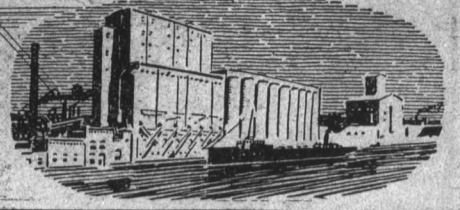


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



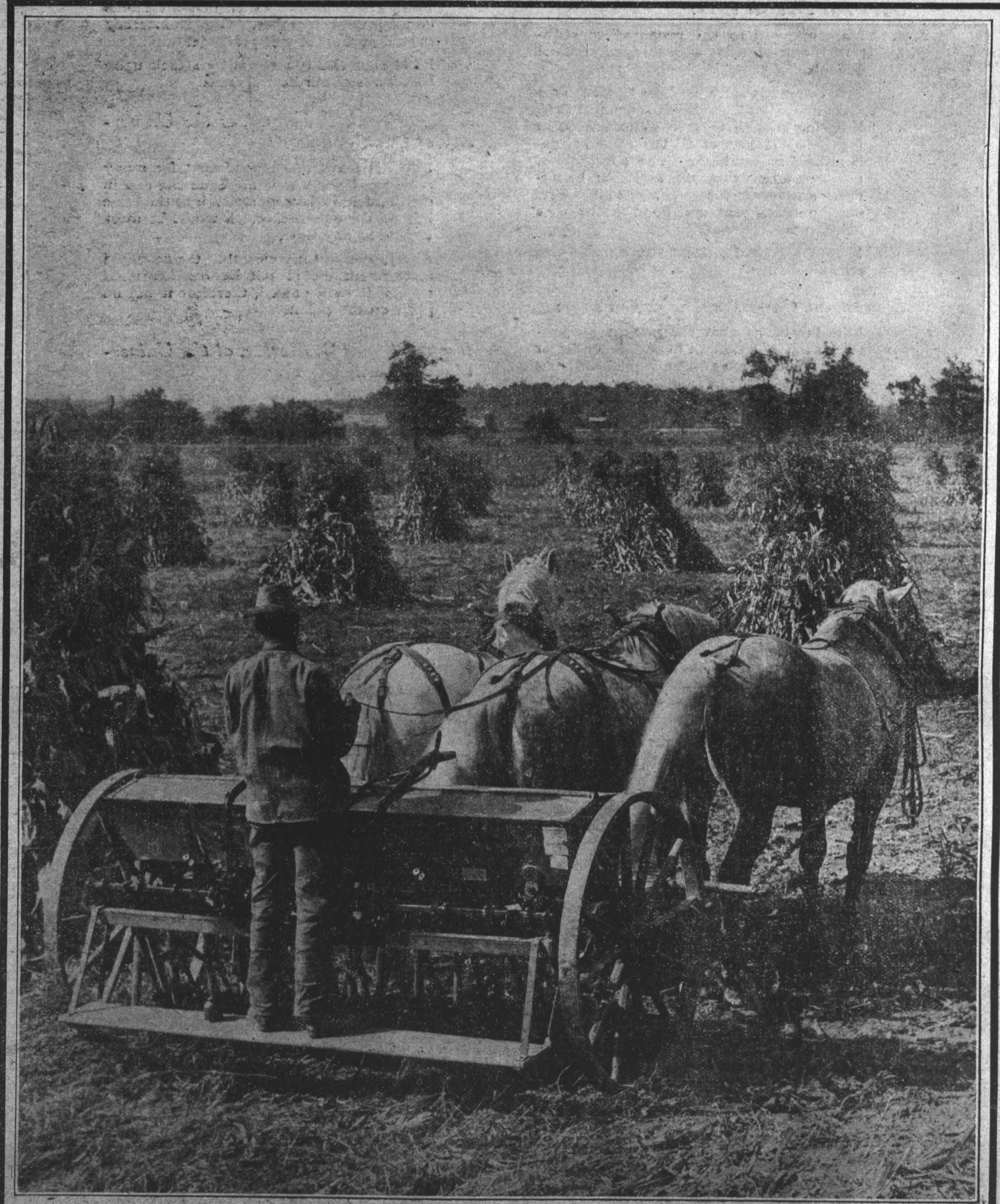
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\$1 PER YEAR



Drilling the Winter Wheat

Vote "NO" on the School Amendment Because

Governor Sleeper says:

I am opposed to the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing Parochial Schools.

Our commonwealth is broad enough to accommodate all shades of religious belief. It is big enough to give abundant room for the operations of all the religious denominations we have. The adoption of this amendment would engender bitterness and suspicion and distrust where now, mutual trust and good feeling to a large extent prevail.

I urge all good citizens to oppose this radical change.

Lieutenant Governor Dickinson says:

I am impressed that the present proposition is not one that will conduce to better moral, friendly and charitable relations between citizens of the state that is so much to be desired.

As an official in the War, I was proud of the patriotism and efficiency shown by those with whom I associated of both the Lutheran and Catholic faith.

As chairman of the Near East Relief of the State, I have also associated with these people and admire their spirit of loyalty and sympathy.

Attorney General Groesbeck, Republican Candidate for Governor says:

The proposed amendment is in conflict with the Federal Constitution and should not be placed upon the ballot. The proposed amendment tends most strongly to foment ill feeling and acrimonious discussion among the people.

I hold that the right of the parent to exercise a reasonable control over the education of his off-spring during the formative period of his character, is one of the most sacred rights preserved for the individual under the Federal Constitution.

Ex-Governor Ferris, Democratic Candidate for Governor says:

The amendment should be overwhelmingly defeated. The recent war taught us that Catholics, Lutherans, Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Chris-

tian Scientists and other denominations can all work together. Our Democracy should guarantee this privilege.

I feel that this is a cowardly attack upon thousands of our best citizens.

Regent Frank B. Leland, of the University of Michigan says:

I do not favor this amendment for many reasons. I think it is un-American and in my opinion, its incorporation into the basic law of the commonwealth would be most unwise at any time.

As a lawyer it is my view that the proposed amendment would not be constitutional even if it were passed, therefore it has no place on the ballot.

Regent James O. Murfin, of the University of Michigan says:

I am against this proposed amendment for a number of reasons. First and foremost it appears to me it is dishonest; it is contrary to sound principles and sound ideas, and is the most decided step backward. I have yet to learn a good sound argument for it.

President Frank S. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College says:

I am not favorable to the anti-parochial amendment for three main reasons:

First: Interferes with religious liberty.

Second: Introduces one more element tending to unrest.

Third: Would lessen education facilities for the younger generation.

President McKenny, of the Michigan State Normal School says:

This amendment if carried would shut out thousands of children because of no public school buildings to accommodate them. Another reason is that there is no more loyal group of men in America than those who come from parochial or private schools. One-fourth of the men in the late world war who fought for America came from parochial and private schools.

The amendment is un-American and we cannot afford to have it carried.

Vote "NO" on the Anti-Private School Amendment

This Advertisement published and paid for by Educational Liberty League; Headquarters: 211 Holden Building, Detroit, Michigan

Farm Organizations Seek Easier Credit

Federal Reserve Board Resists Efforts to Secure Funds to Hold Over Crops

By BENJAMIN O. MARSH

Washington Correspondent Michigan Business Farmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18th. —There is no denying the fact that the farmers of America are suffering from the severest blow to agriculture for many years. Since July 1st, prices of farm products have been declining at an accelerating speed. Corn, wheat, apples, cotton, wool and potatoes are selling at about half the price of a few months ago, and wheat has lost about one-third of its value since July 15th.

Several factors are responsible for this situation, among which the following are of the greatest importance:

The farmers' inability to secure rural short time credit or credit at any price except at an exorbitant cost of 10 to 15 per cent; the increase in freight rates averaging nearly one-third for the country, and the enormous importation of agricultural products, the value of which for the fiscal year ending June 30th, last, was \$1,477,000,000 for food stuffs in crude condition and food animals, while the value of food stuffs imported during August of this year was \$210,000,000.

Representatives of many farm organizations and also of bankers' associations and cotton factories held conference in Washington during the week beginning October 11, and representatives of the conference had several meetings with the Federal Reserve Board and other government officials on the farmers' credit situation. The short-time credit indebtedness of farmers is today, roughly speaking, two billion dollars. Despite the extremely urgent needs of agriculture the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board recently admitted that the total loans being made by member banks directly in support of agricultural interests in the eight great Federal Reserve districts of the west and south, excluding Cleveland, serving the chief agricultural sections of the country, was only \$305,000,000 including \$142,000,000 loaned by the Chicago Federal Reserve bank "directly or indirectly to banks in strictly agricultural sections." This was only about 1.7 per cent of the

Farm Credit

THE FARMERS' plans to hold their grain for future sale rather than dump it on a lifeless, oversold, and unprofitable market, are not meeting with the favor of the Federal Reserve Board. Delegates of farm organizations in conference with the board last week were rebuffed at nearly every point. Mr. Benjamin O. Marsh, Washington correspondent for *The Business Farmer*, was one of the farm delegates who met with the Board. His views presented herewith are from first-hand knowledge of the situation. —Editor.

total loans and discounts made by the Federal Reserve Banks.

While these conferences on agricultural credit were being held in Washington, the Comptroller of the Currency made public a statement that the resources of all banks in the United States break all records, exceeding the combined bank assets of all other leading nations of the world, and that the assets of national and state banks, savings banks, trust companies, and private banks total fifty-three billion dollars.

The conference of representatives of farm organizations above referred to, stated that the present situation is brought about by the following official acts: restricting of credits, raising of rates of discount on farm products, discontinuance of the War Finance Corporation; statements given out by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Federal Reserve banks, which have been construed to the effect that farm commodity prices were too high and that pre-war or near pre-war basis of prices must be reached shortly and finally the action of the Federal Reserve Board in counting bonds held by member banks as part of their commercial credit thereby greatly decreasing the power of banks to extend immediate agricultural credit in their respective communities.

The conference urged that the rate of discount for orderly marketing of agricultural products of the country be made as low as sound business will justify, that the rate of

certain classes of papers be uniform and not graduated or progressive on account of the amount of such paper discounted by a particular bank and that the rates shall not be changed during the period of the marketing of the crop, and that paper accepted by member banks and offered for re-discount can be accepted and rediscounted at this rate during the period of the crop movement.

The Farmers' National Council which participated in some of the conferences did not sign this statement, as the Managing Director had written in advance of the conference to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking that he urge his fellow members of the Reserve Board to request member banks securing funds from the Reserve Banks, or sending paper to them for rediscount on warehouse certificates to certify that they will not charge over one per cent in excess of the rate at which they secure money; that the Board promptly exercise the maximum power granted it under the law to prohibit the sending of money from the Western to Eastern banks for speculative purposes; and finally that the Reserve banks agree to rediscount agricultural paper discounted under the Warehouse Act of 1916 if the member banks are unable to do so whenever they become due. If within a period of a month at most, these measures do not afford the needed short time credit facilities to farmers, the Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council wrote the Secretary of the Treasury, "We be-

lieve, that despite the fact that our government is today in debt and has no surplus in the Treasury, it will be the duty of the government, solely on the grounds of public welfare, and not as a special privilege to farmers, to borrow and to deposit substantial funds in the national banks to be loaned to farmers on adequate security on warehouse receipts, or otherwise, at a rate not to exceed one per cent over the rate which the government pays for such money. This will benefit consumers fully as much as farmers."

The Comptroller of the Currency stated recently that there is an unused credit of the Federal Reserve Bank system amounting to \$750,000,000, and that by waiving requirements of only 10 per cent as to notes and deposits this available credit could be increased by two and a half billion dollars. With the last few days the Comptroller of the Currency stated that only 3 1-2 per cent of the National Bank resources (which now aggregated about \$22,000,000,000,) was invested in liberty bonds and victory notes.

As we write this letter the Federal Reserve Board has not made a definite reply to the recommendations of the conference of farmers but it is the impression in Washington that should the Reserve Board fail to meet the farmers' credit needs either through district or member banks and should the Governor decline to borrow money on deposit in member banks for loans to farmers on ample security, then an effort will be made to get Congress to enact legislation promptly on assembling in December to make such deposit and loans to farmers. Of course this will be pretty late but it will still help the situation somewhat. One thing is certain that the agricultural interests are determined that a sound system of agricultural short time credit must be devised and enacted into legislation by Congress within the next few months, so that farmers will not be obliged to go through the tragic uncertainty and losses which they have sustained this year.

Comptroller of U. S. Currency Exposes Stock Exchange Methods

THE FACTS mentioned in the protest against legalized gambling in food products and securities which appeared on this page last week, were doubtless a great surprise to many of our readers. As time goes on, however, many of the statements made are being corroborated by data coming from various sources. One thing is certain, namely, if an impartial investigation of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange is undertaken in the near future, one of the most gigantic financial conspiracies ever known will be uncovered. Following closely the important revelations, concerning credit extensions made by some of the member banks of the Federal Reserve system to unworthy enterprises, which resulted from the visit to Washington of a committee from the farmers' organizations of the country, Comptroller of the Currency Williams, on October 17, gave out a formal statement which helps to explain some of the peculiar things that have developed in connection with transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during the early part of the current year.

The Comptroller makes the statement that a small coterie of stock

exchange brokers, not to exceed 6 or 8 men, fix the call money and renewal dates, daily and dictate the interest charged on brokers' loans in nearly all of the New York banks.

"The raising or lowering of the 'renewal' rate on the exchange," said Williams, "frequently is accompanied by upward or downward movements in stocks and securities; and those responsible for the fixing of the rate therefore have the opportunity, whether exercised or not, of profiting largely by operations on the stock market, which so often and directly is affected the call money situation.

"I do not, of course, undertake to say this informal 'money committee' does take improper advantage of their fore knowledge; but there are critics who severely censor the existing arrangements. Certainly all prudent and thinking business men will agree there is danger in the concentration of such opportunity and power in the hands of a few persons. Temptations to use this power for individual profit must arise, and human nature is not changed by high position in the financial world.

"Power to fix money rates for all, or nearly all, of the banks in New York city and to change them daily,

is a grip on the heart of our commerce. It permits such interferences as fallible human judgment, whim, or interest may direct with the natural and orderly movements of money, the life blood of business.

"The evils and dangers of such methods could be recited indefinitely. They reach to the remotest corners of the union and its possessions, and touch harmfully every class of people. The direct tendency is to reverse one of the fundamental purposes of the federal reserve act, which is to promote orderly distribution of money through the country to meet the needs of commerce and agriculture.

"Excessive interest rates offered in New York artificially draw money away from outside communities through their banks, and often leave legitimate enterprises starved or pinched, while feeding speculative movements which may be adding nothing to real industrial or commercial wealth.

"The statement of the New York banks that all broker loans were raised or lowered simultaneously did not bear up under his investigation, Williams asserted. He cited records which he said showed 'apparent discrimination' on loans equally well secured and for similar purposes.

"For example," he continued, "when the renewal rate for a certain day within the last 12 months was posted on the stock exchange at 16 per cent, the report of one particular New York bank showed that on that date this bank was charging on loans for itself and its correspondents 7 per cent on \$4,900,000; 8, 9, 14 and 15 per cent on \$1,423,000, 18 per cent on \$750,000; 20 per cent on \$42,100,000; 25 per cent on \$3,500,000, and 30 per cent on \$900,000."

Further investigation of the astounding revelations made by Comptroller Williams reveals the fact that the state of New York does not regulate, by legal enactment, interest rates on brokers' loans exceeding \$5,000 in amount. The unexplainable thing about the whole matter is the fact that government officials, with full knowledge of conditions, will permit such abuses to go on year after year without let or hindrance. An investigation of the methods which prevail, in connection with the Board of Trade operations, will corroborate the charge made in *THE BUSINESS FARMER* to the effect that this great commodity exchange is also dominated by a small coterie of unscrupulous brokers.

Oregon Dairymen Market Own Milk Successfully

How Co-Operative Association in Pacific Northwest Controls Milk Distribution in Oregon

By J. F. LANGNER

Special Correspondent, Michigan Business Farmer

THE LARGEST farmers' co-operative association in the Pacific northwest organized upon the California plan, is the Oregon Dairymen's Co-operative League of Portland, Oregon. This association was organized in July 1st, already has nearly 3,000 members and is marketing efficiently more than \$500,000 of milk and milk by-products every month.

