaken some day husband after all.—Mrs. C. E., Wheel-ter, Mich.

#### REFINEMENT NOT ALL GOING AND CLOTHES

AS TO the question in the August 21st issue I would say that the lady that asked that question probably is like many more around this world. Her husband may be more refined than she because her idea of refinement is a good time and fine clothes. Her husband has to work hard and his best is a pair of patched overalls. He has to figure how to pay debts while she figures how to go more and dress better than her neighbors. Now if she would try for a while to see if she can't make it some easier for him. If she would buy a few less hats and pretty dresses maybe he could have a decent suit. Then he would probably feel more like going with her.

This is from one that knows of many such cases of refinement.—Mrs. E. A., Hesperia, Mich.

#### Invite People of Refinement to Your House

I THINK the best plan would be to invite to your home occasionally people of refinement and good taste, for tea or just for a social time.

In that way he would feel under obligations to return their calls and by their influence be induced to join the Farmers Club or Grange or some other society that would be educational as well as pleasurable and so unconsciously develop his social nature for refinement.—Mrs. W. H., St. Johns, Mich.

#### PROVIDE VEGETABLE SUPPLY FOR WINTER BY DRYING THEM NOW

VARIOUS dried or evaporated vegetables may be used in cooking in most of the ways in which fresh materials are employed. They may find their widest usefulness, however, in soup mixtures or in the preparation of the popular old-fashioned vegetable boiled dinner. Drying permits the serving of any favorite vegetable combination at any and all seasons of the year. The various vegetables after drying may be mixed in definite proportions prior to storage or they may be stored separately and mixed when used.

For those who wish to make a vegetable mixture that will have the maximum food value and at the same time be as nearly as possible a complete or balanced ration, the formulas used in making evaporated soup mixtures for the British armies may serve as guides. One of these mixtures contains 20 per cent each of potatoes, turnips and peas, 17 per cent each of carrots and beans and six per cent of onions. In another, the combination is 37 per cent of potatoes, 19 per cent each of carrots and turnips, 10 per cent each of onions and cabbage and two and one-half per cent each of beans and peas.

The dried vegetable soup mixtures on sale differ principally from these formulas in having in most instances a larger percentage of potato, in the

absence of beans and peas and in having various minor additions, such as beets, celery, radishes and tomatoes.

In making up combinations of dried vegetables, the housekeeper should remember that the mixture must subsequently be soaked and cooked as a unit and only vegetables that absorb water and cook at approximately equal rates can be successfully combined in a dry condition. Such materials as the root vegetables, cabbage, celery, tomatoes and onions behave alike both in their absorption of water and in cooking, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Any desired combination can be made from them.

Dried corn and mature peas and beans absorb water very much more slowly and must be cooked from two to three times as long as materials in the list just given. For this reason they cannot be mixed with other vegetables before soaking. Instead, they should be separated, soaked and partly cooked. Then the other vegetables desired in the mixture, after previous soaking, may be added and the whole cooked until done.

#### How to Dry Vegetables

Practically all vegetables after being sliced or otherwise made ready for the drier, should be blanched from one to three minutes in boiling water or steam before drying. They should then be drained and spread in a very thin layer on the shelves of the drier. From time to time the trays should be withdrawn and the contents carefully stirred so the products will dry evenly.

When thoroughly dry the product should be removed from the drier and placed in a dark airy room free

from insects. Stir occasionally during the several days it is left there to cure. Then heat carefully again for a few minutes and store in tin cans, heavy pasteboard boxes or paraffined bags. Cover tightly to exclude insects and store in a room which is warm and dry.—Kansas City Weekly Star.

#### THE HOME MADE PASTRY BAG PATTERN

THE pattern for the home made pastry bag shown on the opposite page was furnished by Mrs. Wm. Hoffman of Cheboygan County. We are deeply indebted to Mrs. Hoffman for this and also the recipe for making chocolate eclairs which we published last week. We wish more of our women readers would send in good recipes.

Create an exchange department on this page by asking your sister readers if one of them can give you a recipe that you have always wanted and at the same time, send several good ones that you feel the other readers would appreciate. Maybe the reader that has the recipe which you would like to get will find, among those which you send, one that she has been trying to get. If you want to know how to remove stains, how to wash certain kinds of goods or any others of the many problems about the farm home ask your sisters readers or the Farm Home Department.

#### A COVER FOR THE REFRIGERATOR TOP

THE handiest place to set bottles, dishes and other food containers as they are being taken out of the refrigerator is, of course, on top of the refrigerator.

The result is always disastrous to the finish of the top because the articles placed thereon are moist and tend to spot and destroy the varnish.

Every woman knows that a milk bottle left for sometime on a refrigerator top is likely to leave a circular mark where the varnish has become discolored by moisture. The same effect results from various similar causes.

At almost any large department store a piece of good looking leather substitute or of rubber-coated cloth can be bought with which the refrigerator top can be covered. Either of these materials is perfectly water-proof and will protect the refrigerator top and preserve its original beauty.

Leather substitutes can be had in almost any color and in beautiful leathery grains, so that a cover of this kind is really an ornament to the kitchen or pantry or wherever the refrigerator may be.

#### COMMENDS BOXING EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 13)

tack on one of the harmful things that a subservient legislature has fastened on us. What little ability I may have, will be always at your service in any fight for better things for Michigan.—P. M. J., Osceola Co.

Your letter is very encouraging. Thank you for it. No doubt strenuous efforts will be made at the next session of the legislature to abolish the boxing commission. I note that a number of resolutions have been passed against it at political and religious conventions. The Business Farmer will continue to wage war against prize-fighting until it will have to have the help of its readers when the matter comes up at the next session.—Editor.

THE SIGN OF QUALITY



## The Best Food Known is Baked from Flour

No other food compares with the breadstuffs baked from flour. As far back as we know some kind of flour has been the staple food of the nations. Next to it is rice. But flour always has been and always will be the food reliance of most of the people of the world.

# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

is an example of the possibilities of modern milling to convert raw wheat into a perfect flour. The ancients never knew flour as we know it. Science has shown how to get the most nutriment out of the wheat grain. The milling processes employed in making LILY WHITE are the most advanced known in the world today.

In the first place it is cleaned four times, scoured three times and washed once before going on the rolls for the first break. Second, only the best part, the heart of the wheat grain, is used in LILY WHITE. Next the raw material is made flour by the "six-break system"—scientific, thorough, LILY WHITE is never touched by a human hand—is even sacked automatically. No flour surpasses it in uniformity, texture, color. Everything baked from it is flavory, appetizing, tender, white and delicious. Makes equally good bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry.

Try LILY WHITE. It is guaranteed. Your dealer has it.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN  
"Millers for Sixty Years"





# The Children's Hour

**DEAR CHILDREEN:**—Let's see, where did we leave off last week? Oh, yes, I was telling you about the horses that were at the fair.

Well, from the Horse Barns we went to the Poultry Building. On the first floor we saw hundreds of chickens, and what a noise they made. The roosters were crowing so hard and the hens cackling so you could hardly hear yourself think. Then we went upstairs, and right at the top of the stairs were a lot of the prettiest canaries, and they were all hopping about in their small cages and singing so that it seemed to me they would burst their little throats. Upstairs there were a great many rabbits, both large and small, and all colors. And there were quite a few guinea pigs, too. Have all of you seen some of these little fellows? I suppose you have. Oh, I forgot to tell you that we saw some guinea hens, and some turkeys and geese down stairs.

After we had seen all of the things in the Poultry Building we went out a side door and there, right in front of us, was a park and in this park we saw many different kinds of wild animals. From there we went to the building where the automobiles were displayed, and we saw nearly every kind of automobile that is manufactured in the United States, as well as many different makes of trucks.

The next place we visited was Ford's Model Farm, and what a farm it was! There were tractors for every purpose; for plowing, planting, drilling, harvesting. They had a grain separator that they connected to a tractor with a belt and they threshed some wheat, then the wheat was put in a small flour-mill, which was driven by a tractor, and it was ground into flour. Another tractor was used to run a dynamo which made electricity to light the house and run the washing machine, dish washer, electric stove and many other things. The flour was mixed into dough and put into a pan and then into the oven of the stove and baked into bread. After watching them do this we went to the Dairy Building where we saw milking machines, different kinds of feeds and various brands of oleomargarine. A little ways from this building was a small building in which bees were kept and there you could see the bees making their honey in glass hives.

