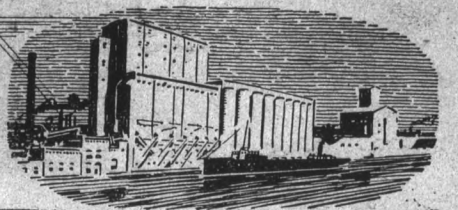


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Edited in Michigan



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\$1 PER YEAR



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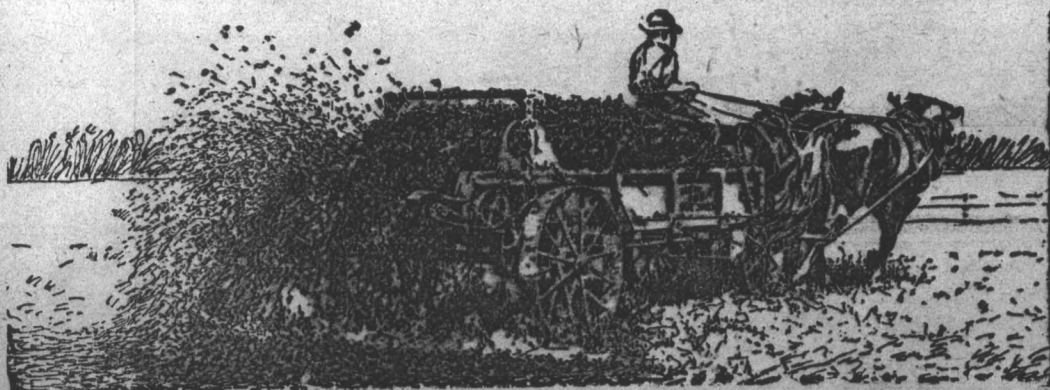
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Chicago Grain Pit Den of Confidence Men

Speculators Juggle Farmers' Markets Without Let or Hinderance From Federal Authorities

By H. H. MACK

G OVERNOR ALLEN, of Kansas, voiced a popular demand, the other day, when he urged upon President Wilson the importance of investigating the Chicago Board of Trade. There are thousands of honest men and women in this country all of whom would be delighted if the government would close that den of confidence men and short-change artists which does business under the name of a grain exchange. During the last few months many of us have been asking ourselves the question—Why did the government permit the resumption of gambling in grain, after having prohibited it for so long a time? If gambling in grain and hog products was not expedient during war-time it surely is not expedient now, during the trying day of readjustment. During the early days of our history as a nation, we are told that things were quite different but for the last 20 years, the progress of this country has been held back by two great scourges—The election of a president every four years and legalized gambling in food products and stocks.

When the Government relinquished control of the grain markets of the country there were many who predicted an immediate slump in selling prices; the record shows that not only did wheat fail to decline but it advanced and held firm until option dealing was again resumed. The question naturally arises—Why did wheat hold up after the government support was removed? There are two reasons (1) Everybody, connected with the business, knew that it was costing as much to produce wheat as it was selling for and they were willing that the farmer should, at least, get his money back. (2) There was another reason why wheat did not go down when the government let go. The Chicago gang of form players were not permitted to use it for a pawn in connection with their conscienceless gambling operations. That organized band of pit traders, with which the Chicago Board of Trade is equipped, was not permitted to plan and conduct a bear raid on prices by repeatedly "offering down" the market, selling small quantities short, evening up at the first opportunity and then selling short again.

Since June 1, 1920, No. 1 Red wheat has declined \$1 per bushel. Will anyone claim that a bushel of wheat is really worth \$1 less than it was four months ago? The crop was known to be short then; it is known to be shorter now. Europe was starving for bread then, she is starving for bread now. Why, then, should the selling price decline so much at this particular time? The answer to the above question is not far to seek. The time is near at hand when the farmer must market his crop; he cannot borrow money, therefore, he must sell his wheat. Taxes and certain other obligations will soon be due and he must have the money, to meet them with, so he draws his grain to market and sells it for a price far below the cost of production.

Manipulation of Markets

There is in this country a large army of men who make a business of merchandising the products of the farm; they are well organized into an association that includes all allied trade interests; each branch organization watches closely all matters that naturally come under its jurisdiction, the whole system working to the one general purpose, namely, the scaling down of the selling prices of farm products to the lowest possible level, just at the

time when the farmer must sell.

One of the most effective agencies in reducing the selling value of farm products, is the custom which permits men to sell large quantities of something that they do not own and never had money enough to buy. If dealers on the Chicago Board of Trade or on the New York Stock Exchange, were limited in their operations as business men are in other departments of trade,

Rank Market Manipulation

ONE OF THE most effective agencies in reducing the selling value of farm products is the custom which permits men to sell large quantities of something that they do not own and never had money enough to buy. If dealers, on the Chicago Board of Trade or on the New York Stock Exchange, were limited in their operations as business men are in other departments of trade, much of the crookedness, for which both of these organizations are noted, would be eliminated; in other words, if a broker, who offered to sell grain or provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade, was obliged to give prima facie evidence of ownership before making the tender; or if the purchaser of ten thousand bushels of grain on 'change was obliged to actually pay the real money for this grain, the world markets for farm products would soon become much more stable and reliable. Nothing but the rankest market manipulation could have caused corn to sell below \$1 per bushel last week. No other system of trade, except the one which permits a broker to sell a million bushels of wheat that he does not own, would have caused December wheat to sell down to \$1.85 the other day.



JUGGLING THE FARMERS' MARKETS

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Deceptive Practices

Permitting the sale of commodities that the seller does not own is certainly a deceptive practice but if it was the only deception practiced in connection with, so-called, legitimate Board of Trade transactions, the problem might be easier to solve. To anyone who desires to gain an insight into the intents and purposes of the coterie of brokers which dominates the Chicago Board of Trade, the writer would suggest that they make it a point to be present when one of the regular annual landslides in food products, is being staged; they would witness some very peculiar market phenomena, it is true, but they can rest assured that what they are permitted to see on these occasions will not be a "marker" to what they do not see.

They will possibly be present when the deluge of made-to-order, market statistics is let loose; the men who originate the formulas for making these joy-killing concoctions, are past masters in the art of deception and when the inexperienced operator on the Board becomes permeated with the doleful sadness which they exude, he will not be hard to convince, that before the market turns for the better, every commodity on the list will sell for something less than "nothing a opud." Telegrams, purporting to come from the growing fields where the Red Bug and other dire disasters are said to be rasing havoc with the farmer's hopes, are flashed before the eyes of the poor fellow who is on the wrong side of the market. The dominating idea seems to be the desire to create a false impression in the mind of the inexperienced operator and, thereby, to induce him to sell his holdings at a tremendous sacrifice. Who, in this great country of ours, is so callous and heartless that he is willing to sanction the use of rank deception in connection with so called legitimate market operations?

Consumer is Not Benefited

If the consumer derived any benefit from the scaling down process described above, it would be different but the carefully arranged details of this gigantic conspiracy against the American farmer, make it certain that the ultimate consumer will derive no benefit from the decline in prices. The producer is robbed, the consumer is mulcted and the market manipulator is permitted to feather his own nest.

Is it possible that a government, whose motto is—the greatest good for the greatest number,—will long permit the iniquities to go unpunished which are practiced in connection with the buying and selling of options in grain and provisions? If the farmers' organizations of this country wish to accomplish something in the way of real market stabilization, let them train their guns on the Chicago Board of Trade; let them use their combined influence to secure the enactment of a law which will make it a crime for a broker to sell commodities which he does not own or to buy more than he can actually pay for.

Farmers' Grain Committee Gets to Work

THE GRAIN marketing committee of seventeen, represented and ratified by all farm organizations held its first meeting in Chicago, October 4th and 5th. This is the first definite step of all farmers of America to create a grain marketing system which will eliminate speculation and stabilize prices. The committee divided into five sub-committees to make a special study of co-operative marketing methods, cost of marketing, storage and transportation, consumption and export and finance. The committee on co-operative marketing methods will make a study of every type of marketing organization in the United States and report to the next meeting.

Prominent Marketing Men to Speak

At the next meeting to be held November 4, 5 and 6, men of prominence in the agricultural and marketing field will be asked to address the committee. These men are E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture; Victor Murdock, Chairman of

the Federal Trade Commission; Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director; Herber Hoover, Bernard M. Baruch, L. F. Gates, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, Harold G. Powell, Manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, also a representative of the National Millers' Federation and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

When Chairman Gustafson of Nebraska asked each member to express his idea of the work to the committee, the unanimous point brought out was the necessity of each man to sink his own individual pet ideas and go at the problem with an open mind, ready to take the best of all suggestions and arrive at a unanimous conclusion which the farmers of the entire country can tie to.

A Statement to the Public

After the two days business session, the committee issued a statement to the public, warning against the slashing of grain prices and de-

(Continued on page 17)

Does Michigan Need the State Constabulary?

Can Military Organization Justify Annual Expenditure of Over Half Million Dollars?

By THE EDITOR

TWO BILLS will probably be laid before the next session of the legislature relating to the State Constabulary. One of these bills will ask for an increase in the appropriation for the organization; the other for its abolishment. The officers of the State Constabulary have at last admitted what we have long contended, that its force is woefully inadequate to guard all the orchards and capture all the unlicensed dogs in the state, and that if maximum results are to be obtained the force must be greatly enlarged. But this will mean doubling or tripling the present appropriation and before the people permits the legislature to do that they should first inform themselves fully regarding the work of the Constabulary and determine whether this organization is necessary to the proper enforcement of the law, I hereby declare my opinion that the state constabulary is a useless, needless and costly organization which should be at once abolished. My reasons for so thinking are set forth in the following paragraphs.

For many years the laws of Michigan have been satisfactorily enforced by the civil authorities. During our war with Germany the Michigan State Police was created as an emergency force. When the war ebbed there was no longer any need for the organization and it too should at once have come to an end. But the officers liked their soft positions and the administration found in the state police an excellent political machine, and both were loath to have the organization go out of existence. Consequently a bill was introduced in the legislature to extend the tenure of life indefinitely and to provide an annual appropriation of over \$350,000. Despite bitter opposition this bill was passed, the friends of the measure using with good effect the deceptive argument that a state police force was necessary to curb the illegal liquor traffic between Ohio and Michigan, Ohio being then wet, although everyone knew that within a short time after the bill became a law Ohio would go dry with the rest of the nation.

Be it said to the credit of the enterprising officers of the Constabulary that they have made a valiant effort to justify their existence. They have tried their hand at everything from corraling stray dogs to publishing a newspaper through the columns of which they have kept up a persistent propaganda conveying the subtle insinuation that without the strong arm of the Constabulary to keep the lawless in check Michigan would soon become the rendezvous of all the desperadoes from Long Island Sound to the Golden Gate. This publication is supported largely by advertising wrung from manufacturers who dislike to chance the displeasure of the Constabulary by refusing to advertise. What circulation the paper has no one seems to know. If the advertising receipts do not pay all the expense of publication we suppose the deficit comes out of the state treasury. There is another form of propaganda carried on by this military organization for which the state pays. Readers of country weekly newspapers have undoubtedly noted many stories published therein setting forth the

STATE POLICE HAVE BIG YEAR

Larger Force Needed.

In conclusion, Major Marsh reports: "The impossibility of protecting the rural districts of a territory covering forty-two thousand square miles, practically without police, protection except that furnished by the State Police, and of complying with the two thousand, five hundred and one requests for assistance received during the past year and which are constantly increasing as the force is becoming known. With a force of only two hundred and four officers and men this must be acknowledged and does not

admit of argument. Although the population of the state has increased over one-half million since the force was first organized, the strength of the force has not increased one single man.

"While the amount of pay provided by the Act of 1919 helped at the time to keep the experienced men, the increased cost of living during the past year and the large increase in wages of all-classes of labor, has not only made it difficult to secure desirable recruits, but has influenced members of the force to resign so as to accept much better paying positions.

"I would respectfully recommend the force to be increased by thirty-five per cent and that the pay be increased to conform to the pay of police officers of cities of the first class."

POLICING STATE COSTS \$500,000

**Estimates of Departments
Show Increases for Next
Two Years.**

Special to The Free Press.
Lansing, Mich., Oct. 5.—Policing Michigan during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1923, will require approximately 400 men, whose salaries will cost the state nearly \$500,000 annually, according to estimates of expenditures filed with State Budget Commissioner Charles H. Foote.

These figures do not include the 100 or more game wardens patrolling Michigan forests, but are confined to the departments of food and drugs, oil inspector, state police, labor commissioner and fire wardens. Nor do they include the traveling expenses, hotel bills, maintenance of automobiles and other equipment, which account, in itself, would more than double the estimate for personal service.

In the estimate furnished by the food and drug department, provision is made for 71 inspectors, whose salaries are fixed at \$14,500, from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year for inspectors. Twenty-five are listed at \$1,500, exclusive of expenses.

\$75,000 for Fire Patrol.

The game warden's department will have 50 fire wardens in addition to the regular fire marshal's department. These salaries are paid by the day at the rate of \$3, \$3.50 and \$4. A fund of \$75,000 annually will be necessary, it is said in the estimate.

The state labor commissioner asks for 24 inspectors, at salaries ranging from \$1,400 to \$1,800. Fifteen inspectors in this department are listed at the lowest figure.

Twenty-six men will be necessary to enforce the laws of his department, the state oil inspector estimates, of which 20 men will receive a monthly compensation of \$95 exclusive of expenses, while the remaining six will be paid \$100.

At present there are on the Michigan state police payroll 101 troopers at annual salaries of \$900, exclusive of their living expenses paid by the department. In the estimate for the fiscal year ending in 1922, Major Robert E. Marsh, commander, makes provision for 200 troopers at \$1,080 a year.

achievements of the state constabulary, showing pictures of some of the officers and describing intimate details of their family life. These stories appear frequently under such captions as, "smugglers caught;" "big gamblers nipped in raid;" "Lieut. 'Smith' marries;" "election fraud uncovered;" "orchard robbers fined;" "Capt. 'Jones' gets furlough" etc. The reader is expected to get the idea that had it not been for the State Constabulary Lieut. Smith would have never married and the orchard robbers would have gone scot free. These stories are supplied in "plate" form free of charge to all papers that will use them and the taxpayers foot the bill.

The purpose and the result of this propaganda is plain. It appears to show in a striking fashion that the Constabulary is filling a long-felt want in Michigan. It seeks to put the public mind in a state of quiescence if not acquiescence when the question of continuing the organization comes up before the next legislature. But the taxpayers who have been fooled by this sort of propaganda should know that it is prepared and disseminated by those who

have selfish interests involved. He should know that the same men who are wearing uniforms and exercising military authority whenever their fancy dictates, at the expense of the taxpayer, are spending the taxpayer's money to convince him that he ought to perpetuate their jobs. It does not make the case of the Constabulary any stronger to admit that its force has enforced some infractions of the law. When the record is played up in news stories it looks important, but consider the space it would take to tell all the accomplishments of the civil authorities!

The State Constabulary is not only needless but harmful. It seeks to appropriate unto itself the duties of the civil authorities. Indeed, if it functions at all, it must perform work which is essentially within the realm of the civil police. This fact quite naturally encourages laxness and incompetency on the part of the civil authorities. Why should a sheriff or a constable or a city policeman enforce the law and gain the ill will of political friends who might be concerned in its violation when all they have to do is to call upon the state constabulary to enforce it for them. In scores of cases

the State Constabulary has sent its troopers into little communities to clean out a nest of moonshiners who should have been attended to by the sheriff and his deputies.

The only answer that is given to this argument is that local officers holding their positions through political influence will not take the initiative in discovering and apprehending the violators of the law. That is a fine tribute, indeed, to the character of men in whose hands we as voters have placed the sacred duties of protecting our lives and our property. If the charge is true every law enforcement official in Michigan suspected of such indifference should be removed from office instantly. We elect sheriffs to enforce the law. We make provision for the almost unlimited appointment of deputies to assist them. If it is not their business to enforce the law what is their business? We maintain that it is the duty of every citizen and every police officer to see that the law is enforced. Suspected violations of the law should be reported to the authorities, and the authorities should make an honest cursory examination to satisfy themselves that the law is actually being violated. Then they should act without further delay and without any consideration whatever for those involved. If such officers fail or refuse to do their duties they should be promptly reported to the Governor who, upon submission of satisfactory proof, is authorized to remove them from office. We do not believe that the majority of our law enforcement officials need to have such a threat held over their heads, but if any of them do, the sooner they feel the stern hand of a superior officers the better. Possibly the next Governor of Michigan will be of the stuff of which governor's should be made and can compel local officers to enforce the law without the assistance of an expensive military establishment.

The officers of the State Constabulary have reported through their propaganda, paid for by the state, that those who desire to abolish the Constabulary are in a class with the thugs, and murderers. This is a damnable libel against a number of boards of supervisors who have passed resolutions against the State Police and against thousands of honest-minded, law-abiding citizens who still have the old, fashioned notion that they should have something to say about how their laws shall be enforced and what the expense thereof shall be. Among the Boards of Supervisors who disapprove of the State Constabulary is that of Berrien County which does not seem to appreciate the wonderful assistance the state police has been giving in protecting the fruit of that county. Various farm organizations have put themselves on record against this organization, and both county Republican and Democratic conventions have passed resolutions urging its abolishment. Similar action was taken by the Democrats in state convention last month.

There is bound to be a bitter fight when the question comes up before the legislature, and we urge our readers to inform themselves fully upon the matter and be prepared to make their wishes known to their senator and representative.

October Crop Report Shows Michigan Crops Above Ten Year Average

AS THE END of the season approaches, the condition of the principal crops remains well above the average in Michigan. The warm, dry weather and almost entire absence of frost during September was generally favorable. There was no material decline in the prospects of any crop except potatoes, which are showing disappointing yields in some important sections. Corn, beans and sugar beets made gains the past month, and all of the fruits except grapes are yielding a larger crop than expected. With the exception of spring wheat, all crops

included in the October inquiry of the joint crop reporting service under the direction of Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, are well above the ten-year average.

WHEAT: The winter wheat crop is estimated to have been 12,855,000 bushels; a yield of 15 bushels per acre. The spring wheat crop is very poor both in quantity and quality. The estimated production is 462,000 bushels, the estimated yield per acre being 11.0 bushels. Therefore, the

state's total wheat crop is placed at 13,317,000 bushels. Of this amount, 28 per cent was marketed up to October 1, or 3,729,000 bushels. The amount marketed during September was 2,301,000 bushels.

CORN: While late in ripening, the absence of frost in September until near the close permitted it to mature well. It is well eared except in a few southwestern counties that suffered severely from a drought lasting nearly the entire season. The condition is 92 per cent as compared with 88 per cent one month ago. If all of the acreage, including that

for silos, were matured for grain the total production would be 63,690,000 bushels, or within less than 1,000,000 bushels of last year's crop.

OATS: Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions early in the season, an average yield of 38.5 bushels per acre was obtained. This yield was only exceeded in 1915 and 1918 during the last 16 years. The total production is placed at 55,671,000 bushels. The feeding value of the crop is relatively good, but owing to discoloration by rains in some sections, those going into market

(Continued on page 17)

How the Merchant Marine Helps the Farmer

To Develop and Maintain Foreign Markets for American Food Products We Must

Have a Powerful Merchant Marine

IT SEEMS a far cry from the high seas to the farms. Rarely does the farmer as he watches his cows graze lazily in his well kept field consider whether the milk, or the wheat, or the beef, which he ships on the outgoing train, stays in America or seeks its own adventure across the seas; whether it nourishes some sturdy little American, or is consumed by some slant-eyed Jap, lark-eyed Egyptian, or little Jeanne and Jacques in France struggling to get back to normal health after the great war.

To the ships that carry the overseas quota of his products to the other side, the farmer doesn't give a great deal of thought, yet on these very ships, or rather on the ships that form the American Merchant Marine, depend his future and his fortune.

This condition has developed through America's having become a creditor rather than a debtor nation. Before the war, we had practically no credits abroad. No one abroad owed us any loaned money. We did not have any foreign investments worth mentioning. We were very much in the position of a farmer who had mortgaged, as heavily as possible his land, his crops or his cattle. Now the situation is reversed; we hold the mortgage. We are the farmer, who, having harvested a bumper crop, has for the first time broken all precedents, and taken a mortgage on another man's property.