The Oregon Dairymen's League is a non-profit, non-capital stock pure co-operative marketing association every member of which is, and must be, a bona fide commercial dairyman. The association as such has entered into an iron clad contract to purchase all the milk of every member for a period of five and a half years. The League becomes the owner in equity of the milk. It guarantees to the member the full resale price of the milk less only the actual cost of handling. The Oregon Dairymen's League has organized a subsidiary company under the corporate laws of the state of Oregon. This corporation has \$500,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$2500 of common stock. The preferred stock is sold or issued to purchase creameries, cheese factories, milk by-products plants and other permanent capital investments necessary in the proper control and distribution of milk and milk by-products. The corporation has already over \$250,000 in such permanent investments. The common stock is all issued to the league in consideration of a contract which provides that the corporation shall process at cost all milk delivered by the league to the corporation by products plants in return for which the league agrees to pay the annual interest charge of 7 per cent on the outstanding preferred stock and to amortize one fifth of the outstanding preferred stock each year.

Controls 70% Oregon Milk Supply

The Oregon Dairymen's League controls about seventy per cent of all the fresh milk distributed in Portland, Oregon, a city of over 250,000 inhabitants. It controls the major portion of the milk delivered to the great condensaries of the Carnation and Nestles companies in Oregon, and over ninety per cent of all the milk produced in the great dairy centers of Coos and Curry counties, Oregon. In these two counties alone the league operates ten large cheese factories whose combined output already exceeds the rate of 3,000,000 pounds annually. An important feature of league ownership of these factories is that for the first time in the history of Oregon, "Oregon Cream Cheese" is being made under a state-wide standard of quality and

THE ACCOMPANYING article on the success of the Oregon Dairymen's League in eliminating the middleman in the distribution of raw milk and dairy products is the second of a series of articles upon this subject. It shows that with proper leadership and proper management co-operative milk marketing is not such a difficult matter after all. There is one great difference between co-operation in the west and in the east. In the west they practice co-operation; here we make ourselves hoarse by merely preaching it. In the west the farmers have taken bold strides forward. In the east our conservative leaders mark time until dire necessity forces them to act. In the west farmers have invested millions in buildings and equipment. In the east we prefer to try substitutes and compromises. Let us take a lesson from our western co-operators and go forward.—Editor.

is to be advertised and merchandised as such by the league. League testers, cheese makers and superintendents are constantly traveling from factory to factory all over the state maintaining this standard of quality in production.

Milk Pool

All the milk in the league is pooled by grade and by districts. For example, all milk received in Portland is in the Portland milk pool. Milk in this pool goes to Portland milk distributors or to the league's own distributing plant in the city. Members deliver to Portland milk distributors as instructed by the league and in such quantities only as will approximately fill the daily requirements of the distributors. The league operates its own distributing plant in Portland, capable of handling fifty tons of milk a day erected at a cost of over \$60,000. The league does not distribute milk to retail consumers but sells wholesale to hotels, restaurants and grocers. All surplus milk not required by milk distributors is taken in at the League central plant. If a distributor is short of milk during the day he can get full requirements and prompt delivery from the league central plant. All milk left over at the end of the day is made into butter and cheese. The skim milk is sold. The league also operates its

own dairy store. Charges on surplus milk are prorated among all members who deliver milk to the Portland market—known as the "market milk" pool.

All milk produced by league members in the condensary districts is ordered by the league to be delivered to the condensaries. No member may deliver his milk to any other market or in any other district than that ordered by the league. Members living in condensary districts usually receive somewhat lower prices than the market milk price. The authority of the league to order delivery where it wills reduces the possibility of an overwhelming surplus in market milk to a minimum.

Settlements Made Monthly

In the condensary and market milk districts all settlements are made by the league on a monthly basis. The pools are monthly pools. Checks are received by the league from milk distributors and condensers and their proceeds are in turn re-distributed among the dairymen in the pool according to grade and quantity of milk delivered. Deductions are made by the league sufficient to pay overhead and handling charges and the pro rata monthly share of the amount required to pay annual interest on the outstanding preferred stock and to amortize one fifth of the preferred stock annually. Each dairyman has placed to his credit on

the books of the league the amount deducted to pay this interest charge and amortization. When a member ceases to engage in the dairy business he automatically ceases to be a member and he is paid the book value of his interest in the league which is of course the amount deducted to pay for his interest in the permanent investments made by the league through its subsidiary corporation. At the end of five years all the plants owned by the corporation will have been paid for by the league. All the preferred stock outstanding will have been amortized by the league and the league will be the sole and unencumbered owner of the milk plants through its 2,500 shares of common stock owned in trust by the league for the common benefit of its members.

This method of financing is in common use throughout the Pacific Coast and has the endorsement of the foremost bankers in Oregon, Washington and California.

Cheese Pools

There is a slight difference in the method of payment for milk delivered to cheese factories in the cheese making districts. Members living in these districts are in what is known as the "cheese pools." Pools are closed each month. At the end of the month the member is given a trade acceptance based on the fresh milk price, drawn on the league for the amount due him and payable in sixty days. This acceptance is deposited in the member's bank. It is presented to and duly accepted by the League and by previous arrangement with the League the local bank gives full credit to its customer for the amount involved. Usually about forty days is consumed in disposing of the cheese and the sixty day date for acceptance gives the League ample time to handle the member's product. When the cheese is sold the difference in the price received for the cheese and the actual price paid to the member represented in the face value of the trade acceptance is divided among the members in the district pool according to the grade and quantity of milk delivered by the member.

The League is non-profit both in principle and practice. It has none of the objectionable features discussed in recent government investigations into semi-co-operative organizations composed of business men and farmers who have organized "co-operative" marketing associations with capital stock upon which profits are made for non-producing members out of the products of the bona fide farmer members. Every member of the League must be a dairyman. Every director must pool

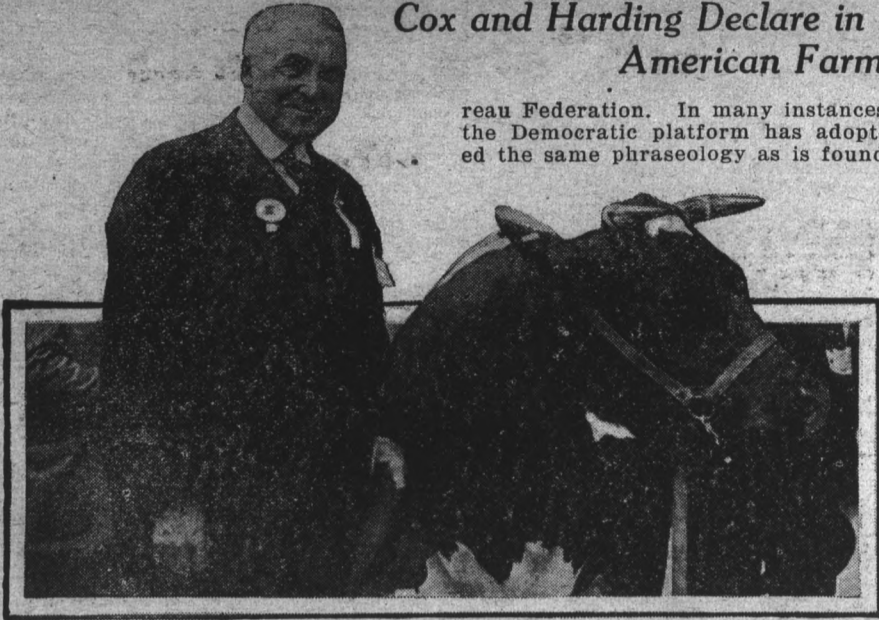
(Continued on page 17)



The Portland Milk Station of the Oregon Dairymen's League. Above: View of Receiving Room.

Looking Over Leading Presidential Candidates

Cox and Harding Declare in Favor of Measures Advocated by American Farm Bureau Federation



Sen. Harding and a Prize Winning Holstein at Minnesota State Fair.

THE REPUBLICAN and Democratic national committees have supplied us with photographs of their respective candidates for the presidency, together with their viewpoints upon agricultural problems. Both are presented below. The other presidential candidates, Debs, Chistensen and Watson are not considered in the running, although the Farmer-Labor party declare they will carry a number of western states. If this were more of a farmer party and less of an outlaw labor party it might be deserving of consideration as a factor in the campaign. Debs will poll an unusually large vote this year. He will receive not only the normal Socialist vote but the votes of thousands who sympathize with him in his present plight. Watson will probably not get as many votes as have gone to Prohibition candidates in times past.

The race, if such it can be called, lies between Harding and Cox, and we believe the voter should carefully study the records, character and promises of these two men.

So far as the platforms of the two leading parties are concerned, they are both favorable to agriculture. The wording and intent of the agricultural planks in both parties follow agreeably the wording and intent of the planks submitted to both parties by the American Farm Bu-

reau Federation. In many instances the Democratic platform has adopted the same phraseology as is found

in the A. F. B. F. platform. The Republican platform has changed the wording a good deal, but the meaning is substantially the same. So far as the American Farm Bureau Federation is concerned, it is willing to trust the interests of agriculture to either party.

HARDING'S FARM PLANKS

SENATOR Warren G. Harding, presidential candidate of the Republican party, in the exhibition hall at the Minnesota State Fair, at Minneapolis. The Senator is shown standing beside a prize Holstein.

On Sept. 8th, Senator Harding delivered his speech on "Agriculture" at this fair, pledging the Republican party to aid the farmers of the country. In brief he promised:

- 1.—Better representation for the farmer in larger governmental affairs.
- 2.—Encouragement of co-operative movements among farmers to lessen the cost of marketing.
- 3.—Scientific study of farm prices and production costs, with a view to stabilizing prices and making them truly reflect the cost of production.
- 4.—No more "unnecessary price fixing of farm products" and "ill considered efforts" to reduce farm prices arbitrarily.
- 5.—Better rural credits to enable buying of small farms and obtaining

necessary working capital for diversified farming.

6.—Restoration of efficient transportation service and lowest possible rates.

7.—Revision of the tariff to give farmers the same protection against cheap foreign production as is afforded other industries.

GOV. COX AND THE FARMER

JAMES M. COX—himself a farmer, not an "agriculturist"—both as candidate for the presidency and as Governor of Ohio for three terms, has given convincing evidence of his deep interest in the welfare of those who till the soil, and he can be counted upon, if elected President, to continue the record of the Democratic party during the past seven years, when, according to Secretary of Agriculture Meredith, more has been accomplished in the aid of American agriculture than in all the previous history of the government.

Mr. Cox has announced that he favors giving agriculture a larger representation in the conduct of the government and the appointment of a "dirt" farmer as Secretary of Agriculture, for upon it depends the food supply, and that the government should co-operate with the farmer in every possible way. He regards the building of good roads,

the improvement of rural schools, the extension of systems of transportation, the reclamation of swamp, arid, and other unused lands, the establishment of co-operative selling and purchasing arrangements, as indispensable to the improvement of agricultural conditions.

During his tenure as Governor Mr. Cox has been responsible for many legislative enactments designed to improve the lot of the farmer. Among them are the following:

- A law combining all agricultural activities under the jurisdiction of an agricultural commission.
- A pure seed law.
- Provision for the establishment of a farm credit system.
- Protection against sale of untested fertilizer.
- Provision for the destruction of and remuneration for diseased cattle.
- Establishment of a producer-to-consumer market bureau.
- Establishment of a breeding service at institutional farms and the building up of pure-bred herds throughout the state.
- Construction of hundreds of miles of new highways and the rebuilding of existing ones.
- Reorganization of state's educational system and establishment of consolidated township and district schools which give to the country boy and girl the advantages of the most up-to-date high school training.



Gov. Cox was born on a Farm.

Fifteen Hundred Pure-Breds Shown at the National Dairy Show

Nation's Greatest Dairy Exposition Brings Out Finest Specimen of Dairy Animals in Entire United States

"THE HEALTH and success of our nation and its people depend upon the dairy industry." The foregoing was the subject of a large sign printed in large attractive letters that greeted the visitors at the National Dairy Show held at Chicago. Probably never before did the dairy industry receive such a boost as it did at the recent exhibition. For the dairy farmer there were the exhibits of stock and machinery that caught his eye and for the city visitor there were new sights revealed every moment that showed the route taken by the milk from the time it left the cow on the farm until it was delivered to their doorstep each day. To most of them all this was new as few of them realized the work attached to the handling of products from the farm to the consumer.

1,500 Pure-Breds

The cattle barns never held a finer and better looking lot of cattle. Each breed was out with a strong showing and the boosters were on the grounds the various associations having representatives there endeavoring to point out how and why their particular breed is the best and the one for the farmer. About 1,500 cattle made up the exhibit in the barns.

The juniors were not to be outdone by the veterans at the business. Several county dairy calf clubs were on hand with showings that rivaled those of the old-timers at the bus-

ness and the boys and girls were out in earnest to land some of the high honors to be awarded in the classes. One exhibit carried the sign stating that twelve scrub bulls were replaced by pure bred on the farms where the calves were secured and the quality of the junior showing in this case was convincing evidence that the move for pure bred was in the right direction.

Talking of junior, there were plenty on hand each day. Each evening at milking time, the city kiddies were on hand with their pails and bottles to get the gratis milk that the herdsmen distributed among them and they went home with the finest lot of milk they ever possessed. Some of the creamy milk coming from prize winners, holders of records in butterfat tests. It is safe to say that these children would be a long time in the city before they would have milk of that sort, if it were not for the dairy show.

Four Million Dollar Exhibit

The main buildings of the International amphitheater, in which the show was held, was devoted to machinery and other dairy equipment. The exhibits in this branch of the show were estimated to be worth some \$4,000,000, and one looking them over figured that the amount was not set too high. This also gave

one an idea of the amount of money involved in the conduction of a modern dairy plant, whether it be on the farm, the collecting center, the cannery or the city plant where the milk is prepared and bottled for distribution to the user each day.

Butter and cheese was shown in all its branches, one exhibit being a complete equipment for the manufacture of the product. Ice cream machinery, the very latest innovation in the industry proved attractive to the city folks, many of them having no idea how their dainty desserts are made and handled. But milk was the real essence of the show, one saw milk in most every form, the original fluid as it came from the cow, condensed, evaporated and powdered, the latter form taking in skim milk and butter milk and it appealed to the city people because of its economy.

For the dairy man there were the displays of barn equipment, milking machines, ice cream supplies, separators, motor trucks, power, farm lighting and silos. Huge tank trucks greeted the visitors this year. They being glass lined tanks for the handling of milk in bulk, instead of cans, being another new step in the dairy business.

Each day judging of the various breeds occupied the huge arena and at night a horse show and athletic

carnival was the attraction for the city attendance.

Educational exhibits brought out much comment because of their completeness and these shows proved real lessons to the city people each day. The government exhibit, with its demonstration herd of dairy cattle, its charts on diseases and how to keep them out of the herd and charts showing how lack of consumption of dairy products caused undernourishment and eventually caused weak and diseased systems. Cheese making was shown in government room and charts showing how communities have been built up through the introduction of the dairy business.

National and state dairy councils also had educational exhibits which proved very attractive. One interesting display was the amount of different products that can be purchased for a named sum of money and they showed that the money spent for dairy products returned the most to the purchaser.

Judging Contests

For the coming generation in the dairy business a boys' and girls' judging contest was held early during the show. Here the young people matched their skill with each other in picking what they thought the best animals of each breed. These boys and girls, there being two girls

(Concluded on page 17)



Farmers Service Bureau



PROFITEERING

Will you please tell me through your paper the name of the official or department of state that looks after retail price charges? In our town are three merchants selling a certain brand of condensed milk at three prices, ranging from 25 to 35c per can. In other places the same thing sells for 25c per can. Is this profiteering? If so, who would have authority to investigate the matter?—Subscriber, Fostoria, Mich.