We were standing outside the Bee Building wondering where to go next when we heard the band playing, so we walked over that way and listened to a concert on an open-air stage in a pretty grove. After a while we went to the Art Building and there we saw many beautiful pictures; I wished you girls and boys who like to draw could have been there with us to see them. From there we went to the Women's Building. In this building we looked at many pieces of hand sewing; some of them it had taken years to make and one of them was offered for sale at one thousand dollars. It was in this building that the Baby Show was held.

There was also a model school on the grounds. It was built like rural schools should be to be most healthful for the children. By that I mean that the windows were on the side where there would be good light but would not hurt the scholars eyes and the desks were the right kind and so forth.

In the Main Building there were nearly all kinds of talking machines, furniture, washing machines, sewing machines and pianos. The exhibits in the Agricultural Building were about soils, different kinds of grains and how to plan various buildings on the farm. The next place we visited was the building in which the fruits and flowers were on display. This building was called the Horticultural Building. Now for the Machinery Hall. This was where gasoline engines, electric lighting plants, and other handy machinery for the farm

## What the Girls Did

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

**THE GIRLS** all came in to our picnic last Saturday in new smocks and hair ribbons.

"Pikers!" Bob greeted them, "when we decided to wear overalls to save?"

Helen laughed.

"That's all you know about it," she retorted. "Pikers nothing! We've saved so much since school closed that we were able to buy the cloth for these smocks and all the ribbons we wanted. Don't you boys wish you knew how we did it!"

We did, and we persuaded the girls to tell us. They had been doing the marketing for their mothers all summer, and experimenting on how to save. Each girl had a different discovery.

"I lugged home food until my arms ached," Helen said. "But I saved ten cents on every dollar. A cash-and-carry store can sell cheaper, there's no truck or delivery boy to pay."

"I've been buying things in season

from folks near by," Elizabeth told us. "They taste better, and they are cheaper because there is no freight charge."

It all sounded logical to us boys and we were mightily interested hearing about their marketing adventures. Frances told us of her scheme and it was every bit as good as the others.

"I cleaned and rearranged our pantry," she said, "so that there would be more room. Then Mother and I went to buy food in bulk.

We saved ever so much by getting coffee, dried fruits and anything that would keep in as large quantities as we could."

"Pikers?" I asked, as the girls, pretty as flowers in their new clothes spread our picnic lunch.

"Pals!" Bob corrected himself. "Three cheers for them!"

And didn't they deserve them, knowing how to market in My Town!



were on exhibit. Over at one side of this hall several different makes of tractors were displayed. I'll bet your fathers would spend most of their time right here because the men in charge of the tractors were running them around showing people how to plow and do many other things with them.

It was noon by this time so we decided we would eat a hasty lunch—there were several dining halls on the grounds—and then see the midway before we went into the grandstand.

The midway was where all of the shows and other amusements were. And what an assortment of them there were! There was the ferris-wheel, and the merry-go-round, like the ones at the county fair which you attended, and there was the old mill, where you got into a boat and traveled through a tunnel amid beautiful scenery. Then there was the crack-the-whip, a flying swing and a roller coaster. In addition to these there

were many shows in which there were funny human freaks, trained animals, motorcycle races, places to go into and then have a lot of fun trying to find the way out, and—oh, I can't begin to describe them all because there were so many. We did not have much time to spend here as we wished to get good seats in the grandstand, so we hurried along. But when we got into the grandstand we found nearly all of the seats occupied and it was only by good fortune that we got seats where we could see all that went on.

First there were athletic stunts, such as running and jumping, then there were auto races. I wish you could have seen how fast those autos went. They whizzed by the grandstand at over a mile a minute. One of them made a mile in 49 seconds. After the races airplanes flew into the air and sailed around overhead. On other days of the fair a woman went up in an airplane and when high in the air, climbed around

on the wings and just before coming down she climbed out on the very tip of the top wing while another airplane flew over her head with a rope ladder hanging down. Reaching up, she got hold of this ladder and pulled herself up into the second plane. Wasn't that a daring thing to do? But the last day of the fair the wind blew so hard that the police would not allow her to do it as they were afraid of an accident. For just a few days before a poor fellow fell from one of the planes while attempting to do this stunt, and was killed.

Finally the planes came down and the band, which had been playing all afternoon, played one more piece and everything was over for the afternoon. After supper wonderful fireworks were shot off in front of the grandstand, and they lighted the sky for miles around.

We arrived back home before midnight all tired out and sleepy. We declared that we never wanted to go to another fair, but of course, we know that when next year's fair comes that we will be as eager as anyone to go again because of the wonderful and interesting sights.

Now I have told you about the State Fair and I want you girls and boys to tell me about the fair you attended. I am going to give a prize to the one that sends me the best letter or story about it. I'll not tell what this prize is to be but it will be well worth trying for. Now boys you want to do some real hard thinking because some of the girls are very good story-writers and they'll get the prize sure if you aren't careful. I will publish all of the stories and letters I have room for. Good-bye—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 11 and in the 6th grade and I am in the canning club this year I have 50 cans of fruit and vegetables, 16 glasses of jelly, 4 quarts of pickles, 4 quarts of vegetable mixture and I am in the demonstration team. I am demonstrator No. 3. We are going to give a demonstration in Hemlock and besides at the Saginaw County Fair. Last year I canned 80 jars of fruit and vegetables. We can chicken, beef and fish. Mrs. Beaver is our leader. Well my letter is getting long.—Rhea Watson, Hemlock, Mich., R1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 10 years of age and will be in the 4th grade at school. My father has 3 horses, 5 cows and 4 pigs. I have 4 sisters and 2 brothers. My oldest sister was a nurse. I have 6 chickens. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Kathryn Kilbourne, Stanton, Mich., R 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well I will try and write you another letter as see others have written the second time and it was quite a while ago that I wrote before. My teachers name is Geo. Appeld. We have 10 cows, 9 sheep and 7 horses. My other sister is writing a letter to you. We have 4 kittens and 1 cat.—Pauline Weber, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read "The Children's Hour." I am 10 years of age. I am going to tell about a robin.

Once a robin built her nest out in our hay mow. She had 4 little baby robins. I took worms out to the old mother robin. Here's a riddle—What can make more noise under a gate than a pig? Ans. Two pigs. I would be glad if some of the little boys and girls would write to me.—Alice Belle Holcomb, Oak Grove, Michigan, R 2.

## Our Puzzle Corner

### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

Double-Headed Grain—1. Rice-Nice. 2. Sump-Damp. 3. Corn-torn. 4. Wheat-Cheat. 5. Barley-Parley. 6. Oats-Pats.

### Enigma Acrostic

S ever  
E ver  
P ale  
T ale  
E arth  
M irth  
B ees  
E ase  
R ays

SEPTEMBER

## MIXED SYLLABLES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Emma has taken seven cities in the State of Pennsylvania, and split them up into syllables. She has then mixed the syllables, and formed them into crude sentences. See if you can put the syllables together again in groups of two or more, to form the seven original cities in Pennsylvania.



## Farmers Service Bureau

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

### PEONIES AND BLUEBERRIES

Please tell us what to fertilize peonies with. Also how to raise blueberries. —Mrs. R. H. McBrides, Mich.

One of the best general purpose fertilizers for peonies is well decomposed manure applying it in the fall on the surface of the ground. It is not well to use manure in setting new plants as there is some danger of inducing root rots and of burning the roots in case fresh manure is used. Manure placed over the plants after growth has ceased and the soil frozen one inch or so will protect the plants during the winter and also supply plant food early in the spring which is the time most essential for peonies.

Blueberries are not commonly grown under cultivation. They require an acid soil and are very difficult to transplant. They are also very difficult to propagate. There are only two or three nurseries in the country that handle blueberry plants. There is a bulletin on this subject published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which gives detailed information on the subject. The blueberries can not be generally grown in gardens insofar as the soil conditions of the average garden are not adapted for blueberry culture. One must have either a heavy muck soil for the high bush blueberries or the light sandy soils for the low bush berries. The government is doing considerable work on the development of the blueberry, endeavoring to obtain strains that produce the largest berries and promoting the intensiveness of their culture on the muck lands and other waste places. —C. P. Halligan, Dept. of Horticulture, M. A. O.