But his fortune is not yet made. In fact, if this first investment is not followed up cautiously and sanely, he will lose more heavily than if he had not made the investment, for the great bulk of the mortgage is to be paid, not in money, but in goods. These goods furthermore, owing to the low rate of exchange, will be produced so cheaply that it will be impossible for American producers to meet the prices of their foreign competitors in our own land. And this does not apply to manufactured

goods only. It won't be very long before Egyptian cotton fields are developed and agricultural supplies come from the central plain of Europe, from Hungary, southern Russia and the Valley of the Danube. It

make reliable foreign connections; we must secure the best prices for American goods, and the only way to accomplish this is to maintain an efficient American Merchant Marine. We must have American ships man-

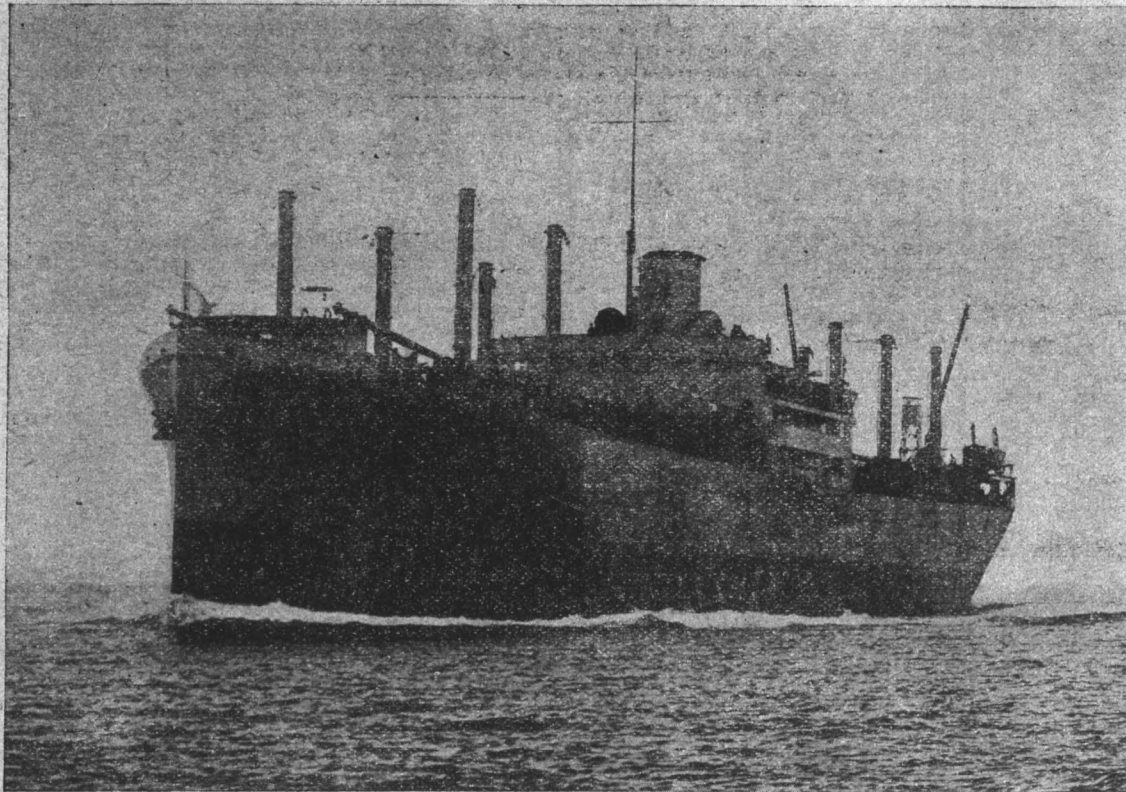
to every farmer, almost to his pasture gate, the necessity for a firmly established foreign trade carried on by an All-American Merchant Fleet.

The story was this: A certain creamery was ordered to decrease its supply of milk. The order appeared on its face to be a move on the part of milk distributors to force up the price of milk in New York City, and caused a furious protest. As a matter of fact there was no conspiracy. The order was a necessity because the export trade in milk had suddenly fallen off. It had grown like a mushroom and faded as rapidly.

Up to very recently, this country exported 884 million pounds of evaporated and dessicated milk. The milk was sent all over the world, chiefly to Europe, but it also went to Japan, to China, to India, to South Africa—to every place on the globe. Now, however, milk exporters finding their foreign trade suddenly melting away, knew that one half of the milk supply of the country has to be stopped for a while.

The farmers were the sufferers—many of them had to sell their cows, and are still selling them. On their part they were asked why they charged so much for their milk. They replied, "We are paying \$52 a ton for middlings; we are paying \$32 a ton for timothy; \$31 a ton for alfalfa or clover. Commenting on these prices, Mr. Ross says: "When out west I raised a good deal of hay, and I would be tickled to death if I got \$19 a ton for the finest timothy ever grown. The dairy farmers now have to pay \$32 a ton—think of it!"

And so it could be traced right down to the core. But it all comes back to the fact that the farmer is directly affected by America's foreign trade relations and his fortune depends on a well organized system of foreign trade which can only be accomplished by an efficient American Merchant Marine.



An American cargo carrier of today. One of the many fine steel ships of the modern merchant marine. This vessel has a cargo capacity of 14,000 tons. She was built during the progress of the great war.

is also quite possible that from far off Argentina, food supplies, wheat, etc., will make their competing influence felt by the American farmer.

America's position is the same as that of the farmer and to keep from being inundated by this flood of foreign goods, we must receive these goods at our ports and redistribute them to other countries. We must cease to be a producer only, and become a distributor, or rather hold on to the distributing business which we have gained during the war.

To do this, we must establish our industrial independence; we must

ned and operated by Americans; we must have free ports in America for redistribution of goods and we must have American agents in foreign ports who will not only get orders for American goods, but will secure a return cargo for American ships and so KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

P. H. W. Ross, President of the National Marine League, but a one-time farmer found himself in the West, is an expert on both production and distribution of farm products. Recently in addressing the Engineering Society of Philadelphia he told a story which will bring home

What the American Red Cross Has Done for Suffering Humanity

IN PERFORMANCE of its first duty, the American Red Cross, through its millions of workers, furnished 387,000,000 surgical dressings and garments to the hospitals and camps during the great World War.

It furnished aid and comfort to five million fighting men and to twice that number of civilian sufferers and refugees. The exact number of these refugees will never be known. In France alone they numbered 2,900,000.

Today the Red Cross is serving the 17,000 men and officers of the United States army in Germany.

From July, 1917, to May 1, 1920, \$279,000,000 was spent by Americans through the Red Cross in bringing this aid to those who were fighting and suffering in foreign lands.

During the same period, aid furnished the men of our Army and Navy remaining in the United States and the families of fighting men entailed an expenditure of \$92,000,000. The families of more than 800,000 soldiers and sailors were aided.

When the armistice was signed there were 99,739 men in American Army and Navy hospitals who needed and received Red Cross service.

On July 1, 1920, there were still 26,414 men in the Army, Navy and Public Health hospitals in the United States receiving Red Cross ministrations. Former service men ministered to by Red Cross workers in U. S. Public Health hospitals numbered 53,000. Over 1,000 Red Cross

nurses were provided for this service last year.

Through the assistance of the Red Cross virtually every man in the service of the United States who was blinded, or partially blinded in service, has received or is receiving treatment and such instruction at the Red Cross Institute for the Blind at Baltimore, as will enable him to become independent to the greatest possible degree.

Since the close of the war, the Red Cross, in co-operation with the War Department, has furnished to 58,188 families of fighting men, who laid down their lives abroad, photographs of the graves of their dead.

Ever since demobilization began, the Red Cross, through its Home Service Department, has continued in constant touch with returning soldiers and 800,000 of their families, who have acquired the habit of looking to the Red Cross for the service usually rendered by these absent men.

Help the American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN Red Cross is one of the world's greatest charitable organizations. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, this society spent \$69,400,000 to help the sick and house the homeless. The Red Cross is supported almost wholly by popular subscription. A dollar given to the Red Cross is a dollar given to help someone in need. The Fourth Red Cross roll call will be held during the week of Nov. 11-25, 1920, when every man and woman is asked to affiliate with their local chapter and subscribe the annual fee of \$1.00. This is a noble work. Help it along.—Editor.

Last year 100,000 persons died in the United States as the result of accidents. Of these more than 7,000 were drowned. It was to prevent such loss and attendant suffering that the Red Cross First Aid service was established and is maintained.

Red Cross First Aid instruction courses have been taught to more than 1,000,000 persons in this country. Each one of these is a potential life-saver and many have been actual life-savers.

The Red Cross during the 39 years of its existence has given relief in 250 floods, fires, tornadoes and other unavoidable disasters and directed the expenditure of approximately \$13,000,000 in this emergency work.

During the year ending June 30, 1920, to more than 30,000 unfortunates in 150 stricken communities the Red Cross living up to its charter duties, automatically and efficiently gave the relief needed.

In its international relief work

the Red Cross today finds pestilence, starvation, nakedness and death marching hand in hand in Central and Eastern Europe. This winter these conditions will prevail in aggravated form.

Under its charter obligations the American Red Cross has been fighting cholera, typhus, tuberculosis and other plagues in Poland, the Baltic regions, Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Austria, Hungary and southeastern Europe.

In order to avert tomorrow the suffering it mitigated yesterday, the new Health Service, built around the Red Cross Health Center, is trying by education to keep people well rather than to cure the sick, thus minimizing the spread of disease and preventing the 750,000 unnecessary deaths which occur annually from preventable diseases.

The nurse typifies the Red Cross. The Nursing Service touches every line of Red Cross activity. Over 3,700 nurses are on the Red Cross roll, of whom 400 are still with the Army, 236 with the Navy and 1,000 are working in rural communities where they are in constant demand. During the influenza epidemic 15,000 Red Cross nurses were on duty.

In aiding civilian families in solving such problems as care of crippled children, deserted mothers, financial stress, children's welfare and the many causes of domestic distress, the Red Cross extended its Civilian Home Service last year to 600 communities.



Farmers Service Bureau



GOVERNMENT WHEAT PRICE

I would like to ask through the columns of your valuable paper if \$2.20 per bushel was the maximum or minimum price on wheat which the government fixed during war time?—Subscriber, Goodrich.

The government minimum price was \$2.26 for No. 2 Red wheat, based on Chicago delivery. This price was higher or lower by several cents per bushel according to the quality of wheat and the distance of the point of sale from the Atlantic seaboard. You will have to give us your name before we can correct your subscription complaint.—Editor.

CUT-OVER LANDS

I wish you would publish all the information you have pertaining to the reforestation of cut-over and unoccupied Michigan lands. How much can be secured; can this land be purchased and owned by a number of individuals or a company? What inducements, if any, does the state or government offer? Please give all information possible.—I. A. F. Fenton, Mich.

With regard to the cut-over lands, would say the state offers no specific inducement for settlers on cut-over lands, except under the provisions of the homestead laws, which admit of prospecting certain lands on the basis of 10c an acre.

The Public Domain Commission particularly withdrew all state lands from sale some years ago, because the lands were not considered desirable for agriculture. However, applications to homestead are given careful consideration and under proper conditions are granted. In the last twenty years a good many thousand acres of state lands have been homesteaded successfully, and a good many thousand acres have proven unsuccessful. However, the State homesteads cut-over lands are comparatively small. The large acreage of these lands is privately owned.

The Public Domain Commission has set aside a large portion of the state lands for reforestation purposes. They consider the best use that can be made of the most of these lands is reforestation. Shall be glad to furnish you any further information you may desire.—Geo. L. Lusk, Secretary Public Domain Commission, Lansing, Mich.

It would appear from the above that you would have no difficulty in securing a tract of state land for reforestation purposes, although it is probable that the state has already engaged in reforestation projects on the majority of lands best suited to that purpose. We know of nothing which would prevent a group of individuals from acquiring and holding lands for the purpose you describe. Would suggest that you visit the Public Domain Commission and discuss your plan with Mr. Lusk. He would be able to give you all the information you desire.—Editor.

TEXAS OIL PRODUCTS CO.

I am enclosing some literature regarding the Texas Oil Products Co., which is selling stock in this community. Their agent says that their plant is nearly ready to begin operation and he promises that the stock will pay enormous dividends. Do you consider this a reasonably safe investment?—F. D., Hesperia, Mich.

As a general thing we are suspicious of stock-selling corporations that promise "enormous dividends." As a general thing the capitalists of the big money centers do not permit a sure-thing bonanza to slip through their fingers to the piker investor. With government bonds at 4 per cent and rail securities only slightly higher, what man of means and brains would long permit his money to remain in such securities when "enormous dividend" payers were on the market.

There are exceptions to both these rules. The Texas Oil Products Co. may be one of them. According to the Michigan Securities Co., "the Texas Oil Products Company of Chicago, Illinois, was approved by the Commission under date of June 11, 1920. The later address is given as 348 Book Bldg., Detroit. We find the company was incorporated for

\$850,000.00, with \$148,790.00 issued and outstanding. Total assets of the company \$200,890.00. Permission was given the company to sell \$200,000.00 of its common stock."

Letters addressed to the National Bank and the Guaranty State Bank and Trust Co., of Waxahatchie, Texas, bring us the information that a refinery is being built in that city which will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day. The letters are almost identical in tone and wording and are of course, favorable to the oil company. Both of them, however, bear the following reminder, rubber-stamped upon the face of the letters. "This information is given in confidence as an opinion and courtesy for which no responsibility is to be attached to this bank or any of its officers."

So far as we are able to discover the directors of this company are honest and responsible men. The facts seem to show that the company is actually working on its refinery and has satisfactory connections with crude oil concerns. All these facts, however, do not necessarily assure the company of success. It must be taken into consideration that the anticipated profits are based upon abnormally high prices which sooner or later must come down. Moreover, the prospective investor should remember that hundreds of keen brains are working upon substitutes for gas fuel, and sooner or later these will be discovered. The effect upon gasoline prices may be readily foreseen. Finally, we question very much the wisdom of entrusting life

savings to strange hands to be spent two thousand miles away in a venture which is yet in the embryo. This is a bad time to invest in speculative enterprises, especially when all kinds of absolutely sound securities of going concerns, guaranteeing good interest on preferred stock can be purchased.—Editor.

GROESBECK'S RELIGION

Would you please tell me what church Mr. Groesbeck belongs to?—Reader, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Reports have gone out that Mr. Groesbeck is a Catholic but we are advised that this is not true. For a number of years he has been an active Consistory work in Detroit Masonic circles. The Catholic story probably grows out of the friendliness of that organization on account of his stand on the parochial school amendment.—Associate Editor.

WEIGHT OF LOAF OF BREAD

I have read carefully your article on the Price of Bread in the Oct. 2 number. The editorial concerning this piece gives the idea that a pound loaf of bread costs 17 cents. We have sold bread for several years at the present time we sell a 21 to 22 ounce loaf of bread for 16 cents. During the past summer a 16c loaf of bread weighed 20 ounces. You may pay 17c for a 16 oz. loaf in Mount Clemens, but up through this territory they weigh 20 to 22 ounces. Bread may be too high but I think this statement should be corrected for this part of Michigan at least.—M. S. Whittemore, Mich.

We find that you are right. Some bread retailing in Mt. Clemens at 18c a loaf is supposed to weigh 24 ounces. Other loaves selling at 16 and 17 cents weigh only 16 ounces.—Editor.

The Collection Box

KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

The assets of the Knickerbocker Mail Order Co., have been purchased under an arrangement confirmed by the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Distribution of the proceeds will hereafter be made to all creditors whose claims are duly proven with the referee, Seaman Miller, 2 Rector Street of this city. The proofs under the bankruptcy act should be forwarded to him.

Creditors should be patient for the money as it takes some time to go through the necessary formalities.—Clifford G. Ludvigh, Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York City.

Note: This information will be of interest to the score or more of subscribers who have sent us claims against this company. Subscribers should write the above receiver for the proper blanks upon which to present their claims.

DELAYED SETTLEMENT

The last or middle part of April I sent to Phillipsborn's for one pair of boys black shoes, price \$3.68, No. 5A-9718. I received them. The soles cracked after about two weeks wear so I returned them. They wrote and said they couldn't trace them out. They sent me a blank to make out and the No. of the P. O. money order which I got from the postmaster and sent them at the same time I sent the shoes. I sent under separate cover a money order extra for exchange on aprons and blouse. I received the blouse and that's all. I have written since but can't get any answer from them. So they owe me \$7.80.—M. E. G., Marion, Mich., Sept. 18th.

Before we had time to take this matter up with the company we received a letter from Mrs. G. advising that she had received payment. The company was just a little slow, that's all. Perhaps its motto is, "better late than never."

ADJUSTMENT FOR HARTFORD SUBSCRIBER

About the middle of January I sent a small order to Bellas Hess of New York City. Among other things I ordered 4 dresses, 2 of one style and 2 of another, telling them unless they could send the two of each order number alike in both patterns and color to omit them and return the money. In about a month I received the goods, one dress only of each of two styles ordered.

I immediately wrote them regarding the matter. They said they only had one of a kind in each style so I returned the two dresses they sent and wrote them to refund money for same also to return money for the two ordered which they did not send. I wrote them at least twice after that asking them to send the money, \$6.76. At last I received a check from them for \$3.88, also letter stating they was enclosing check for goods I had returned, never mentioning the remainder. I wrote them once more and received no reply.—Mrs. M. H. R., Hartford, Mich.

Three weeks later Mrs. R. received a check of \$3.88 for the balance due her.

UNABLE TO SHIP GOODS; RETURN CHECK

On March the 23rd, I sent an order Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., for distillate and my personal check for \$23. About a week after I received the card stating they got the check and the goods would be shipped about April 15. They didn't send the oil and we have written twice to them and receive no answer. Would you please see if you can have them forward the oil as they have our money so long we want the oil.—P. P., Harbor Beach, Mich.

Correspondence with S. R. & Co. showed that the goods had not been shipped owing to the refusal of the railroad company to accept them. Accordingly Mr. P's money was refunded to him.

REFUND ON RETURNED GOODS

May I ask your help in collecting \$15.14 from Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago for wall board. I sent for this last part of May. They wrote saying they couldn't ship for 20 days. We replied at once not to send goods but refund our money as we could not wait so long. Since then have written twice giving all information but no answer. Can you get them to refund, as we have already used local material.—Mrs. R. W., Cooma, Mich.

The day after Mrs. M. wrote us as above she received notice from her express office that the wall board had arrived. Mrs. W. refused to accept the goods and again wrote us. We advised her to instruct the express agent to return the goods and to ask S. R. & Co. for a credit voucher for the amount paid on them. This she did and two weeks later she received a check for \$15.14, the amount due her.

SET THE DOG ON HIM

Last July an agent of the Chicago Portrait Co. visited our house while all of us except our daughter were gone, and he induced her to try her luck in drawing tickets which she did and she drew the lucky one as she calls it for there were two kinds of tickets, one was a blank and the other was a trade check for fifteen dollars on a \$30 painting. I could have one \$30 painting for \$15 and one extra painting free. And as she got the check he asked her to show him some of our pictures and she did. He picked out two not very satisfactory pictures from which they are to make the paintings. I don't want the painting so I wrote to the company telling them not to go to the trouble of painting these pictures for I would not pay for them and a few days after I received an answer to my letter which I enclose herewith. If you would only stop the company from sending the pictures I will be greatly indebted to you.—Mrs. J. M. S., Otsego County.

The letter received by our subscriber was a printed circular which the concern sends out to all who request a cancellation of their "orders" when they wake up and find they have been duped by a smooth-talking salesman. It reminds our subscriber that it is a difficult matter to trace her "painting" through the thousand and one different channels through which it must pass from receiving room to head artist. Our subscriber is assured, however, that after a tedious and thorough search, they had found it, but alas; the work was too near completion to permit of a cancellation. As proof of this statement a report is enclosed which shows that the painting has just been "inspected and approved by head artist." Consequently, "we regret that we are unable, as you will see by the enclosed, to comply with your request and cancel your order."

We wrote the Chicago Portrait Co., and told them that we had advised our subscriber not to accept her "painting," and that we would stand back of her if the company attempted to force collection. We have never heard from them.

My advice to our subscriber and all other victims of the Chicago Portrait Co., is to turn the dog loose when their agent comes to deliver their "paintings."

SHIPPING CIDER

Please give me full information in regards to sending apple cider to friends in Chicago by small barrels. Do we have to have a license and what would it cost and where can we get one.—D. McC., Breedsville, Mich.

Under the prohibition law you cannot secure a permit to ship cider as a beverage which is not so bottled or preserved that it will not acquire more than 1-2 of one per cent alcoholic content before being consumed. You must either put a preservative, benzoate of soda, in your cider or put it in sterile, closed containers. You may then ship it without a permit, providing the alcoholic content does not exceed one-half of one per cent.—Editor.

GRANGE LIFE RATES

I would like to know if the Grange Life Insurance assessments can be raised or not?—P. G., Parisville, Mich.

There is no provision in our constitution and by-laws for raising assessments. We are organized as an Old Line Legal Reserve Insurance Company and thus cannot increase premiums. I should be very glad to have you publish this fact to all interested parties.—N. P. Hull, President, Grange Life Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich.

PRESERVING CIDER

Can you tell me how to preserve apple cider with drugs for home use?—A. M., Oakley, Mich.

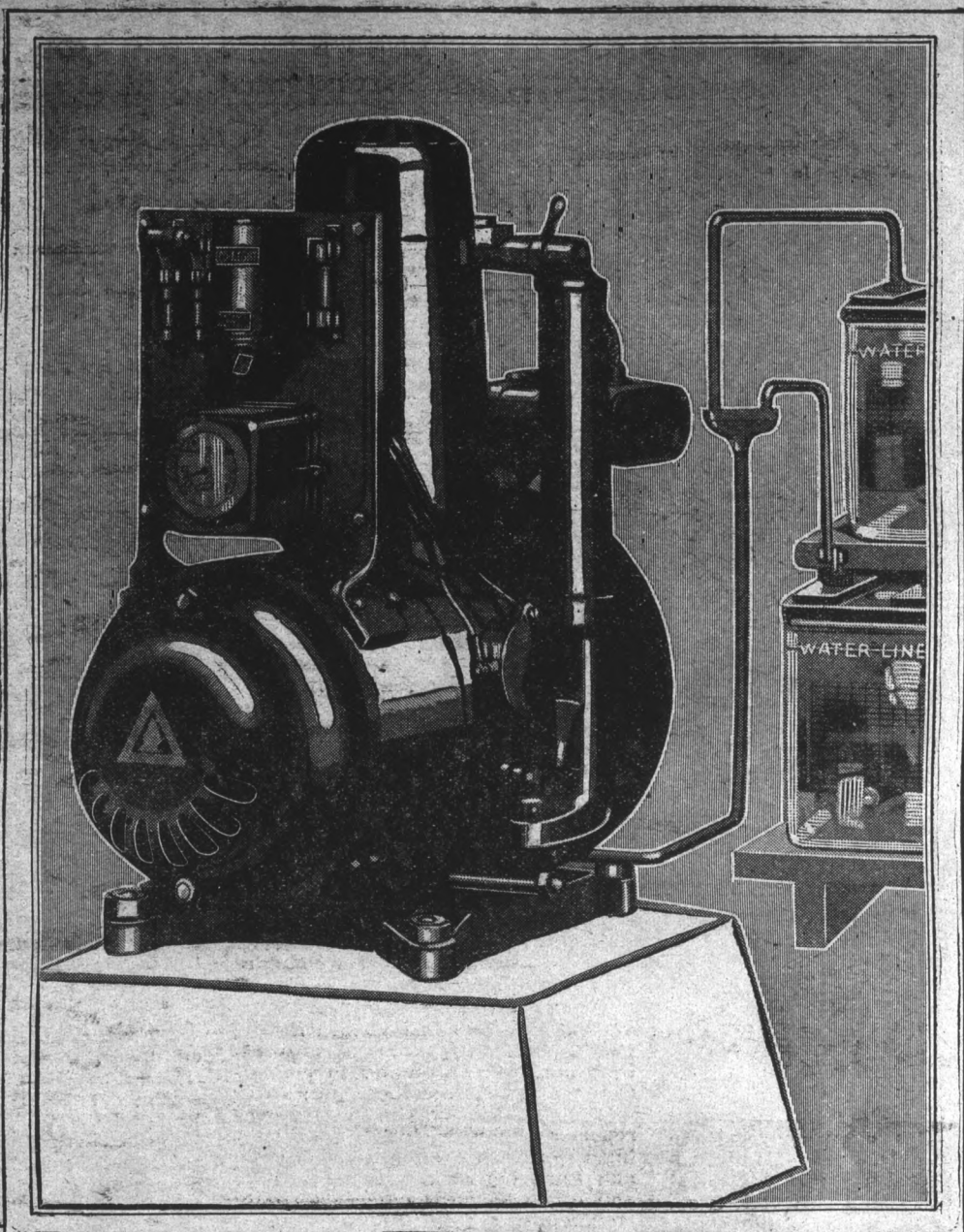
Cider may be preserved for home use by the addition of 0.1 per cent sodium benzoate. This is about the rate of 8 oz. of sodium benzoate to 50 gallons of water, roughly speaking. I believe this chemical may be purchased at most any drug store.—U. N. Wyant, Dept. of Bacteriology and Hygiene, M. A. C.