Since the dissolution of the food administration we have no regularly constituted authority to investigate and prosecute cases of profiteering. Attorney General Groesbeck has shown himself in sympathy with efforts to uncover the profiteers and you might secure some assistance from his office. Might we suggest as a possible explanation of the difference in the prices of the milk that it was manufactured at different seasons of the year and purchased from the farmer at different prices and sold to the merchants at different prices who, of course, would have to charge the consumer different prices? That may not be the case, of course. If you are satisfied that there is profiteering take the matter up with the Attorney General at Lansing.—Editor.

WILD GRAPE WINE

Can you give me a recipe for making wild grape wine?—Anxious Inquirer.

Grapes should be picked from the stem and crushed in jar; 2 lbs. of sugar added to each gallon of mashed fruit. Allow this to stand at room temperature from seven to eight days; separate the juice from the fruit by use of cheese cloth bag or fruit press. To each gallon of juice, add three of water and four lbs. of sugar; bottle, cork loosely and allow to stand until fermentation proceeds and settlings appear in the bottle; pour off the clear liquid, place in bottles and stopper them tightly.—Arthur J. Clark, Professor of Chemistry, M. A. C.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC MONEY

Do Catholic schools draw any of the public money? Are there Federal Land Banks in Michigan? Where located?—J. H. S., Perrinton, Mich.

The Catholic schools do not draw one cent of the public money. There are one hundred and nineteen farm loan associations in this state. They are scattered all over Michigan. We are unable to direct you to the association within whose boundaries your land is situated, but if you will write the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minn., they will be pleased to give you this information as well as such other you may want along this line.—Associate Editor.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY

Do you consider stock in the General Motors Corporation a good investment? Can you tell me what the par value of this stock is and what dividends it has paid in the last few years? Do you think this stock is likely to go up or down in the near future?—S. H., Henderson, Mich.

"The six months' report of the General Motors Company for the period ended June 30, 1920, issued recently, showed a surplus after charges, federal taxes and preferred and debenture dividends, amounting to \$32,504,664. This was equivalent to \$1.66 a share earned on the 19,518,895 no par value common stock, as compared with \$29,125,942 on the common stock outstanding in June, 1919. Since that date the common stock of the company has been split up.

"The consolidated income account of the company for the half year showed an increase of \$7,350,436 in net profits over the corresponding months in last year, while there was an increase in federal taxes and extension expenses of \$3,036,244. The surplus for the period ended with June, 1920, was \$4,315,192 larger than in the same 1919 period.

"The dividends listed are as follows: 1917, 10 per cent cash; 1918, 12 per cent cash; 1919, 12 per cent cash; Feb., 1920, 3 per cent cash.

"From that date on the stock has

been put on a 10 per cent cash and 10 per cent stock annually payable quarterly. This is the new prevailing dividend. The shares are of no par value. The value of common stock shares are based entirely on the earnings after deducting the dividend due to preferred and debenture stocks. The prevailing market for the stock since some has been reduced from \$100 par has been around \$20 to \$25 a share. At present the market is at about \$18 a share.—A. W. Wallace & Co., by W. R. Sevald.

A. W. Wallace & Co. further add that they consider this stock a good buy at present prices. But remember, please, that this is the advice of an interested party, as these people are brokers in this stock. Personally I would not advise investment in motor stocks at this time.—Editor.

COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTION

I took a subscription to a certain paper some time ago and when the paper should have expired it kept right on coming every week and now I get letters stating to me to pay for it but I have given it no attention at all and said that I would never pay for it as it should have expired at the date on the paper label. But the last letter I received from them they said if I did not pay for it at once they would place same in the hands of an attorney for collection. And I never wrote a word to them about it at all. And now I got a letter from a collection company saying that if they did not receive a remittance at once they would sue me the expense of collecting it. And I want to know at once through your paper what to do. As I did not order the paper to be sent any longer than the expired date.—Subscriber, Willis, Mich.

According to court decisions, subscribers must refuse to take publications from their mail box which they do not desire in order to escape paying for them. Acceptance of papers is taken as prima facie evidence

that the recipient desires and has made use of the paper. I do not consider you are morally bound to pay for this paper. I feel that if the publisher sent you the paper after your time expired he did so at his own risk.—Editor.

STATE TRACTORS

I have recently read that the War Preparedness Board has some tractors for sale. Is this true, and can I secure one.—Subscriber.

The War Preparedness Board a short time ago had two tractors left from the number they purchased and sold to the farmers at cost, but these have been disposed of.—O. B. Fuller, Auditor General, Lansing.

USURIOUS INTEREST

Our banker holds my note of \$45.58 which came due July 9th, 1920. I wished to have it renewed for three months more. Besides the interest he charged me \$1.50 saying it was the discount for the next three months. Are we compelled to make him a present of the \$1.50 besides paying 7 per cent interest? Please answer through the columns of your fine little paper, which is of more real service to its readers than any other paper that I know of.—A Subscriber, Millington, Mich.

Your banker is guilty of usury. He is taking advantage of your need and is violating the state law in doing it. You have no redress. Refuse to pay the usury and he will probably refuse you further loans. Go to court and prove his usury and you can recover all interest paid, but your credit is gone forever. Michigan's usury law is toothless. It needs some fangs.—Editor.

DETROIT PACKING CO.

What do you say about being a share holder in the Detroit Packing Co. Would it interfere with our shipping association and farm bureau affairs?—C. E., Iosco County, Mich.

I could not advise you one way or another about an investment in this company. The idea back of it is good. The fact that L. Whitney Watkins is on its board gives it a respectability and soundness which is reassuring. But facts are not guarantee against failure. Holding stock in the company would not interfere in any way with the matters you mention.—Editor.

JEWETT, BIGELOW & BROOKS

After seeing a copy of your paper of February 23, 1920, regarding the Federal Discount Corporation, I invested in this company, and I am very satisfied with the results. I would be glad if you could give me any information regarding the Jewett, Bigelow & Brooks Coal Co., of Detroit, or the firm who are handling this issue, namely, Shifflet, Cumber & Co., of Detroit.—L. J. M., Kalamazoo.

I would not invest in this concern. Investigation does not wholly prove its published statements correct. As near as we can learn it produces a rather low grade of coal, instead of the "highest grade," which it advertises. Also, coal investments are a good thing to leave alone these days except what you put in your furnace. Something is going to happen in coal, sure as shooting, just as it has happened in other commodities. Coal prices are already dropping. The pictured profits of this concern are based on war prices for coal which will not continue indefinitely. If you want to "burn up" your money, use it as fuel in your furnace. Don't invest it in coal mining companies.—Editor.

BOSTON WOOL DEALERS

Would like, if you will please, to send me the names and addresses of some of the parties or firms who buy wool in the East, some of those who buy in the Boston wool market or New York or any of those large cities in the East as there is no sale for my wool here. I want to find out what I can do with it there. Please let me know as soon as possible if you know any of them.—C. S., Allegan, Mich.

A friend of mine who is acquainted with the character of the average wool dealer on Summer Street, Boston,—and there are scores of them—says: "I would not recommend any of them to either my friend or enemy." Better hang on to that wool. You're going to get a better price for it later.—Editor.



—Dale in Grain Growers' Guide.
BEWARE THE FLAME! MANY HAVE BEEN BURNED

The Collection Box

GOODS UNSATISFACTORY

I sent an order to the Hartman Furniture and Carpet Co., April 26, 1920 for a rug, price \$35. I sent six dollars for first payment on rug with order. I received the rug and did not like it. I at once returned the rug back to them, sending them a registered letter telling them I was returning the rug and I kindly asked them to return my \$6. I have written several letters since I returned the rug to them and I cannot get an answer from them. Can the \$6 be collected? If so will you kindly help me in collecting it?—B. J. M., Shepherd, Mich.

Three weeks later after an exchange of correspondence, Mr. M. wrote us the good news that he had received the return of his money.

SHIPMENT DELAYED

On June 30th we sent an order amounting to \$28.70 for barn paint oil and brushes to the Franklin Paint & Color Works, Franklin, Ind. After writing for catalog as advertised in your paper. I received a letter from them saying they had received the check and placed it to our credit and would send the paint soon. I have written them three times about it at intervals of two weeks or more but can get no word from them. Have they gone out of business or what is the matter? I don't like to lose this amount of money and am waiting to use the barn paint oil.—F. C., Perry, Mich.

On the same day we wrote to this company, Mr. C. advised us that shipping bill had been received. This is one of the cases where it appears that the shipment was unavoidably delayed.

GETS CAMERA AFTER DELAY

In January I got up subscribers of the household paper at 25c for one year and I was to get 10 subscribers. I got them and sent them and shortly afterwards I got a letter saying they were going to mail me a camera for my premium. I waited for about one month and did not get the camera so I wrote them three different times and they have not answered my letters. I wish there could be something done about it. We also sent in for 2 years subscriptions in my mother's name and they sent one to me and one to my mother at the same time and we only get them every two

months and both papers are alike and I have written them to send them right. I canvassed for the camera and I think I ought to get it. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well.—Miss B. P., Maple City, Mich.

Investigation showed that the publishers of the Household had failed to order the camera for our young reader, but this was done as soon as we had called their attention to the fact, and a few weeks later we received a very grateful letter from her advising that the camera had been received in good order, etc. The only charge we will make in this case is to require this young lady to send us some of the pictures she takes with her camera.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT

On July 19, 1920, I sent an order of \$8.25 to the Cycle Hatcher Co., Elmira, N. Y., for 25 Buff Orpington chicks but have never received them. I have written the company several letters but have had no response. The post master here has traced the order and we find they have received the money. If you can collect this money it will certainly be appreciated.—G. E., Leroy, Mich.

Four days after we took up this claim with the Cycle Hatcher Co., Mr. E. received a check for \$8.25 from the firm, which gave no explanation of its failure to send the chickens or its delay in returning money.

GOODS EXCHANGED

I sent an order to the Boston Store, Chicago, the fore part of April. When it came the shoes I sent for were too narrow so I returned them asking them to send another pair in the place of them. I heard nothing from them so I wrote again. After while I received a card saying the shoes had been sent and asked me to wait ten days and then send the card back. I did so about four weeks ago and I have received no word from them. Can you please hurry them up a little? I would be very grateful to you.—Mrs. B. F. C., Lakeview, Mich.

Several weeks later Mrs. C. was able to advise that the shoes had been received.
(Collection Box Continued page 17)

Future Dairy Industry as Seen by Campbell

President National Milk Producers' Federation Discusses Trying Problems Now Confronting Industry

WE HAVE met here today in our Fourth Annual meeting of the Milk Producers of the United States. Before we enter the discussion of the various topics, that will come before the Federation, it may be well to take a brief survey of conditions that surround the industry.

A birds-eye view of the business we represent, presents five millions of farmers with 23,000,000 of cows furnishing one-fifth of the food of the nation.

These cows supply 90,000,000,000 pounds of milk each year; 44 per cent is used as fresh milk, 36 per cent for butter, 4 1-2 per cent for cheese, 5 per cent for condensed milk, 4 per cent for ice cream and the balance is absorbed for hogs, calves and waste.

The government has told us that from a recent survey, it finds that 25 per cent of the farmers' wives are working in the fields in addition to house work; that 36 per cent of farm women are helping to milk the cows; that 96 per cent of them do their own washing and sewing and that the average farm woman arises at five o'clock in the morning and works 11.3 hours per day through the year, and 13.1 hours per day during the summer months.

The census recently taken has shown the migration from farm to city, and the marvelous change that has taken place in urban and rural populations.

Farm Decadence

The last three years has witnessed a decadence in agriculture never before experienced in this country. There are no new farm houses, no freshly painted farm buildings, and but little new fencing or other farm improvements.

Farm help is almost unknown. The orchards and vineyards are loaded with fruit that ought to net the farmer a fine reward; but with no help to gather it, no facilities for transportation and no market that offers a profit above expense.

The wheat and other grain harvest is over, with abundant drops that promised rich returns to the farmer, compared with average years, but he now finds wheat down more than fifty cents per bushel, and other grains correspondingly, although the world outside is short—England on bread rations and other nations starving.

Though meeting today in this great Bear Garden City of America, we need have no fears for personal safety, for the bears are all out on the farms at this season of the year, and the bulls are never loosed until the farmers crops and other products are well in hand by the speculators.

Nine-tenths of all the milk produced in this country is upon farms where mixed farming is done. The average bushel of wheat raised in this country, just harvested, has cost not less than \$2.50 in the bin.

Market Deception

The farmer is today asked to sell it for \$2.00 and less, donating his labor. He is also told that he should sell early and avoid a lower price. He is not told of the shortage of wheat in other countries, of the scarcity in Italy, France and England; of the lessened surplus in the wheat exporting countries and of the certain demand that there will be for breadstuffs before the next harvest. Nor is he reminded of the discrimination he suffered during the war when he was compelled to sell his wheat for \$2.26, that would have brought him \$5 per bushel, according to Mr. Hoover's statement. He is not told of the discrimination against his wheat of last year through government embargoes, applying to the farmers only, and by which he lost \$350,000,000 on his market wheat alone.

The oppression and discrimination in the Dairy Industry finds the milk producer more helpless. Milk is highly perishable and must be quickly used or manufactured, nor can the manufactured product be long stored without a loss.

The law of supply and demand, is

THE ACCOMPANYING article is the substance of Milo D. Campbell's address before the annual convention of the National Milk Producers' Federation which was held last week in Chicago in conjunction with the National Dairy Show. It covers many matters which the farmer in general and the milk producer in particular have been thinking about the last few months. Mr. Campbell is counted an authority on dairy marketing problems and his opinions are worth considering.—Editor.

like the law of gravitation, it is always working, though at times obstructed in its operation, as it is today. The farmer is not unwilling to be governed by this law. Condensed milk in its various forms has recently created one of the chief markets for the farmers surplus milk. Within the last four years it has grown from less than two billion pounds of whole milk to more than four billion pounds.

Just at this time, the condensers and big dealers report themselves overstocked with condensed products, some of it manufactured with high-priced sugar.

Condensed Milk Prices

A glance at market quotation, covering the last six months, shows that from April 7th to October 6th, the prices at wholesale of condensed products have been as follows:

	Apr 7-20	Oct. 6-20
Eagle, condensed, per case	\$11.00	\$12.85
Leader, condensed, per case	8.00	10.65
Unsweetened—		
Carnation, tall	5.50	7.50
Carnation, baby	5.00	6.85
Pet, tall	5.50	6.95
Pet, baby	3.75	4.60

Notwithstanding the surplus the condensers have on hand, the price they make to the public does not compare with the price they pay for the farmers' milk.

Seemingly, with perfect understanding among themselves, they hunt out the same old goat that has always borne the food losses, and announce that for the month of October the farmer must accept from fifty cents to a dollar per hundred less for milk than he received in September.

These condensers are usually the only market for this milk, while there is less butter in the country than there was a month or a year ago, while there is no oversupply of cheese, while the country and the world needs every pound of milk, both whole and manufactured, that the cows of this country can produce, the milk producing farmers of the country, who are the slaves of these over-loads are compelled to submit, or pour their milk on the ground.

No longer does any sane man call the milk producer a profiteer. No one claims that he can produce milk at the price he is offered, but because he has no other outlet, no ready market, he can reach, no voice in price fixing, he is compelled to submit. Like other buffers, the milk producer is held fast and takes the shock.

Cannot Change Business Overnight
The average milk producer cannot change from selling whole milk to a condensary, to a creamery, overnight. There may be no creamery near, no wagon gathering cream passing his door, he has no hogs or calves to consume his skim milk, no separator and equipment for the but-

ter making branch of the business, and like reasons prevent a change to cheese making.

It would seem that after the hundreds of investigations that have been made by federal and state authorities, by colleges of agriculture, covering thousands of farms and tens of thousands of cows, that it would be unnecessary to discuss the cost of producing milk.

Formulas have differed slightly, methods of feeding are not alike, but when the final results have been reached they have not differed in any material degree.

Cost of Production

Right now, for the month of October calling grain \$55 a ton, hay \$20, silage, \$7, roughage \$7 and labor 40c per hour, it costs the farmer without a penny of profit, \$3.26 for every hundred pounds of milk produced. This estimate from experiments unquestioned, is based upon cows averaging more than 6,000 pounds of milk per cow annually, a production at least 2,000 pounds above the average in the United States.