### PAYMENT OF INSURANCE

A few years ago I joined the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. I have always paid them in advance. But last year I didn't pay at all with the intention that they would drop me out. Now they are threatening to sue me for that payment, can they make me pay or not? —H. O. Mt Pleasant, Michigan.

Mutual Fire Insurance Companies organized by farmers do not usually collect in advance. It would be difficult for them to do so as they can not tell what their losses are in advance. If you have not legally separated your connection with the company, or if there is an assessment due before you severed your connections with the company they can collect from you the amount of the assessment as provided in their by-laws. You must pay up the accrued liability to the time of your discontinuing your membership or until they suspend you. —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### LICE ON HORSES

What do you use to kill lice on horses without killing the hair? —R. H. McBrides, Mich.

Either Kresol or Zenoleum sheep dip may be used to destroy lice on horses. They should be mixed with lukewarm water in the proportion of one part dip to seventy-five of water and applied with a stiff brush so that the animal's coat is thoroughly wet right down to the skin.

An excellent powder for lice may be made by mixing equal parts of sulphur, powdered naphtha flakes and tobacco dust. —Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. O.

### TO KEEP OLDER SWEET

How much benzoate of soda is required to a fifty gallon barrel of cider to keep it sweet and to insure the alcoholic content remaining below one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume? —L. B. Cheboygan County.

It will require one-half pound of benzoate of soda. —Arthur J. Clark, Professor of Chemistry, M. A. O.

### PLANT AND BLACK LICE

How can I rid my apple trees of black lice? What do you use to kill plant lice on potato tops? —Mrs. R. H. McBrides, Mich.

Plant lice are easily controlled on potato tops, by an application of 40 per cent nicotine, made as follows:

Take one pint of 40 per cent nicotine to a hundred gallons of water to which has been added two or three pounds of laundry soap. This should be applied with a nozzle which sprays up from underneath. It is necessary to hit every louse in order to kill them.

Now as to black lice on apples trees. I do not know to what you refer. To my knowledge there is no plant louse working on apples that are black. However, there is one on cherries which is controlled in the same way as the plant lice on potatoes. If you would care to secure specimens of the latter we would be very glad to examine them and give you a determination as well as a remedy. —Eugenia McDaniel, Research Assistant in Entomology, M. A. O.

### SWEET CORN SILAGE

Does sweet corn make good ensilage? —W. S., Portland, Mich.

Sweet corn can be put in the silo in the same manner as ordinary field corn, and will furnish an excellent grade of silage. The analysis and feeding value of sweet corn ensilage is practically the same as that of ordinary dent corn. The yield of sweet corn is much less per acre, hence it is not as valuable as dent corn for growing for silage purposes. —J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. O.

### SOYBEANS

Where can you buy soybeans for seed? —Mrs. R. H. McBrides, Mich.

Michigan grown soybeans can be purchased through the Farm Bureau Seed Department, Lansing, Michigan, and from the following seed companies: E. E. Evans, West Branch, Mich.; S. M. Isbell Company, Jackson, Mich.; A. J. Brown Company, Grand Rapids. The Ito San and Hollybrook varieties are recommended. —J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. O.

### FENCING FOR SHEEP

Do we have to fence for our neighbor's sheep with woven wire? We have it fenced in with barbed wire only. —A Reader, Bifely, Mich.

I do not know of any law that requires you to build a woven wire fence as the law provides what the material shall be in a general way and such as the fence viewers shall determine to be sufficient. —W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### EX-GOVERNOR FERRIS

Could you tell me what church ex-Governor Ferris belongs to? —A Reader.

I am not a member of any church. My attendance has usually been upon the Presbyterian, Congregational and Unitarian churches, most recently the Presbyterian. —W. N. Ferris.

### TON OF MILLET

How many cubic feet are there in a ton of freshly stored millet? —S. V., Muskegon County.

The number of cubic feet in a ton of millet hay will vary considerably depending upon the height of the stack, the length of time that it has been in the stack, and the amount of moisture present. Four hundred and fifty cubic feet in the ton is a good average rule; however, if the hay has been stacked for some time, possibly 400 cubic feet would be more correct; while if it has been loosely stacked, 500 cubic feet would be better. —G. R. Megee, Asst. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. O.

### KILLING MILKWEEDS

I noticed some time ago in M. B. F. that a subscriber asked how to get rid of milkweed. Will say that if he would cut them the latter part of August, before the seeds are black, they will not grow again. —A. P. A., Auburn, Mich.

### LOOKING AT PROSPEROUS AMERICA THROUGH EUROPE'S STRICKEN EYES

(Continued from page 10)

tired of it. The ancient human propensity to think well of oneself alone reasserted itself. Each people began to think of its own virtues, wrongs, and sacrifices and to feel that there was no appreciation of these things among the other peoples. In this connection, the question arose as to who really won the war—

"I, on the Isonzo!" said the Italian; "I, on the Marne and at Verdun!" said the Frenchman; "I, with my navy and on the Somme!" said the Englishman, and "I" cried the Belgian, the Serb, the Roumanian, and the Greek. All will be erecting monuments and writing books to prove it for many generations to come.

"America lost only fifty thousand dead," said Europe, as the French thought of their one million five hundred thousand dead and the British and the Italians of their three-quarters of a million.

This enormous sacrifice is war-propaganda that is pitilessly and eternally true. Much war-propaganda was true—true to the character of brave men and women and the heart of humanity.

Surely I should find that we are popular in Belgium. Hadn't we fed the Belgians, knitted socks for the Belgians, and sent our old high hats and frock coats over to clothe the Belgian peasant as he tilled his acres under guard of the German sentry. From all I heard I might conclude that the clothes we sent did not fit, the shoes we sent developed corns, and our food rations caused indigestion. Subtle reasoning could even have persuaded me that we stood guilty of having kept the Belgians alive in order to exploit them after the war.

"Look at the rate of exchange!" said the Belgians. "Flour costs in francs three times what it did before the war, and we have to pay three times that because it now takes fifteen francs to make a dollar, where it only took five before the war. Think of that after having been in the bread-line for four years; Think of what we suffered under the Germans for the sake of the rest of the world! Now America, who knew nothing of the horrors of war, will not even sign the Treaty to come to little Belgium's defense if the Germans attack again—when you are so rich and we are so poor!"

Again, while I am on the subject of Belgium, I was reminded by Belgians that, with all honor to Hoover's initiative and organization, the sums which America gave him for food relief were relatively small. The bulk of the fund came from the British and the French governments, as Britons and Frenchmen do not hesitate to remind the Belgians in these commercial days, when each nation aiming at trade opportunities in its neighbors' market, can always find a popular subject in turning a point against the international scapegoat.

After I had had the assurance of our Allies of our small part in the war and how the President's insistence on the "fourteen points" had robbed them of the fruits of victory, I went to Germany expecting that the late disagreement at arms might be prolonged into a disagreement with the Allies' view of us. Far from it! Underneath the urgent desire for our help in credits and raw material was the same latent resentment that I had found elsewhere, embittered by the despair of beaten people.

"If America had not come into the war we should have won," I was told. "Look at the value of the mark—one cent—when it used to be worthy twenty-five cents! We quit because we believed in your 'fourteen points.' See what we got!"

In their misery as they stare at the uncertain future, the Germans occasionally solace themselves with visions of how today they might be in Paris, the command of the seas theirs as they basked in their place in the sun—but for America. They blame us because they had to submit to the loss of so much territory, and the Allies blame us for not having permitted more annexations.