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and a Happy, Contented Family*



*Free from Drudgery—
Easier Times for Mother*



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When you buy Delco-Light you buy more than just a machine.
You buy continuous electric light and power.

You buy Contentment, Satisfaction, Comfort—better living conditions—freedom from drudgery.

And—in the end you find that your purchase hasn't cost you anything at all. It has given you all these things and in addition has actually paid for itself in the time and labor it has saved.

In every nook and corner of the country you will find Satisfied Delco-Light Users—125,000 of them.

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DISTRIBUTORS:

M. L. Lasley, 23 Elizabeth St. East, Detroit, Mich.

Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton St. West, Grand Rapids, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

There have been no new developments of importance in connection with the general trade and business outlook of the country; it may be truthfully said, however, that the decline in the volume of business done, the country over, has progressed steadily at about the same ratio that has ruled since the beginning of the price-cutting habit, early in July. In view of the discouraging conditions which rule the market for basic commodities such as cotton and manufactured cotton goods, wool and manufactured woolen cloths, hides, leather, rubber and sugar, there is very little opportunity for business expansion. Jobbers and wholesalers continue to defer making purchases, except in a hand-to-mouth way and the continued decrease in the weekly turnover of the big mail order houses, like Sears Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward & Co., seems to indicate that the ultimate consumer is confining his purchasing operations to the actual necessities of life. There is at present no indication that the recent cut in the selling price of many different makes of automobiles, has or will in the immediate future, stimulate the taking of orders in this branch of the manufacturing field; on the contrary, there are many recent developments in connection with the automobile industry, that seem to indicate that the public is not buying pleasure vehicles at this time. Since the beginning of August, a large number of business failures have been reported and there is reason to believe that this condition of things will persist during the remainder of the year.

Some Improvement Seen

Contrasted with the rather discouraging facts cited above, there are unmistakable signs of improvement along certain lines. A marked improvement in transportation is reported from all parts of the country. The freight jams and terminal confusion, which existed all the early part of the summer, have been relieved and a material advance has been made in the rate at which the traffic is moving. Another encouraging bit of information comes in the form of the assurance that the general average efficiency of the American laboring man is increasing by leaps and bounds; the above information comes in direct and speedy fulfillment of a prediction made in this column week before last. While the strain upon the general trade situation, the country over, is by no means relieved, bankers and other experts in finance are frequently heard to express the opinion that the strain upon credit has passed the "peak" and will continue to grow less as the season advances and the volume of business continues to contract; it is safe to assume, that with the slowing down in all business lines, less money will be needed to keep the wheels turning. Information concerning large yields of farm crops must be regarded as encouraging news to the country at large but it would mean much more to the farmer, himself, if freights and fixed charges for handling had not been advanced, during the last six months from 20 to 40 per cent. The tremendous declines in grain and provision prices which have taken place on the Chicago Board of Trade have been very discouraging to farmers as a class and there is good reason to believe that the acreage of winter wheat, to be sown this fall will be greatly reduced because of the decline in the value of this cereal.

Decline in Steel and Iron

The demand for both iron and steel is said to be slowing down and an early decline in the selling prices of the former is confidently predicted by those most familiar with the habits of the trade in this commodity; one of the reasons by which steel manufacturers have recently accounted for the high price of structural steel, has been the uniform firmness of the entire iron and general hardware market. Should iron sell

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Grains all higher. Beans dull. Hay firm. Hogs steady. Pigs higher. Cattle dull and lower.

CHICAGO—Grains firm. Choice steers steady; all other cattle lower. Hogs steady. Provisions weak.

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

lower an early decline in the selling price of structural steel may be confidently looked for. Unfilled orders for structural steel on hand Sept. 30, were 430,234 tons less than on August 30. The production of sugar in this country, while it shows an increase to 22 pounds per capita is far below our present per capita consumption of 90 pounds. During the last fiscal year, nine and one-half billion pounds of sugar was imported, nearly seven billion pounds coming from Cuba alone. The price of refined sugar is now quoted at 11 cents per pound. The stocks of various sugar companies sold off on the New York Stock Exchange, on Monday as a result of the closing of the banks in Havana, Cuba, which are said to hold sugar paper.

One of the most significant developments, in connection with the general business situation, is a recent marked contraction in connection with corporate financing; stock and bond salesmen, the country over report a slump in stock sales. During the month of August, this year, new financing of industrial, railroad and other business enterprises only equalled one third in amount of what it was during August last year. The first six months of 1920, however, saw the issue of new securities equal to output of the entire year, 1919. Bank clearings have recently declined in volume and the demand for money, to finance current and future industrial operations, is decidedly slack.

The Lumber Situation

Fulfilling a prediction made in this column, week before last, a sharp decline in lumber prices, at retail, has been registered all along the line. Reductions amounting to about \$12 per thousand have been made in southern pine bill stuff and cuts in about the same proportion have been made in many of the better grades of lumber. Retail lumber dealers in Chicago, in order to stim-

ulate fall and winter building operations, have cut prices on all dimension lumber from 23 to 25 per cent. Maple and oak flooring have been reduced from 17 to 30 per cent in the Chicago market and all other hardwoods are 33 per cent lower than on this date, last month. From the rural districts of the country at large, comes the information that, owing to the recent decline in the value of farm products, hundreds of farmers are giving up plans for many important building operations and are cancelling tentative orders, recently placed with their local lumber dealers; there are rumors, to the effect, that dealers will make an effort to hold many of these orders by making material price concessions.

Inflated Demand Curtailed

That the demand for manufactured goods, in many departments of trade, has fallen off goes without saying but the reduction in the number of bona fide orders placed during the current month, is more apparent than real; it has been the practice of late, in many branches of trade where deliveries have been slow, to place duplicate orders with several manufacturers, take deliveries from the first to offer the goods and cancel all the other orders. It was often months after the orders were placed before delivery of the goods would be given; in the meantime each manufacturer was counting his orders, never thinking that a half dozen more dealers might be counting the same orders. Now that deliveries are made much more promptly, the practice of duplicating orders has been abandoned and "the cat is out of the bag."

Conditions in connection with unemployment, are growing worse every day as time goes on and the problem, as to how the families of many laboring men in large cities will manage to exist during the coming winter, is a serious one. No

better barometer of labor conditions, than the liner columns of local daily papers, is needed; during the spring and early summer months, page after page of "Help Wanted" advertisements appeared in the Detroit daily papers, day after day. The space formerly taken by the advertisements in questions is now filled with copy bearing the suggestive heading—"Situations Wanted." Several reports on labor conditions, which have been received of late, indicate that some men, who had been discharged, recently, are going back to their old jobs at lower wages than they were receiving at the time of their dismissal; a notable case of wage reductions is cited in connection with the employment of labor in some of the automobile tire manufacturing plants at Akron, Ohio.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 12, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.22	2.18	2.37	
No. 2 White	2.20		2.37	
No. 2 Mixed	2.20		2.24	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	2.27	2.25	2.22	

A tremendous increase in trading in futures in the wheat market, on the Chicago Board of Trade during the past week, is noted and interest in the probable future of this important cereal is reported to be at white heat throughout the great wheat producing states of the west. The members of farm organizations, in many districts, are signing agreements not to sell wheat on current quotations and an early decrease in arrivals, at primary market points, is anticipated. Bull operators on the wheat market are looking to the farmers for assistance in the big undertaking involved in the effort to boost wheat prices in the face of the general downward trend of nearly all other commodities.

The current week's business in the grain market opened on Monday with a strong upward trend and the consensus of opinion, among traders, seems to be that the entire list is over-sold and that prices will be crowded up much above present levels before existing short lines in the market can be evened up. Canadian wheat continues to be the bogey man in the equation; there have been rumors afloat, to the effect that the Dominion government may soon assume control and prevent the exportation of wheat. Should the above rumors prove to be well founded it will be regarded as a strong bull argument by the "talent;" if Canadian wheat is permitted to come into our market, the verdict is that prices will very soon have another slump.

In Chicago, on Monday, the visible supply in wheat decreased 525,000 bushels. In Minneapolis, spring wheat is holding just about steady. No. 1 dark Northern selling 15 cents per bushel above the December option. Durum wheat is not selling as promptly as some other grades and prices for this brand are about 3 cents below top quotations. Fair sales of flour are reported and a big inquiry but all prospective buyers refuse to follow recent advances in quotations.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., OCT. 12, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.02		1.15 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow		.93 1/4		
No. 4 Yellow				
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detroit	1.43			

The upward turn in wheat prices has helped greatly to bring about a recovery in the corn market, it is true, but it is also a fact that speculative sentiment concerning the status of corn has changed greatly during the past week; the opinion is rapidly gaining ground that 75-cent corn to the farmer is too low to last and the result is that short interests are doing their level best to get out

Have You Voted for President?

THE FIRST ballots cast in our straw vote for president give Harding a substantial lead, with Cox and Debs running close for second honors. Opinion on the League of Nations seems to be about even-

ly divided. There is only one more week in which you may vote in order for us to announce the result in our issue immediate preceding the election. We urge you, therefore, to vote early and "avoid" the rush.

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

of the hole without attracting too much attention. Demand for shipment, at Chicago, is more active than for a long time with sales of 175,000 bushels on Monday. The Canadians are selling us wheat but they are trying to buy our corn and they are helping the market by their efforts. Cash prices for small lots have been shaded, slightly of late, but carlots continue to command a substantial premium. The market editor of this paper does not favor selling corn on current quotations.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 12, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.61	.55 1/2	.66 1/2
No. 3 White	.59 1/2	.54	
No. 4 White	.58 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.74	.79	.72

The recent demand for oats has been of a very general character and selling prices have been well maintained. There has been a substantial increase in the visible at Chicago but at nearly all other points in the country, the supply continues to be unequal to the demand. Traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, have been neglecting oats of late and the trade in futures has been very light. Country offerings are unseasonably light. The market editor of this paper does not favor the sale of oats on current quotations.

RYE

The rye market seems to be going it blind these days with nothing to guide it except the general trend in other grain prices. Selling prices have been revised, sharply downward, during the last few days, No. 2 selling now for \$1.57 per bushel.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., OCT. 12, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	5.00		
Red Kidneys			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Detroit	7.25		

The bean market is apparently lifeless, with not enough demand and not enough business done to establish a reliable selling quotation. The prevailing opinion, among Michigan bean dealers, seems to be that beans are at the bottom but many of them are so completely over-loaded with the real stuff that they can't seem to see anything but a declining market for this great food staple.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., OCT. 12, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.50
Chicago	2.25	
New York		1.84
Pittsburg		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.00	

The situation in connection with potatoes has strengthened somewhat, locally, during the past week and selling prices have advanced from the extremely low levels which prevailed on the Detroit market, recently, when the entire vegetable list was selling at the extreme low levels for the season. Recent climatic conditions have been favorable to the shipment of perishable products and outside markets report large accumulations, much of which are sure to deteriorate before they can be moved into second hands.

HAY

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 33	28.00 @ 30
New York			
Pittsburg			
[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover Mix.] [No. 1 Clover]			
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	26.00 @ 28	20.00 @ 30
New York			
Pittsburg			
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit	29.00 @ 30		
[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover Mix.] [No. 1 Clover]			
Detroit			

The situation in the hay markets of the country is practically unchanged from that which ruled last week, except that all markets report a falling off in demand because of a tendency, on the part of users, to increase the grain ration and cut down on hay. The generous supply of

hay, with which the Detroit market was struggling, last week, has apparently vanished and the local trade in this commodity is on a healthy basis. One thing in particular is noted in connection with the demand for hay, buyers prefer the better grades and all of the cheaper kinds are neglected. The general opinion among dealers seems to be that hay will sell lower, a little later on, when the farmer has more time at his disposal with which to make deliveries.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Beginning early last week, a much better demand for killing cattle developed all around the market circle and prices hardened materially, the first set back coming on Friday when all, except the best grades of steer cattle, sold lower than on the day before. A new high record for strictly prime steer cattle was made last Friday, when two carloads of branded Herefords, averaging 1,375 pounds, sold for \$18.50 per cwt. Never before, in the past history of the country, have fat steers been so scarce as now.

All last week, up until Friday, butchers cattle kept moving up the

market ladder until gains, fully \$1 per cwt. higher than was paid the week before, were registered for good cow and heifer stuff. Receipts for the first five days were 8,500 head less than for the same period the week before; no decrease in the number of native cattle was reported, the falling off resulting from the small contingent coming from the range country. Owing to the light supply referred to above, rangers sold well all the week and in many cases at gains from last week that equalled fully \$1 per cwt. Arrivals in the range cattle department, for the first five days, last week were 19,000 head as comparing with 27,800 the week before which was the largest run of the season.

The buying of stockers and feeders is still being hampered by the lack of available money; even here in Michigan many old feeders with first-class credit, have been refused money by their banks, to use in financing long-term cattle feeding operations; they have been assured all the funds they need for current shipping operations but absolutely no extension of credit beyond 30 or 60 days. While the Chicago market

is feeling the limitations described above, last week's early trade was in sharp contrast to that of the week before when the alleys were clogged every day for the want of buyers. Taken in the aggregate, it is safe to state that stockers and feeders showed a gain, for the week in the Chicago market, of 75 cents per cwt.

The falling off in the arrivals of westerns, in Chicago last week was just as noticeable in the sheep yards as in the cattle alleys; one bunch of held-over western lambs sold for \$13. The top for native lambs was \$12.25 on Friday. Fed western yearlings sold up to \$8, common aged ewes from \$5.25 to \$5.75, culls at \$3 and canners at \$1.50 per cwt. Chicago reported a good demand for feeding lambs at prices ranging from \$11.50 to \$1 per cwt.

Live Hogs and Provisions

One of the recent developments in connection with the demand for live hogs has been a complete reversal in the demand for pigs since this time last week when they were selling at \$1 discount from mixed hog prices. To send forward good thrifty pigs at a time, when hogs for feeding pur-

(Continued on page 23)

The Exclusive Super-Six Motor Gives This Advantage

From Men Who Do Not Own
Hudsons Comes An Interesting Ex-
pression on Super-Six Performance

Many men who covet its abilities learned to admire Hudson from the viewpoint of the "man in the other car." Perhaps you, too, have noted the characteristic all Hudsons reveal when fast going without exceeding the speed limits, is a factor.

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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Say "Bayer"—Insist!



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

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Horse or Cow hide. Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered. Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay 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, taxidermy, etc.

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

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

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What the Neighbors Say



JIM SMILLIE REPLIES TO MR. HAMILTON

HAVE READ with considerable interest all the writings of the different correspondents in regard to the parochial school amendment. Especially so did I read with interest Mr. Hamilton's reply in the Sept. 25th edition. The would-be governor, the Hon. Mr. James Hamilton quotes quite glibly about Martin Luther, Calvin and the 16th century, but if the opinion of my Catholic and Protestant friends are the opinion of the majority of voters in the State of Michigan, the notorious school amendment will be snowed under deeper than the Hamilton-for-governor movement was.

You will find Mr. Hamilton if you look outside your own narrow circle that the people of this grand old U. S. A. are more concerned about what happened and is about to happen since July the 4th, 1776, than what happened during the 16th century. Mighty little will you find the average broad-minded American citizen concerned about what happened during the 16th century. Mighty little will you find him bothering his head about the way the Catholic and the Protestant each in their turn were persecuted by the kings and queens of England. You will find much to your disappointment, Mr. Hamilton, that the things that transpired in England during the reign of Henry the 8th, Mary and Elizabeth, James the First and Chas. the First, and so on down, do not not happen in America, and that the spirit of independence and religious tolerance that has lived throughout this noble land since that immortal day, July the 4th, 1776 shall not perish in a religious war brought on by a series of just such measures as you are fostering now.

You will find, dear sir, that the American of today is not so ready to cast aside the principles that our forefathers fought and died for in the battle for independence as you seem to think he is. You will also find, my dear Hamilton, that it was to combat just such principles and measures as you are fostering now that the brave and self sacrificing mothers of this noble land sent the pick and the pride of their American manhood across the waters to drive back the hordes of autocracy and oppression, and I guess Mr. Hamilton that you will have to admit that with the help of their brave and long suffering allies they did it to a Queen's taste. Yes, Hamilton, and just as you found the Catholic and Protestant fighting side by side in the late world war against foreign invasion and oppression, so you will find the self-same boys—that did not perish in the hall of death and soul-searing fire in northern France and Flanders field fighting internal invasion and oppression of their American and constitutionally given rights at the poles Tuesday, November second.

Yes, Mr. Hamilton, I am prepared to prove to any man that has a spark of justice in his heart and to tell the whole world that the amendment that you are trying to have placed on the statute books is oppressive to your Catholic neighbor and to those others that think likewise in regard to private and parochial schools. I heartily agree and extend the hand of friendship to my Socialistic friends that believe in religious and educational freedom and can truthfully say with them that this amendment is the first step in the abridgement of American liberty, and I can safely say to the sane and level-headed voters and statesmen that is back of our sane and logical government today; that it is just such crazy and oppressive measures made into law, heaped one upon the other that would give us a sample of the hell on earth that is raging across the waters today.

But why warn the big men connected with the handling of the good ship of state, Michigan. I find in the facts being compiled by the opposition to this amendment, practically all of the names of big statesmen and others connected with state

affairs, as well as other broad-minded men such as Ferris, etc., are down as being opposed to this amendment and the reason therefor. What further facts does a thinking man need when Mr. Johnson head of the public school system will go on record as being opposed to this amendment.

Dear reader the above write-up and facts are written by a broad-minded conscientious, liberty-loving Catholic American citizen, and you will find his full name and address underlined to this item, and if you feel as though you would like other proof of the truth I have just spoken of, go ask my neighbors, and I wish to say for the benefit of the reader just what class of people we have here. They are of the mixed class, Protestant and Catholic together, with the Protestants largely in the majority and I want to say for my Protestant neighbors that I never lived among a better bunch. And why do I find it pleasant and congenial to live amongst my Protestant neighbors? Because I have been brought up and make it a rule to never find fault with my Protestant neighbor's religion, neither will you find me at any time running around trying to pick flaws in my neighbor's religion, or in any other way make myself obnoxious in the religious affairs of my neighbor. And with very few exceptions I expect and do receive the same respect for my religion that I accord them in theirs, and I want to say to the fellow that had so much to say against the Catholic and his school in the M. B. F. a few weeks ago, who said that he lived in a Catholic neighborhood and he dare not sign his name for fear they would kill him. That if he would keep his dirty tongue off his neighbor and mind his own business he would find the same conditions existing among his Catholic neighbors that I find among my Protestant neighbors.

Now just a few words in conclusion, would like to say to F. B. Hesperia, Mich., the fellow that is so solicitous about the freedom of the Catholics yet wants to foist the school amendment on them, and also to his Catholic friend, that I am a practical Catholic and know my religion too, and I can say that I have visited almost all the churches of the different denominations, and heard their ministers speak many times and I consider that I have been broadened and benefitted in a great many ways by so doing. And I have always found that the person that has the most to say against his neighbor's religion knows the least about it.

Mrs. E. S., the M. E. lady from Gratiot county writes a very broad-minded letter, but she don't need to worry about any one accusing her of being a Catholic, as a good many of my M. E. friends have expressed themselves in the same tone.

Well, will close now, Mr. Hamilton. Hoping to hear from you in the near future in the same broad-minded manner that I have written you. With the permission of the M. B. F. you will hear from me again. In the future will deal more closely with facts directly connected with the amendment and the parochial school. Thanking you for your attention, I am.—Jim Smillie, Millersburg, Mich.

OPPOSED TO FOREIGN CHURCH RULE

I HAVE read with interest the comments on the parochial school amendment, pro and con. Those who are for it are accused of bigotry and religious narrowness. I am for this amendment, not because I oppose the Catholic church, altho in my opinion that is the biggest graft in the world today, but because the Catholic church is intent on interfering in American politics. The facts show it. I do not believe in educating youngsters to place a foreign ruler above our own government. We support a boxing commission, a bunch of ornamental soldiers, and the place for economy is not on the education of future American citizens.—Mrs. L. F. B., Gladwin County.