The following item appeared in the Chicago Tribune of Oct. 5, 1920: "Belvidere, Ill., Oct. 4th.

"The price paid for milk dropped more than \$1 a hundred pounds today when the Borden plant at Al-

gon quit cut the price from \$3.70 to \$2.52 1-2 (five and two fifths cents per quart). Other plants at Garden Prairie and Cherry Valley reduced their price from \$3.70 to \$2.65. The Bowman plant at Poplar Grove continues to pay the old price."

Milk at this season should be advancing in price, and at the prices above quoted for feed and labor should be at least \$3.65 per hundred for the next six months. This would but cover the cost of production to the dairyman who has cows of highest average nor would this allow him a penny of profit.

Why Produce at Loss?

It was asked with unquestioned sincerity by Herbert Hoover, at a meeting with him at the Food Administration Building in Washington "Why, if the farmer cannot produce milk at the price at which he sells, does he continue in the business?"

This question carries with it the only argument of the buyer and consumer. But the answer is simple to the man who knows what it means to be controlled by circumstances.

The dairy farmer is the average farmer and not forehanded. His farm is planned for dairying. His buildings are arranged and equipped for that purpose. His fields have been planned and planted for his herd. His silos may be filled or in waiting. His cows have been selected or raised with care, they are furnishing milk that cannot be stopped and turned on with changing prices, it is perishable and cannot be

stored to wait a better market, his cows are eating and need care. He cannot quit without a sacrifice unknown to other business, and one that means practical bankruptcy.

Invites Investigation

We are mentioning some of these underlying conditions because they differentiate our business from other lines of industry. During the war, we have vainly tried to place our cause before the consuming public. We have invited the investigation of the government, we have been thru the fires of litigation, subjected to the torture of political demagogues and yellow journalism, called by all the names known to dishonor and shame, and all because it has seemed popular with a class of consumers who did not and could not know actual conditions.

We do not recall another industry that is today inviting an investigation into the cost of production.

Some of the journals that have assailed us most bitterly have without compunction raised their morning and evening papers on the street from one cent to three cents per week. Manufacturers and dealers who buy the farmer's milk and fix the price upon it, do not make public their profits, expose their income tax returns, or demand investigation.

Public sentiment is the one thing that the farmer has been unable to reach. His vanishing industry has had no commanding place in the public prints, except as it has been exploited by bulls and bears to control the markets.

The reports of world conditions affecting the markets have been twisted from day to day, to suit the manipulators.

Recent Statistics

Recent statistics should have weight with every thoughtful citizen of this republic, for they tell an alarming story about our food supply in the near future.

Food stuffs imported in August were \$210,000,000 as against \$84,000,000 in August last year.

For the first eight months of the year food stuffs imported were \$1,366,000,000 as against \$790,000,000 in the same period last year.

Our imports of food stuffs exceeded our exports. The report shows that this great surplus food exporting nation of the past has reached a time when it must buy more food stuffs than it can sell, when its exports of food stuffs, with bountiful crops, has dropped off more than \$500,000,000 in a single year. These conditions ought to arouse the civic consciousness of the nation to dangers akin to war.

Out here at the food show we find an exhibit of butter from Denmark, that ought to be a red flag to every milk producer in the country. The American cow demands American rights. She objects to a protective tariff of thirty per cent upon automobiles for the manufacturer, and a tariff of 2 1-2 cents a pound on butter (about five per cent for the farmer. It is such discrimination as this that has driven the country boy to the city, leaving but forty millions of people out on the farms and that has filled the cities and villages with sixty-five millions.

The cry of "pre-war" conditions is just as impossible of fulfillment as it would be to go back to conditions prior to the Civil War. The auto manufacturer, who could accumulate millions as easily as the farmer could save dollars, may well return to pre-war profits; but the milk producer, who barely lived then at the cost of long hours and of donated work by wife and kids, cannot and will not return to pre-war prices for milk.

But the farmer asks, "what can we do?" Have we a remedy that we can apply? Yes, there is a remedy, but it is expensive to the farmer and would be destructive to the health and welfare of the nation. It would be the sale and disposal of all cows but enough to supply the needs of the farmer and his family, a remedy

(Continued on page 23)

Co-Operative Milk Plants

WITHIN the last few years farmers have made wonderful strides along co-operative lines. If today one-half or two thirds of the manufactories of butter, cheese and condensed milk were in the hands of co-operative milk producers the industry could be saved and consumers better served. There must be no lessening of effort along the line of organization, for without it, agriculture is doomed to the feudalism and serfdom of the Middle Ages. The Farm Bureau could not engage in more beneficial services than the organization of co-operative condensaries, creameries and other milk products concerns in territory not already served by co-operative factories.—Milo D. Campbell.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Conditions, in connection with the general trade and markets of the country, have not changed very much since this day last week, except that more definite market values have been established for certain basic materials and staple commodities. Wool, hides and tallow have declined as the result of the publication by the Bureau of Markets of vital statistics showing the tremendous accumulations of all three of these articles, directly chargeable to the exigencies of the war. While the declines referred to are extremely discouraging and disheartening to every one connected with the cattle and sheep business in any form, they must be regarded as little less than a calamity to farmers, butchers and hide dealers who are doing business on a small capital; there is, however, one ray of light in connection with this otherwise dark situation—There is a market for these commodities at some price. Quotations may go lower, but now that selling values have been established, a healthy reaction toward higher levels is sure to develop, sooner or later; men who have held on so long can hold on still a little longer until the break of a brighter day.

The iron and steel market is reported to be extremely dull, in connection with current sales, but operators in all branches of the business are inclined to be optimistic concerning the future; they mention political uncertainty as a cause for the present period of dullness and lack of demand and they look for a tremendous business revival as soon as election is over. One thing cannot be denied, namely, the trade interests of the country are looking for a republican landslide and many of them are, all on the quiet, discounting election returns and are making ready to float in on the rising tide of returning prosperity.

The Stock Market Trend

Wide fluctuations of late in the New York stock market are indicative of the uncertainty that grips the country at this critical time. The Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 has been paid and without making a ripple in the great American financial stream that sweeps through Wall street; there is, as yet, no marked contraction in loans, in fact, loans have increased and the immediate relief to the financial strain for which the country has been looking for some time back, seems to be still some distance away. Silver has declined sharply, during the past week, the close last Monday on that metal being the lowest for any week since 1917. Industrial stocks continue to decline under a stiff pressure that shifts with the ever variable law of supply and demand. The railroads have shown considerable strength at times but reports indicate a tremendous falling off in tonnage as a result of general financial depression in all parts of the world.

There is a legitimate reason for the depression that exists in connection with all lines of trade and the purchasing public, both at wholesale and retail, are playing a waiting game in the belief that bottom has not yet been reached. It is a fact, that in connection with many commodities, some of which were enumerated at the beginning of this article, price deflation has probably just about run its course; there are, however, many articles of trade which are still far above the level of a pre-war basis. Manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers are fighting the decline in the selling prices for the articles mentioned, evidently in the belief that the suspense of a declining market for commodities in general, can be counteracted and selling values sustained until after election is past. In connection with the last mentioned lines of merchandise, traveling salesmen entertain their prospective customers with a fine line of price-cutting talk, but when the actual decline is arrived at, it is to triflingly small for the buyer to

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Grains, beans, hay and all kinds of live stock lower.

CHICAGO—Grains and all other market commodities are weak and lower.

(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.)

consider. Merchants, in all lines, are buying only from hand to mouth, carrying their entire stock on their shelves in order to make a showing.

Construction Practically Suspended

Reports from all over the country indicate an almost complete suspension of building enterprise in all forms. Owners of real estate in large cities, where the need of more housing is universally conceded, have abandoned the idea of building for the present and express a determination to wait for a further decline in building material. Work on large factories and mercantile buildings has been discontinued for the present and the completion of these undertakings will be deferred until a further decline in the cost of labor and material. Experienced lumber dealers, when they can be induced to express themselves on the present situation, use the word demoralized in describing the current lumber trade. Mills are closing down in large numbers, discharging their men and selling their horses and portable equipment, evidently, in the anticipation of a long vacation. Dealers report a lifeless demand for southern pine and the market for Douglas fir is said to be in practically the same position.

Conditions of unemployment are rapidly going from bad to worse and in many districts adjacent to large manufacturing centers, plans are under consideration looking to the rationing of labor. Mayor Couzens, of Detroit, recently called the attention of local employers of labor to the fact that there are, in Detroit and its environs, more than 60,000 idle men, many of whom must be given an opportunity to earn something or they and their families will soon become public charges. There are many who consider the present crisis, in connection with unemployment, as the most critical situation with which America, as a nation, has ever had to deal.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 19, 1920			
Grade	Detrot	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.24	2.21 1/2	2.42
No. 2 White	2.22		2.42
No. 2 Mixed	2.22		2.31

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detrot	2.24	2.22	2.22

After a substantial gain in selling prices, both for cash and deferred options, wheat is showing a tendency to decline, apparently influenced by the strike of the English coal miners and a sharp decline in all foreign exchange. Small arrivals and reports from the country that loading for shipment to primary market points has been practically suspended for the time being, are the considerations which prevent the market from making serious recessions at this time. Leaders of farm organizations throughout the country are urging wheat growers to hold their wheat for \$3 per bushel. Experienced operators are advising against short sales of December wheat, expressing the opinion that more wheat than is actually available has been sold for that month's delivery.

CORN

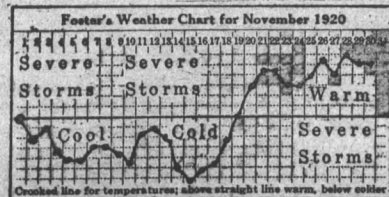
CORN PRICES PER BU., OCT. 19, 1920			
Grade	Detrot	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.02 1/2	.93 1/2	1.16
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detrot	1.43		

The current corn market is a decidedly dull affair, reports to that effect, that many corn products companies are shutting down for the want of orders, acting as a damper on the trade, both in cash and futures. Corn is so low that no one cares to go short in the market, and as nobody cares to buy it for speculative purposes, this cereal seems just now to occupy a pivotal position, prices fluctuating between narrow limits.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1920.—Warm wave will reach Vancouver, B. C., about Oct. 23, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. Its center will pass southeastward near Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, St. Louis, Springfield, Dayton; then northwestward by Oswego and Ottawa. Storm waves and cool waves will follow about one and two days behind warm waves. These weather events will affect the whole continent and will develop more than usual force. One particular and important feature of this storm will be the high average temperatures that will prevail from October 23 to end of month, east of Rockies and the cooler than usual weather west of the Rockies' crest. Lower than usual temperatures have

been expected for middle week of October and warmer than usual for first and last weeks. Tropical storms, or hurricanes, were expected and came, last part of August, near middle of September and first part of October. Another is expected last part of October.

First and last parts of November are expected to be warmest parts of the month, and middle week coldest east of the Rockies. Reverse is expected west of the Rockies. Three severe storms are expected in November not far from 3, 13 and 27. An important change in precipitation will occur near middle of November, not very great for last half of that month but the change will be important for the five months following November and the results for each month will be noted in these Bulletins in due time. The important thing now is that following November 15, the winter snows and rains, on all the continent, will not be similar to what they have been during the past year

W. T. Foster

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 19, 1920			
Grade	Detrot	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.60	.58 1/2	.66 1/2
No. 3 White	.58 1/2	.55 1/2	
No. 4 White	.55 1/2		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detrot	.74	.73	.72

Offerings of oats are becoming much more liberal as the season advances and prices are easing off both for cash and future deliveries. Consumers of oats in Detroit and other cities in lower Michigan are now able to get delivery of grain which they need for current feeding purposes.

RYE

While selling prices for rye show signs of weakening, prices are still somewhat higher than last week. There is practically no demand worth mentioning for this grain, prices fluctuating as heretofore, in sympathy with other grains. No. 2 rye is selling for \$1.74 per bushel at Detroit.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., OCT. 19, 1920			
Grade	Detrot	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	4.65		
Red Kidneys			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
O. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys
Detrot	7.20	

Efforts on the part of the growers to sell this year's crop of beans in a market that is already greatly over-supplied, are helping to produce a steady decline in the selling price of this commodity. Growers should remember that present weather conditions are decidedly against a large consumption of beans or any other hearty food and should be willing to "nurse" the market for awhile until the weather becomes more seasonable. Conditions of unemployment are growing worse every day, now, a fact that insures a larger winter consumption of beans than usual. In answer to queries from some of our subscribers as to where red kidney beans can be sold the only thing that can be said is that no demand for this product has developed, so far this fall.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., OCT. 19, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detrot		2.17
Chicago	1.75	1.60
New York		
Pittsburg		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
Detrot	
	2.40

Both New York and Chicago report markets for potatoes, and all other points except Cleveland, Ohio, seem to be practically on the same basis. As far as Detroit is concerned no change in conditions of supply or prevailing prices from last week is noted. Weather conditions are still favorable to a liberal movement of the crop to market but decidedly unfavorable to increased consumption or the laying in of supplies for the winter. New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and many other cities report excessive supplies of unripe potatoes, entirely unfit for storage purposes and a dearth of good ripe stock; unripe stock is very hard to sell without shading the prices materially.

HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, OCT. 19, 1920			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detrot	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 30	25.00 @ 27
New York	36.00 @ 39		33.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	32.50 @ 33	29.50 @ 30	28.00 @ 29

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	No. 1	No. 2 Tim.	
Detrot	28.00 @ 29		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO		
No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detrot		

Hay markets in all parts of the country report burdensome offerings and an almost complete lack of demand. Detroit dealers report that growers are trying to crowd hay on

the market, both through the trade and by direct selling to consumers; much lower prices in this department of the trade, are looked for before long.

SUGAR

A much more active demand for raw sugar has developed during the past week and prices have hardened, materially; several important sales of "raws" have been reported and speculation in futures is proceeding on a much larger scale than formerly. There are rumors to the effect that financial matters in Cuba are much improved and good judges of existing conditions predict a speedy improvement in the entire sugar trade. Refined sugar continues to be quoted at 11 cents per pound in New York.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Ever since the close last Monday in Chicago, the trade in live cattle, the country over, has been on the toboggan and in some lines a new "low" for the season has been registered. The opening trade on last Monday, all around the market circle, was about steady for choice steers, yearlings and handy killing cattle; a top price of \$18.50 for steers and \$18 for yearlings was made at Chicago. On Tuesday receipts were more ample than was expected and values began to ease off, continuing to decline for the remainder of the week; at the close on Saturday, choice steers and yearlings were from 50c to 75c lower, handy killers and common kinds were from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. lower, canners and bulls were steady. Veal calves were \$2 per cwt. lower than the close of the week before. The demand for stockers and feeders was fairly active, all last week, being full steady with week before on Monday but declining 25c to 50c later on, as receipts began to accumulate. Western range cattle came to Chicago last week in large numbers and fairly good quality; killers showed a preference for the rangers, neglecting native kinds and the result was that the western cattle did not show nearly as heavy declines as were registered in connection with native cattle. The recent sharp declines in hides and tallow have much to do with the prevailing dullness in the live cattle trade.

The sheep and lamb trade has been let down another notch and the end is evidently, not quite yet. The vicissitudes which the business of sheep breeding is passing through in connection with the readjustment of economic conditions, are little less than appalling; wool is declining with the bottom apparently not yet in sight and the domestic meat product is being discredited and its legitimate function usurped by frozen stocks from the Antipodes and Argentine. Mature sheep are in better demand just now than lambs and, owing to small supplies in the country, bid fair to continue so for some time to come.

Hogs had a comparatively steady week in Chicago until Saturday when all of the better grades got setback of 15c to 25c per cwt.; prices were lower again on Monday of this week, the absence of shipping demand giving the packers their own way and helping them to pound down the market. Chicago's total hog receipts for last week were 106,600, the largest since the last week in August. Arrivals were 22,200 larger than the week before, 15,500 smaller than for the corresponding week last year, and 42,200 smaller than two years ago. A droopy grain trade and declining hog prices is cutting the foundation from under the speculative provision trade, local demand for fresh and cured pork products is only fairly active but the current export trade in meats and lard is 25 to 30 per cent in advance of last year's record.