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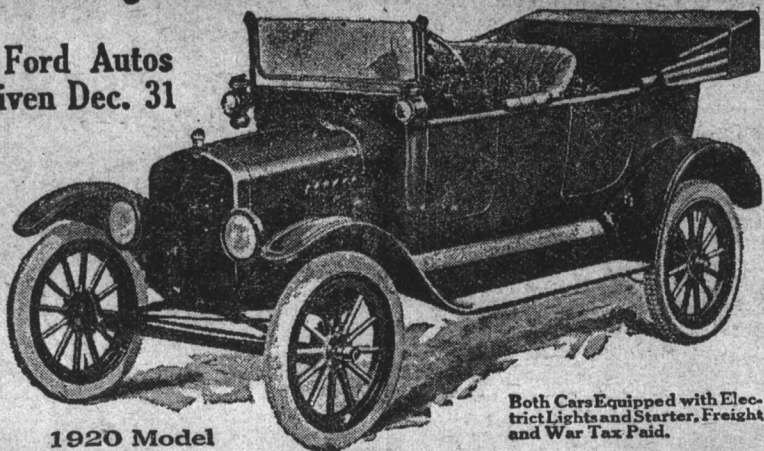
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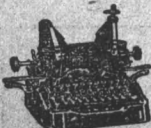
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Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when to say the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, etc., etc.

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

You can have either book by sending our correct address naming which, or both books if you need both. Address

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,  
571 12th Ave., New York, N. Y.

## TO PROTECT

To allay coughs, to soothe sore, irritated throats and annoying colds, depend upon Piso's. Its prompt use protects you by keeping little ills from becoming great. Buy Piso's today—have it in the house ready for instant aid. It contains no opiate—it is good for young and old.



35c at your  
druggist's

## PISO'S

for Coughs & Colds

## The Collection Box

### INCUBATOR CO. REFUNDS

I bought an "Old Trusty" incubator and brooder of M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Nebraska in March. I gave \$25.50 for the machine. The first hatch I got 33 chickens from 105 eggs. There were 90 fertile eggs. According to their guarantee they guaranteed a 75 per cent hatch. I thought I would give it a second trial for I thought it might be either me or the eggs. And I wrote them of my first hatch and told them I would try it once more. Also told them the lamp smoked. I got their reply when the second hatch was due to hatch. The second hatch—I got three chickens from 95 fertile eggs. I considered I had given the incubator a fair trial and wasted enough eggs, so I returned the machines to them and now they want to send me another incubator instead of my money and I want my money back. A. C. W., Fenwick, Mich., July 21st.

We wrote the Johnson Co., in our subscriber's behalf, believing that he was justified in asking for his money back. A few days later we received a letter from them in which they said:

For some unknown reason this Mr. W seems to get a poor hatch yet there was no evidence to show that it was due to any fault of the incubator. We asked Mr. W. for more information about conditions and the next thing we knew he advised us that he had returned by express both the incubator and brooder. We did not consider Mr. W. was justified in returning the machine under such conditions. We questioned his actions of course advising him that we were unable to accept incubators that had been used in a second hand condition without there was good reason for the same. We also suggested the shipping of another machine in exchange for the one returned with the understanding that we would assume all transportation charges. Mr. W. made no reply to these suggestions and apparently has fallen back on us with the object of getting his money refunded. Now we believe we have explained the true conditions and will leave the matter to your good judgment as to whether this party is entitled to the refund of his money or if we would not be doing a fair thing by offering to send him a complete new incubator and brooder without any additional cost to him.

We would be glad to have your report at any early date as we are anxious to get this matter satisfactorily adjusted. It is natural of course, that we take steps to protect ourselves from imposition and from people ordering incubators to use through the hatching season or to experiment with at our expense.—M. M. Johnson Co., Aug. 2nd.

Another letter was immediately sent them by us in which we stated that we realized their position but that we believed our subscriber to be honest and that we felt that his money should be refunded. We received a return letter from the Johnson Company saying that they were sending Mrs. A. E. W. a check.

We have just received the draft of \$25 from M. M. Johnson Co. for the incubator and brooder I returned to them. I appreciate your kindness in this matter.—A. E. W., Fenwick, Mich., Aug. 20.

### A CORRECTION

In our September 11th issue we published a complaint in "The Collection Box" under the head "Goods Returned in 1917" which we considered closed because Bellas Hess & Company advised our reader that the account was so far back they had no record of it. Since publishing this we received a letter from them with a copy of a letter sent our subscriber enclosed. It read as follows:

The Michigan Business Farmer has referred to us your communication of Aug. 27th, regarding an article which you returned to us sometime ago.

As stated in our previous communications we are unable to locate any record of receiving but as we are anxious to have you entirely satisfied we have decided to make an adjustment with you and are enclosing herewith our check for \$12.98.

We hope the matter is now closed to your entire satisfaction and thanking you for past favors, we are.—Bellas Hess & Co., Sept. 7th.

That Mrs. E. K. received her money is shown by the letter just received from her:

A few days ago I asked you to help me get a settlement with Bellas Hess & Company for goods returned in 1917. I have received a check from them for the amount due me, \$12.98. I am very thankful to you and appreciate very highly your work in bringing about a settlement. I will pass a good word on for you always.—Mrs. E. K., Oak Grove, Mich., September 11th.

### \$3.28 RETURNED

Last November I sent an order to Montgomery Ward & Co., amounting to about eight dollars. I sent for overalls, pair bed blankets and comforter. I received the overalls and blankets. The comforter which was \$3.28 was to be shipped later so they stated. I waited a reasonable length of time then thinking it might have been lost, wrote them but received no answer and about a month after that I wrote them again and then receiving no answer, wrote

them again and told them if they didn't do as much as to answer my letter I should feel that their intentions was fraud, and I have never heard a word from them.—V. E. C., Bloomingdale, Mich., Aug. 7th.

It appears that the complaint was settled because upon receipt of our letter Montgomery Ward & Co. answered and enclosed a copy of the letter they sent to Mr. C.

Mr. F. R. Schalck of the Business Farmer has informed us that you have not received the comforter you ordered last November or its value, which was \$3.28.

Now, we are unable to determine why this transaction was not adjusted when you wrote us previously explaining the matter and we are enclosing our check for \$3.28. Ordinarily, all such transactions are given our prompt attention and we trust that you will not accept this as a fair example of our service.—Montgomery Ward & Co., Aug. 18th.

### FIRM HAD SENT TIRE

Will you please try to get me a tire ordered from Double Mileage Tire & Rubber Co., of Chicago, as I do not receive tire nor any satisfactory answer to my letters. They were to send tire by parcel post but up to the present they do not state how it was shipped and I do not think they sent it.—E. C. O., Three Rivers, Mich., Aug. 4th.

On the following day, after we had entered a complaint against this company, we received the letter below from E. C. O.:

On the 4th inst., I asked you to take up the matter of a tire from Double Mileage Tire & Rubber Co. for me and I wish to inform you that it arrived this noon by express.—E. C. O., Three Rivers, Mich., Aug. 5th.

This goes to show that oftentimes subscribers send us complaints against firms before the firm has had time to ship goods or return money. It is advisable to write the company at least twice before referring it to us.

### LETTER RETURNED UNOPENED

On March 30th, I purchased a tire and tube from the Super Tread Tire Co., through F. G. Webb, 823 N. Hill St., South Bend, Ind. The tube was run about 150 miles and then blew out. I took it to the vulcanizer to have it vulcanized and the man told me it wouldn't do any good because the tire had been rebuilt and the job had only been half done. The price of the tire was \$22.50. I have written to them twice but can get no reply.—Mr. G. V. B., Paris, Mich., July 31st.

Mr. G. V. B. enclosed literature he received from this company. According to price quoted therein Mr. V. had purchased a tire that was guaranteed to run 8,000 miles. We wrote Mr. Webb of the Super Tread Tire Co., but a few days later our letter was returned to us unopened. It appears that the bird has flown the coop. Undoubtedly many other people are looking for him too.

### CHECK RECEIVED

The middle of June I sent to Perry, Dame & Co., 142 to 154 East 32nd St., New York City for two pair of slippers Nos. 6H712, price \$1.69 and 6G383, price \$1.69 the last No. came all right but did not fit so had to send them back. I had them insured as I always do. Now I have not heard a thing from them although I have written twice since I sent slippers back. I will enclose exact order so it may be you can get some satisfaction out of them. If you can do anything for me I shall feel very grateful to you.—Mrs. E. A. S., Brown City, Mich., Aug. 3rd.