ANOTHER SUGAR BEET BY-PRODUCT

I AM SENDING you today 25c and your coupon for the M. B. F. and although I live in Royal Oak I am reading your paper every week. I come out to Capac to my father-in-law's and get the news. As the farm has been my old home I am still interested in the farm production. As we have been trying to find out all or some of the by-products the sugar companies are getting out of our sugar beets, I found another by-product that they are selling in Detroit and advertising now in the state of Michigan, for anti-freeze compound for auto radiators. It is in a molasses form, and is made out of the beet pulp of our sugar beets. And I think it sells for \$4.50 per gallon retail. It will not freeze at 20 degrees below zero. I can not give you the exact name of it now but when I get home I will send you the name. As near as I can find out the Detroit distributors or wholesale dealers have organized and are buying up all this anti-freeze compound that the sugar companies make from their entire output. The sugar companies make or get more money out of this one item alone per ton than the farmer gets per ton out of their beets. So I will try and get the exact figures on this and send it to you, as I believe you and farmers should know about it. I thank you for your first issue of M. B. F.—F. W., 15 Poplar Park, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Thank you for advising M. B. F. readers of your discovery. There's an old saying that "the truth will out." Some day we hope to know the full extent to which the sugar manufacturers have been profiteering at the expense of farmer and consumer.—Editor.

A BIT OF HISTORY

WHILE reading the issue of Sep. 4, I was amused at the letter sent in by Mr. Alex Abeare on the school amendment. He treats Mr. Hamilton's statements as damnable lies and goes no further believing everyone must see them as he does without trying to prove whether they are true or not true.

We will just glance back at the events which have transpired during the last six years, it will throw some light on the school question. But first of all, at the time this country declared war, the Canadian government was routing a few hundred young men hidden in the woods near St. Jerome, Quebec. During their trial it was proven they were acting according to the dictation of their father confessor. We thereupon ask the question, why did the priests of Quebec advise their young men to withstand the law? The answer is this. In the year 1914 there was fired a shot that went round the world by a parochial school student. His action was inspired by contention in his heart against the forcing upon his country and the parochial schools of another faith than their own. His countrymen were Greek Catholics and Roman Catholic parochial schools was being forced onto them by Austria. The Austrian government with the aid of the Kaiser, who was a Lutheran parochial school advocate proceeded to lay Europe open to their blaze of destruction. The British empire having been called to defend the defenseless called the young men of Quebec. They had been educated in parochial schools and therefore were advised that France had separated her state from the church and they better let her perish than go fight against Austrian and German parochial school students. When this country entered into war we at once passed conscription thereby putting a clamp upon parochial school adherents of this country.

Just at that time the priest of the church at Fisherville announced that the Allies were sorely in need of help because he could not very well do otherwise he had to obey the law of conscription.

And notice next morning three auto loads loaded with young men went to enlist. Notice how obedient

these young men were to their priest. They had learned that obedience in the parochial schools just as the young men in Quebec had learned their obedience in the parochial schools and they obeyed to the death in both cases.

We've had an instance of that obedience in this state during the primary. The priests drew up an instruction ballot and after drawing black lines across the names of candidates undesirable to them placed them in the hands of the voters. Those ballots were taken into the voting booths and copied as their priests desired.

I announce myself as a candidate for governor for the primary of 1922. With a great secret order behind me I think I can win the fight. The organization propose first to put about nine men in the field to split up the party, and then they propose to fix up a ballot marked exactly in their favor and mine and they are going to the lunatic asylum and provide every patient with one of those ballots and drive them to the polls. I'll sure be nominated, you bet. But if Ferris, a public school graduate and excellent teacher beats me at election I'll have the honor of having the nomination anyway.

A few years ago there was a great hue and cry raised because the Bible was being read and the custom of our Puritan fathers was being followed of commencing the day with prayer in our public schools. That cry was raised by people of Mr. Abeare's faith and in order to satisfy them the Bible was taken out of our public schools. Now Mr. Abeare since you have discovered that more religion is needed in the schools will you and your masters allow the Bible to be taught in all schools of this state, parochial or otherwise and will you allow the state to examine and pass judgment on all books used in all schools?

I invite Mr. Abeare to come again and get into this little bandwagon of ours and discuss the public school and you will find there is no two ways such as being alright in their place. You are entirely against public schools. There is no such thing as room for this school and that school and the other any more than for Reds and Mohammedans. Our laws cannot discriminate saying to one boy you cannot go to this school and to another you can go to that school. The thing is every child to be a true American must be educated first in American schools than this that and the other may have them. You may bring all your friends from the Pope of Rome to the priest of your own parish and I'll stand you a debate with no bluffing as the reference you make to the syllabus of Plux the IX. Hoping to hear from Mr. Abeare.—A. B. Bad Axe, Mich.

You make some charges which I think justice demands should be substantiated about that Quebec affair. For instance you overlook the fact that Mr. Ferris has himself come out squarely against the amendment.—Editor.

THE DETROIT PACKING CO.

I DON'T think you give too much attention to any of the worthy subjects you comment and advise on in your paper, the "best" farm paper in Michigan, only continue your efforts to get it in every farm home in Michigan as it should be, and may I here suggest that you not only so nobly defend the parochial schools, but advocate all denominations to have their parochial schools so that the young people of the present and future generations will get a better moral and christian training which I am sorry to say our public schools fall short of. We have too few parochial schools and need too many jails and reformatory institutions.

Continue working for Milo D. Campbell as Governor. Get your propaganda in every Michigan home if possible, convincing the farmers of what he has done and will do for them if they give him the chance. Many farmers don't know the slightest sketch of Milo Campbell's life. This bigoted parochial amendment I think lightened the Campbell vote considerably. Many people who did not know Campbell was a friend of the parochial school voted for Groes-

beck and Leland, because they had publicly expressed their favor of the schools. It would be well to convince the clergy of the parochial schools of Mr. Campbell's attitude toward the schools so they in turn could advise their farmer members that they were safe in voting for him in that respect.

I notice you have an ad. in your paper for the Detroit Packing Co. We have several men with headquarters in Lansing selling stock in this Company in this community. I bought \$6,000 worth of stock. I think it will be O. K. if it is under good management.

The bankers in Williamston are a

little skeptical over the matter, one having wrote to Detroit banks to find out more about it and didn't get very much satisfaction. Whitney Watkins addressed the farmers in the opera house here and his opinion of the venture was very convincing. Do you know anything of Mr. Edward F. Dold, the president and general manager. I see the farm bureau endorses the company as a great thing for the state which it will be if the "Great Lakes to the Sea" waterway project goes through. Let us have your opinion on the matter. If you know it to be all right, your influence would be highly appreci-

ated toward convincing the farmers of Michigan of the necessity and benefit of The Detroit Packing Co., will be to the state of Michigan. Should you ever happen to Williamston be sure and call on us, would be pleased to be so honored.—John C. L., Williamston, Mich.

There should have been no doubt as to where Mr. Campbell stood on the parochial school question. In common with eight of the nine Republican candidates he forcefully declared himself against the amendment. You will find the Detroit Packing Company discussed editorially in this issue. Refer to pages 12 and 13. Thanks for your invitation. We have probably driven by your farm a number of times. Next time we will surely "drop in" and get acquainted.—Editor

What One Dairyman Learned About HEBE

He had heard many conflicting stories regarding this new food product—some that it would injure and some that it would benefit the dairying industry. Desiring to form his opinion from facts rather than hearsay he started out to investigate. During the course of his investigation he called at the offices of the Hebe Company and asked some very searching questions.

"I have been told," he said, "that HEBE is being marketed as evaporated milk or a substitute for it. Is this so?"

"It is not," was the reply, "HEBE is produced, labeled, advertised and marketed as a distinctive dairy product for use in the home as a cooking and baking ingredient."

"But some dealers sell it as, or for evaporated milk" he objected.

"There are such cases of misrepresentation," was the reply, "but they are becoming fewer each day due to the widespread campaign of education which the Hebe Company is conducting by which the consumer is learning the exact nature and uses of HEBE and the dealer is being made to realize that his greatest profit lies in selling the product for just what it is." He was shown the methods employed by the Company to correct misrepresentation on the part of the distributor and misuse by the consumer. His attention was directed to the label which specifically states what HEBE is and its uses.

"Is not the real purpose of HEBE to develop a market for cocoanut fat rather than a market for skimmed milk?" he asked—

"Decidedly not," was the reply. "To make every hundred pounds of HEBE it takes 210 pounds of skimmed milk and only 7.8 pounds of cocoanut fat and this small amount of non-dairy ingredient is used for the sole purpose of supplying the large amount of dairy ingredient with the shortening and other elements necessary to make it desirable as a cooking medium. It is no more true that the skimmed milk is used as a vehicle to bring cocoanut fat to market than is it true that butter is used to bring salt or ice cream to bring gelatine to market. These non-dairy ingredients all serve the same purpose—to make the dairy ingredients better for the uses intended."

"How will the sale of HEBE benefit the dairy industry?" was the next question.

"By developing a human food market for skimmed milk" was the reply. Government reports were produced which showed that yearly over 30 billion pounds of skimmed milk was not finding its natural and most profitable market as a direct human food. The statements of government and other authorities were read to show the need of creating such a market if the dairy industry is to best serve humanity and itself. HEBE, it was pointed out, is one means to this end.

"How will this benefit all dairymen?" he next asked.

"That which benefits the industry as a whole must benefit each individual member," he was answered. "Every can of HEBE sold and every bit of advertising put out is helping to educate the public to a greater use of dairy products. The ice cream industry is a parallel case. Every dairyman, whether he ships his product to an ice cream factory or not benefits by the increased demand caused by the use of nearly 4 billion pounds of milk yearly by the ice cream manufacturers."

"Why are you advertising HEBE in the farm papers?" he asked.

"For no other purpose" he was told, "than to give other dairymen as we are giving here to you the facts of HEBE in its relation to the dairy industry so that these men may have a complete and accurate knowledge of the subject and form their opinion of our product and our company from facts and not from prejudice or from mis-statements on the part of wilful or uninformed persons."

At the close of the interview the dairyman visitor expressed his satisfaction at the frank and straightforward answers given to his questions and made this significant remark "If every dairyman who now sees in HEBE a menace to his business could have the opportunity of going into this subject with you as thoroughly as I have, I am sure he would see HEBE in an entirely different light."

We will be glad to discuss HEBE with any person interested, either by personal interview or by correspondence. Write for our booklet "The Missing Third" which discusses in detail the relation of HEBE to the dairying industry. Address 3681 Consumers Bldg., Chicago.

Chicago

THE HEBE COMPANY

Seattle

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Grant Slocum and the M. B. F.

WE LEARN that because of Mr. Grant Slocum's former connection with the Business Farmer some people have the notion that he is still identified with this publication. As a result some of the country weekly newspapers have credited him with certain articles and editorials which have appeared in these columns the last few months. In justice to both Mr. Slocum and ourselves it should again be stated that he is not connected in any way with this paper.

It is true that in its early days the Business Farmer was fortunate enough to have resort to the splendid organizing genius and the refreshing editorial viewpoint of Mr. Grant Slocum. But because of his many other duties which had prior claim to his attentions he was obliged to give less and less of his time to the Business Farmer, and when in January last he was chosen president of the National Gleaner organization the duties of which required his whole time and attention, he disposed of his entire holdings in this publication to the present publishers and has not contributed an article or taken any part in shaping the policies since that time. The names of all those having a hand in the editing and publishing of the Business Farmer and the positions they hold are given at the top of this column where any changes that may be made in the personnel will also be noted.

Mr. Grant Slocum's retirement from the Business Farmer does not mean that we have lost him as a friend, for we believe he is just as anxious today as ever that the Business Farmer shall prosper. In fact, we are quite sure that if we should at any time in the future request Mr. Slocum to contribute a signed article to these columns, he would gladly comply with our request. Believing that our readers would enjoy an occasional article from his virile pen we shall most assuredly extend him the invitation.

Sugar Prices and Beet Contracts

THE SUGAR beet grower should not overlook the fact that there is a definite relation between the trend in sugar prices and what he is going to get for his 1920 crop of beets. It is now plain that he will not receive the \$16 or \$17 which the manufacturer promised him last spring as an inducement to grow beets. The Michigan factories are already offering their 1920 output at \$12.90 per cwt. for future delivery which is dead-sure evidence that they do not expect the market price to go above that figure before they are obliged to sell the major part of their supplies.

It is conceivable that the sugar market may go so low as to enable the manufacturers to settle for beets at the minimum price of \$10. It is highly improbable, however, that prices will reach such depths as to cause the manufacturers themselves any loss. It is understood that the sugar beet content is exceptionally

good this year which is all to the advantage of the manufacturer.

Growers are wondering what kind of a contract they are going to have for 1921. C. E. Ackerman, president of the Beet Growers' Ass'n, announces that he will vigorously renew his efforts for a conference. On the other hand the Farm Bureau has announced a meeting of grower representatives October 19th, to which the officers of the Growers' Ass'n have not been invited. What the plans of the Farm Bureau may be we knoweth not, but we do know that if the Farm Bureau seeks to solve the sugar beet problem without the counsel and co-operation of the Beet Growers' Ass'n, it will quite likely come to grief. There should be harmony between the two. There must be harmony between the two. The Beet Growers' Ass'n cannot win without the Farm Bureau and the Farm Bureau cannot win without the Growers' Ass'n. There are enough farmers outside of the ranks of either organization to grow beets and defeat any efforts which either organization might put forth. Let them join hands and they will have a combination that cannot be beat.

Premiums

IN THE good old days before the war you could get a premium with almost anything you bought. But high prices put a kink in the premium business and the consumer gradually learned that he usually paid for the premium in the long run. Today about the only premiums you can get are with certain brands of cheap cigarettes and cheap farm papers.

When the manufacturer of a well-known article or the publisher of an established newspaper offers a premium as an inducement to buy he admits that either his product is not worth the price he asks or he cannot meet competition on merit.

The majority of farm papers will not offer premiums to prospective subscribers. They do not believe that the practice is sound or even legitimate. You cannot get a premium with such publications as the Country Gentleman, Prairie Farmer, Saturday Evening Post, Farm and Fireside and scores of other high-class publications which we might mention. You cannot get a premium with the Business Farmer. There are a number of farm papers, however, which have built their circulations and maintain them through an elaborate force of selling agents who are prepared to offer almost any kind of premium or inducement to sign up a subscriber.

The Business Farmer has never offered a premium to any subscriber except as a reward to secure additional subscribers. We do not believe the practice of giving premiums is sound or even legitimate. We believe that the money spent in premiums could better be spent and should be spent in giving the subscribers a better publication. If we cannot make this publication interesting enough so that farmers will pay our regular subscription price for the paper itself we shall never admit our failure by giving away as an added inducement a lot of cheap truck camouflaged to represent something of value.

Labor and the Farmer

WE HAVE contended and do contend that the interests of the laboring man and the farmer are not identical. We do contend, however, that in many respects they are similar. Is it through fear that these two classes may some day recognize the similarity of their interests and join hands for mutual betterment, that such concerted efforts are being made to bait the two against each other? Much propaganda that comes out of the Washington headquarters of a certain farm organization harps upon the high wages that are being paid to laboring men and their effect upon farm wages. It would almost appear that some folks would have the laboring men work for nothing if they had their way about it.

Just how high or low wages should be under present and prospective living conditions is a mooted question. The laborer himself naturally contends that wages are not too high and cannot revert to their former low level. The employer on the other hand,—or rather let us say, some employers,—are ready at the first

opportunity to slash wages. This opportunity will be when the number of men seeking jobs is greater than the number of jobs to be had and the unemployed are willing to work for any wage rather than go hungry.

Regarding the hours of labor the farmer is told that the shorter the recognized working day of the city the shorter it must be upon the farm. This is only partially true. Men who accept farm jobs know full well that the very nature of the work is such that hours must be uncertain and some times long. If the farm job offers them any advantage over the city job they know that it must be in some other direction than in the number of hours they work each day. The living conditions upon the farm and in the city are so radically different that we cannot believe the average worker will be swayed in his choice by the slight difference in working hours. The man who likes the city will stick to the city; the man who likes the farm will sooner or later seek the farm job.

It is not fair to the millions of industrial workers to compare their hours of labor and their wages with those upon the farms. The only standard by which these things should be measured is the scale obtaining within the city itself. If employers, clerks, lawyers, doctors, dentists, waiters, stenographers, et cetera, work nine and ten hours per day there is no reason why the man who works at day wages should not put in equal hours. But, is there any justice in demanding that the wage earner shall labor ten hours per day when everybody else in the city knocks off at the end of seven or eight hours. The laboring man would have far less complaint over his hours of labor if his fellow workers holding clerical positions in office and store set him a good example by doing a full day's work themselves. But this they prefer not to do, and those who are in a position to reach the farmer's ear seek to arouse his animosity against the laboring man by telling him that labor's demands are diametrically opposed to his interests.

We refuse to believe that the farmer will align himself with any scheme to restore the old scale of wage conditions in the city. Barring the unmoral and unreasonable demands of certain labor leaders bent upon destroying industry and erecting a soveit oligarchy upon its ruins, the farmer is, we believe, in full sympathy with the laboring man's effort to insure for himself a living wage which will enable him to rear a family, educate his children and have enough money when he dies to keep him out of the potter's field. If not, then our faith in the milk of human kindness is rudely shaken.

He Profits Most Who Serves Best

IN THOUSANDS of American and European cities there is an organization called the Rotary Club. I want the readers of the Business Farmer to know something about this Club because I hope to see the day come when its work will be duplicated in our rural communities.

Active membership in the Rotary Club is confined to one member from each class of business and profession in the city. Usually the firm represented is the leader in its class. This limits the membership and makes every member individually responsible for performing a certain share of the Club's work. That is unimportant, but the service which this Club is rendering to humanity at large is important and deserves consideration.

In the language of the Club, Rotary means service. Most men join clubs and lodges and other organizations for what they can get out of it in the way of business, political prestige or social standing. Men who join the Rotary Club with any such ambition in mind soon learn that they are not wanted. A member's standing in the Rotary Club is gauged by the amount of time and effort he is willing to expend in promoting the purposes of the Club. In other words the Rotary Club idea is to give rather than to get. Busy men, many of whom value their time at several dollars per hour, give up whole days "going about doing good." They are especially interested in crippled children of the poor, thousands of whom have been taken out of homes of squalor where they have been doomed to a life of suffering, lodged in

hospitals at Rotary expense and made into whole and healthy boys and girls. It would require many pages to describe in detail the vast scope of the work carried on by the Rotary Clubs, but when I say that every member of the organization takes as his motto, "he profits most who serves best," and honestly tries to live up to that ideal in the conduct of his business and in his relations to the public, our readers will, I think, appreciate the great amount of good that is being done by this organization.

We have a common notion that the people of the cities are inherently and essentially selfish. We have a notion that in the rush and swirl of city life there is no time in which to think of others and perform some kind deeds in their behalf, but exceptions should be noted. Selfishness is not confined to the cities. Every human being is by nature selfish. It requires a good deal of introspection, a good deal of perseverance and a good deal of mental effort to think in terms of others instead of terms of self. Not all the people of the country are free from this common failing, though let it be said to the glory of the majority of country folks that unselfishness and generosity are two of their most outstanding traits. In Rotary Clubs and like organizations in both country and city the spirit of helpfulness can be fostered and humanity uplifted.

Storing Food Products

A WRITER in the Rosenbaum Review advises farmers against storing food products at terminal markets. "Large supplies at terminal points are always a bearish factor on the market," he says. Mebbe so, mebbe so. He might have added but he didn't that large supplies at terminal markets are always discomforting to the speculators for they never know what the owner of the supplies is going to do.

The speculator who gambles on imaginary holdings of grain does not want the actual grain in sight. That is not according to the rules of the game. Actual grain holdings represent something tangible which can be seen and might raise the regular old nick with the schemes of the speculators. To gamble successfully on grain there must be no grain in sight. An ideal speculative market is one in

which the only influences are the opinions of the speculators relative to crop yield, quality, demand, immediate and prospective supply and other intangible factors.

Of course, as Aaron Sapiro says, farmers are nothing but babies in this marketing game. The real giants of the markets are the men who have made their fortunes gambling in grain. It may be revealing our ignorance to even discuss the practice employed in the Chicago grain pit, and perhaps we invite the ridicule of the grain gamblers as many others speaking for the farmer have done when we declare our belief that the farmer should own both local and terminal elevators and warehouses where he may store his grain and his vegetables, transporting them from one point to the other as the weather, transportation and demand seems to warrant. We have witnessed so many times in the past a situation in which farmers have held enormous stores of farm products at local points while consumers at terminal points have been almost entirely deprived of them. The only way in our judgment that the farmer can get any advantage from the fluctuations of the markets is to have his goods at consuming points ready to be put into the channels of trade the moment the demand is felt and the price offered is satisfactory.

Losses to Farmers

IT HAS been estimated by the Farmers' National Council that the declines in the values of wheat, corn, potatoes, apples, cotton and beef cattle from July 1st to September 1st, represents a loss to the farmers of one and three-quarter billion dollars. Price declines since September 1st will easily increase the loss to two and one-half billions.

Here is food for thought, not alone for the farmer but the nation at large. Can this loss to the farmer be met without serious impairment of the nation's prosperity? In these days of trouble and reconstruction when the bubbles of inflation are bursting and nothing seems enduring, the world at large turns to agriculture, the basic industry of all. When the air castles of speculators and frenzied financiers tumble about their heads like a house built of cards there is always relief and comfort in the thought that the firm hand of the farmer will stay the catastrophe that impends

to peril the nation. It is the farmer's hard-earned cash, deposited in the banks which enables these institutions to finance their patrons and carry them through financial disorder. It is the farmer's cash spent for farm supplies and the necessities of life which keeps the wheels of progress going. Deprive the farmer of profits to which he is legitimately entitled and you take from agriculture her sustaining power.

The farmers will feel keenly this huge loss of potential revenue. The policy of the Federal Reserve banks as outlined by Secretary of the Treasury Houston does not permit these banks to make excessive loans for the purpose of holding commodities for higher prices. Demands from farmers for additional credit to hold over their crops will meet with little response from local banks which must discount their notes with the Federal Reserve banks. This means that a large majority of the farmers will be obliged to sell their products in the near future at prices which will spell actual loss to them.

As the National Council points out, there is danger in this situation to the entire nation. Agriculture has received many setbacks in recent years but the worst of all is now impending. National safety demands that the farmers be permitted to secure credit with the same ease as those who deal in their products or those whose money is invested in other lines of business. National safety demands that the farmer be encouraged and assisted in every possible way to weather the storm that is raging in the markets and threatened to devastate the agricultural industry.