Detroit Market Conditions

The Detroit cattle market has been systematically hitting the low spots during the past week; the mid-week trend was much the best, the close on Thursday being rather top-heavy. On Monday cattle prices were called steady in Detroit but the demand was limited. The present disorder, from which the Detroit cattle trade is suffering is marked lack of buyers. Veal calves have ranged from \$1 to \$2 per cwt. lower than last month's average. Sheep and lambs are dull and slow, locally, with an eleven-dollar top for the latter. Hogs acted badly in Detroit on the two first days of last week but

firmed up Wednesday and held up until Monday of this week when a reduced demand for meats caused values to ease off. Total receipts in the Detroit market for the regular four market days of last week were 9,000 hogs. This run is considered light for this time of year.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The trade in general produce has been very dull and quiet during the past week with very few price changes worthy of mention. Owing to the drop in the selling price of milk, butter is quoted lower. Fresh eggs are scarce and higher but storage stock is dull and slow. The poultry carry-over from last week has been worked off and prices are higher for desirable offerings. Dressed hogs are somewhat more plentiful and about steady as to price. Dressed calves are coming in increased numbers and are quoted lower. Fresh vegetables are dull and slow sale.

Wholesale Prices

Butter	
Fresh creamery, prints	51 1/2 @ 52
Fresh Creamery, tub	50 @ 51
Eggs	
Strictly Fresh	57 @ 60c
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 County Dressed	22 @ 23c
Common to Choice	20 @ 21c
Live Poultry	
Spring chickens, large	27 @ 28c
Leghorns	22 @ 23c
Large hens	27 @ 29c
Small hens	20 @ 21c
Roosters	20c
Ducks	30c
Geese	25c
Turkeys	35c

Feed

By the ton in 100-pound sacks.	
Bran	33
Standard middlings	43
Fine middlings	53
Coarse corn meal	45
Cracked corn	47
Chop	41

THE WOOL MARKET

Nothing encouraging can be said about the current wool market for prices are lower and the trade probable duller and more lifeless than at any preceding date since the season opened. The only wool that is moving comes from farmers who are not in a position to hold it any longer and as it moves, practically, at forced sale, prices paid can hardly be taken as indicative of current values.

BOSTON WOOLS DULL

The Commercial Bulletin gives wool prices as follows, with the statement that quotations are largely nominal:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces:—Delaine, unwashed, 60c; fine unwashed, 45 @ 50c; 1-2 blood combing, 55c; 3-8 blood combing, 38 @ 40c.

Michigan and New York fleeces: Fine unwashed, 45 @ 47c; delaine unwashed, 55 @ 58c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 52 @ 54c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 40 @ 42c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England: 1-2 blood, 55 @ 60c; 3-8 blood, 39 @ 40c; 1-4 blood, 38 @ 38c.

Kentucky, West Virginia and similar: 3-8 blood unwashed, 42 @ 43c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 40 @ 41c.

Scoured basis: Texas, fine 12 mos. \$1 @ 1.15; fine 8 months, 90c @ \$1.

California: Northern, \$1.10 @ 1.20; middle county, \$1 @ 1.05; southern, 90c.

Oregon: Eastern No. 1 staple, \$1.10 @ 1.20; eastern clothing, \$1; valley No. 1, \$1.00.

Territory: Fine staple, \$1.15 @ 1.25; 1-2 blood combing, \$1 @ 1.10; 3-8 blood combing, 70 @ 75c; 1-4 blood combing, 57 @ 60c; fine clothing, \$1 @ 1.05; Delaine, \$1.15; AA, 95c @ \$1; A supers, 80 @ 85c.

Mohairs: Best combing, 40 @ 42c; best carding, 33 @ 35c.

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What the Neighbors Say



CATHOLIC URGES BETTER UNDERSTANDING

REFERRING to your issue of September 25, Mrs. E. S., a Methodist from Gratiot county, must be a grand character, if only all of us had her spirit. As an American citizen believing in the Federal and State Constitutions, I am interested in the defeat of the proposed School Amendment.

The cause of all our religious animosity is—we do not understand each other's belief, and even when we try to, we do not seek the proper and most reliable source of information.

F. B., of Hesperia, Mich., while I do not doubt for an instant that his experience with the Catholic who would not enter the City Rescue Mission is just exactly as he stated it; while I do not doubt that he and others could cite other similar instances, yet, he has received and is conveying an idea to the public. Let me see if I can give a better understanding. I have been in nearly every church in the city of Lansing. Sunday evening, September 26, quite a number of Catholics, and our three priests, attended the Baptist church to hear the school question discussed. On the other hand, I have had people of other churches visit my church, and this is what I always say to them: "You will notice that we stand or kneel, but you are not expected to do either nor will anyone think it strange if you do not, for we always have visitors and we know that they do not practice their belief as we do ours." While Catholics do not take part or seldom visit other churches during their services, it is not because we do not respect them. No one believes more sincerely than a Catholic that every man has a right to his own belief. But no one believes more sincerely that a man cannot profess two beliefs. Leading non-Catholic ministers have acknowledged one of the weaknesses of their respective religions is the fact that their congregations do not adhere to some one chosen creed. The Inter-Church Movement, I think, is a step towards unity to avoid this very thing. In other words they have realized, so it would seem, that there must be a more definite understanding, a more universal agreement of opinion among them or it just naturally follows that it is going to be just accidentally whether a church is going to have any supporters or not.

Just refer to the war. Everybody knows that every chaplain in the camp used the Y. M. C. A. or the K. of C. hut or any other meeting place for his respective services. We respect a man, not so much, for what he believes as for his sincerity in that belief, regardless of how we differ with him. Among my personal friendships are numbered people from all creeds and no creed, from all political parties and from no party. I may go farther and state that I have friends of nearly every nationality and color and I have found this to be a fact that we don't always understand each other, that we don't always understand our own belief and ideas well enough to tell them so that

The School Amendment

WE ARE FINDING it a task to reserve enough space to publish all letters received upon the school amendment. We request that further communications upon this subject be confined to three hundred and fifty words to insure publication in our next and last issue preceding the election. We wish to thank our readers for the consideration they have shown us and each other by the temperate manner in which they have presented their views. With but a few regrettable exceptions the letters received have been singularly free from venom and abuse.—Editor.

other understand. So I keep this as my favorite poem and motto:

If I knew you and you knew me,
And both of us could plainly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure we would differ less
Even clasp our hands in friendliness.
If—I knew you—
And—you knew me.

And as I close this I wonder if those who read this will understand me.—F. D. Cook, Lansing, Mich.

SAYS CATHOLICS AGAINST FREE SPEECH

I THINK you have taken the wrong view of the amendment. Did not conditions during the war show that a large element in this country had no knowledge of Americanism? Since the last Sunday in June we have been plainly shown that free speech and American ideals of justice and freedom are all but crushed to death here in Monroe county. I live in Whiteford township, about three miles from where Rome's dupes committed the recent public outrage against free speech, life and property.

Rome surely has no interest in free government but to render it worthless and destroy it. Why has the nation been so thoughtless and allowed children to be unfitted for duties as citizens of a free state by the agents and dupes of the Pope's empire?

Why should the children of well-to-do and wealthy parents not attend the public schools and come in contact with the children of the poor? Can the interests of the nation ever be concentrated and a common and just view of national matters ever be gained in any other way? I think not and am for the amendment.—M. P. C., Ottawa Lake, Mich.

SEPARATE CHURCH FROM THE SCHOOL AND STATE

THE SCHOOL amendment is no more than what it should be. The state and public schools should be forever kept separate from religion, and all of school age, should be made to go to the public schools.

This is not a question of religion. There are many kinds of religions and they all have the same rights, for this reason they should all be kept out of the public schools. The history of religion is a trail of blood and crime. History points out that the leaders of religious organizations can not be trusted any more than the leaders of labor or any other organizations.

Selfishness is a part of human nature, all it needs is a chance and it will grow. Christ was the only Christian and they crucified him. His Doctrine was found impractical, not in harmony with human nature, therefore it was rarely if ever practiced. The self appointed Apostles

of the first Christian church did just the opposite of what Christ said they should do. Does anybody believe that such a war would be possible as we lately had, if we had practical Christianity? Yet most of the nations at war professed to be Christian nations. Christ did not like the vindictive spirit in the laws of Moses, therefore He commanded his followers that they must love their enemies, if one smite him on the right cheek bid him turn the left also, do good to those who spitefully use you, if one takes away thy mantle give him the rest of your raiments also. He also paid his tax when the tax gatherer came around, although he had no money. He commanded them to pull out a fish and the fish had a coin in his mouth, He took it and gave it to the tax gatherers. He did not think that His followers should consider themselves a privileged class to rob the poor, take the money and build palaces with it, exempt from tax and at the same time tax the poor man's hovel. He did not advocate an organized drive on the people's pocket books. Even Pilate washed his hands, he could see nothing wrong in this man, but the people wanted his crucified. No materialist, monist or atheist would find fault with the Christian religion. It is the hypocrisy of those who profess it.—C. F. G., Webberville, Mich.

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

I HAVE BEEN a reader of your paper ever since the first issue and think it is a paper that should be in every farm home. I would like to say a few words about the school amendment. Now if I understand it right it will compel all children in the state of Michigan between the ages of five and sixteen to attend the public schools. I would like to ask Mr. Hamilton the question: If he were living in a rural district from one to two miles and a half from school would he like to be compelled to start his children under seven years of age out to school mornings when the thermometer was registering below zero. I for one think that under seven is too young to send children to school when they have so far to go. I have been connected with a rural school for upwards of ten years. Most of the time as director and I have never found one instance where the parochial school interfered with the rural school in any way. Possibly Mr. Hamilton did not take rural districts into consideration when he framed his amendment. If not, he should have as he is depending on the farmer for his daily bread and butter. I for one am strictly opposed to the amendment as it now reads.—A. M., Twining, Mich.

BEEF GROWER COMPLAINS OF SUGAR DECLINE

AS THIS is a sugar beet locality in every respect, and the average yield per acre can now be exactly determined and also the price that we are going to receive per ton, I would like to inform you what I think of the beet question. Last spring from \$15 to \$20 was predicted by the sugar interests as the possible price for beets on the sliding scale system, to the farmer this fall, and many striking farmers were induced to raise beets thinking of course that sugar was really going to be high. Now then soon as the beet harvest approaches the sugar market begins to slump in fact goes all to pieces.

They quote sugar in *Facts About Sugar* at \$8.10 for October. Why does the price go down? Is there more sugar on the market than there is a demand for? Is there more sugar than there was at 37c per pound or have the sugar manufacturers such an influence over the sugar market that they can control it at will? It appears as though they had. I don't think the farmer is getting a square deal, but many of us are forced to raise beets. The manufacturer knows this and absolutely refuses to arbitrate this question. Isn't there some way that we could manufacture our beets in every reasonable large enough sugar beet locality? In other words erect a small plant in every locality on the same principle as elevators are distributed throughout the country.

Beets are yielding about 7 tons per acre. I think that is a fair estimate. I am of the opinion that the beet acreage next year will be decidedly smaller here. I think you are doing fine with your paper, but Rome wasn't built in one day and so don't get discouraged. Your work is already showing results. What is your opinion of the sugar deal. Do you think the manufacturers are the cause of the sugar slump?—W. B. B., Arenac County.

No, I do not believe the beet sugar manufacturers have had anything to do with the drop in sugar. You must remember that beet sugar constitutes only about 16 per cent of our sugar supply which could not control the market. Moreover, it would be very much to the advantage of every sugar manufacturer to pay the farmer \$16 or \$17 per ton this year, as it would make it easier for them to get their 1921 acreage. The beet sugar men will suffer fully as much as the producer from the decline in sugar prices. This subject you will find discussed elsewhere in this issue. As to whether or not farmers can manufacture their own sugar we are of the opinion they can. We have recently received some interesting information on this subject which will be presented in a later issue. I am genuinely sorry that the beet growers are not going to receive the prices which were promised them, but I see no help for the situation this year. By the way, the October price for sugar which you quote is for raw sugar and not refined.—Editor.

WILL VOTE "YES" ON SCHOOL AMENDMENT

I HAVE READ with much interest the discussions in your paper on the school amendment, I have just received a pamphlet in which we are asked to vote against this amendment, it claims the parochial school is a help and not a hindrance to



HANDY'S RETURN: It has been some time since Hiram, Peter Plow's handy hired man, returned from his jaunt to the city, and this is the first time since then he has consented to re-appear in public. The reader will note some changes in Handy. He is slightly more handsome and genteel, but, alas—not more ambitious! Peter Plow has also changed. Slightly more portly, but still the same courteous, kindly and patient gentleman of the farm as in days of yore. His good wife, Miranda, is the soul of kindness, but she does get a little riled at times over Handy's inborn laziness. Cartoonist Grinnell will show these characters in action in subsequent issues.

the public school. In our district it does not affect us as we are all interested in the one school, but in two districts that I know of it has a very bad effect. In one district about one-fourth of the scholars attend a parochial school, they pay their teacher about \$18 per month and board, their school house is a very small unpainted building, while the public school is well equipped to care for all the children in the district.

In the other district about two-thirds of the children attend a well equipped parochial school. Every school officer sends his children to the parochial school, and their greatest concern is in keeping down expenses in the public school.

Here's hoping we all have a chance to vote YES on the amendment this fall.—L. F., Ithaca, Mich.

NON-CATHOLIC AGAINST SCHOOL AMENDMENT

A GAIN the parochial school question seems to be a live issue and so far I have failed to see much against the school only a sort of a prejudice against the church.

Any sane thinking, reading person can not help but read of the shortage of teachers and school rooms at the present time. Are we to allow our children to go uneducated rather than attend a school other than public. Now as I understand it the parochial schools receive no help from the state for teachers, nor do they even draw primary money. Am I right? I know a number of children who are taking special courses in parochial schools who are not Catholic or Unitarians and they say they are not asked to do as the Catholic pupils do in regard to prayers. In Detroit alone there are 4,000 pupils of the parochial schools and a valuation of over \$400,000 in school buildings. What is the state going to do, if at the coming election it is voted to discontinue the parochial schools?

Are we so saintly a class of people that a religious training is detrimental to us? A few years ago it was customary for schools to begin the day by all reciting the Lord's Prayer. What Cardinal Farley of New York said in 1912, "we are too generously represented in penal and other institutions," may be said and truly said of other denominations as well. It was not proven in the late war that Catholics were un-American. They did their duty for the U. S. the same as all others and we are not to judge by happenings in Canada as Jas. Hamilton, candidate for governor, would lead us to believe.

I wish this question could be put before the voters in a true light for the good of our children not as a church issue, for does not the Bible tell us there are many doors to enter in. And what does it matter which church one belongs to, they all lead to one place and all honor should go to the church that holds what it has and adds to its members. There are enough people who are not church members, who might better be. What I would like to know is, how is the state or the U. S. for that matter, going to take care of the extra pupils and where are they going to be seated and who will teach them if parochial schools should be voted out.—A Non-Catholic Reader, Battle Creek, Mich.

The state contributes nothing to the support of parochial schools. On the other hand the parents who support private schools are compelled to bear their share of the expense of the public schools. The question you raise about the difficulty and expense of admitting the thousands of parochial school students into the public schools has never been satisfactorily answered.—Editor.

ASHAMED OF HER FELLOW PROTESTANTS

I HAVEN'T the honor to be called a Catholic and I am almost ashamed to be called a non-Catholic for I never thought any non-Catholic would stoop so low as to start such an amendment.

Talk about Bolshevism and unpatriotism, being taught in parochial schools if the little boy of 15, had gotten his education from one of those schools he would have been taught better than to give his silly opinion on something he knew nothing about, only as he got it from other bigots. I am sure I wouldn't want my fifteen year old son to use

such cheap expressions as he did and it is likes of him and the rest that are against the parochial schools that breeds more Bolshevism than all the parochial schools in Michigan. In my county the Catholics bought just as many Liberty bonds as anybody else and how many did the wonderful leader of the amendment buy. "Not one."

So by all means keep parochial schools going. If they are abolished and about 60 new school buildings erected these same people will be the first to put up the cry for someone to lower their taxes, but all they think of now is to spite the Catholics.—Mrs. L. E. R., Fowlerville, Mich.