We referred this complaint to the Perry, Dame & Company. Shortly after we received a letter from Mrs. E. A. S., in which she stated as follows:

As I received a check from the Perry Dame Co., N. Y. for the slippers I sent for, I am very thankful to you for your kindly help.—Mrs. E. A. S., Brown City, Mich., Aug. 26th.

### ORDER SENT NEARLY YEAR AGO

I sent to Bellas Hess & Co., New York, for a sweater, Oct. 29, 1919. The order amounted to \$5.98. I did not receive the goods and wrote to them several times. They answered me and said that the goods had been sent but it did not come. The last two or three times I did not receive any answer.—C. O., LeRoy, Mich., Aug. 18th.

This complaint was referred to the Bellas Hess & Co. by us. They went through their records and found that through some mistake this account had never been adjusted. They advised us that they were making a prompt settlement.

Enclosed please find a letter that I received from Bellas Hess & Co., New York, wherein they send me a check for \$5.98. I want to thank you very much for the favor you have done for me. Will say that the Michigan Business Farmer is the best farm paper today.—C. O., LeRoy Mich., Aug. 31st.



# Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



## MICHIGAN'S AWAKE'NIN

AT LAST of Michigan has woke up! No more will she be known as the sleepy ol' thing she has been in the past! By the united efforts of a few of our more public spirited men, namely, our state boxing commission, Michigan has been placed onto the map of these great United States an' now we c'n hold up our proud heads an' look the ol' world an' all right square in the 2 eyes an' feel that we're some pumpkins, as pumpkins go—fact is we're right up among 'em now an' there aint no flies onto us no more—not by a darn sight they ain't.

Ol' Michigan has staged a prize fight—a very successful affair, the papers say—one big bully stood up before admirin' thousands an' knocked the livin' daylight out've another would be bully an' men an' women—I've been told that women, a few of 'em, wuz there—paid a lot of good money to see it done.

Ain't it a funny world though? If 2 men git mad at each other an' want to fight an' are willin' to do it right out on the street, free of charge, where folks c'n see it for nothing, the police'd cart 'em off to the calaboose—won't let 'em give the entertainment an' the judge charges the willin' fellers nine dollars an' eighty cents jest for wantin' to be public benefactors, so to speak.

'Course things is diff'rent when the fight takes place in an arena—there is a lot of money to be made by pullin' off fights in an arena don't cha know? An' while the fighters may get killed or hurt purty bad why it all right jest so it happens in an arena an' has been paid for in good coin of the realm, or words to that effect.



An' what an inspirin' thing a first class prize fight is! What an inspiration to our young men! You know it's a great question with some of our finest boys jest what they're going to make of themselves when they finish high school an' git ready to finish their education.

Well now the great question has been solved for 'em, thanks to our state boxin' commission an' they know jest what to do—make prize fighters of themselves—that's the

answer—it's easy an' pays good money an' in Michigan its lawful if not honorable.

How glad the mothers of our state should ought to be an' how thankful to our boxin' commissions, that they is such a good chance opened for their boys to become somebody of consequence—you know good prize fighters are mentioned oftener in our sportin' papers than the President or anybody else—they're the real money makers of today an' are a noble (?) class of law abiding citizens 'cause Michigan has made it lawful for 'em to fly their trade within our borders an' so of course they must be respected here—publicly at least no matter what we may think of 'em in private.

It don't require much to be a prize fighter—no brains to speak of—jest a bull dog jaw, a bull neck an' a hard muscle—a diet of fresh blood is the proper thing—get in a few fights now and then an' finally challenge some guy you know you can lick an' you're all right on the right on the road to fame—why its awful easy an' though in some places prize ain't looked up to much, in Michigan they're the real thing now an' so its a bully time for our young men to think the matter over an' see what's best for 'em to do.

As Michigan has always had a lack of real prominent men—men ya' understand, who gits two or three columns write up in the daily papers every week or so—I'd jest suggest that our state boxin' commission try



to induce Jack Dempsey, Jack Johnson an' a few such noble characters to settle down in our state so's we won't feel our shame—you know its terrible to be without men of prominence an' ability an' seems to me if these men could be induced to live here to be an inspiration to our splendid young men our pride an' joy should be complete.

A prize fight is a most ennobling thing an' Michigan an' Michigan fathers an' mothers should glory in the fact that, thanks to our splendid boxin' commission paid out of our hard earned dollars, has jest pulled off one of the real things—a prize fight right to a finish. Cordially yours—UNCLE RUBE.



## Help your Moulters Moults

*Moulting time is the time that a hen needs assistance. It is the off-season in the life of the hen.*

Think of the amount of a hen's energy, vitality and red blood that's required to reproduce a thousand feathers! (which is only an average plumage).

A moulting hen needs good health, good appetite and digestion. That's just what Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does for a moulting hen—gives her appetite and good digestion, so that she'll eat more and digest more.

## Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Helps your poultry through the moult. And starts your pullets and moulted hens to laying.

It contains Tonics that produce appetite and good digestion—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—iron that gives a moulting hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains Internal Antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system.

### No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed

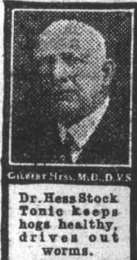
Pan-a-ce-a helps your poultry to stay at par during the moult. They don't become run-down, pale and thin. That's why a Pan-a-ce-a hen gets back on the egg job quickly instead of sitting around all fall and winter as a bill of expense while regaining her normal vitality.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Tell your dealer how many fowls you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25 lb. pail, \$5.00. 100 lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic keeps hogs healthy, drives out worms.

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

# Look Ahead!!

For our future's sake—for the Good of your business you should see the show of shows the National Dairy Show.

The Whole World is at your elbow and you will be face to face with the leaders—get the breeders best and latest ideas the result of years all in 10 short days.

See the Grove City Plan and how it worked out—see the State Herd Contests—the Thousands of PURE BRED CATTLE—the JUDGING and the Bull and Calf Clubs.

See the Government Display—the Foreign Ideas. Butter and Cheese from Holland, Denmark and Argentine.

### YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.

One thought from one exhibition of Brother Breeder may mean a fortune as it did with a certain visitor last year.

Come and compare notes with the other winners. To be among those present means giving yourself and your business a real chance—this 14th Annual Event will be the biggest one—it's worth the trip—times over.

## THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Oct. 7th to 16th.

UNION STOCK YARDS - CHICAGO

LET'S GO.

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will Help Us.

## Sense and Nonsense



### AN UNDERSEA JOKE

"What are you doing?"  
"Waiting for a little 'rebate.'"

### Local Time

Seven years ago a farmer living west of town hung his vest on a fence in the barnyard. A hungry calf chewed up a pocket of the garment in which was a standard gold watch.

Last week the animal, a staid old milch cow, was butchered for beef and the timepiece was found in such a position between the lungs of the cow that the respiration—the closing in and filling of the lungs—kept the stemwinder wound up and the watch had lost but four minutes in the seven years.

### Couldn't Afford It Now

"What did Columbus prove by standing an egg on end?"  
"That eggs in his day were cheap enough to be handled carelessly."

### Next!

Alice: At last I have met my ideal man. He is kind-hearted, modest, patient, self denying and everything that's good—but, alas, he is married.

Marie: Don't sigh, dear. No woman will live long with such a freak. You'll get a chance at him yet.

Dollars and cents may travel together, but dollars and sense do not always do so.

"Genius," said Edison, "is 2 per cent inspiration and 98 per cent perspiration."

Work is hope, idleness is despair.



### LUCKY

Bug Bum—Gee, that apple worm is lucky, he has a nice home, and can eat it too.



## BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

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

## FARMS & LANDS

**\$1,000 CASH SECURES 160-ACRE EQUIP-**  
ped farm, with pair horses, 3 cows, young stock, pigs, poultry, machinery, wagons, tools, hay, oats, potatoes; near town, markets, schools; has produced 300 bushels potatoes acre; creek-watered pasture large herd, estimated 7,000 cords wood, 700 cords bolt timber, 5,000 posts, market close by; variety fruit; new 6-room house, barn, garage, poultry house, etc.; owner called away, makes low price \$4,000, only \$1,000 cash, easy terms. Details page 80 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Just out. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY**, 814 BE. East Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

**FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES IN TRACTS** in 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.

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

**FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON GRAVEL** 1 1/2 miles east of Twinning 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.