I saw some nice apples on a fruit stand in Detroit the other day, and I asked the vendor if they were Michigan apples. He hastened to assure me that they were not. He handled only the best—grown in California. The price? Ten cents apiece, three for a quarter. What did you say? I did, too.

If you don't believe it costs money to manage,—or shall we say, mismanage,—the state of Michigan, turn to page four of this issue and be undeceived.

"League of Nations Issue Above All Others" Says Noted Educator

MUCH has been made of the bugaboo that if we join the League American boys may have to be sent to Armenia, China or Africa to fight battles in which we have no concern. They may, it is true. But without the League, four million American boys had to take up arms to fight in Europe. And without the League a similar crisis is likely to arise any day.

Would it not be better to have a few Americans in an army to help police the world than to have the great body of American manhood called on any minute to help put out a universal conflagration?

Against National Selfishness

We talk of the Monroe Doctrine. We fear for our independence. We dread a Superstate that shall boss us. We denounce the Leaguers as plotting to sacrifice our nationality. Can't we stop to think about other nations? Don't we realize that every one of them is more jealous of its own national sovereignty than we are of ours? They have been trained for centuries in national pride. And if they are willing to give up a part of their independence, for the sake of the limitless advantages of co-operation, can not we?

Not even family life is possible without mutual concession, compromise and self-sacrifice; how much less is world-life, the life of the Human Family!

The League of Nations means Progress, Courage, Humanity, Opposition to it means Reaction, Cowardice and Provincialism. Men who move heaven and earth to keep America out of the League are far worse enemies to the race than the Kaiser ever was.

The League of Nations is not a far-off question, one of politics and diplomacy that does not concern you and me. It is of most vital, individual importance to every man, woman and child in the United States.

It is the workingman, the poorer people, who suffer most from militarism, and would be most benefitted by a League of Nations, which would relieve the world of its intolerable burden of destruction. It is they who fight in the armies, suffer death and wounds, it is they who eventually

The Week's Editorial

By Dr. Frank Crane in Current Opinion

must pay the taxes of war by their labor. Nobody profits by war except profiteers.

Only Partisans Oppose It

The league is favored by the great majority of Thinkers, by Philosophers, men in Universities and Churches, by the American Federation of Labor, by Writers and by all who are concerned in Public Welfare. It is opposed by one class only—the partisan politicians and those influenced by them.

The kind of Feelings that prompt us to enter the League should be looked at and compared with the kind of Feelings that oppose. The League is idealistic, its opposition materialistic. The League implies Optimism, belief in humanity, confidence in the honor of other nations; its opposition implies Distrust, Suspicion, Hostility. The League is in line with every Noble, Chivalrous, Manly sentiment; its opposition is Captious, Sneering, Ungenerous. The League will promote Race Understandings; its opposite, Race Hates. The League spells Co-operation as a world program; without the League there must be eternal cut-throat Competition.

The League of Nations moves with the great spiritual current of humanity. Every religion except the fierce heathenisms of national propaganda, has dreamed of some sort of universal peace to stop war, the most monstrous curse of mankind. Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Bahaism, all have had the dream.

If we do not join, what else can we do? Can we stay out, and remain forever isolated from the rest of the world? We have to do business with other nations some way. If they are all in a League, shall we stay out, as a suspicious enemy, or an arrogant, egotistic stranger?

These nations that have formed a League are our Allies. A little while ago we were fighting by their side for the salvation of the world. Are

we going to stand by our pals or go over to the other crowd?

Benefits of the League

If the United States heartily enters the League one of the first results will be the decrease of national armaments. If there is no League then we must clump back to the Old Order, every nation arming to the teeth, tax burdens increase and wars occur with the regularity of hell's clock strokes.

And if we succeed in our noble experiment, if we establish a League of Nations, and if we disarm, think of what we can do with the enormous surplus of wealth which the race is constantly piling up, and which heretofore has been burnt up in powder! What enormous public works we can undertake! What magnificent programs of education we can set forward among the earth's backward populations! What highways and bridges, what parks and pleasures, what universities and temples, what vast commercial enterprises, what grandiose works for the betterment of mankind! Think of the staggering loads of treasure we must pour out in the next few years to pay the debts of the last world war, and shall we take no steps to prevent another?

Does it mean nothing to you, business man, that gigantic taxes may be enforced on you to keep up a huge army and navy? Does it mean nothing to you, workingman, that you may be used as a pawn in the next game of bloody international chess? If we cannot stop war, industry will always be subject to periodic destruction.

If you are going to oppose the League, you must propose some other way to stop war.

It is vastly more needful that some sort of League be formed, any sort, than that it be formed perfectly. This is a new step for the nations; we must expect imperfections. All beginnings are difficult. But it is of such overwhelming importance to mankind that we ought to be very patient.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



"UNCULTURED HUSBAND" LETTER CONTEST CLOSES

OUR UNCULTURED Husband letter contest closes with this issue. All letters received in the future we will be glad to publish but no prize will be given. The prize winners are: 1st prize, \$2, Mrs. F. H., Calhoun county; 2nd prize, \$1, Mrs. R. B., Pleasant Plane. Mrs. H's letter was published in the September 11th issue, while Mrs. B's letter appeared in the issue dated October 2nd. As the subject handled was of a very delicate nature we have withheld the names and used the initials printed at the foot of their letters.

Home Improvements

Letters in our "Home Improvement" contest have begun to arrive. One reader tells how she has lightened her housework with the vacuum cleaner; while a male reader writes very interestingly of a hydraulic ram he constructed to bring running water from a nearby stream to the farm home. I feel that we are to receive many more letters upon this subject of home improvements and I know they are going to be of tremendous help to all our readers. You have only a few days left in which to get your letters in, so please hurry.

A number of my readers have requested more suggestions for fancy-work and I will try to get something in along that line each week. Suggestions of this nature are gladly received. If there is some feature which any reader desires added to this department, please feel free to suggest it and if possible it will be adopted.

FRESHENING UP YOUR WARDROBE

YOU WILL find that some of last season's frocks are perfectly good but lack the trim modishness which we all like our clothes to have. It really is not a difficult matter to give the slight alterations and inexpensive touches, which will bring last year's garments up-to-date.

This season the blouse effect is much worn, giving the long straight lines which suggest youthful slenderness. If you are somewhat tired of that white shirtwaist suit which you have worn a couple of years, try altering in this manner. Procure one of the blouse patterns, ripe the shirtwaist under the arms and cut it off evenly at the waist, or even a little above this. If there are marks which show where the waist line used to be, lay the back (you will not need to rip it all up) on the blouse pattern, cut the additional lower portion necessary to make it long enough. You can plan to join this straight across with a little piping, or you can let the lower part come up on the waist slightly in any tailored design you desire.

Lengthen the front in the same way. Join the seams, finish the bottom and front and make a narrow string belt which will tie, or a broader belt which will fasten in front. One young lady remodeled a suit in this way using pique for the lower portion of the blouse, and cuffs and collar and she had an attractive suit.

Another gown of foulard silk had been worn two seasons and although perfectly good, the owner tired of it. It was changed entirely in appearance by taking the loose pocketed panel off each side, putting in chiffon sleeves short and flowing, and adding a chiffon slip-over, which came panel fashion down to the knees back and front. The slip-over and the sleeves had an edge finish of a row of small white beads which harmonized nicely with the white figure in the silk. The change proved very satisfactory.

Still another garment, a one-piece dress much worn, was given new life. The skirt was quite good so the waist was cut off, and the tops

Edited by MRS. CLARE NORRIS

A Harbor Beach Subscriber Suggests:

DEAR EDITOR: I believe that many women to whom a washing machine is out of the question, are asking "How can I make my washing as easy as possible?" Won't you please have it discussed? And here is one along another line, "Should a child be allowed to do only tasks which he enjoys, and not required to do those which he dislikes—providing, of course, the latter are not too heavy for his strength?"—Mrs. B. B. L., Harbor Beach, Mich.

of the sleeves and a few other small unbroken pieces saved. The skirt was of Copenhagen blue. A piece of thin quality voile of the same shade with white figures in it, was found and a long loose blouse made of this. The pieces saved from the old waist were fashioned into a string belt finished at the ends with blue and white tassels. When a sheer white collar was added, a very effective costume was produced at a cost of less than \$3.50, as the owner of the dress did the sewing herself, and although she is employed daytimes she managed to finish it in a few evenings.

In another instance an old white figured crepe de chine which had grown quite yellow was delicately tinted a pale lavender with one of the popular soap dyes. This gown was freshened with net sleeves of white with little embroidered dots, put on the edge with lavender floss. A sheer collar of the net with a border of dots made a really lovely gown. The last year's hat which was somewhat sunburned was given a dressing of pale violet hat dye and from some rich white silk ribbon flower petals were made and laid flat upon this hat crown. Then a few artificial green leaves from old hat trimmings were added. The white silk petals were fastened in place with long stitches of pale rose floss and under the brim a border of white beads, also held in place with a pale rose floss, were added. A touch of black in the form of a string of jet beads made a decidedly Frenchy costume, the whole outlay for which had been less than \$2.00.

A Party Gown at Small Cost

A resourceful young woman who wanted a dainty party gown for some social affair, which she wished to attend, found herself with exactly \$4.50 on hand to spend. This amount seemed hopelessly meager in view of what the other girls would have. She knew she would have to make the dress, but the \$4.50 seemed so small for the materials and she had nothing to fall back upon except a pair of rather yellow white canvas pumps. This is what she did.

First of all she visited a lace curtain department where she found a single pair of soiled but fine and really handsome lace curtains, there on account of their condition and the fact that there was only one pair remaining, had been marked down to \$2.50. The net was excellent and the all over design dainty and the edge firm. She took these curtains home, soaked them in cold water, then in luke warm water. This treatment was followed by another in warm soap suds, to which Borax was added. The curtains were only patted and squeezed—not wrung. They were then rinsed, blued lightly and put through a bath of thin starch. After this they were carefully pinned down to sheets laid upon the carpet. She did not wish to use curtain frames for fear of tearing the edges or leaving pin holes, however, a neighbor told her afterwards that had she put a sheet on the curtain frame and adjusted them to the right size, she could have done the work quite as well and much easier. Her next step was to purchase at

a bargain sale, a five yard remnant of silkaline at thirty cents a yard. It was a good quality, had a white background with dainty little festoons of tiny pink roses. Out of this she made a low necked, short-sleeved slip of the cloth of suitable style and narrowness of skirt.

She was now ready to make her overdress with the fluffy panier effect so popular at the present time. The underdress gleamed through but faintly and no one could have told but what it was soft rich silk. The lace sleeves and the over-dress were arranged so that the finished edge of the dainty curtain pattern formed them. A girdle of the white net was made with narrow double streamers behind. With the remaining dollar she bought a cake of pink soap dye and some pale pink and delicate leaf green satin ribbon of narrow width.

It only took a very little of the soap dye to tint her shoes the dainty pink shade desired. Out of the ribbons she made tiny roses and green leaves. Each streamer of the sash was fastened with these, a small bunch nestled at the waist in front, and each slipper had a similar decoration in place with long gold stitches.

With her golden hair piled high and carrying the delicate pink fan with the ivory sticks, which had been a birthday present, she was as attractive as any girl could wish to be.—Emma Gary Wallace.

Of Political Interest

(The Democratic National Committee gives us the following reasons why Michigan women should vote for Mr. Cox. In a later issue the Republican National Committee will tell us why we should vote for Mr. Harding.)

OF COURSE, all of the reforms put thru by Gov. Cox have had an importance to women, for it is impossible to dissociate the interests of men from those of their women folk. But it is those which had a direct bearing on the lives and welfare of the family breadwinner by which the great majority of women will measure the candidate's worth and fitness. Of these latter measures were the workmen's compensation law, since accepted as a model for other states, and those laws designed to safeguard the lives of men employed in the mining districts.

The measures affecting women and children have been more radical in their nature than any of the others enacted. They include:

Extra provisions for dependents of men killed in mines.

Elimination of sweatshop labor.

Provision for minimum wage and nine-hour working day for women.

Codification of Child Laws, with establishment of Child Welfare Department.

Compulsory provisions for Mothers' Pensions.

Placing the educational facilities of the rural districts on a par with those in the city.

Laws to provide against adulteration of foodstuffs and to prevent combinations to fix prices.

Establishment of a bureau for juvenile research.

Laws for supervision and support of schools.

Recommendation and passage of legislation for women suffrage.

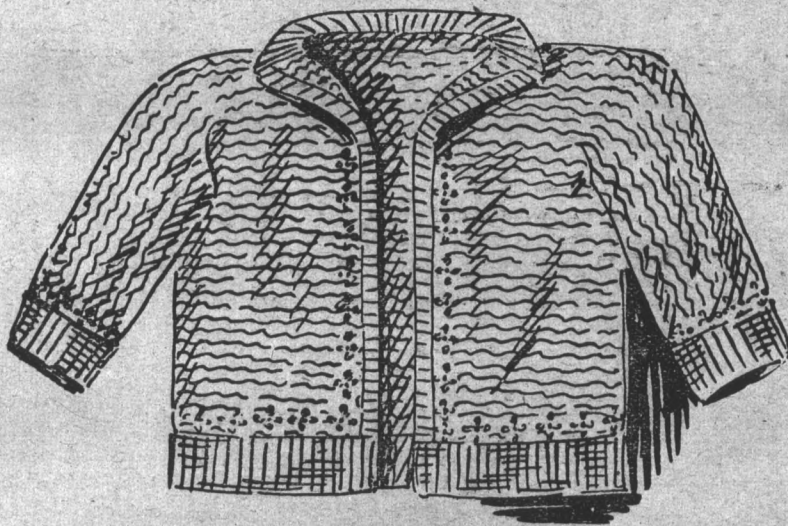
Planks That Interest Women

In the Democratic Platform there are many planks directly affecting women and children.

They include:

Co-operation with the states for the protection of child life through infancy and maternity care.

Prohibition of child labor.



Infant Jacket

THREE fold Saxony yarn and knitting needles No. 4 are used.

Cast on 76 stitches, knit plain eight inches. Cast on 44 stitches for sleeves on both sides making 164 stitches in all. Knit four inches. Knit 70 stitches on a spare needle, bind off 24 stitches, knit remaining 70 for one inch over the shoulder. Cast on 14 stitches at center front, knit four inches, bind off 44 stitches, knit eight inches. Make second front in like manner and sew under arm seams.

With one wool thread and one silk thread and knitting needles

No. 6 pick up stitches on center front edges, knit one and purl one for one inch, bind off. In same way pick up stitches around entire bottom, knit one and purl one two inches, bind off.

Collar: Pick up stitches around neck, knit one and purl one, four inches.

Cuff: Pick up stitches around bottom of sleeves, knit one and purl one, three inches.

With the silk make the little flowers in simple loop stitch and French knots on the center front, bottom of sweater and sleeves. Fasten with ribbon.

EDITH M. OWEN.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



3394-3383. A smart costume. Waist 3394 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3383 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The waist will require 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material. The skirt 3 yards of 44 inch material. It measures 1 7-8 yard at the foot with plaits drawn out. Two separate patterns.

3390. Girl's dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size will require 4 3-8 yards of 36 inch material.

33110. Apron and cap. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 3 1-4 yards for the apron and 7-8 yard for the cap of 36 inch material.

3387. A Smart Gown. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 6 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge with plaits extended is 2 5-8 yards.

3382. Girl's Blouse Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size will require 5 3-4 yards of 27 inch material.

3399. Dress for Home or Business. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1-2 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 1 3-4 yards.

Catalogue Notice

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our up to date Fall and Winter 1920-21 catalogue, containing over 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable to the home dressmaker.

Herewith findcents for which send me the following patterns at 12c each.

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

Be sure to give number and size. Send orders for patterns to Pattern Department, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Be sure to sign your full name.

Adequate appropriations for the children's bureau and the women's bureau in the Department of Labor.

Full representation of women on all commissions dealing with women's work or women's interests.

Reclassification of the Federal Civil Service free from discrimination on the ground of sex.

Federal legislation which shall insure that American women residents in the United States but married to aliens, shall retain their American citizenship.

The same process of naturalization shall be required for women as for men.

Increase in teachers' salaries. Instruction in citizenship for both native and foreign born.

Increased appropriation for vocational training in home economics.

Reestablishment of joint Federal and state employment service with women's departments under the direction of technically qualified women.

Co-operative Federal assistance to the states for the removal of illiteracy.

Continuance of appropriation for education in sex hygiene.

THE CARE OF HOUSEPLANTS

SOME WOMEN grow houseplants as easily as other women grow weeds, so it seems to the ones who cannot keep their plants thrifty. The fact is there has been a lot of painstaking care going into the culture of those plants, and it is because the woman who is said to have a special knack for growing flowers is willing to go to some extra trouble to keep her plants in health. She keeps close watch on them, and at the first sign of danger applies the remedy. Then she studies their needs, and

waters and feeds with intelligence instead of by rule. Probably of all the causes of failure improper watering is the one that is most common and most destructive.

Houseplants are very susceptible to over-watering with the exception of such water lovers as the calla and umbrella plant. Over watering persisted in will make the soil sour and close up the pores of the soil, shutting off the supply of air to the roots. Some plants will stand more overwatering than others, for the begonia family will be killed outright by a dose of wet soil that would not affect the geranium and yet the geranium wants a dryer soil on the average than the begonia.

Not always does overwatering prove the cause of trouble, for the habit of water a little every day often leaves the soil just a little below the surface as dry and hard as the big road after a six weeks drouth in Kansas. The roots in this hard ball die and all that keeps life in the plant at all is the thin moist top soil with the roots that fill it.

The right rule for watering is to water when the soil is just too dry to press into a firm ball and yet will hold together until pinched or tapped. Water until every particle of soil in the pot is soaked then, and refrain from watering again until the soil is ready for a new supply. Watering from below by letting the water soak up through the ball of earth is an excellent plan, but as soon as it shows moist on top the pots should be removed from the water.

Feeding plants is not difficult if we would remember never to feed a plant that is not healthy, and to give small doses at first and then increase gradually as the plants show greater

activity. Always feed either by stirring a small amount of the plant food into the surface soil or by watering with the plant food in solution as per directions on the packages. Always have the soil moist when applying the plant food either way, for otherwise, watering a dry soil will take too much of the plant food to the roots.—*Agnes Hilco.*

TO HELP RURAL COMMUNITY RECREATION

IN THE daily papers there recently appeared a rather lengthy report of a most able address made by Mr. Frank B. White in which he stated that "developing a community spirit among the farmers of the country is the greatest factor in keeping boys on the farm."

It is also one of the greatest factors in making farming profitable as well as farm life acceptable to both young and old. It is highly important that there be, as far as possible, trained workers to develop the community spirit along the most useful lines and yet farther, the methods and the instruction that will make all activities engendered by a community spirit intelligent and effective. This is especially true of recreation, for, as Mr. White said in his address, "it is of very great importance to provide entertainment amusement and social advantages."

The Drama League of America is ten years old, and it has worked effectively to develop workers and publications that will, through intelligent effort, bring acceptable recreation to the rural communities. Its purposes are altogether philanthropic and its motto is "Service." No one connected with it officially in any way gets a cent of pay for his time and labor.

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

What Do You Know About Flour?

Do you know what it means to bake with flour that has a perfect uniformity of granulation—that bakes evenly?

Have you ever noticed the texture of the flour you use? And its color? Maybe you have not gone into these things. Then try a sack of

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the
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trade-mark
on the sack

and you will see what we mean. You may not be familiar enough with the manufacture of flour to see these things—but if you are a skilled home baker they will be apparent to you. As the flour is, so will be the bread, the rolls, the biscuits and the pastry.

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

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

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating!" Try LILY WHITE and be convinced. At your dealer's.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: How many of you guessed the answer to the conundrum in "Our Puzzle Corner" last week? I'll tell you what the answer is. It is because it is between two c's (c-u-m-b-er.) Easy wasn't it? I am giving you some more this week and they are not all as easy. See how many of them you can figure out.

I complained last week that I was not receiving many letters and the past three or four days I have been receiving a fine lot of them. Guess most of you were waiting for me to ask you to write. Were you? If any of you haven't joined our merry club just pick up your pen and write me a letter and you belong. And you boys and girls that have written before should write again and again because that is the only way we can get acquainted. Get to writing to some of the boys or girls of "The Children's Hour" by taking their names and addresses from the letters on this page. You will make new friends and have a lot of fun.

Many of the letters I have received the last few days were about the fairs. They are all so good thus far that if all the rest that write about some fair send as good letters or stories it will be hard to judge which is the best and who should win the prize. One little girl wrote that she did not attend any fair this year but she liked to hear the girls and boys at school talk about them. I believe that the greater share of you attended one somewhere, but there are many that could not for various reasons and I'll bet they are as anxious to hear about them as this little girl I just told you about. By writing a letter or story to me about what you saw when at the fair this year you may make some little girl or boy happy and at the same time you stand a chance of winning the prize. Goodbye until next week.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am writing to you again. Do you get tired of my letters? If you do just holler and holler as loud as you can so I'll hear you way over here in Moncalm. I correspond with 4 boys and girls from the children's page. I'll try my luck at the story about fair day.

Well we got up bright and early one bright fair day and packed a lunch and away we went to the fair. We arrived there after an 18 mile ride and then we were ready for the sights. But there was a crowd of us and one wanted to see the dolls, and another wanted to see elephants and each had a special thing they wanted to see so we went in pairs. I went with a girl and we wanted to win a doll so we tried until we were tired and finally I got one, and then I was too tired to carry it around. We went on the ferris wheel and just as we got to the top it stopped and it stopped with such a jerk that it set all the seats rocking. We got off when it came time and then it was nearly noon so we started out to look for the car. Just as we got to the grove it started to rain. We ran but of course we couldn't run away from the rain so we got wet. We kept on looking for the car but we couldn't find it. We looked for about an hour, then we went back to the fair grounds and had a bottle of pop and a sandwich but that did not satisfy us, so we started our search for the car again. Well after a little we found it and just where we went past it all the time. The afternoon passed and we had a very good time.