CATHOLIC STATES EXPERIENCE

I THINK your paper is fine. I read F. B.'s letter of Hesperia, Mich., where he says that a Catholic is forbidden to enter Protestant churches. Now if a supposed Catholic told him that, he was just a supposed Catholic as I don't think a priest will forbid anybody from going to any other church. Of course there is right and wrong in all churches. I will tell you my experience and you will see that the priest was all right.

When I was young we didn't live close to a Catholic church, so we used to go to the Free Methodist church and of course a lot of young and thoughtless people (the Free

Methodists own children too) I like we were used to see lots that we thought was funny but that the F. M. thought was right, so we used to have lots of fun. My mother was an inexperienced Catholic and told us that the priest wouldn't allow us to go there if he knew it. I am one of those kind who like to find out things from headquarters if I can, so I asked the priest if we did any harm in going there, and he started to laugh and said, "There is no harm in going only, you will go there and see them do things that looks funny to you, then you will laugh, that's where the harm is. If you would go and not make fun, it is alright."

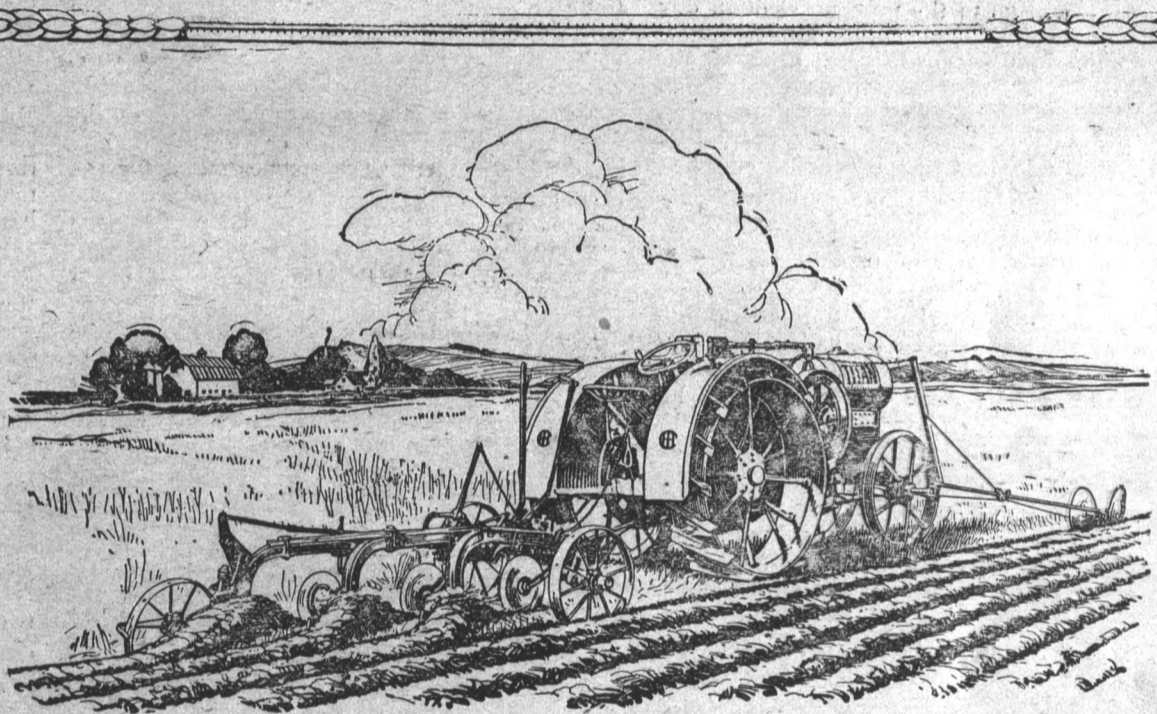
Now who is wrong, the Catholics or the Protestants? One of our nearest neighbors was a Free Methodist and he is a preacher now. He did all that he could do to stop his nephews coming to our place because we were Catholics. Will any of you find Catholics bigoted like that? Not unless they are ignorant. As for schools. Will any of you find a public school pupil that keeps up in learning with the one that attends a Catholic school? I'll bet you can't and the Catholics don't ask Protestants to help keep up the schools. But there is as many Protestants as Catholics that help with socials, suppers and such like. They are the ones who have some sense and are not bigoted. What is the use of people being so silly? Hasn't

one person as much right in this world as well as the other has and as long as a person is honest and respectable aren't they just as good as you or I, be they Free Methodist, Catholic or any other church? F. B. says "Have the Catholic children and the Catholic people American freedom, decidedly no." He doesn't know what he is talking about. If he belonged to a church of any kind and had a spark of religion about him and had any children, he would be apt to want to teach them his religion wouldn't he? He wouldn't belong to one church and send or teach his children another church belief, now would you F. B.? Well we Catholics are the same. If we are going to teach our children religion I am certain it won't be of some other and I think we have just as much right to our way of thinking as the Protestants.—D. A. B., Alger, Mich.

CATHOLIC PUTS FAITH IN PROTESTANT JUDGMENT

I AM INTERESTED in your paper very much and I am glad to see you take the stand you have taken in regards to the school amendment. Now if you will kindly give me a little space I will give my views on what I think of this amendment. If I remember correctly you stated that there was some bigotry in the proposed amendment and since I have read some of the cor-

(Continued on page 15)



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The League of Nations

IGNORANCE,—that hydra-headed monster that has brought upon the world more grief, more suffering, more death than any other sower of evil,—will go to the polls on election day and slaughter the League of Nations. Ignorance, passive and unexpressive, injures no one but the ignorant. But ignorance set in motion brings evil consequences to all who are in its path. By the vote of the American people the first Tuesday in November black ignorance will be translated into national policy and whole nations will suffer as a result.

He who cuts off his nose to spite his face is ignorant. He who plucks out his eye because it offends is ignorant. He who spurns half a loaf because he cannot get a whole loaf is ignorant. He who would destroy the government because it has done some things of which he did not approve is ignorant. And he, who in partisan fury, would repudiate the League of Nations solely because he disapproves of the policies of its democratic foster-father is ignorant. He should, and in the nature of things, he will suffer the consequences of his ignorance. But alas, he will not suffer alone.

Who is to blame for such an ignominious situation? Upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for this colossal ignorance of the people, this clouding of issues, this arousing of partisan hatred and distrust which should have been consumed by the fires of war and confined to the ashes of a buried past?

Many there are who hold the President at fault. "Had he only taken the people into his counsel," they say, "things would have been different." Let us admit that the President made a mistake. Dazzled by the glory which in imagination he saw emblazoning the name of Wilson far above all others in the firmament of fame, the President sought not nor heeded the counsel of his people. Totally unconscious of the mountains of opposition which his supreme ego was erecting back home the President proceeded upon his charted course; the League of Nations was evolved; and today it is before the American people as an issue in a national election, bearing unmistakably the stamp of Wilsonism. Concede all that; condemn it all; it cannot by any manner of common sense, logic or fairness be employed as an argument against the League of Nations. The President is ill, suffering from a disease from which he can never wholly recover. In many ways he has been a great President. But he is pitifully abused. His enemies have crucified him upon the cross of partisan politics. There he hangs, subject to the ridicule and vituperation of a heartless and unthinking world,—the President of these United States. Can you feel no sorrow for this man? Have you no compassion for those who have erred and have paid the price of their erring?

Many there are who hold the Republican leaders accountable for the ignorance and prejudices of the people. There is evidence to

support the charge. Ratification of the covenant by the United States Senate would have filled the President's cup of triumph to overflowing. What victory ever scored by a Caesar or a Gladstone could have compared with such a victory as would have been the President's had the League of Nations covenant, the first document ever drafted by man to remove man's greatest scourge, been accepted by the people without a change or reservation. Nothing but a miracle could have prevented his re-election for a third term. Republican leaders foresaw all this. It would have been the height of political inexpediency,—almost political suicide,—for the Republican party to have accepted this covenant. And so they picked it to pieces. Step by step they went over each clause that had received the study and final approval of representatives of nearly every civilized country on the globe. They intended to find words and clauses capable of being misconstrued. They succeeded. No document that was ever written, not even the holy Bible, is free of them. And putting their own interpretation upon these clauses they went before the people. By skillfully playing upon the people's prejudices against the Wilson administration, they won them over against the covenant. There were exceptions on the Republican side. Many great and good Republicans including Wm. Howard Taft, Theodore Marburg, former Republican minister to Belgium; Geo. W. Wickersham, former Republican attorney general; Jas. Bronson Reynolds, confidential advisor to Pres. Roosevelt; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Elihu Root, former Republican secretary of state and rated as one of the world's leading international lawyers; and hundreds of others whose names stand for the very highest principles of Republicanism,—refused to become parties to the rape of the covenant. They declared to the world that they approved of the league covenant as drafted.

It is idle to waste words upon those who have prostituted this great moral issue to sordid political ambitions. The same brand of envy and self-interest which prompted the President to ignore his would-be advisors drove Republican leaders to retaliation. Any political party placed in the same position would probably have followed the same course. Instead of censuring them, let us pity them. Men who cannot subordinate their selfish ambitions to the welfare of humanity and the world are entitled to pity.

Neither the wishes of the President nor the wishes of the Republican partisans are issues in this campaign. The issue which to repeat the words of Wm. Howard Taft, "transcends all other issues," is the League of Nations, the covenant that was prepared and signed by the leading powers. It is written in plain English; it is easy to understand; and every American citizen has the right to interpret its provisions for himself.

The League of Nations is in operation today. It has already succeeded in settling several controversies which without the friendly offices of the League would have inevitably led to war. Every nation on the globe which has been invited to join the League has ratified the covenant with the exception of the United States and Honduras, a tiny South American state. The only nations that have not been invited to join are Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Mexico, Turkey, and Bulgaria. As soon as these nations get their internal affairs settled so that they can qualify for membership, the door will be open to them. The voter who would repudiate the present covenant with the expectation that he is going to get a better one in the sweet bye and bye should take these facts into careful consideration. The majority of League opponents are careful to remind the voters that they are in favor of SOME kind of a League, and that if they are placed in power they will draft a League long lines to suit themselves. But it must be remembered that to have a workable League of Nations all the principal nations must be members. With the exception of the United States and the outcast nations, all the principal nations are now members of the League. They are satisfied with the League's

aims; they are satisfied with the provisions of the League for carrying out those aims. They resent the attitude of the United States toward them and the League. They resent the inference that we cannot trust them to keep their word. In such a frame of mind what will the forty-five nations who have ratified the covenant say to Uncle Sam when he comes forward with a brand new League and says, "Here boys, I can't trust your League; you'll have to scrap it and adopt mine"?

The opponents of the League are inviting the enmity of the entire civilized world. Already there comes from across the water the mutterings of discontent over this country's prosperity; already suffering millions left destitute by the war are chanting hymns of hate against us for our refusal to share our prosperity with them and lighten their burdens; already European nations are talking trade boycotts against us. The mind of Europe is inflamed against us, and unless we join with the nations of the world for the mutual benefit of all we shall tempt the world to arm against us. Under such circumstances as these it is not difficult to presage another world war within the next decade, with the United States on one side and the rest of the world on the other. It is not a comforting thought.

This is the issue. To many it stands out in bold relief above all other issues or considerations. To many, many more it is a hazy, far-off thing all but hidden behind the smoke screen of partisan fires. Oh, shame upon us all, who in this fateful hour which demands sanity, calmness, unselfishness, forgetfulness and generosity, bedaub great moral issues and those who support them with the mud of partisanship. Erase the President, erase the presidential candidates, erase every personality and every partisan feeling from the consideration of this great subject. Let your decision upon the League of Nations rest upon the merits of the written covenant and your own impartial interpretation of its provisions.

Fall Days

THE MAN who can't appreciate such fine fall weather as the entire state enjoyed last week is hardly fit to be called human. Most of us, along about the middle of September began to think in terms of wood and coal, ice and snow, drafts and colds, and all the other unpleasant things that are inseparably linked with winter. By the first of October, if we are forehanded, we have our cellar shelves and bins loaded with fruit and vegetables for the winter; the supply of wood or coal in out of the weather; the winter garments patched; and the cracks and the holes in which last winter's snows found a refuge plugged against their return. For any time after the first of October we may have freezing weather and bitter winds may come down out of the north to remind us that winter is on the way. Now, I know a lot of good and truthful folks who profess to like winter. If they had their way there'd be winter all the time! We don't mind winter a bit providing he is reasonable and temperate, but when he visits us with twenty degrees below zero weather and gales and tempests and blizzards that threaten to deprive us of our eye-brows,—well, we can't help hankering for spring. It is the remembrance of winter in his most terrible moods that cause us to dread its annual return. So it is that balmy days, warm sunshine and gentle southern breezes in late October when we are expecting the advance agents of winter, find us in a receptive mood and arouses our utmost gratitude for these last signs of a dying summer.

The Detroit Packing Company

AGOOD many inquiries have been received by the Business Farmer regarding the responsibility of the Detroit Packing Company which is disposing of a three million dollar stock issue among the farmers with the expectation of building up a large packing house business in the city of Detroit. Mindful of the failures that have attended certain packing house ventures in the west, the Business Farmer made a very careful investigation of this

concern to ascertain, (1) whether the promoters were trustworthy men; (2) whether the concern was being honestly financed; (3) whether there was a field in Michigan for a packing house.

We found that the president of the company was Edward F. Dold, son of Jacob Dold, a pioneer and successful packer of Buffalo. We found that his experience has been such as to give him a practical knowledge of packing house operation. We felt that the Dold connection was decidedly to the advantage of the enterprise. But a factor which gave us even greater confidence in the venture was the presence of L. Whitney Watkins on the Board of Directors, taking an active hand in financing the corporation and in formulating its policies. Mr. Watkins stands high among the farmers of Michigan. A successful farmer, member of the Board of Agriculture, one-time candidate for Governor, a member in high rank in the Farm Bureau, Mr. Watkins could not afford and would not if he could, identify himself with a questionable proposition.

So far as we are able to discover this company is being honestly financed. Again we must fall back upon Mr. Watkins. Surely he would not be a party to any scheme which would take a large sum of money from his fellow-farmers to pay professional promoters. As we understand it, there is no promotion stock. As we understand it, there is no way in which funds subscribed for stock can be appropriated to the promoters except through legitimate salaries for services rendered.

Now as to the field. It is a matter of common knowledge that the principal meat supply of the city of Detroit, to say nothing of other cities of Michigan, comes from Chicago. Today a load of fancy steers may be shipped to Chicago by a Jackson farmer. He pays the freight on them. Next week the same meat that went down to Chicago on the hoof may come back through Jackson in a Swift or Armour refrigerator car, bound for Detroit, the consumer paying the freight. Double haul, double handling, double freight charges, all because there are no facilities in the city of Detroit for transforming live beef to roasts and steaks. We do not know that anyone has ever estimated Detroit's daily meat bill but it must run close to a hundred thousand dollars. The Detroit Packing Company cannot hope to supply more than half that amount of meat with its present capital. So then, Detroit, it would seem, affords a ready market for all the products which this concern can handle for many years to come. With the majority of stock held by cattle producers, to whose interest it would be to see that the packing house is assured of a steady supply of live stock, we can see no reason why the enterprise should not succeed.

There are reasons, of course, why it might not succeed. There have been many failures in this line. There have been many brilliant successes. Poor management and discord among the stockholders has caused more than one venture with a bright future to fall by the wayside. If the Detroit Packing Company is not properly managed and does not succeed it will be largely the fault of the farmer stockholders themselves who are duty bound to supply the raw material and to keep an eye upon how the enterprise is being conducted. The present officers should be given reasonable leeway to get the venture started right, and the farmer stockholders should not interfere as long as it is being legitimately conducted. The Business

Farmer wants to see the Detroit Packing Company succeed, not alone for the benefit of its farmer stockholders, but for the benefit of Michigan's live stock industry as well.