**FOR SALE—92 ACRES OF BEACH AND** maple timber land, 70 acres under cultivation, balance pasture with dredge furnishing water. 10-room house, barn 34 x 44, silo and other outbuildings, good water. Price \$8,500. Easy terms. **WARD BROWN**, Climax, Mich.

**FOR RENT—MY FARM OF 60 ACRES,** everything furnished, team, tools, cows, seed and hens. **ALBERT PARKS**, Sidney, 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.

**WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED LADY AS** housekeeper or companion to middle aged widower. Farmer family of 3. Can give good references. For information address Box "A," care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF,** chewing and smoking, all tobacco, no dope. "Direct from Farmers." Trial offer, 2 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid, 10 lbs. \$4.50. **KY TOBACCO ASS'N**, Dept. M. Hawesville, Ky.

**NEW SONGS THAT ARE REAL SONGS:** "Love is the Dream of Ages," semi-classic, 30 cents; "A Castle in Dreamland," fox trot, 30 cents; "Dear Land of Nowhere," waltz ballad, 20 cents; "Dixieland is Songland," one step, 20 cents. These four numbers, 60 cents, postpaid, first class. **F. B. LOVETT**, Publisher, 169 Adams Avenue, East, Detroit, Mich.

**FOR SALE—28 x 44 J. L. OWENS BEAN** huller, hand feed, plain stacker. Cheap. **A. J. CHARRON**, Box 227, Grayling, Mich.

**WANTED—BUCKWHEAT COMB HONEY.** Please write giving price, etc., to BOX "B" care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## Is Your Farm For Sale?

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

# 8%

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.

# Looking the Livestock Over at the State Fair

By H. H. MACK

**THE PREMIUMS** offered in the cattle department of the state fair, which has just closed the most successful animal exhibit that Michigan has ever held, amounted to \$17,140.45. F. J. Lessiter, Clarkston, was superintendent of the beef breeds and W. H. Pew, of Ravenna, Ohio, was the judge in this division. H. W. Norton, Jr., Howell, was superintendent of the dairy division. W. H. Standish, Lyons, Ohio, judged the Holsteins and Ayrshires. The Brown Swiss, Devon and Belted cattle were judged by J. M. Eager, Howell, Mich. W. R. Montgomery, Hillsdale, judged the Jerseys and the Guernseys. The cattle judge who had the hardest time of it was Mr. Pew, because of the close competition in the beef department. The outstanding quality, for which many of the entries were noted, required the most careful and painstaking work on the part of the judge and Mr. Pew showed himself to be one of the fairest and most unerring judges of quality, in beef types, that has ever entered a Michigan show ring.

The "baby beef" type was largely in evidence throughout the beef cattle exhibit, a fact which speaks well for Michigan breeders; the ultimate destination of all beef cattle is the block and breeder, who does not cater to the judgment and preferences of the retail butcher, will never make a success in the field of beef production. Market requirements call for cattle of lighter average weight than ever before in the history of this country and the breeder, who "trims into the wind" regardless of what his personal preferences may be, is the one that will be able to balance his books at the end of the year without the use of red ink.

The Wildwood farm herd, owned by W. E. Scripps of Detroit, was in evidence with an Aberdeen-Angus herd, rich in the promise of future beef production. The exceptional refinement shown by the young things in the Wildwood herd proves the value of the great bull, Edgar of Dalmeny, as a beef producer; this wonderful animal weighs 2,600 in his four-year-old form but all of his calves, that have been born in this country, have the quality and finish of a high-grade veal calf. Nine of Edgar's calves were shown, the oldest was 16 months and the youngest six months. Mr. Scripps won the championship on Junior bull calf and his beautiful heifer calf Queen Nina II, 10 months old, won the junior championship for females and was made reserve grand champion female in the Angus class. Mr. Scripps won first on calf herd, second on young herd and second on get of sire. Every animal in the Wildwood exhibit was the very last word in fitness and show-ward bloom, thanks to that past master of the herdsman's art, Sidney Smith. Mr. Scripps should count himself very fortunate in having a man like Mr. Smith in charge of Wildwood breeding activities.

The Woodcote Farm, of Ionia, made a fine showing in the Angus division, capturing a large share of the premiums when the red-hot competition with recently imported cattle, is taken into consideration; the cattle were handled by the veteran showman and conditioner, Alexander Minty, under whose management the herd has made an enviable record, both in the show rings of the state and at the International. The yearling bull Evocant of Woodcote, undefeated last year as a calf, easily won this year, in the junior yearling division. Mr. Minty has another great young bull in Enthusiast of Woodcote which won first in the senior calf class. Much credit is due the Ionia farm for the forward position that Angus cattle now hold in Michigan.

## The Shorthorn Exhibit

C. H. Prescott & Son, Tawas City, came down to the fair with a strong herd, consisting of 19 entries, headed by that famous herd and grand champion bull, Sterling Supreme; this splendid stock getter won first in the aged bull class for Shorthorns and grand championship, competing with the three famous Ohio bulls, Edgecote Broadhocks, Ringmaster and Ideal Hampton. The

Prescott herd won first and fourth on senior bull calf; first and second on junior bull calf; first and third on senior heifer calf; second and third on senior yearling heifer; second, third and sixth on junior yearling heifer. The Tawas cattle won first prize for the get of sire class with the bull Lord Lorne and four of his calves; they also won first with two animals the produce of one mother; second on young breeders herd and second on calf herd. The senior yearling heifers in the Shorthorn division were worth going a long way to see and to win second place in such company was a great honor to a Michigan breeder. The record in the show rings of this Prescott herd has had an enviable state and at the International but it never showed to better advantage than at Detroit, this year.

Many favorable comments were heard, from visitors to the cattle division, concerning the splendid exhibit of medium-priced Shorthorn cattle made by the Lassiter Bros., of Clarkston. When in competition with animals that are within the reach of the average farmer, this herd will always carry away a long string of blue ribbons; the home-bred animals of which it is composed, however, have not had the preparation needed in order to win against Ohio's leading herds of imported cattle. The firm has no cause to regret making the exhibit for no herd of pure-bred animals ever made more friends in a short period of time than did the Lassiter cattle at this year's Michigan state fair. The Lassiters won second prize on their beautiful three-year-old cow, Bonnie Marie; second on two-year-old bull and on fat steer. Fourth on junior yearling and two-year-old heifers; fourth on breeders young herd and calf herd; fifth on junior heifer calf, get of sire and produce of cow.

In the dairy division the competition was strongest and the number of entries the largest in the Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian departments. The chief contestants among the Holsteins were the Lenawee County Holstein Breeders' Association, Hulett & Son, Okemos; George E. Bench, Plymouth; Corey J. Spencer, Jackson; The Pickering Farm, Belton, Missouri; John P. Hehl, Detroit and the Michigan Agricultural College; while there were only three head in the college show herd, one of the number won first prize in the aged cow class and was made grand champion female of the breed.

The heaviest prize-winner in the Holstein division was Fred Knopf, Blissfield, a member of the Lenawee County Breeders' Association. Mr. Knopf conducts his breeding operations on a farm of 80 acres; the herd often exceeds 50 cattle. Pasture is not depended on by Mr. Knopf but a balanced ration, of grain and ensilage is fed the year round. In the summer the milking herd is fed and milked three times each day. The Knopf herd is in the Michigan list of accredited cattle. At this year's fair, Mr. Knopf won first prize on aged herd, breeders young herd, produce of cow, get of sire and calf herd. Mr. Knopf won second on aged cow, losing to the Michigan Agricultural College. He had no fault to find with the decision but did take exception to the fair regulations that permitted the college cattle to compete for prizes at the state fair.

## Briarbank Guernseys

The amount of money hung up in the Guernsey class looked pitifully small, being only \$1,300 including the added money for Michigan breeders which amounted to \$300. The chief contestants in this division were W. T. Barbour, Briarbank Farm, Birmingham, Mich.; John Ebels, Holland, Mich., and H. W. Wigman, Lansing. The Briarbank Farm sent the most complete exhibit and captured the lion's share of the prize money. Briarbank, Queen II, was made the grand champion female of the show; the grandmother of this wonderful cow won the championship of the Michigan State Fair 11 years ago. Mr. Barbour won first years ago. Mr. Barbour won first and second on aged bull and on aged

cow; first on three-year-old cow; first and reserve championship on five-year-old cow; first on two-year-old heifer; second on senior yearling bull; third on junior yearling bull; third on senior heifer calf third on junior heifer calf. Senior bull calf won second and junior bull calf, third.