Well boys and girls are your eyes getting sore? I guess I used so many wells in my letter that if I use another you'll tell me to fall in, won't you? I want to ask Uncle Ned how many wrist watches it will take to get a wrist watch. I will say goodbye wishing good luck to Uncle Ned and the M. B. F. I remain—Mary Ellen Evans, Fenwick, Mich., R. 1.

Have no fear Mary. I am always glad to get your letters. They are like a ray of sunshine. I think I shall call you "Sunshine." The circulation man tells me that he does not have any wrist watches to give for subscriptions. I'll see if he can get some.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 13 years old and am in the 9th grade. Go to Horton High school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I live on a 145 acre farm. We have 5 horses, 20 head of cattle and a number of pigs. I have a pet lamb and 4 cats. We also have a tractor and a Studebaker touring car. I see that you are going to

It Exams Spoil School Try to Make Them Easy

By I. T. Johnson

"I'D LIKE school," said George, "if it wasn't for those examinations. I just flunked one in Math and I reckon I'll flunk the big one in June—the one they pass you on. I honed hard for that exam too. They didn't ask the questions I thought they would."

Now, if George knew how to take exams and profit by them, he would not be afraid of them. An exam is a test of two things. It is a test of what you know about a subject. Then it is a test of the amount of work you can do in a given time.

The right way to prepare for an exam is not to prepare for it. The best student I ever knew did not spend more than an hour in preparing for exams. He did his work daily while he was taking the course and when exams came all he needed to do was to refresh his memory on a few points he might have forgotten. If you have done your work properly you needn't fear exams.



Learn to work by time. Give yourself time tests. When you are working out your lessons, time yourself. Make up your mind you are going to do your work within a certain time and then work to get it done—and done right—within that time.

If you have to write a theme, set a time when it must be done and then write it within that time. If you have to work an Algebra problem, give yourself so long to do it in and then get busy. You will find that you are doing your lessons in less time than it ever took before and you will probably be doing them better; for

you will be concentrating on them—putting the best you have on them while you are at them instead of going at them half-heartedly as you were in the habit of doing. Ten minutes concentrated study is worth an hour's dawdling. You will also find that examinations are a snap.

give a prize for the best story or letter about the county fair we attended, so I will send you my story.—Ruth E. Root, Jackson, Mich., R. 1.

The Jackson County Fair

The day that I am speaking of is Thursday, September 16, 1920.

We started about 8:30 a. m. Took our dinner with us, of course, it was not time to eat dinner when we got to the fair grounds. We parked our car out in the center of the race track and walked back to the Automobile Building where we saw lots of nice cars, and there we each bought a ticket on two Jackson and three Briscoe automobiles. We saw a fine display of vegetables which were also in the Automobile Building. Upstairs was some canned fruit that was canned by the Jackson County Canning Club, which is made up of the children of Jackson County and there were also drawings and fancy work. From there we went out where the tractors were. There were four different kinds of tractors. We went from there to the Cattle Building. There were a number of different kinds of cattle. They were brushed until they shone. The horses all looked very nice. There were many large ones. There were many fine sheep and hogs also. From there we went back to the car, where we ate our dinner. While we were eating our dinner some

friends came along looking for their car. The woman said she thought they parked their car in the third row back from the race track. When papa and I had finished our dinner we went to help them find their car and when we did it was in the seventh row back instead of the third.

Soon after we all went back to the outside of the race track. Two girl friends and I rode on the ferris wheel and then one of the girls and I walked around the race track. The girl that was with me won a half pound box of candy and I won a pound box.

Later we went over and saw the display of poultry, turkeys, rabbits, doves, skunks, muskrats, minks and red foxes, which was all very fine. We also saw an aeroplane sailing around and turning over and looping the loop.

As we were getting ready to come home we went over and saw the Children's Exhibit on stock and then we went over where our car was. We were about fifteen minutes getting out of the center of the race track. We got home about 5:30.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am writing you a few lines to tell you about the time I had at the fair with my cousins.

At the Fair

The first place we went to when we

got on the fair grounds was the tent where they kept the elephants. They seemed very big to me as I had never seen one before. Over at one side of the tent there was a monkey. He was a funny looking animal and inclined to be ugly. A little girl that was standing watching him got too close to the cage and he hit her.

After while we went into a place where we had to find our way out. When we got inside there were narrow pathways and doors on both sides with a high wire fence between them. We had an awful time finding our way out because it was so dark. When we found the door that lead us out there was a large barrel that kept turning round and round and we had to go through this.

Finally we went home with our cousins to supper. And after supper we came back and saw the fireworks. They were very pretty.

The next day we went into an animal show where we saw many different kinds of snakes, an old lion and her cubs, a zebra, a hya, a wild goat with long horns from Australia and a few different kinds of wild parrots. The airplane went up and looped-the-loop and made a tail-spin and then a man hung by his knees from a trap-eze fastened to the bottom of the airplane. He also stood on his head on the wings.—Raymond Salgat, Caro, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—My father is a subscriber of M. B. F. We enjoy the paper very much. I am seven years old. Am reviewing my third grade books and will soon be in the fourth grade. We did not attend any fair this year but enjoy hearing the children talk about the fair at school. My teacher's name is Miss Audrey Martin. I like her very much. She makes my work interesting. I have two sisters and one brother who are younger than myself.—Marguerite May Petro, Hanover, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have enjoyed reading the letters in the "Children's Hour" and thought that I would write too. I am a girl ten years old. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a farm of a hundred and eighty six acres. My brothers takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. My neighbors and I had a nice picnic before school began. For pets I have some kittens and an old gray horse. I will be glad to get letters from any of the boys or girls. Here is a riddle: Why is a churn and a caterpillar alike? Answer: Because both make the butterfly. Arminda Stewart, Cassopolis, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Would like to become a member of "The Children's Hour." My father has taken M. B. F. for three years. I am a girl of 10 years and in the fifth grade. I have one brother and no sisters at all. Will close with love.—Grace Simons, Sheridan, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I live on a forty acre farm. For pets I have a large white cat. I read the children's letters and like them very much. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Agnes Beeckman, Hampton, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 8 years old and in the 3rd grade. For pets I have three kittens. We have 1 horse and five cows and three calves. We live on a 79 acre farm.—Gerhard Krieger, Bay County, Michigan.

Our Puzzle Corner

What word of eleven letters is numbered below:

2-11-5-8-9 lived in days of old
And many a fable has he told
Of animal folk both shy and bold;
1-2-3 is a sunning creature,
To catch 7-4-6 no one need teach her.

With a 10-8-9 and a clever spring
She easily does this very thing;
Then the 1-2-3 the poor 7-4-6 will 11-2-6

And my whole is the name of this terrible fix.

(Answer to last week's: teas, east, seat, cats.)

1.—What is the difference between a locomotive engineer and a school teacher?

2.—When is a school boy like a postage stamp?

3.—When are pipes humbugs?

What is the hardest key to turn?
Ans.: Donkey.—Virgin Huskin, Essexville, Mich.

Who was the straightest man?
Ans.: Joseph, because Pharoah made a ruler of him.—Caroline Collins, Applegate, Mich.

Why is the letter "k" like a pig's tail? Ans.: It's at the end of pork.—Caroline Collins, Applegate, Mich.

A MISSING LETTER

BY WALTER WELLMAN



The boy has printed two sentences on the fence. He has deliberately omitted a certain letter wherever it should be used in the sentence. In the second sentence he has omitted another letter wherever it should appear. See if you can find the missing letter in each sentence, and tell what each sentence is when completed.

FARMERS' GRAIN MARKETING COMMITTEE GETS TO WORK

(Continued from page 3)

elaring the result will be lack of production and much higher prices in the future. Following is the statement in full:

"There is much exaltation in the cities just now over the general smash in the grain market, however, are at last on the high road back to pre-war conditions—or, as it is most frequently put, getting back to normal. With reference to the recent smash in the grain market, however, we desire to sound a note of profound warning lest in our zeal to 'get back to normal' we deliberately invite other ills more serious than these from which we now suffer—for to be able to buy bread and meat at a rather high price is better than not to be able to buy enough of them at any price.

Costs \$2.77 to Produce Wheat

Contrary to popular opinion in the cities, farmers did not, as a class, make money out of the war period. On the contrary, during a large portion of that period they actually lost money both in the production of grain and live stock and if there are those who doubt this statement, let them consult the income tax returns of the last several years. Therefore, the farmer was in no particularly happy frame of mind when the recent raids on the grain market began. Speaking of wheat specifically, some weeks ago a responsible committee of growers representing the wheat producers of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri estimated that taking the average yearly yield of wheat during the last ten years, it cost the farmer approximately \$2.77 per bushel to produce the 1920 crop—and when this production cost is compared to the unfair price which the manipulators of the grain market have brought about during recent days, one can easily imagine how the farmer feels about it.

Is Wheat Grower Profiteer?

Furthermore, hundreds of county elevators are at this moment filled with wheat purchased on the higher markets of a month or six weeks ago and because of the car shortage it was impossible to get this wheat to market. It is no exaggeration to say that if the present price of wheat is maintained the working capital of many of these elevators will be swept completely away—and yet despite these distressing conditions an ex-president of the Chicago Board of Trade was quoted by the press some days ago as having boasted that the various Boards of Trade deserved a great deal of credit for having brought down the high cost of living because they had forced down the price of grain. And to all such gentlemen we desire merely to say, "You may be able to so manipulate your Boards of Trade and thus force a loss running into millions against the wheat producers of the United States this year—but if the farmer is so hard hit that financially next year and the year thereafter he will be unable to keep food production up to the nation's requirements and if thereby the cost of bread is forced much higher, the consuming public will realize that it traded off its birthright for a mess of pottage. In a recent address delivered by Mr. Herbert Hoover to the National Bakers' Association at Atlantic City, he made the statement that on the basis of the market price of wheat two weeks ago, the farmer only received 3 cents out of the 12 cents which the consumer pays for a loaf of bread. The public can therefore form its own conclusion as to whether or not the wheat grower is a profiteer.

Empty Feed Lots Tell Story

And the same general facts apply to live stock—for never were the pastures and feed lots of the country as empty as now—and again the answer is that the farmer is tired of producing hogs and cattle at a loss. If, as certain gentlemen profess to believe the farmer is "getting rich" then why the fast diminishing receipts of prime hogs and cattle at the leading stockyards?

The Relation to the Public

The public must not forget that the production costs of the wheat, corn, hogs and cattle which the farmer has on hand at this time were fixed by the conditions of the past and that he cannot accept loss-

es running into the hundreds of millions without a shock to agriculture from which it will not soon recover—and if in the face of such conditions and as a matter of self-preservation the farmer permits his fields to lie idle and his feed lots to become still more empty the people will be compelled to pay dearly for the blind folly of those who are trying to cure in the space of a few short months conditions which began with the beginning of the great war. Also, permit us to remind the public that the farmer's cost of production are going up rather than down at this movement. Within recent weeks the Railway employees received an increase in wages that amounted to \$600,000,000, the express handler an increase of \$30,000,000, the coal miners increases estimated in some quarters at \$100,000,000 while the carriers have been promised increased rates equal to \$1,500,000,000—and in a very large part these added hundreds of millions must come out of the farmer's pocket. If, therefore, in the face of these conditions which are perhaps the gravest that have ever confronted American agriculture the farmer asks for the same kind of "square deal" which is so freely vouchsafed to organized industry and labor, he is not only pleading his own cause of 110,000,000 people who must look to him for food and raiment.

Consumers as well as producers are vitally interested in the development of a business system of marketing food products that will help eliminate speculation and wildly fluctuating markets. The Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen will use every effort to devise and perfect such a system at the earliest possible date.

OCTOBER CROP REPORT SHOWS MICHIGAN ABOVE 10 YEAR AVERAGE

(Continued from page 4)

channels are necessarily lowered in grade.

BARLEY: The quality is generally good except that many fields were discolored by rains in the eastern counties. The estimated yield is 27 bushels per acre, making a total crop of 8,968,000 bushels as compared with 5,320,000 bushels produced last year. The United States crop is 25 millions greater than last year.

POTATOES: The outlook for potatoes has dropped six per cent during the past month. This material decline is due to a pronounced falling off in the prospects in some of the best potato districts. Kalkaska county dropped from 93 to 57 per cent in condition; Wexford county from 93 to 68 per cent; Grand Traverse county from 96 to 77 per cent; and the entire northwest district comprising ten counties, from 96 to 79 per cent. In many fields the potatoes are small in size and a large percentage will grade as Number Two stock. The decline is attributed mainly to aphids and leafhoppers. Late blight has appeared in some localities, chiefly in the southeastern part of the state, the nature and extent of the damage from which is not yet manifest. The state's crop is estimated at 34,760,000 and the United States' crop at 414,936,000 bushels as compared with 28,688,000 and 357,901,000 bushels respectively, last year.

BUCKWHEAT: The crop is most sections is well filled and the outlook is for 85 per cent of a crop of 706,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 662,000 bushels. The crop of the United States is slightly less than that of last year.

BEANS: The crop in many counties was harvested under ideal weather conditions; in others, rains have caused some damage. Blight shortened the yield in portions of the bean belt, but excellent yields are reported from other sections. The outlook is for a crop of approximately 3,636,000 bushels against 4,030,000 bushels last year.

CLOVER SEED: The information secured through the inquiry relative to yield indicates the average to be 1.9 bushels per acre, or a total crop of 144,000 bushels. Last year's crop was estimated at 101,000 bushels. The United States crop is also nearly 50 per cent greater than last year, being estimated at 1,576,000 bushels.



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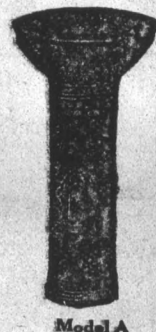
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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

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A large acreage of high class, heavily grassed and easily cleared lands is now available for purchase and settlement in Presque Isle County's recognized champion clover seed belt, traversed by Detroit and Mackinac R. R. and East Mich. Dixie Highway. Lands surround the thriving manufacturing city of Onaway (population 3,000) and are the choice selections of the hard wood lands. Timber was removed some years ago.

These are heavy and medium soils with a real bottom and underlaid with lime stone rivaling the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky but more FAVORABLE BY CLIMATIC CONDITIONS and the natural home for clover, alfalfa, vetch, peas, etc., to supply the home grown fertility for unrivaled wheat, oats, barley and sugar beet crops. Live stock thrives here.

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CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARMERS INVESTIGATE PRODUCE MARKETING GAME

Chicago's market for fruit and vegetables from the Middle West truck farms is a treacherous, inefficient system working at the expense of both producer and consumer. This is the summary of an investigation carried on by the Illinois Agricultural Association with the view of establishing a fruit and vegetable marketing department. Some days there is a flood of certain kinds of produce and very often there is a shortage of that same product the next day. The prices which growers receive often differ 100 per cent on the same product of the same quality in the same hour of the same day. The price received by the growers or the quantity on the market has little or nothing to do with retail prices in Chicago.

Some 600 auto trucks from a radius of 50 miles around Chicago come to the Randolph and South Water Street markets each day. Many arrive in the afternoon of the day before in order to get a stand. The price growers receive from the commission men, wholesale houses, speculators, peddlers, hucksters, consumers or whoever they deal with, depends largely upon their skill as bargainers and how the supply of produce on the market happens to be.

Many days loads of vegetables are taken home to be dumped as the truck gardeners often cannot get the price the baskets cost them. The next day there is often a shortage on the markets for the very commodity that the farmers had to haul home. The investigations includes a long list of truck growers names who hauled products home. A Franklin Park gardener took home sweet corn because he could not get over 20 cents for a bag of four dozen.

On Monday, September 13, producers received an average of 16 cents a dozen for sweet corn; on Wednesday 8 cents, and on Friday 9 1-2 cents. The same three days the average retail price at 25 stores in the Loop and suburbs was 50 cents on Monday and 45 cents on Wednesday and Friday. On these same three days tomatoes were sold

at an average of 1 and 2 cents a pound by growers and 9 cents a pound by the retail stores. Cabbage brought the farmer 1-3 to 1-2 cents a pound, while the consumer paid from 4 to 5 cents a pound. Gardeners on the market say that they must make an intelligent study of market conditions and work out a system that will not make growers dump their products and will put prices within reach of all consumers.

The above is a true description of what happens in every large city. Is it time to correct the condition?

PALMER REJECTS PACKER PLAN

Attorney General Palmer, two days after his return from New York where he went to take charge of the investigation of the Wall Street bomb explosion, filed a petition in Federal District court opposing the acceptance by the court of the Packers' petition—the so-called Prince Plan—for the disposal of the stockyards. This plan in brief was for the sale of the yards, eleven in all, to the F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston, a holding company under terms and conditions which would permit to packers to hold up to 49 per cent of the stock in the holding company, in pay for their holdings in yards figured at par value plus 10 per cent. The Attorney General opposes this on many grounds. One is that the transaction would of itself be a violation of the anti-trust laws by permitting an authorizing F. H. Prince & Co., to monopolize the stockyard business of the nation. Another is that the relationship known to exist between F. H. Prince & Co., and Armour & Co., make it objectionable. Another is the experience of the government with F. H. Prince & Co., in their organization of the Chicago Stockyards Co. There are numerous other grounds cited. The final hearing is to be October 7, in Federal District court, Washington.

All the farm organizations represented in Washington oppose acceptance of the Prince plan by the Attorney General and the District court as a substantial compliance with the court decree requiring the separation of the packers from the stockyard business.

Agricultural Survey Shows Farm Profits are Small

FIGURES ON farm profits, covering seven years in two areas and five year in a third, have been made public by the United States Department of Agriculture today. These figures show:

That comparatively few of the farmers in the groups studied have been making large profits during the recent years of comparatively high prices.

That their average return on investment increased from about 4 per cent in 1913 to 7 per cent in 1918.

That most of them are making less than \$500 cash per year over and above the things the farm furnishes toward the family living, which, however, constitute a very important factor.

The facts brought out in this report are of special significance, since they represent the results of continuous studies of the same farms extending over a longer period of time than do any other such investigations thus far completed by the department.

Specialists of the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, who have conducted these investigations, say that while the results will not justify making flat generalizations as to what farm profits are for the country as a whole, they believe they should have weight and in the consideration of the general problem, as indicative of the trend of farm returns in representative farming sections.

The three groups of farms studied are located, respectively, in Washington county, Ohio (25 farms, hill country, 7 years), Clinton county, Indiana (100 farms, corn belt, 7

years), and Dane county, Wisconsin (69 farms, dairy region, 5 years). Representatives of the department visited these farms year after year, taking records covering the farm business under the following heads:

Distribution of farm area. Crop yields. Amount of work stock and of other live stock. Amount of labor used. Amount and distribution of farm capital. Amount and distribution of receipts and expenses. Value of the family living obtained from the farm. Amounts of the more important products sold and prices received.

From the figures thus obtained, the farm income (receipts less expense,) and the labor income (farm income less five per cent on investment), have been computed for each farm and for each group of farms.

The average farm income of the 25 farms visited in Washington county, Ohio, for the seven years 1912-18, was \$610; the labor income, \$276; the return on investment, 4.6 per cent. In addition to the farm income the farmers had food, fuel and house rent, estimated to be worth on the average, \$359 per year. For 1912 the farm income of these farms averaged \$456, and for 1918 the average was \$719. These farms are in a hilly section, where the soil is not especially fertile.

The 100 farmers in Clinton county, Indiana, being on better land than the Ohio farmers, made a correspondingly better showing. Their farm incomes averaged \$1,856 for the seven years, 1919 and 1913-18, and their labor incomes, \$558. Return on capital was 5.7, and food,

DEAN HUNT DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Thomas F. Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, who is on sabbatical leave in Europe, has accepted appointment as permanent delegate representing the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy. Dean Hunt has long been interested in the problems of the Institute. He was one of the delegates of this government at the last meeting of the general assembly and spent much time then traveling over Europe and studying agricultural conditions. He went to Europe in September, 1918, as a member of the commission sent by the United States Department of Agriculture to make a study of agricultural conditions in the allied countries. During his career as an agricultural college man he has served in Illinois, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and California. His wide knowledge of agricultural conditions in America, coupled with his extensive investigations in Europe, make him an exceptionally well-qualified man to represent the U. S. at the International Institute.

The International Institute of Agriculture is concerned primarily in gathering world statistics of crop production and crop movement. The United States Department of Agriculture has requested Dean Hunt to confer with the delegates from other agricultural countries and to urge improvement of the work, especially as it pertains to movements of agricultural products in trade. Under the present system of gathering statistics, a commodity can not be accurately followed after it changes form. That is to say, while absolute track may be kept of wheat so long as it remains wheat, practically all track of it is lost after it becomes flour. The same is true of wool and cotton after they are converted into cloth or other manufactured articles, and of various other staples. Until a system is perfected whereby all countries supply this information, it will never be possible to give correct information as to world supply of any products. The position to which Dr. Hunt has been appointed has been vacant since the death of David Lubin several months ago.

fuel and house rent furnished by the farm, \$425. The average farm income of these farms increased from \$1,282 in 1910 to \$2,978 in 1918.

The farm incomes of the 50 Wisconsin farms averaged \$1,293 for the five years, 1913-18, the labor income \$406, and return on investment—determined by deducting from the farm income the value of the farmer's labor—4.7 per cent. The average farm income ranged from \$1,079 in 1913 to \$1,990 in 1918. On most of these farms the principal source of income is dairying.

Of the 185 farmers in the three areas, none made a labor income of \$1,000 for every year of the study, but 18 in the Indiana area and 7 in the Wisconsin made labor incomes averaging over \$1,000 per year for the period. Four farmers (2 per cent of the entire number) made over \$500 labor income every year. Averaging labor income and loss over the whole time, 15 per cent of the farmers failed to make any labor income at all. Ten per cent failed even to make 5 per cent interest on investment in any year of the study.