Sugar From Corn

IT APPEARS that a good deal of credence is being given to the claim of an eastern concern that its scientists have discovered a method for making sugar from the glucose of the corn plant. There have been so many "discoveries" of sugar substitutes and other food substitutes that we have been a little cautious in accepting this latest news at its face value. It seems highly improbable but not altogether impossible that the discovery of "sugar" in the corn plant should have been deferred to this late date. But when we remember that "necessity is the mother of invention," and that undoubtedly many of our most valued discoveries in the scientific field would not have been made except at the demands of necessity, we can the easier understand why the possibility of getting sugar from corn has never before commanded the best scientific thought. For years the world has had an abundant supply of sugar from cane and beets at a reasonable cost. There has been no thought because there has been no need of discovering new sugar plants. But suddenly the world is confronted with a

shortage of sugar. The price goes up and up. The public complains of the cost. The situation gives rise at once to an incentive to locate new sources of sugar. If this incentive has really led to the discovery alleged above the sugar industry is due for a revolution.

Getting Out the Vote

THE CITIZENS of Pontiac have been making a drive to secure a record registration of voters. This is a fine idea. It is the kind of spirit that should permeate every city, town, hamlet and rural community. "Let the people rule" sounds like the battle cry of a revolutionist. That is because the world has become accustomed to government by classes instead of by masses. Under our republican form of government the people ought to rule. It is written into the Constitution that they shall rule. The real enemies of the republic are those who would discourage or prevent the people from ruling by putting obstacles in their path. The real lover of America and her institutions of freedom is the citizen who encourage and helps the people to rule. Pontiac believes in rule by the people. We believe in rule by the people. Intelligent and active interest and participation in elections by all the people, in both town and country, will insure us better public officials, better laws, better government and better citizens.

There's Nothing So Dark as the Inside of a Cow Unless—

it's the inside of a bag of feed.

Look at feeds—they all appear alike and you can't tell anything about them.

Analyses and names don't deliver the goods.

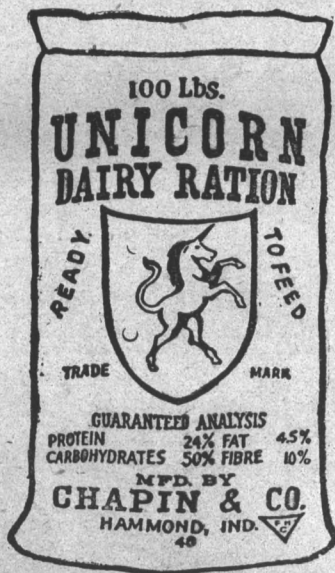
The only proof of a cow or a feed is in the milk pail.

Unicorn has been proved by scores of Testing Association winners to be the greatest milk and largest profit producer.

If it is profits you want, then feed Unicorn.

Forget the price and look at the profits.

CHAPIN & COMPANY
Chicago



Porter County, Indiana, Cow Testing Association reports Morgan Brothers led all herds for August, 1920. Their 19 cows averaged 40.3 lbs. fat and are fed Unicorn Dairy Ration the year round.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



MICHIGAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL

OVER IN the little town of Farmington, Michigan, is one of the biggest institutions in the state—not in size, wealth or numbers—but big in the scope of work which it has undertaken. It is the Michigan Hospital School, a non-sectarian institution, maintained for the benefit of crippled and physically defective children.

For the woman who feels that her life is very uneventful—that every day is like the one before—with its routine of cooking, washing dishes, mending and cleaning, a trip to this combination of home, school and hospital will prove a very beneficial tonic. She will return to her tasks, thankful for the use of all the members of her body and with all self pity forgotten in the picture of the happy faces of the little deformed children, who, through no fault of their own are not as other children, who cannot romp and play but who are yet happy because every day they see the wonderful miracles of healing going on about them and realize that the future has something brighter in store for them.

Situated on a farm of 31 acres the hospital-school has plenty of fresh air and room for the little ones to get out on the ground when they are able to do so. Added to this, the farm which is managed by a capable farmer and his wife, furnishes all the fresh vegetables used on the tables of the school. There's a winding cinder pathway leading from the main highway to the hospital which sets well back from the roadway. The cinders for the roadway were the gift of the D. U. R. The present building accommodates only about 38 pupils at one time, although a large number are cared for in addition to the above number whose condition is such that they need the expert care and attention of the specialists at the school and hospital, but whose place of residence is near enough so that relatives can bring them to the clinics and take them away again the same day. At present there is a waiting list of over 100 little cripples who are anxiously awaiting the completion of the new building which is to be erected on the farm and which will increase the capacity to about 180 to 200.

This new building, now in process of construction, together with the necessary equipment, was the present of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cousins, but the problem of maintenance once it is completed and equipped is indeed a serious one for the board. However these men are all busy, business men who have the school as their hobby and on Sunday mornings, while others hie themselves to the golf links, these doctors and lawyers go to the school there to work and play with the little unfortunate ones and help them to gain a normal, healthy body so that they may take their places in the world of men and women and not be dependents or cripples for life. And their vision for the future is a school big enough to be able to accommodate every crippled child in the state and send them away healthy and happy.

Michigan was the pioneer in this work and still ranks first, and while the school does not expect or endeavor to accommodate cases from out of the state, still exceptions have been made in cases where there was a particular need and a benevolent society would finance the case. Down in Toledo, Ohio, the Rotary Club sent up one boy in whom they became interested and today he is at work down there, well and happy, transformed from a cripple to a manly young fellow.

If you live in the part of the state where the school is located you will find a great inspiration from a visit thereto, and while it is not a state institution, it is open to visitors at any time when there is not an epidemic.

For of course just like all little children, there occasionally breaks out an epidemic of whooping cough or measles, and when even one case is found, the whole school is placed under quarantine and every little child is guarded with the utmost care that it shall not contract the disease. However, the matron suggests that like all little children, these youngsters

Mr. Ferris also called attention to the points is the state from whence these little people came to the school and it was very noticeable that the Board in its endeavor to benefit the largest number of little folks had chosen those afflicted children from isolated districts in the state where the parents could not secure the services of expert doctors or take the

"I Wish"

By Clayton Crawford

*I wish that I could run and play
With all the other kids all day;
I get so tired lying here
With legs so gosh darn weak an' queer!*

*Mother says if I could go
To hospital, they'd fix me so
I'd be as good as any one
And Gee! how I would leap and run!*

*I'd not mind if it pained a lot;
I'd show what spunk and grit I've got.
But we're too poor to pay, and Oh,
How mother cries; it grieves her so!*

*There is a place where kids, they say,
Can go and do not have to pay.
But mother says it's far too small
And they can't take me in 'at all.*

*Oh God, please help them right away
To make it big enough so they
Can take in all the kids like me
That lie in pain and misery.*

*For if I can't grow big and strong—
If I'm to drag my life along
Like this, and weak and crippled lie,
Dear God, I pray that I may die!*

get dirty and because of the fact that many cannot help themselves it takes longer to go the rounds in the morning than with normal children, so they prefer callers to come in the afternoon.

Granted an interview with Mr. James Ferris, attorney for the school, I inquired how the school was financed. Said he, "In this connection we wish it understood that where parents or relatives are able to pay or assist in paying for the child's board and expenses, they are obliged to do so, but the fact that they are absolutely unable to pay does not bar any worthy child. Preference is given always to those of very limited means as where the parents are well-to-do they can afford to take their children to regular hospitals for treatment and hire special teachers. Our aim and object is to provide a place where they can be instructed just the same as in school while the best orthopedic surgeons in the state exert their skill in correcting the deformities. Often this takes a long time as braces have to be applied and the work is necessarily slow. In some cases operations are necessary. You know the work of the school was begun long before our world war brought into prominence schools of what is known as 'occupational therapy,' but we have been practicing just that thing for years."

little ones to the hospital. Said he: "In every large city the hospitals have free clinics and the children in the cities can be taken there, and so long as our space is limited we propose to extend help where it would otherwise not be obtained."

One of the most active and enthusiastic workers is Mrs. Reba M. Leonard, whose home is in Detroit, but who spends the greater part of her time out in the state looking up worthy cases and explaining to clubs, lodges and church societies the wonderful work of the school. She is in fact general supervisor of the Field Work. During the State Fair she had charge of the baby clinic at the Woman's Building. If you are interested in learning more of this school and its work and will write to the editor of this page, we will see that particulars are sent you. Surely there is no greater work than helping those less fortunate to regain their health and at the same time to learn how to become independent instead of state charges. No paid solicitors are sent out by the school but little by little organizations are taking an interest and sending a certain maintenance sum each month while recently an effort has been put forth to interest people of means who had no children of their own to bequeath their money to this wonderful work.

OLIVET COLLEGE 50 YEARS AGO

THE FOLLOWING was sent to me by Mr. J. T. Daniells, of St. Johns, Mich., and is a copy of a letter wrote to the College Echo by Mr. Daniells in 1914. I hope some of his old schoolmates may be numbered among our readers and read this interesting letter.

"Editor the Olivet College Echo,
"Dear Sir:

"A copy of the Echo has been sent me by some kind friend and in perusing its columns I was carried back in thought, to the scenes of fifty years ago, when, in early manhood, I became a student at Olivet, entering the fall term in 1801. The school year was then divided into three terms. Shipperd Hall and the church a short distance north of it, with the street to the east, constituted the entire college buildings at that time.

"The instructors were but six in number and were as follows: Pres., N. J. Morrison, Professors Hosford, Barrows, Carrier and Brown with Miss May J. Andrews in charge of the ladies' department. Pres. Morrison, of a proud spirit, yet disciplined and controlled was an inspiration to all who came within his ennobling influence. His definition of education as given to us young men, in one of his helpful talks was as follows: "True education consists in the high and full development of all the faculties and powers of our being."

"The sterling worth of Prof. Hosford is well remembered throughout Michigan, he having been called, some years later, to the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"Prof. Barrows, when relaxed, was a good story teller and could repeat by the yard and in most interesting manner. He was intensely anti-slavery in his views which sentiment prevailed most strongly at Olivet, for he it remembered that, in those days, civil war was raging in our land and threatening to disrupt this nation which had been founded by the American Revolution and sealed with the blood of the patriots of 1776.

"Prof. Barrows, when relaxed, was faithful instructor. Prof. Brown had charge of the music department.

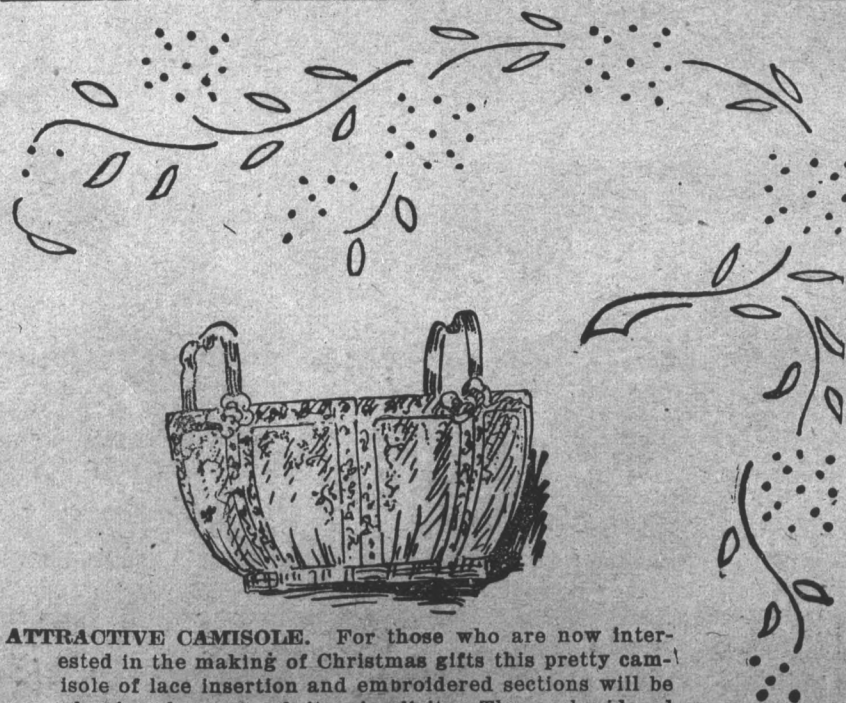
"Miss Mary J. Andrews, having charge of the ladies' department, was truly pleasant in manner and ever ready to render aid to those in need of help.

"As above stated, war was in the land and, daily we watched anxiously for news from the scene of conflict. Men were drilling, as soldiers, everywhere and a company was formed at the college and known as the 'Olivet Cadets,' being furnished arms by the state and drilling at regular intervals and in this company the writer had the honor of rising to first Lieutenant.

"At that date the Phi Alpha Pi literary society had just been organized and its sessions were held in the southeast room of the basement of Shipperd Hall (known in these days as the Ladies' Hall) and the walls of that room were, certainly very solid or they could not have withstood the outbursts of fervid eloquence which reverberated when members of the Phi Alpha Pi were at their best.

"Olivet College, in those days, was struggling with poverty and rigid economy in all possible ways, alone permitted it to keep open its doors and continue its noble work. Plain costumes and simple ways were in evidence everywhere, the fixed purpose being the cultivation of mind and heart and the building of noble, Christian character.

"It was at Olivet that the writer of these lines became a Christian and it was at Olivet that he met the one who, later, became to him as good and true a wife as God ever gave to



ATTRACTIVE CAMISOLE. For those who are now interested in the making of Christmas gifts this pretty camisole of lace insertion and embroidered sections will be pleasing because of its simplicity. The embroidered sections of silk are in French knots, loop stitch and outline. Ribbon straps and rosettes finish the camisole.
—EDITH M. OWEN.

LATEST STYLES
and New York Patterns



3392-3381. An Attractive Costume. Waist 3392 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3381 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. It measures 1 3/4 yard at the foot. To make this costume of one material for a medium size will require 10 5/8 yards of 36 inch material.

3378. Boys' Suit. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

3374. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 6 yards of 36 inch material.

3229. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: A 12 year size will require 4 yards of 44 inch material.

3397. Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size will require 5 1/8 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1 3/4 yards.

3376. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 2 5/8 yards of 36 inch material.

3168. An "Easy to Make" Apron. Cut in 5 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. For a medium size 5 1/2 yards of 27 inch material will be required.

3388. Girls' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

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

M
Pattern No. Size
Pattern No. Size

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

man, and for 36 happy years until in Dec. 6th, 1903, God called her spirit home to heaven. She was known to her schoolmates as Miss Mattie Barnes and graduated with the class of 1864. Can you wonder that the writer cherishes most tender and sacred recollections of Olivet.

"The pure social, Christian, moral atmosphere of those Olivet days has had its influence on his life and has aided him in his efforts to make his life in accord with God's requirements.

"Should these, hastily penned lines meet the eye of any Olivet student of those early days some word from them would be highly prized by the undersigned. Very sincerely.—J. T. Daniells, St. Johns, R 11, Mich."

CATHOLIC PUTS FAITH IN PROTESTANT JUDGMENT

(Continued from page 11)

response in "What the Neighbors Say" I am commencing to think there is quite a lot of it. I see that F. B., Hesperia, Mich., will support the amendment because his Catholic friend claimed he was forbidden to go into a Protestant church. Now it seems strange that some people get those kind of doctrine. I have been a Catholic all my life and I have never received that kind of instructions. Now dear editor, I am not a bit alarmed about this amendment ever passing for just this reason, that there is too many Protestants who are guided by their good judgment and not bigotry. Just like Mrs. E. S., Gratiot Co., who believes in the Golden Rule.—Thomas White, Marion, Osceola Co., Mich.

FAVORS PURE, UNADULTERATED AMERICANISM

I HAVE watched with interest the letters in What the Neighbor's Say regarding the school question. Would stand with Hamilton. There must be lack of confidence in their own cause on the side against the amendment or they would meet Hamilton on his challenge. It would be little trouble for most of us who talk on this matter and judging by the letters most of us are not very well informed on this matter to send to our several states for lists of appropriations made to the sectarian causes. Whereas the other four-fifths belonging to other creeds or no creeds at all ask nothing but what the constitution of the United States legally gives them. Those that are not with a cause most naturally is against it and as we as good citizens should shield our country against any threatening danger, we feel they cannot have anything better than our free public school. The countries where sectarian schools sprung from fails to come up to our country, the greatest country in the world. I believe in pure unadulterated Americanism.—E. L. A., Luce Co., Michigan.