## The Carpenter & Ross Exhibit

With the exception of Michigan, Ohio had the largest number of exhibits at the fair and the quality of the stock from the Buckeye state, was fully worthy of that grand old mother of presidents. The breeding firm of Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, which has the honor of being the largest importer of pure-bred beef cattle in the world, was on hand with strong herds in both the Shorthorn and Angus divisions. The Ohio State Fair was held the week before ours and in that exhibit Carpenter & Ross had 70 show cattle entered; they came to the Ohio fair with nine cars of cattle, the extra animals in excess of the show herd, were nurse cows. Prince Idyll of Malsmore, in his four-year-old form, won first prize in the class for aged bulls and the grand championship of the Angus breed this bull is, probably, the most wonderful animal of the breed that has ever been exhibited in Michigan and the throng of visitors, which were to be found around his stall throughout the exhibit, indicated the feeling of intense interest entertained by the people of Michigan in the "Bonnie Blacks." The Mansfield herd furnished the senior grand championship Angus cow and won first on aged Angus herd. In the Shorthorn division, Carpenter & Ross won first on their beautiful three-year-old cow, Miss Snow Bird; first on both senior and junior yearling bull and second on aged bull.

## MICHIGAN BUREAU CO-OPERATES WITH OTHER STATES IN SEED PURCHASES

(Continued from page 11)

local banks by this assignment method. A few have been accommodated directly by the farm bureau.

The collection of the membership dues in the farm bureau are made through the banks of the state of the state. When a farmer is solicited, he is signed up on three checks for three years. One for the current and the others for the two following years. This method was adopted so that the farmers' money would be safeguarded from the time it leaves his hands until it reaches those of the bonded officials of the farm bureau. These checks are all turned into the banks for collection, as many of the individuals who have signed them have never carried either a checking or savings account in their local bank. It is an educational feature of the farm bureau extremely beneficial to bankers of the state, as it brings in closer relations with them hundreds of individuals who have lacked an understanding of banking methods. This money insofar as practical is left on deposit with the local bank until such time as it is needed. The idea being as in the case of the wool pool, to keep the money in the home community. A few counties this year did not adopt this method just described, but next year will employ it.

Kind Editor: Well I must drop you a line and let you know how we are all enjoying your paper. I think it is the best state paper devoted to the farmer that is being published in Michigan. My husband buries his nose in it as soon as it arrives and even a call to dinner will not move him until he has finished some particular article.

We all enjoy what Uncle Rube Spinach has to say and he surely hits the nail on the head every time.

Wishing you all the success you can get, I remain, respectfully,—Mrs. Charlotte A. Byers, Hiawatha, Mich.

Better livestock for a better America.—O. V. Battles, Angus cattle raiser, Washington.





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

Oct. 8, Duroc-Jerseys 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, Livingston Co., Howell, Mich.  
Oct. 23, 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

## Registered Holstein Foundation Stock

Desiring to reduce the size of my herd I offer:

Queen Alice De Kol, three years old.

Queen Canary Korndyke, two years old.

Daisy Pontiac Korndyke, Yearling.

Prince Pontiac DeKol, yearling.

Fine straight stock, excellent blood lines. \$600.00 for the four.

Morley E. Osborne,  
Sun Haven Farm  
Standish, Mich.

## BABY BULLS

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

Write for our sale list.

## BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

## SOLD AGAIN

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

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

## 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.  
Olio, 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!

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

Musolff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

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

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

## 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.  
**HILLOREST STOCK FARM**  
Ortonville, Mich.

or write  
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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

## BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

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

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

## BACKE KRAT 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.

## 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 35.103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires.

His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.

Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

## 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.

For Sale: A Dandy Straight Well Marked and well grown bull calf born March 27, 1920. Sire is a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest dams average over 32 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in seven days. Dam a 28 lb. granddaughter of King Segis. Price \$300. For extended pedigree write:

L. O. KETZLER  
Flint, Mich.

**HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO OWN A** Grandson of the King of the Pontiacs. Sired by 34 lb. bull and heavy producing young cow. Has 18 lb. 2 year old record.

A bargain, act quick.

E. W. MEITZ, 1365 Mt. Elliott, Detroit, 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 Belding, Mich.

**SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD** grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwellton 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

## every breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage  
What have YOU to offer?

## Three Great Holstein Days

October 19th, 20th, 21st

## 225-Choice Registered Holsteins-225

Michigan-Bred and Healthy

Second Michigan State Holstein Sale  
JACKSON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH  
70—Head of Michigan's Best—70

Third Annual Sale  
Central Michigan Holstein Breeders  
EAST LANSING, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20TH.  
75—Carefully Selected Individuals—75

First Annual Sale  
Shiawassee County Holstein Breeders  
OWOSSO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST.  
80—High Class Cows and Heifers—80

Guaranteed Free From Tuberculosis Sold with 60-90 Day Retest Privilege

Sales Managed By

## The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Secretary  
Old State Block, Lansing, Michigan



**SHORTHORNS**

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all years, full 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**  
AT OLD PRICE.  
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.

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

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

**HEREFORDS**

**REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE**  
King Repeater No. 713041 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 Ass, 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 \$500 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, Hartsville, Mich.

**ANGUS**

**BARTLETTS' 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. AUGUSTIN** Sultan, sire Longwater Prince, Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1/2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35989) 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.

**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****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. I have 6 choice spring boar pigs left that will make herd boars. Will price them at \$50 apiece if taken soon. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon.  
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.

**WALNUT ALLEY** BIG TYPE P. C. Boars now ready for new homes. Get your order in on fall pigs for I am going to price them right.  
A. D. GREGORY  
Ionia, Mich.

**CLOSING OUT SALE**

of Big Type Poland China hogs, which represents the work of 25 years of constructive breeding. Everything goes including our three great herd boars, Mich. Butler by Grant Butler, A. Grant, Butler's Big Bob. Two of the best yearling prospects in Mich. Modern type, high arched backs, great length, big bone. Come and pick out what you want. Our prices are right.  
JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

**WONDERLAND HERD**

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

**Big Type Poland Chinas**

We want to sell you a boar pig. If interested write us and we will tell you all about him. We guarantee satisfaction.  
HILLCREST FARM  
Kalamazoo, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS, MARCH**  
and April farrow. Also one Sept. yearling. The big bone and big litter kind. For prices and breeding write  
E. W. LANDENBERGER, Parma, 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 Prince, a good son of Black Prince, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 6 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.  
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

**BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREED-**  
ing, bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726, 672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growthy. Prices reasonable.  
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS,**  
one fall boar, spring pigs both sex, and tried sows while they last.  
HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

**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.

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

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

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

**BIG TYPE POLANDS**

In introducing our herd we offer choice pigs by W's Sallor 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 13, 1920. For particulars write  
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.  
CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**  
Early fall pigs for sale, either sex. These are real ones. Write for breeding and price.  
HIMM BROS., Chesaning, 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 62049 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

**PEACH HILL FARM**

Spring boar pigs by Peach Hill Orion King, 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced at \$85 up.  
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

**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 O. I. C. D. by express and register in buyer's name.  
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**MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY**  
swine. Sows bred to Model Cherry King 10th for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Write me your wants.  
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**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.  
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**DUROC JERSEY FEB. BOARS AND GILTS,**  
long, big bone, extra quality, \$35 to \$40. June, July and Sept. pigs, \$12 to \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.**  
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Because they are bred right, fed right, grown right and from Grand Champion stock. Write or better come and see. F. J. Drott, R1, Monroe, Mich.

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

**REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX**  
Can furnish stock not skin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

**1919 Chicago International****4th Prize Jr. Yearling**

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
BLANK & POTTER  
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Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.  
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**Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts** bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1000 lb. herd boar.  
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**DUROC Boars and Gilts** for sale at \$25 to \$50 each. Crated and registered in buyer's name. Satisfaction guaranteed. These are big brood sows. Visitors welcome.  
MICHIGANA FARM LTD., Pavilion, Mich.