Department specialists point out that though farm incomes in most cases showed a marked increase during the years 1916-18, as compared with incomes for 1912-15, these increases are more apparent than real, in view of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. The turnover for the recent years was larger than for the earlier years, but the returns were relatively little larger, if measured in terms of the things it would buy rather than in terms of dollars and cents.

WHAT THE STATE FARM BUREAU IS DOING

MICHIGAN manufacturers believe they have found common ground with the farmers of the state in their opposition to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which comes up for vote November 2nd, which would make it possible for the legislature to enact an eight hour law for men, as well as for women and children, according to the state farm bureau.

The proposed amendment is to Section 29 of Article 5 of the State Constitution. The one particular phrase which seems to be so vital to the manufacturers is that the legislature may enact laws relative to the hours and conditions of labor under which "men, women and children may be employed." The amendment consists in the insertion of the word "men."

The manufacturers opinion of this law as reported to the Farm Bureau is that it is not necessary to have any legislation enacted covering the hours that a man may work, that in a great many cases the industries and labor unions have enforced a short day to the detriment of farmers and that short hours have resulted in many men leaving the farms. A statement by the Michigan Manufacturers' Association says, "If this Constitutional Amendment is adopted, it leaves the way open for the radicals in the State of Michigan to have the legislature enact an eight hour day for men."

The State Farm Bureau reports that it is only a matter of a few days until twenty elevators will have signed contracts with the elevator exchange department and the work of the exchange begun. Eighteen such contracts have already been made.

Twenty-four counties had been notified by the state farm bureau of a conference of the sugar beet growers at Lansing to consider the co-operative marketing of the 1921 crop. The counties which will be represented at this meeting are Tuscola, Saginaw, Sanilac, Isabella, Gratiot, Huron, Bay, Arenac, Wayne, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Ottawa, Monroe, Macomb, Lenawee, Lapeer, Genesee, Midland, Ingham, Clinton, Eaton, Allegan, Gladwin and Menominee.

From the very beginning the attempt of the seed department to organize the state for the handling of guaranteed seed has been a big success. All counties in the lower three tiers have signed the seed contract with the exception of Berrien, Ingham and Barry. Twenty-four counties have officially signed and several more have expressed their intention of signing soon. Those which have already signed the contracts are Branch, Kent, Livingston, Washtenaw, Monroe, St. Clair, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Wayne, Hillsdale, Clinton, Macomb, St. Joseph, Montcalm, Eaton, Wexford, Jackson, Lenawee, Mason, Cass, Oakland, Ottawa and Allegan.

A new purchasing department has been established which will be officially operating soon. Rapid expansion along many lines of endeavor have made it impossible to do as much purchasing for the membership as the farm bureau would have liked to have done. This department is designed to take care of these needs in the future.

Secretary Bingham attended sessions in Chicago of the "Committee of Seventeen" the first part of the week and represented the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the livestock marketing conference on Friday and Saturday.

The state farm bureau is informing its county agents concerning the new demurrage rates effective after October 15th. The new rates are 48 hours free time; the next four days at \$3.00 per day; the next three days at \$6 per day and \$10 per day thereafter.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has called a marketing conference for state representatives of canning crop interests at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 22nd and 23rd. Michigan

is the second most important state in the union in the growing of small fruits.

The meeting is for consideration of the advisability of a uniform contract for the crops of 1921.

THE CONDENSARY SITUATION ANALYZED

The present predicament of the condensed milk manufacturers and also, though to a somewhat lesser degree, manufacturers of evaporated milk and milk powder both whole and fat-free, is of course due as predicted, to the rapid development of this industry during the war and thus stimulated, little consideration was given to the building of a domestic and permanent market for these products, says H. D. Wendt, Sec'y Michigan Allied Dairy Ass'n. In consequence when war closed, stocks began to accumulate very rapidly and in direct proportion to the slackening export demand. Present stocks involve practically the peak of production costs. This is especially true with reference to sweetened goods put up with high priced sugar making it extremely hazardous, with values tumbling as at present, to continue operations and until present stocks have been reduced to a normal basis and values again stabilized.

Conditions mentioned in the preceding paragraph affecting the condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder industry will no doubt have a psychological effect on butter values aside from the general trend of lower prices. Fall production of butter is especially promising. This, augmented by the raw material that has been going into the manufacture of condensed, evaporated and powdered goods along with the prospect of heavier stocks and perhaps diminishing exports; and with present storage stocks slightly above the last year average, would make the future of the butter market seem somewhat nervous to say the least.

FARMERS COMMITTEE REPORTS FINANCES

We wish to submit to your readers a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Federated Committee of Gleaners, Grangers and Farmers' Clubs.

Receipts

Michigan Business Farmer	\$25.00
U. S. Race	1.00
W. C. Gunn	10.00
W. H. Welsh	5.00
Ralph Lyle	5.00
Jennie Buell	5.00
Hubbard Lake Grange	5.00
E. E. Ostrander	5.00
James Dulmage	5.00
Ray Rood	5.00
Lee Noble	25.00
N. P. Hull	50.00
State Gleaners Ass'n	150.00
State Grange Ass'n	150.00
L. A. Greger	2.00
R. Simons	1.00
C. W. Schwanebeck	1.00
E. Josephanse	1.00
J. W. Helm	5.00
A Farmer	5.00

Total\$461.00

Expenditures

Lincoln Hotel, Detroit, lodging for twenty five farmers who spent three days in Detroit trying to interest the city voters and gain their co-operation\$100.00

The Business Letter Co., No. 3 Congress St. west, Detroit, for printing and mailing letters, sample enclosed, to over 8,000 addresses\$300.00

To Lee Noble, toward expenses of two days campaign in Oakland County, advertising, printing, music\$45.00

We had bills for telephone, \$14.80, telegraph, \$11.45; postage, \$7.60. Total\$33.85

Total\$478.85

We took pleasure in drawing a check to balance the account. Hoping that this report will be satisfactory and regretting that our efforts in so good a cause should have been unsuccessful we are yours.—A. B. Cook, Chairman.

One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day

At a Cost of 1 1/2¢ a Cord!
Send today for Big Special Offer and Low Direct Price on the OTTAWA, the One-Man Saw, the first made and sold direct from factory to user. Greatest labor saver and money-maker ever invented. Saws any size log at the rate of a foot a minute. Does the work of ten men. As easily moved from log to log or cut to cut as any wheelbarrow. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine has balanced crank shaft—pulls over 4 H.P. Magneto equipped; no batteries needed. Special Clutch lever controlled enables you to start and stop saw with engine running. Automatic Speed Governor. Easy to move, costs less to operate. When not sawing, engine runs pumps, feed mills and other machinery. Pulley furnished.

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Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power
Patent Applied For

Strictly a One-Man Outfit

FREE Write at once for Free Book and Low Price.

Cash or Easy Payments Shipped direct from factory. No waiting—no delay. Let the OTTAWA saw your logs and pay for itself as you use it. **10-YEAR GUARANTEE.** See the OTTAWA at work on your farm once and you will never give it up. Thousands in use, every owner a booster. Out-saws any other on the market. Send today for FREE BOOK and Special Offer.

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Did You Get Your Crocodile?

SCREWDRIVER, DIES, THREADING BLANK BOLT, MONKEY WRENCH, RE-THREADING, BEFORE, AFTER, PIPE WRENCH.

This "six-in-one" wrench will be sent you pre paid—entirely without cost—if you will send us 2 new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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.

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We are buyers for New York manufacturers and are in position to pay you as much or more for your furs. We use 4 standard grades for prime goods. 15 years honorable dealing. We buy tame rabbit skins. Tags, etc., free.

BERGMAN-DAVIS CO., Raw Furs
130 Spring Street, Marquette, Mich.
References: First Nat. Bank, Marquette, Mich.

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or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 30 HOURS and will produce

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of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Simple. Safe. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog showing lamps for every purpose; also special introductory offer and agency proposition. Write today.

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Payment of ten dollars will deliver this 160 Globe Inculcator—prepaid, to any address. Balance in monthly payments. Write today for illustrated circular and our money making proposition.

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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.

25c

This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

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To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 18, Holsteins. West. Mich. Holstein Breeders, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Oct. 19, Holsteins. Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n., Jackson, Mich.
Oct. 20, Holsteins. Central Michigan Holstein Breeders, Lansing, Mich.
Oct. 21, Holsteins. Shiawassee County Holstein Breeders, Owosso, Mich.
Oct. 22, Holsteins. Howell Sales Company of Livingston Co., Howell, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, 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.
Nov. 4, Shorthorns, Hampshire Sheep and Duroc Hogs. A. R. Smith, St. Louis, Mich.
Nov. 10, Poland Chinas. W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.
Dec. 4, Holsteins. Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, 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

BABY BULLS

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

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22 lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. His Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.
His price is only \$150.00.
From a fully accredited Herd.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Address all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132452—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-but-ter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 55.103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 2342.12 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 39.97 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.

DAIRYMEN OF MICHIGAN

If you are interested in improving your herds remember the dates of the three great Holstein Sales

TUESDAY—OCTOBER 19TH—JACKSON
WEDNESDAY—OCTOBER 20TH—EAST LANSING
THURSDAY—OCTOBER 21ST—OWOSSO
225—CHOICE MICHIGAN-BRED HOLSTEINS—225
Guaranteed free from tuberculosis and 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.

October 22nd

October 22nd

Friday, October 22nd, at 10 o'clock

HOWELL SALES CO., of Livingston County

The oldest sales company of Livingston County will hold their
7th ANNUAL SALE OF

80 Head of Reg. Holstein Cattle

at the sales pavilion on the Fair Grounds at Howell, Michigan
Catalog October 10th

Auctioneer, J. E. Mack.

S. T. Wood, in the box

Wm. Griffin, Sec'y, Howell, Mich.

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 286554

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.

CONSIGNED TO JACKSON SALE

Two of our young bulls have been selected by the State Inspector to be consigned to the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association Sale at Jackson, October 19th; one sired by a 42 pound bull out of a 30 pound dam; the other, by a 36 pound bull, out of a 32 pound dam.
Attend this sale and get one of these prize bulls.

HILLCREST FARM

Ortonville, Michigan
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

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.

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

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

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

For Sale: 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. G. KETZLER

Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, 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.

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS nearly ready for service from good A. R. O. dams, also bull calves. Wm. Griffin, Howell, 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 Maxwilton Jupiter 754193 heads out 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

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE

1 Registered Shorthorn Heifer will freshen Nov. 20.

1 Registered Shorthorn Bull ready for service.

\$300 Takes Both

G. M. WEAVER Flie Lake, Mich.

EVERY BREEDER

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

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER

MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

THE HOG CHOLERA MENACE

From a great many localities in this state and from the state of Wisconsin come reports of the prevalence of hog cholera; it is a deplorable fact that such conditions should exist when it is so easy for the farmer to guard against. The cost of immunization, for a herd of 50 pigs, need not exceed 50 cents per hog if the proper methods are followed in purchasing the serum and virus and in engaging the services of a veterinarian that is reasonable in his charges. The security and peace of mind felt by the owner of hogs, who has had them immunized, is certainly cheap at 50 cents per hog.

There are reasons why it is much more important now that all hogs are vaccinated than it ever has been at any preceding date in the history of the state; the main consideration is the wide and very general distribution of the infection which is attested to by the frequent outbreaks of late in different parts of the state. The disease germs, without doubt, exist in many localities in which as yet no outbreak has been noted. The owner of hogs, which have not been treated, who feels secure from hog cholera infection is not over-confident but is quite likely to have an outbreak of cholera on his farm that will cost him ten times as much as the expense of vaccinating his hogs for a lifetime. Breeders, who are indulging themselves in feeling of false security, should not forget that there are many infection carriers, at large in the land, whose migrations from one farm to another, cannot be controlled nor guarded against, except by immunization.

According to the reports made by state officials, in charge of the work of immunization, many of the recent outbreaks of cholera, here in this state, are untraceable as far as determining the source of the infection is concerned; the inference is unavoidable, namely, that rats, cats, dogs or birds must have brought the germs from some distant farm, for in many cases the outbreaks of the disease would be from five to 25 miles apart. There are several elaborately advertised veterinary preparations, which are recommended as sure preventatives against cholera when they are fed to the hogs according to the directions that are printed on the box. Many breeders throughout the United States, who have tried nostrums like those described above and depended on them to keep their herds free from disease, are now sadder but wiser men. In the opinion of the writer of this article, there is no way to control hog cholera, except by immunization.

Not many months since, the writer was discussing the habits of hog cholera with a prominent citizen of Wayne county, Mich., and during the discussion made remarks similar to those that appear above. The gentleman with whom he was talking, said that he was then feeding 70 hogs garbage from Detroit and that he kept them healthy by the abundant use of charcoal; a serious outbreak of cholera has since occurred and the owner found it necessary to bury 35 fine animals.

THE LAST WORD IN STATE FAIR LIVESTOCK

When everything has been said, and we have become tired of talking about fashionably bred swine, we come back, with pleasure, to that wonderfully hardy and prolific hog, the Spotted Poland China. The showing made by the above breed at the state fair was a meritorious one, facing as it did a red-hot competition put up by the leading hog breeders of Michigan and the entire middle West. Only one Michigan herd faced judges, this year, in this class and Ohio has good reason to be proud of the three remarkable herds which completed that exhibit. Alfred Greuber, secretary of the Frankemuth Spotted Poland China association, Frankenmuth, Mich., furnished the two aged boars that took first and second in the Spotted Poland China division; the size, scale and general character of these two

wonderful hogs speak volumes concerning Mr. Greuber's cleverness in making selections of animals for breeding purposes. An auction sale of animals in the Frankenmuth herd, was made on October 3, 1920.

The contest for prizes in the Hampshire division was a battle royal between some of the finest specimens of belted hogs that ever came together in this country; only one breeder from Michigan, George Cooper & Sons, Marlette, competed for prizes in this class. The Marlette firm has a fine herd of hogs, leaning well to the bacon type and they carried away their full share of the prizes. The Hampshire hog is not as well known here in Michigan as in some western states and there is some difference of opinion as to whether these hogs should be bred toward the lard or bacon standard.

The red hog still holds sway in Michigan and the state fair, this year, brought out some of the best specimens of the breed ever shown in the state. Brookwater did not show as large a herd as usual this year and the other Michigan entries had a lively time of it holding their own with the wonderful herd shown by F. W. Havens, Bungoon, Ohio. The honors in the aged class for boars went to Phillips Bros., Riga, Mich., on Walt's Orion an animal of outstanding character and breeding; the refinement shown by this animal is little less than wonderful when his remarkable weight, of more than 700 pounds, is taken into consideration. The Phillips herd won third on senior yearling sow and third on junior sow pig.

The Brookwater herd as usual was in fine fit and captured its full share of the prizes. The Inwoods of Romeo and the Rush Bros., Mt. Vernon, Mich., also made meritorious exhibits of home-bred Durocs.

Another Michigan Duroc herd that made a splendid showing at the State Fair is owned by F. Heims & Son, Davison, Mich. The Davison entries were in fine fit, reflecting great credit on the herdsman who evidently knows how to build them right from babyhood and also knows how to put the last few finishing touches on his show herd, a bit of knowledge which has more to do with "pulling the purple" than anything else but downright merit in the animal on exhibition. The Davison hogs won first and second on junior boar pig; third on aged sow; fourth and fifth on boar pigs and fourth on senior sow pig. Mr. Heims won most of the herd prizes and the championships, showing the junior champion sow, reserve grand champion sow and the American special. Mr. Heims also won first in the Get of Sire class and breeders herd. The above mentioned herd also won second prize on produce of dam and junior sow pig.

Who in all the world is it that does not admire a snow-white hog; it is true, of course, that under filthy surroundings white is far from a "fast color" for hogs but the beauty of it is that they look the best when it pays the best to look well, namely, when they are hanging on the hooks. Experience has proved that among hogs that are white in color, there is no breed that has made a better record than the O. I. C. and the state fair exhibit, this year, was a representative showing of this splendid breed. C. C. Grieves, Xenia, Ohio, who also judged the Poland Chinas, Hampshires and Durocs, made the awards in this class and gave the same splendid satisfaction that he had given in the other classes. The honors in the O. I. C. division all went to Michigan breeders for the simple reason that no herds from outside the state competed for prizes in this class. The exhibitors were Weber Bros., Royal Oak; Hooper & McGrath, Cass City; H. R. Crandall, Cass City; Albert Newman, Marlette; A. J. Adams, Litchfield and John F. Gibson, Fosters, Mich. Adams, Newman, Crandall and Weber Bros. all run about even in the competition for prizes and outside of these four, the honors were about evenly divided.

The Tamworths were at the fair, roses and all, and a finer lot of bacon makers never faced a judge; Ohio and Michigan had it pip and luck in the Tamworth class and when the smoke of battle had cleared away it developed that the prize

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pall fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

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

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

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT AT OLD PRICE. Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, 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.

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

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

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS

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

Also bulls not related.

ALLEN BROTHERS

PAW PAW,

MICH.

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

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Double Disturber Bull at head of herd. Some choice Fairfax females for sale also bulls any age. Come and look them over.

EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 38905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.

THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

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

The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated. GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUGUSTINE, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) & 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 pedigrees on application. MORGAN BROS., R. 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

OR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested. 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

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.

O. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, FELIX WITT

Cattle and Sheep, 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!

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.)

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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.

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 Chasman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDING, bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726, 672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growerly. Prices reasonable.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, 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.

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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. Buster by Grant Buster, 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.

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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.

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L. T. P. C. BRED SOW SALE NOV. 10. 5 tried sows and 20 spring gilts, 2 aged boars, 3 fall boars and 5 spring boars. If you are looking for something good, here is where you can get it. Write for catalog.

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BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY W's Sailor Bob No. 397305. Spring pigs, both sex for sale. W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, 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.

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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

B. T. P. C. SPRING BOARS, Sired by WILBY's King Bob, out of Grand Daughters of Dishier's Giant. All immune with double treatment. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, 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. HINN BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

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Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

Boars—Ready for Service

Big type, large bone and rugged, with plenty of quality. This is your chance to buy high class individuals at reasonable prices.

OPEN GILTS

of choice breeding and the right type. Panama Special, the Principal 4th, Orion Cherry King and Great Orion families. Now is the time to buy before the demand takes all of the good ones.

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKWATER FARM

Ann Arbor, Michigan
H. W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

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

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

SPRING BOARS FOR SALE AT FARMER'S PRICES.

The big growerly-kind. C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

PEACH HILL FARM

Spring boar-pigs by Peach Hill Orion King, 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced at \$35 up.

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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. VERN N. TOWNS, R. 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS 5 Fall Boars of Last Sept. Farrow, 200 lb. big stretchy kind, 4 good spring boars, also gilts of same litters, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd. Col. bred dams, if you want good boars order at once. Prices \$75 to \$35. H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can afford to pay. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

DUROC Jersey's. Herd headers in boars. Why! Because they are bred right, fed right, grown right and from Grand Champion stock. Write or better come and see. F. J. Drott, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.

W. C. TAYLOR

Milan, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$20

BLANK & POTTER

Pottsville, Mich.

DUROGS Both Spring and Fall Bear Pigs from Brookwater bred sire and dams. Write for what you need.
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DUROGS Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boats and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

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

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

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX. Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.
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Service boars and open gilts at \$40 and \$50 each. These are real hogs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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For Sale: Duroc Spring Boars, Sows and Gilts of all ages. Write us your wants.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

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

BERKSHIRES

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

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

BERKSHIRES, QUICK MATURING, FINE type. Style, size and large litters. Fine lot of weaned pigs for sale.
C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

CHESTER WHITES STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE. Some good boars ready for service. Will ship C. O. D. and Reg. free.
J. A. & D. C. MILLER, Swartz, Creek, Mich.

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

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

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

HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY

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

O. I. C.

O. I. C. & CHESTER WHITE SWINE. BOOKING 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.

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.
J. R. VAN ETEN, Cliford, Mich.

O I C GILTS

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

F C BURGESS
Mason, Mich., R 3

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

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

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Young sow due to farrow in September. Spring boar ready for shipment. Choice individuals of BIG TYPE breeding. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name.

J. CARL JEWETT,

SHEEP

Registered Hampshire Down Sheep

Choice Ram Lambs—well woolled \$35
Choice Ewe Lambs, well woolled 40
Choice Yearlings or two's 50
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepsman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R-9

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

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

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

Put your faith in

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, all ages. Farmers' price.
IRVING SANFORD, Morley, Mich., R. F. D. 4

FOR SALE—REG. YEARLING OXFORD Down rams, also 1 aged herd ram.
W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

DELAINES Hill Crest Farms

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

Newton & Blank, Perrinton Mich.

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

FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DE- laine Merino Rams.
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Michigan

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

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

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

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

OXFORD RAMS FOR SALE

Choice of 12 Reg. Oxford ram lambs at \$35 each. One good yearling at \$50.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

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

REG. OXFORDS; BOTH SEX, ALL AGES, AT bargain prices.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

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

PET STOCK

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

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED WHITE AND sable Collie puppies. Price \$15.
W. O. SWISHER, Remus, Mich.

The Best Breeders

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

money had been about equally divided. W. S. Adams, Litchfield, Mich., and Harry Font, West Milton, Ohio, were the exhibitors. Prof. G. A. Brown, East Lansing, made the awards. Adams won the junior championship of the breed with his nifty little boar pig, Village View Elmo 2nd; the Adams herd also won first on senior yearling boar, junior boar pig, senior yearling sow, senior sow pig, junior sow pig, young herd and for the produce of one sow. Fouts showed the grand champion boar, grand champion sow, senior champion boar and took first on aged boar, senior boar pig, aged sow, junior yearling sow, aged herd and get of sire.

Lack of space makes it impossible to discuss, in detail, the exhibits in the horse and sheep departments of the fair. In the former a fairly good show was made of Percherons, Belgians, Clydesdales and Shires. Dean C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, made the awards in an acceptable manner to all concerned. Charles T. Prescott, Tawas City, Mich., was

the member of the board in charge of the horse exhibit. In addition to the draft classes, there was a fine show of saddle horses, hunters and jumpers.