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

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

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**LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES.**  
Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.  
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Weaned pigs of the very best blood lines of the breed is our specialty. We guarantee to please or nothing stirring.  
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**CHESTER WHITES** Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred gilts for May farrow. E. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Some Fine Chester Whites farrowed July 24, 1920. Will ship C. O. D. when 2 mos. old for \$13.50 reg. Try one. Ralph Cosens, Levering, Mich.

**Little Livestock Ads.**

In M. B. F.

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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!



# West Michigan's Great Sale of REGISTERED Holstein Cattle

114 Head of High-Class Cattle at the  
West Michigan State Fair Grounds,  
Grand Rapids, Mich., on

**Monday, October 18, 1920**

A splendid lot of carefully selected cattle to choose from, where the buyer can select anything he wants from a choice, half-bred or an unusually good 32-lb. YOUNG HERD SIRE.

Among our offerings will be about a car load of very desirable yearlings and two-year-old heifers from the noted Traverse City State Hospital Herd. Most of these Traverse City heifers are safe in calf to an \$8,000 Grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA.

W. A. Washburn will disperse his entire Government and State Accredited Herd of 25 head of choice cattle, including a 25-lb. cow and her 6-month-old bull calf.

Monroe & Lewis will also disperse their entire Government and State Accredited herd of 15 good females including two splendid daughters of a 25-lb. cow.

Charles Bisbee will disperse his little herd of five females, including a 29-lb. daughter of a 34-lb. sire, and a 24-lb. daughter of a 30-lb. cow safe in calf to a 33-lb. bull.

We will also have a car load of two of good fresh milch cows of good type, and a car load of springers due to freshen in November and December.

We will offer a car load or more of good cows due to freshen during the winter or early spring; also about a car load of good yearling heifers, and a car load of choice heifer calves. These yearling heifers and heifer calves are good individuals; most of them are out of high record sires and a number of them are from good A. R. O. dams.

There will be two 29-lb. cows in the sale, a 25-lb. cow, a 24-lb. daughter of a 30-lb. cow and other good A. R. O. cows that space does not permit us to mention.

The 32-lb. bull calf is sired by a 30-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs and is one of the best young bulls ever offered in a Michigan sale ring. We also have a 31-lb. 2-year-old bull in the sale, two desirable 29-lb. bull calves, a splendid yearling bull out of a 26.88 lb. cow and a 31-lb. sire and several other good bull calves out of high-class sires and good A. R. O. dams.

Nearly all the cattle in the West Michigan Sale at Grand Rapids come from herds that are tuberculosis tested regularly under the Government and State Accredited Herd plan, and a number of these herds are "Fully Accredited."

If interested in the cattle offered at the West Michigan Sale, WRITE FOR A SALE CATALOG.

Sales Catalogs will be out October 1st.

**W. R. HARPER, Sales Manager**

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Pedigree Expert  
COL. D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer

Middleville, Mich.

**REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,**  
either sex. Boars ready for service. Prices right.

LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5

## HAMPSHIRE

### BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

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

**HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY. SPRING BOAR**  
pigs only for sale now.

JOHN W. SNYDER  
St. Johns, Mich., R. 4

### HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY

Some exceptionally fine young spring boars. They are extreme individuals, with best backs, feet, bellies and breeding. They carry the Excellent Approval and Most 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.

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**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-AUS-KEA 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.

DUKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

**O. I. C. & 3 Choice young boars, March and  
April pigs, at season's time.**

CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C. SWINE—MY HEAD CONTAINS THE  
blood lines of the most noted herd. One furnish  
you stock at "Five and let her" prices.**

A. J. GORDEN, Barr, Mich., R. 2.

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### Registered Hampshire Down Sheep

Choice Ram Lambs—well woolled ..... \$35  
Choice Ewe Lambs, well woolled ..... 40  
Choice Yearlings or two's ..... 50

J. W. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

**IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF  
PARSONS**  
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express  
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Oxford, Shropshire and Felled-Delaines.  
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich., R. 6

## 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.

Put your faith in  
**BETTER BREEDING STOCK**

For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams  
write or visit.

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Coldwater, Mich.

See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan  
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**AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH**  
class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and  
rams. Flock established 1880.

O. LEWIS, Dexter, Mich.

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### Hill Crest Farms

Black Tops and American Marinos. Fifty rams  
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Newton & Blank, Perrinton Mich.

**DELAINES RAMS, GOOD SIZE, WOOLY FEL-**  
lows. Priced to move quick. Write wants to  
JOHN BROWN, R. 1, Blanchard, Mich.

**DELAINES SHEEP LARGE, REGISTERED,**  
B & O type, both sexes,  
for sale.

F. H. CONLEY & SON, Maple Rapids, Mich.

**FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DE-**  
laine Merino Rams.

FRANK ROHRBAUGH, Lakingsburg, Michigan

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**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS**  
Lambs, Yearlings and two year olds.

LOME CEDAR FARM, Pontiac, Mich.

**FOR SALE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE LAMBS**  
yearling and 2 year old rams. Also a few  
ewes and Shropshire yearlings. Write your wants.

HARRY W. GARMAN, Brandon, Mich., R. 2.

**FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS**  
write or call on  
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

**FOR SALE—NEARLY FULL BLOODED**  
Shropshire breeding ewes.

Wm. LUCE, Reed City, Mich., R. 5

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Hampshires. 7 two year old ewes; 6 ewe lambs  
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**FOR SALE: REG. IMPROVED BLACK TOP**  
Delaine yearling rams. The profitable kind.  
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HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

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Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell.  
JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R. 2

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### FOR SALE—GOATS

Bucks and Does.  
LOME CEDAR FARM, Pontiac, Mich.



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**FOR SALE: FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS THAT**  
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Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Qual-  
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**For Sale: Pedigreed Flemish Giant Rabbits.**  
Flemish and steel grays. Five and six mos. old.  
RUSSELL J. COLLINS, R. 1, Waverline, Mich.

**FOR SALE—RABBIT AND SKUNK DOG, AND**  
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For two weeks only I will sell thor-  
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either males or spayed females; natural  
heel drivers, bred from trained stock.  
Send check in first letter; all puppies  
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too late.

Dr. EWALT'S COLLIE FARMS,  
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CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

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ducks, R. O. Br. Leghorns. Place orders early.  
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Two great breeds for profit. Write today for  
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breeding stock.  
CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 145 Fifth Bldg.,  
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**Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Cam-**  
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**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EARLY**  
hatched Cockerels. Farm range from excel-  
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**GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**  
Cockerels and yearling hens only for sale.  
LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R. 4

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Will sell from ten to two hundred while they  
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Bloomington, Michigan

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Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes. Bargains  
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**WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS FROM**  
200 egg hens or better. May and June hatch.  
\$5 to \$8. Eggs \$2 per 15.  
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**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**  
Early hatched, free range cockerels from stand-  
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VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM  
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### WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS

Both combs. Special discount on early orders.  
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**BARRED ROCKS, PARKS 200-EGG STRAIN**  
Cockerels which will produce fine layers next  
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FROM A HEAVY LAY-  
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Stock of excellent type and quality at all  
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Satisfaction guaranteed.  
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR**  
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Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality  
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# Holstein Dispersal Sale Chaslen Farms

24 registered and 48 grade Holstein cattle will be sold at eleven o'clock, Thursday, October 7 at  
Chaslen Farms, three miles from Northville, Mich.

Pure bred Holsteins consist of 13 cows that will be fresh at date of sale or heavy with calf, 9 heifers  
under one year of age and 3 young bulls fit for service.

Grade Holsteins consist of 42 cows under six years of age, a majority of which will be fresh or heavy  
with calf at date of sale, balance heifers under one year of age.

One 2800 lbs. pair of males, full brothers, 4 and 5 years of age, and 4 horses will be sold.

Farmers desiring a herd born will find 260 Duroc Jersey swine on the farm to make selections from.  
10 head of pure bred Shorthorn bulls will be priced right at private sale.

**Thursday, October 7**

**C. H. & L. A. YOUNG, Props. Northville, Mich.**



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