The sheep breeding industry is the branch of live stock raising that has, so far, felt the effect of readjustment more than any other department in the live stock deal. The demoralization of the wool market and the competition of frozen mutton and lamb from foreign countries have combined to cut down the selling price for live animals to such low levels as to make any breeders discouraged with the undertaking and as a result the interest in connection with many of the breeds is at low ebb. In spite of the above fact, this year's state fair attracted a large number of entries from Michigan, from neighboring states and from Canada. Frank Coward, Bronson, Mich., was superintendent of the sheep department. The amount of money hung up for prizes was \$7,383.

Veterinary Department

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

HORSE APPEARS STIFF IN FORWARD LEGS

I would like some information in regard to a horse. When she is lying down and attempts to get up she raises up on her front feet and moves around sideways a little before getting up. When she does stand up she is all humped up and walks as though her front legs or feet hurt her. She eats good.

I have a heifer that when she came in last spring cast her weathers. For a long time she could not get up. She seems to be coming along all right now, but I am afraid to keep her for fear she will have the same trouble if she has another calf.—Mr. G. A. W., Bridgeman, Mich.

This is a case of Laminitis, or inflammation of the entire sensitive structure of the feet. The trouble is all in the feet and by tapping on them lightly with a hammer you will observe how sore and sensitive they are. You have a very bad case and recovery depends, to a very great extent, upon how long the case has run; if she has only been affected for a month or so recovery would be favorable; while on the other hand, if the case has gone on for several months, under the best of care and treatment recovery would be slow and doubtful, and unless the animal is young and reasonably valuable I would advise you to put her out of her misery. In very bad cases we often get a condition known as dropped sole; the sole being forced down by the intense inflammation. Not having stated how long the case has run I will outline treatment for both. If animal has not been affected more than a month or so poultice the feet with equal parts of linseed meal and bran; pour cold water on poultices two or three times daily. Internally give one dram of potassium iodid three times a day, dissolved in a little water. If the case is of long standing use the same treatment internally and in place of the poultices the mixture given below is to be applied around the top of the foot each day with a stiff brush; keeping the applications up for two or three weeks.

Rx.—Tr. Cantharides; Oil Cajuput; Oil Terebinth, aa one dram; Tr. Iodine, 3 ounces. M.

Your cow has obstetrical paralysis a condition which follows only those cases in which the calf is exceedingly large or a long time in affecting delivery. It has been my experience that paralysis in these cases will not develop where the cow, if lying down when delivery is affected, is immediately made to rise. Every means must be used to get the animal upon her feet at once and when this has been done, someone should remain present to see to it that she remains up for at least two hours, during which time a little milk should be given every twenty minutes. If the cow is on her feet when the calf is delivered every effort should be made to keep her up for at least two hours, walking her a short distance every ten or twenty minutes during this time. I can sincerely recommend this as a certain preventive of this condition. The paralysis is not

apt to return at the next calving time; however, the other condition to which you refer may appear again at calving time.—Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, veterinary editor.

VOMITING

I would like to know what is the matter with my brood sow. She coughs and vomits up her feed. Seems hard for her to swallow.—B. D. Wheeler, Mich.

Vomiting is rather common in swine and is the result of stimulation of the vomiting center, which is located in the brain. This stimulation may be direct from irritation to the nerve center but more frequently from irritation from some portion of the intestinal tract. Vomiting is therefore a symptom of a variety of disease conditions; it may be caused by engorgement of the stomach, nature having provided this method of relieving an overloaded stomach. Intestinal obstruction is another frequent cause of vomiting in swine as is also irritation of the lining of the windpipe, and more especially the stomach. Worms also cause sufficient irritation to produce violent vomiting. Swine as a rule vomit; the affected animal becomes uneasy and restless. They extend the head and depress the nose; the abdominal muscles contract, and the stomach contents are thus forced out. The vomited contents usually consists of particles of food mixed with mucus, although it may be composed entirely of thin shiny mucus. The expelled material may contain intestinal as well as gastric contents in cases where the vomiting is caused by an overloaded or disordered stomach, wood charcoal should be given in from one to three teaspoonfuls doses (according to the size of the hog) in the feed twice daily. If caused by worms no better treatment can be given than one part dried powdered sulphate of iron, one part salt and six parts powdered gentian and give each one hundred pound hog one half teaspoonful in the feed three times a week.—Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, veterinary editor.

INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE

Will you please tell me through your Veterinary Department what ailed my pig. It was a June pig in good condition. Fed on milk, middlings and green sweet corn. It ate its breakfast and seemed smart but when I went to feed the pigs at noon I found her breathing quick and fast. Was up around, ate a little dinner and in five minutes I found her death with blood coming out of her mouth. Also please tell me what to do for worms in pigs and oblige.—A. B. W., Cadillac, Mich.

I could not say what caused the death of your pig; this could only be determined by post-mortem. I might say, however, it might have been caused by internal hemorrhage.

For worms in pigs I would recommend the following: One part dried powdered sulphate of iron, one part salt and six parts of powdered gentian and give each one hundred pound hog one half teaspoonful in feed three times a day.—Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, veterinary editor.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

(Continued from page 9)

poses are as scarce as they are now, is certainly very poor judgment. A strong demand for pigs from the eastern order trade has developed recently and brokers are having a hard time of it filling the orders they have on hand. Farmers, who own young hogs, are evidently coming to their senses and will elect to feed them out to a satisfactory finish. An active demand for lard and cured meats, from the other side of the ocean is reported but the volume of domestic trade in hog products is feeling the effects of unemployment and other untoward influences. The number of finished hogs, that are available for the current needs of the fresh meat trade are far below requirements; the fact is, that the hogs that should be coming now were sent forward as pigs, earlier in the season, the direct moving cause being the high price at which corn was selling.

Detroit Market Details

Detroit had a good cattle market, all last week but on Monday of this week, large arrivals of extremely common cattle cut the foundation from under prices and the mid-week business was no better than conditions that existed on the opening of the month. One of the most discouraging conditions, connected with the Detroit cattle market of late, has been the absence of buyers; the big packers have been in the market for cattle only at infrequent intervals of late, leaving salesmen completely at the mercy of the Hebrews, nearly all of whom are noted for their close-buying proclivities.

Veal calves continue in light supply in the Detroit market and prices hold steady with a 19-dollar top. Sheep and lambs sold well, early last week, but toward the close last Thursday, a load of scabby sheep was discovered and the sale of sheep and lambs, to go back to the country, had to be discontinued; the shippers of the diseased sheep insisted that they thought they were alright, but in spite of that sweeping claim, they were made to pay the cost of disinfecting the sheep yards. The owners of diseased animals will find it cheaper to dispose of them in the country by the very direct route of death and burial, than to run the risk of sending them to market. The Detroit hog market has been playing to better business, of late, prices paid on this week's opening day being nearly on a level with Chicago. Owing to the small number of hogs ready to kill, a fairly steady trade is looked for in this department for the remainder of the current month.

SUGAR

A feeling of uncertainty, the result of financial conditions in Cuba where several banks have been closed as a result of holding too large an amount of sugar paper of very uncertain value, pervades the entire sugar trade. Raw sugar has been very weak of late and the selling price of refined sugar is quoted at 11c per pound in New York.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Wholesale Prices

The local poultry market is in a very bad shape this week as a result of last week's over-supply in this department, trade is very dull and prices for the stale stock, still on hand, are quoted sharply lower. Not much demand was noted during the early part of the week but, inasmuch as only small arrivals are expected this week, a fair clean-up is looked for before Saturday night. The market for calves and hogs is dull and steady. Butter and eggs are both active, the current supply of the latter being far below the needs of the trade. Tomatoes are practically out of the market. Pears are scarce and higher; other fruits and vegetables are dull and unchanged.

Butter

Fresh Creamery, prints ... 54@56c
Fresh Creamery, tub 54c

Eggs

Strictly Fresh 57@59c
Storage Eggs 50@52c

Provisions

Family Pork, per bbl. \$45
Clear Back, per bbl. \$32@34
Briskets 21@24c
Hams 34@37c
Picnic Hams 26c
Shoulders 28c
Bacon 34@35c
Lard 22 1-2@24c

Dressed Hogs

Under 150 pounds 23@24c
Over 150 pounds 21@22c

Dressed Calves

Fancy Country Dressed ... 23@24c
Common to Choice 21@22c

Live Poultry

Spring chickens, large 25@27c
Leghorns 23@24c
Large hens 26@27c
Small hens 20@22c
Roosters 20c
Ducks 30c
Geese 25c
Turkeys 45@50c

County Crop Reports

GENESEE—Farmers are very busy at this time. They are harvesting cloverseed, fitting up the ground and sowing wheat and rye harvesting beans, cutting corn and picking apples. Most of the corn has been cut and the biggest share of the beans have been harvested. Bean threshing and the harvesting of sugar beets is just commencing. Beans are not going to yield as good as was expected. Corn is good and has ripened up in fine shape, making a lot of good seed corn this year. Only a few have commenced digging potatoes as yet but from the yields reported it looks like there will be a very light crop. We have not had any rain for a long time and the ground is dry and hard. Farmers are not going to wait any longer for rain and are fitting ground the best they can and sowing rye and wheat. We had the first real frost of the season last Tuesday night, but it did not do any damage on account of everything being ripe. Lots of apples this fall and most of them going to waste. The following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1; oats 56c; rye, \$1.55; buckwheat, \$2.50 cwt.; beans, (C.H.P.) \$4.25; beans, Red Kid, \$11; hays, \$18@24; rye straw, \$8@12; wheat straw, \$8@12; oat straw, \$8@12; potatoes, \$1@1.25; onions, 2.25 per cwt.; cabbage, 1c per lb.; cucumbers, \$2.50 per bu.; hens, 30@32c; springers, 32@35c; butter, 58@63c; butterfat, 62@65c; eggs, 50@52c; apples, 50c@1; peaches, \$2.50@3; pears, \$2@3.50; beef steers, \$9@11; beef cows, \$5@7; veal calves, \$14@16; sheep, \$5@6; lambs, \$10@12; hogs, \$14@15.—C. W. S.

OAKLAND (N)—We have a very dry time here. Wheat not all sowed yet. More rye being sowed than usual. What wheat is sown is not coming up well. Most of the corn is cut and most of the silos filled. A corn that was planted in season is a good crop. Some potatoes

being dug and are a good crop. Largest crop of apples in years and looks as if they will go at a low price. A good deal of clover seed being out. Wheat was a light crop. A good crop of oats. Farmers are not doing much building this season. Can not get help. Lots of work to do. Some of it will not get done. Not much produce going to market outside of apples.—E. R.

JACKSON (S)—Weather fine. Farmers very busy sowing wheat, cutting corn and threshing clover seed. The corn is ripe and hard and there will be little soft corn and everywhere there is the same report that there will be a bumper crop this year. Potatoes are turning out well. Plenty of apples and no demand for them. Help scarce. Milk cows are not selling at the figures they brought last year and there is not much demand for them. Those who are disposing of their cows report slow sale. Butterfat, 65c; eggs, 58@60c; peaches, \$2.50 to \$3.

ANTRIM—The weather is fine at this writing and farmers are putting in good time gathering fall crops, apples are plentiful and of good quality. Potatoes are not as good as expected blight has done a large amount of damage to the crop. At Aiden they are paying for potatoes 60c per bu.; apples, \$1.50, bbl.; beef cattle are from 4 to 6c per lb. on foot; chickens are bringing from 23 to 30c alive. No market for hay as yet; oats selling for 75 to 80c per bu.—C. F. W.

CHIPPEWA—Farmers busy pressing hay, plowing and digging potatoes. Having splendid weather for fall work. Our hay is splendid quality and much of it. The following prices were offered at Brimley on Oct. 9, 1920: No. 1 timothy, \$25 per ton, No. 1 light mixed, \$24; potatoes, \$1 per bu.; butter, 50c; butterfat, 58c; eggs, \$500 per doz.—J. L. R.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring girls. Write today for prices on what you need.
DIKE O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

WHITE CHINESE GESE, WHITE PEKIN
ducks, R. O. Br. Leghorns. Place orders early.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

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

LEGHORNS

SINGLE COMB BUFF COCKERELS. FARM
raised from excellent laying stock. Also Rufus Red Belgian Hares.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

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

S. C. White Leghorn Pullets

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

VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM

Bloomington, Michigan

WYANDOTTE

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

FOR RESULTS!

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FARMS & LANDS

EQUIPPED MICHIGAN FARM, 160 ACRES, only \$3,700. Splendid stock and grain farm, completely equipped, quick possession, with hay and grain to carry stock through winter; 75 acres fields, large spring-watered pasture, well-fenced, wood, timber, fruit, grapes, sugar maples; poultry house, corn crib, other buildings; aged owner retiring, includes 3 horses, mule, 4 cows, comfortable house, spring water, barn, granary, 3 calves, 18 sheep, poultry, implements, tools, hay, grain; everything only \$3,700, part cash, balance easy terms. Details this and farm with \$7,200 income one year page 71 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states. Just out. Call or write for free copy. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES ON GRAVEL ROAD 1 1/2 miles east of Twining in sugar belt. About 80 acres cleared. Good house, with cellar and cistern. 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—120 ACRES FARM IN FIRST class fertility. Good barn and out-buildings. Small house on gravel road to county seat, Mt. Pleasant. Address Box "D," care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN OF 120 ACRES unimproved land 8 miles from Branch, Mich. Close to good schools and prosperous farms. First class soil suitable for general farming. Price \$900. Owner, LULU A. CARLSON, 803 W. Madison St., Room 513, Chicago, Ill.

33 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, WELL fenced flowing wells, at house and barn, barn 72 x 46 ft full basement, 10 room house with basement, bearing orchard, 4 miles south of court house. Telephone and mail route, terms easy. Must be sold on account of poor health. JOSEPH SCHEELE, West Branch, 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, Mich.

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FRANK DELONG, R 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

LANGSHAN

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

HATCHING EGGS

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

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

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, CENTER OF A great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. BOARD OF COMMERCE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

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

FOR SALE—32 ACRES OF BEACH AND maple timber land, 70 acres under cultivation, balance pasture with dredge furnishing water. 10-room house, barn 84 x 44, silo and other out-buildings, good water. Price \$7,800. Easy terms. WARD BROWN, Olinax, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF BEECH AND maple timber land in Osceola Co. 60 cleared. Creek, timber, good buildings, large orchard, telephone, part crops. SIRENO COVERT, 64 So. Wabash Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

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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.

You Can Cut Barn Work in Half

In the barns that are James equipped, the increasing cost and scarcity of labor is much less a problem; for James Equipment makes barn work easy.

James Equipment not only cuts labor in two, but makes it possible for children to do work that without James labor-saving devices would require a man's strength; chore time becomes almost play time for boys who work in the barn.

Cleaning The Barn

The easy running James Carriers turn the disagreeable, dirty task of cleaning out the barn into a near-pleasure. They make a boy's job of what used to be shirked by all—and are an investment that pay profits of 25% or more a year in labor saved.

James Scrapers make quick work of cleaning cement floors; the James Stanchions, with the James Alignment Device, keep the stalls and cows clean, by aligning the cows at the rear, so that manure falls in the gutter and not on the platform.

Feeding The Cows

The easy way of feeding the cows is the Jamesway—the James Feed Truck or Feed Carrier, and James Feed Mangers. Rolling easily along the track or on the cement floor, the James Carrier or Truck make unnecessary the lifting of heavy baskets filled with feed. With their big, roomy tubs they save much walking to and from the feed rooms, and in a short time pay for themselves in labor saved.

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What a job this used to be in winter time—keeping a fire going in the old time tank heater, or breaking the ice in the tank so that the cows could drink.

And how they hated to drink—with the north wind howling, the snow or sleet driving, and the drinking water icy cold.

No wonder the milk yield dropped in winter time—for feed that should have gone to make the milk was used to warm the cow, and the water needed to make milk was never drunk.

James Drinking Cups have changed all that. A sanitary cup for each cow provides fresh water day and night. It flows in automatically as fast as the cows drink.

Water—the simplest means of increasing milk yields—is often disregarded by dairymen. Those who realize how greatly milk flow is increased by James Cups are reaping huge profits on their investment.

Reports based on milk records of 28 herds (739 cows) for instance, show an average increase per cow per day of 2.45 lbs. This is 490 lbs. in 200 days, which at \$3.50 per cwt. totals \$17.15; with a saving of \$2.50 per cow in labor and 55c in fuel. That's a profit of 400% the first year.

Other reports and other investigations confirm these figures. Ask us for the proof. Then get James Cups—busy right away making these big profits for YOU.

"Airing" The Cows

Pure air is just as necessary to life and production of milk as feed and water.

And a cow needs TWICE the weight of AIR per day that she does of feed and water combined.

Do your cows get enough pure, fresh air? Food, water and air. The feed costs money—lots of it. But water and air are

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Other Work-Saving James Devices

There are many other James devices that save labor, increase milk yields, help sanitation and improve cow health, such as Cow, Calf and Bull Pens, Feed Mangers, Calf Pail Holders, Sure-Stop Swinging Post, Swinging Cranes, "Safety

First" Bull Staff, Handy Milk Stools, etc. Also equipment for the hog barn, horse barn and beef barn:

The James Way Sunny Hog Barn provides sunshine and sun warmth on the floor of every pen two-thirds of the sunlight hours. The James Hog Barn Book, sent on request, tells all about it.

Free Dairy Barn Book

The 336 page book—"The Jamesway"—tells all about the James inventions that save so much of labor, prevent spread of disease, promote better cow health, protect against dangerous bulls, make simpler the care of calves and sick cows, and increase milk yields.

Easy Installation

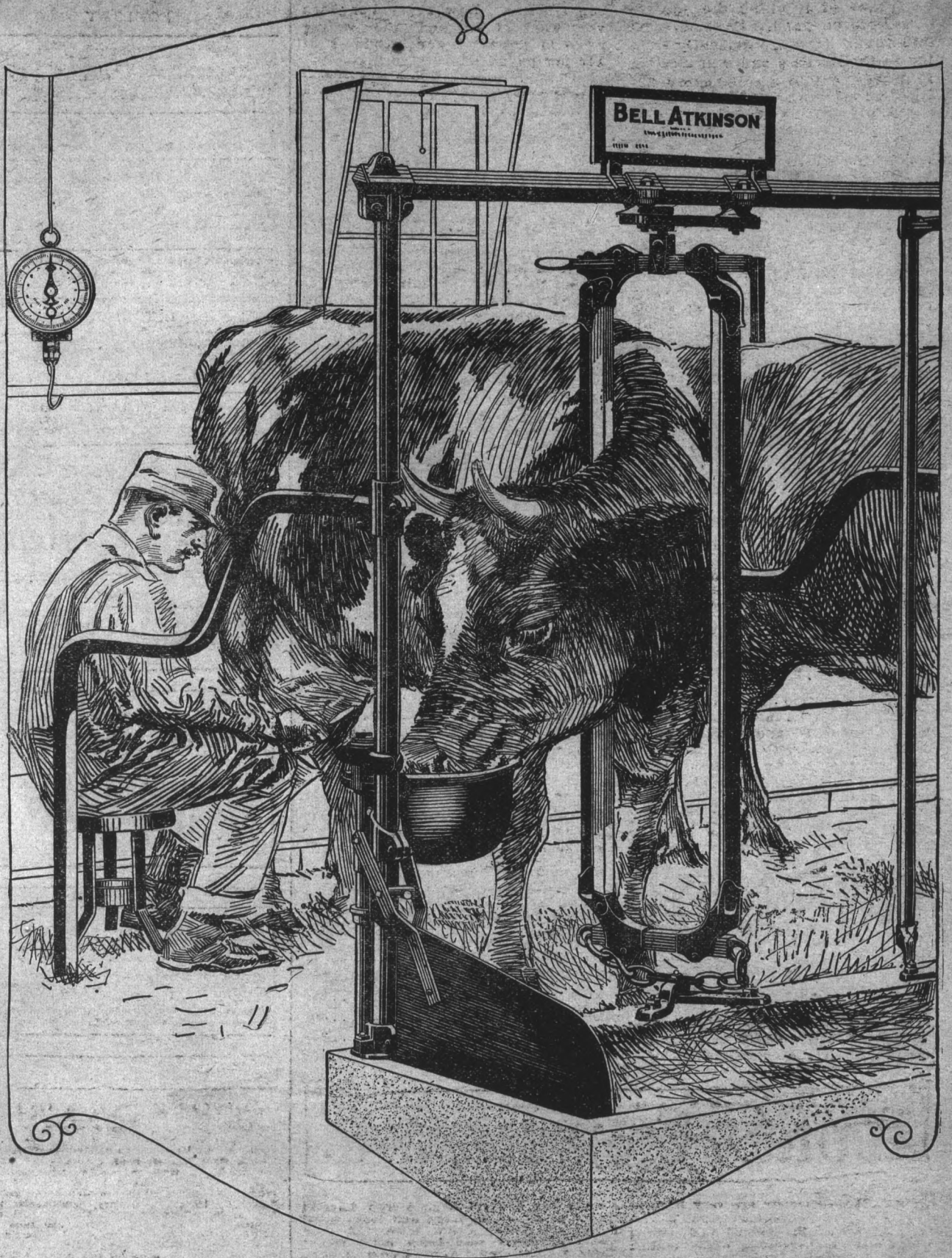
It explains the easy way of putting up carriers, setting up stalls and pens and attaching drinking cups.

Skilled help is not required, because of the ingenious James Anchors and because the equipment is assembled at the factory.

Barn Plan Service

It tells about James Barn Plan Service; the many James barn experts who are at your service—men who know what has been successful and what has not, what not to do as well as what to do in planning convenient, money-saving barns.

Their advice on barn planning, ventilation and other barn problems is free, with no charge for floor plans. Send for the book—a postal card request will bring it—get the full details of how to build a barn, how to ventilate a barn, how to cut the barn work in half, how to make more milk—and more money.



James Mfg. Co., Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Elmira, N.Y., Minneapolis, Minn.

The James way

Labor Saving Equipment for the Dairy Barn