MORE INFORMATION DESIRED

ON NOVEMBER 2nd the voters of Michigan are to decide the question of retaining or of closing the parochial schools and the private schools of our state. The belief is expressed by many who are well informed that public sentiment is adverse to the closing of said schools, but the question of securing the "greatest good and to the greatest number" should determine the voters decision in the marking of his ballot.

Surely ought every man and woman, who is to cast the ballot, inform themselves in the merits or demerits of this important matter and the question of finance should not be permitted to decide this matter.

The views of the M. B. F. in this matter, have already been expressed and will it now please tell its readers what schools are included in the term—private schools? The importance of the proper and right settlement of this important question cannot be overrated and should be thoroughly understood by every one before casting the ballot.—J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.

If the amendment is adopted every boy and girl in Michigan between the ages of five and sixteen will have to attend the public school. There is no mention made in the amendment of private or parochial schools, but it is evident that under the amendment every such school giving instruction to children between the specified ages will have to close.—Editor.

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Calumet is made in the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factories in the World. No Baking Powder is made under better conditions—none can be better in quality.

It contains only such ingredients as have been officially endorsed by the U. S. Pure Food Authorities. An absolute guarantee that it is pure.

RAISES THE QUALITY—LOWERS THE COST OF ALL BAKINGS



CALUMET BAKING POWDER

BEST BY TEST

It received highest Awards, World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago—Paris Exposition, Paris, France—positive proof of its superior merit.

It is used by more housewives, domestic scientists and chefs than any other brand. That would not be the case, if it were possible to secure a higher quality leavener.

It is sold at a moderate price. All you have to do is to compare costs to determine how much you can save by buying Calumet.

Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

Calumet Cream Cake Recipe

—3 cups pastry flour, 3 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1/2 cup butter, 1 1/4 cups granulated sugar, Yolks of 3 eggs, 3/4 cup cold water, Whites of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon orange extract. Then mix in the regular way.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY **EASY TO CLEAN**

Separators are guaranteed a life-time against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes all sold on **30 Days' FREE TRIAL** and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

Albaugh-Dover Co. 2260 Marshall St. Chicago

Special LOW Price—ACT Quick

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

Detroit Indoor CLOSET

ON 30 DAYS' FREE Trial

Greatest farm and town-home convenience ever devised. Insures complete privacy. Comfort winter and summer—positively guaranteed. If not completely satisfied return it and I will pay charges both ways.

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

Write for NEW Low Price Offer At Once

BIG MONEY AND FAST SALES. Every Owner Buys Gold Initials for his auto. You charge \$1.50, make \$1.25. Ten orders daily. Write for particulars and free samples. **AMERICAN MONOGRAM CO., Dept. 42, East Orange, N. J.**

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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.

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Friends:

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

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Recently I received a letter from a little girl that made me feel very sad for her. One sentence in her letter read, "I am thirteen years old and I am not going to school anymore." Undoubtedly she has passed the eighth grade and decided that she has enough book learning as she intends to marry a young farmer when she grows up and then have no need for much education. If this is her decision she is sadly mistaken. Farmers and their wives, nowadays, need a good education if they wish to get ahead in the world. Maybe this little girl's papa and mama have prospered with only an eighth grade education, but times are changing. When her parents went to school an eighth grader was considered to know about all there was to know, but now most of the country people are awakened to the fact that education is a vital thing and every one needs it to be successful. The up-to-date farmer boys and girls realize this and want to get the proper training. So if you children, who do not care for school, wish to be as prosperous when you grow up as your neighbor boy or girl, who likes school, you must study. Do not be satisfied with an eight grade diploma, but go through high school and then to some agricultural college. Everything that you learn at school will sometime be of use to you on the farm. Bookkeeping, typewriting and many other things, that you can see no use for now will prove very essential if you intend to become a business farmer when you grow up. I say business farmer because farming is the largest business in the world. So don't neglect your education.

I hope the little girl whom I have written about will read this and decide to go to school again. If she does not change her mind she will be sorry in later years and will wonder why she was so foolish.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I just stopped reading the M. B. F. and as I see other girls writing I think I will see what I can do. Two of my brothers take the M. B. F. We live on a 150 acre farm. We have four horses, three cows and three calves, besides rabbits and chickens innumerable. We also have four kittens and a big Collie dog. I am in the 9th grade in the Thompsonville high school. We live four miles from high school. I walk two miles and ride in a bus the rest of the way.

I love my school and teachers. I intend to go to Lansing to attend high school from the tenth grade and then I am going to take a college course in Home Economics. I like housework and do quite a bit of it, but in the summer time I have to pick cucumbers.

I think that if boys and girls would write to the paper and tell what they intend to do, it would help others to make up their minds what they want to do, as they will think about what others are going to do, and thinking, they will see what they like best.

I have six brothers and no sisters. Three of my brothers are married and have children, leaving but four of us at home. I sometimes get lonesome without any sisters, but I read a lot which helps me to forget that I'm lonesome.

Well, boys and girls, if I don't stop you'll be getting tired of me, so I'll say goodbye.—Lela Swisher, Thompsonville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—This is the third time I have written and hope this time I will see my letter in print. Last winter I wrote a letter and asked how I could earn a flash light. Then I sent in two subscriptions and earned one flashlight. I have used it so often I have worn out two batteries. I read the M. B. F. every week and like the letters very much. I am going to pick out some one in the paper and write to her to see if she will write back, then I will tell you. I live on a 160 acre farm. Am raising cucumbers and potatoes this year. I think my letter is getting long so will close by writing a little poem I learned in the third grade:

True worth is in being, not seeming,
And doing each day that goes by
Some little good.
Not in dreaming of doing great things
Bye and bye,
For whatever men say in their blindness,

In spite of their fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.
Dorothy VanSteenis, McBain, Mich.

Autumn Leaves and How to Press Them

WHO DOES not love the beautiful colors that dot the horizon in the autumn, and who does not love to gather the brightly colored leaves that blow from the trees and carry them home for mother to see?

Do you know the different colors of the trees in autumn?—The maples are yellow and fiery red. The oaks are red and morocco-red. The beeches are nut brown. The grasses turn straw-yellow and the weeds turn brown; and each kind of weed has a color for its very own and each plant has its own color. Surely there is a wealth of color flooding the autumn landscape and it is no wonder that many of you are tempted to preserve the beautiful leaves that you gather while on your autumn walks.

When gathering the leaves always select those that are fully matured. It is always best to secure them in small bunches, each bunch to contain several leaves attached to a small twig. Be careful not to have the twig too long or thick or it will

interfere with the pressing. It is useful when collecting the leaves to place them in a small light box with a close fitting lid. It is also wise to put a layer of damp (not wet) moss or grass in the bottom of the box to keep the leaves from drying and curling up. For drying the leaves old smooth newspapers will do just as well as the most expensive blotting paper. When arranging the leaves between the newspapers try to place those of the same thickness together so that there will be even thickness when the weights are applied. The weights to press the leaves may be anything heavy—big books, old soap boxes filled with stones or sand or earth. The time required for drying the leaves varies with the amount of sap they contain and the dryness of the atmosphere. After the leaves are dry and pressed, remove the weights and the leaves may be prettily mounted so that they may be indefinitely preserved. Cardboard or heavy mounting paper is good for this purpose, and warm glue is the most efficient for sticking qualities.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a little girl eight and one-half years old. My mama died with the flu when I was seven and I am living with my grandma Moser near Edmore. My papa is married again and my stepmother is very good to me. I am going home on a visit. My papa lives near Remus. He is building a new house. I go to school and am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Vivian Evans. For pets I have a cat and a dog. My grandma takes the M. B. F.—Dorothy Moser, Edmore, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been wishing to write to you for a long time. I am a girl seven years old and am in the third grade in school. I have got 2 five months certificates and hope to earn another one this year. I live on a sixty acre farm.—Ruth Matthews, St. Johns, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I thought I would write to you. I am a boy 11 years old and am in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Duluth. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I like "The Children's Hour" the best. We have a farm of 140 acres, and have a Ford truck and gasoline engine. My father runs a Port Huron grain thresher. Sometimes I help my father fish in the spring. We have 4 horses, 22 cows, 54 geese, 33 ducks and 100 chickens. For pets I have 15 rabbits, 1 dog and 12 pigs. I have 4 sisters and

7 brothers.—Theo. Tracey, Essexville, Mich., R 1.

Dear Uncle Ned—I read the letters of the girls and boys. I have never written to you before so I thought I would now. I am 10 years old. I have 2 miles to go to school. My father takes the M. B. F. We have 6 little pigs, 2 horses and 1 cow. I have a sister and brother. My sister is 12 years old and my brother is 5 weeks old. I wish that some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will write to you again.—Helen Stelle, Stanton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Just read letters of boys and girls and so I thought I would write. I wrote once before but didn't see my letter in print. I am a boy 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. I live on a farm of 46 acres. We have four horses, one colt, one old hog, six little pigs, two cows and thirty-five chickens. For pets I have an angora cat, a dog and some rabbits.—Berle Brimly, Morrice, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss LaRose. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I have a dog and three cats for my pets. We have a Dodge machine. I have four brothers and 3 sisters.—Rose Tarkowski, Kawkawlin, Mich., Box 130.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years of age. I like to read "The Children's Hour" My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For pets I have a Shepherd dog. I have a sister and two brothers. My brother sent a letter to you but did not see it in print until a long time after, so I hope I will do better. I sent a picture that I hope to see in print. My brother sent a picture too but did not see it in print. I live 7 1/2 miles from the nearest town. I have 1-2 mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Rhea Dexter. I hope I have good luck with my pictures, I will send more if I succeed. I wish the girls would write to me. Miss Anna Madzalan, Mesick, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am going to try to write to you. I am in the sixth grade at school. My teacher's name is Marjory Graham. I like her fine. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it. We live on a forty acre farm. We have four cows and forty chickens. For pets I have two cats. I had a calf. I sold it for twenty dollars. I wish some boys or girls would write to me. I have three sisters and two brothers. Goodbye.—Arthur Irish, Rosebush, Mich., R 2.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 15 years old. We have 4 horses and 14 head of cattle, 3 pigs, about 30 rabbits and 20 chickens. I have four sisters. I have three brothers. I go to the Washington school. My teacher's name is Mr. Rushton. We live on a 160 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine.—Eva Mater, Carsonville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Martin. She is very good. I enjoy reading the boys and girls letters so I thought I would write. I have three sisters. I think I have written enough for this time. I will write again.—Winne Chadwick, Custer, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a little farmer girl and I am ten years old. I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Celia Dulude. I like to go to school. I live on a 40 acre farm and we take the M. B. F. and like it quite well. I have six sisters and four brothers. We have two horses.—Virgin Huskin, Essexville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old. We have 2 horses and 4 cows and 3 pigs and about 50 chickens. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to the Washington school and my teacher's name is Mr. Rushton. I live on a 40 acre farm.—Miss Caroline Collins, Applegate, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years old. We have 2 horses, 7 head of cattle, 2 pigs and 50 chickens. Well I guess that is about all in our barnyard. I go to the Washington school. My teacher's name is Mr. Rushton. I guess I will close for this time.—Leona Cornwell, Applegate, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—My school begins on Monday. I would like to get a flashlight. How many subscriptions will it take to get a flashlight? Please let me know. I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Davis.—Daisy Timmons, Paw Paw, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a little girl ten years of age. I am in the sixth grade. My grandfather was in the Gold Contest and he got ten dollars in gold. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Beatrice Van Epps, Otter Lake, Mich., Box 33.

Dear Uncle Ned—As I have never written to "The Children's Hour" before I thought I would write. I am a girl 15 years old. I have three brothers and one sister. I passed the eighth grade last year so I don't go to school this year.—Ona A. Moss, Homer, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am in the 5th grade. I like the M. B. F. very much. For pets I have two cats and a rabbit. My letter is getting long so will close.—Frank Slack, Saranac, Mich.

Our Puzzle Corner

What girl's name, reversed, is concealed in the following lines:

Lazily rambling through the wood
Whom did I meet but Red Riding Hood!

Answer to last week's: Aesop, cat, rat, hop, cat, rat, eat.—Catastrophe.)

Why was the whale that swallowed Jonah like a wealthy, retired milkman?

What is the best way to make the hours go fast?

Answer to last week's: A locomotive engineer minds the train and a school teacher trains the mind.

2. When he is licked and put into the corner to make him stick to his letters.

3.—When they are mere-shams.

GROCERIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN

Tom has obtained a position as shipping clerk where he would be making good, except for the fact that he is very careless in labelling boxes containing groceries. He has used the correct letters, but he has them terribly mixed. See if you can rearrange the letters on each case, and find out what has been packed in each box.

Answer to last week's puzzle: GEORGE HAS A GIRL AGED EIGHT. WHAT HAS HENRY HAD TO BOTHER HIM?

1,500 PURE-BREDS SHOWN AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

(Continued from page 5)

entered in the contest, started at the county fair in their home county. Winning in this event they were sent to the state fair where another contest was held and the winners in the state fair won their passage to Chicago with expenses paid.

Sixteen states were represented in the Junior Cattle Contest. Each state had three contestants and this crowd of future dairy farm owners made things lively while they had the arena to themselves. But the boys and girls worked hard, the young people going among the stock like veterans at the business, looking over each animal for good and bad points and marking the score cards accordingly.

The highest individual award went to Arthur Gwin of Missouri, he having the highest total for all breeds. The high team awards for all breeds went to Missouri, second to Illinois and third to Texas.

In the College Team Judging Contest, held later, first place went to the team of the Kansas Agricultural College, second to the Iowa State College, third to Kentucky, fourth to Purdue University and fifth to Pennsylvania. Highest individual honors in this contest were won by a member of the Ka.sas team.

Because of the large showing of each breed and the fine quality of all entries, the judges had their hands full in placing the ribbons. From early in the morning until the evening show was about ready to start, they stayed in the ring and worked hard to complete their work.

Following the judging contest of the boys and girls the teams were addressed by H. E. Van Norman, president of the dairy show. W. E. Skinner of Chicago and George E. Farrell of Washington also spoke to the youngsters. "No other single influence in America is doing so much good to spread the doctrine of pure bred dairy cattle as the boys and girls clubs," said Mr. Farrell. "Our boys and girls are learning to appreciate the value of milk. They drink it for the food in it today," he added.

The show had an international aspect attached to it, there being delegates from several foreign countries. Exhibits of dairy products were on hand from Argentina and Denmark and the latter booth was generally well populated because of the fact that two attractive Danish young ladies presented visitors with samples of the products from their country. The foreigners were on hand to boost for a market for their products while others were on hand to get ideas of how the industry is carried on here and they intend to go home and apply some of our ideas to their plants.

OREGON DAIRYMEN MARKET OWN MILK SUCCESSFULLY

(Continued from page 4)

his milk in the same pools as the members. Directors are elected from each district by the members in the various pools the number of directors varying according to the quantity of milk estimated to be represented in each pool. No director can do anything with the milk of other members which does not also directly affect his own milk. This feature is considered one of the greatest safeguards in insuring the proper functioning of the board of directors in the best interests of every member of the league. Members of the Oregon Dairymen's League operate their organization upon the most progressive and business-like lines. The president is a dairyman who is also one of the most important business men in the Pacific northwest. A man of large affairs. It has a high grade general manager, sales manager, field manager, superintendents, testers, a transportation officer, accountants—in fact a proper organization for any concern doing a business of from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually. It functions like any other big business corporation and is generally conceded by the press to be one of the biggest business institutions of the Pacific northwest. In addition it employs a milk expert who discusses with housewives and women's organizations the food value of milk and an advertising manager who ad-

vertises milk directly to the consumer through newspapers and magazines. The League is spending over \$1,000 a month in newspaper advertising alone of this character and states it can directly trace increased consumption to its extensive advertising campaign.

Of course, in common with other dairyman's leagues it is attacked by inimical interests. But unlike many other dairymen's leagues it has the supreme confidence of the public of Oregon. The Oregon daily press is practically unanimous in its support of the dairymen's co-operative organization as a protection alike to the consumer and producer. At present the league is being attacked by milk distributors who object to the present method of organization which places control of surplus milk in the hands of the producers themselves. The League recently asked the Mayor of Portland to appoint a commission to fix wholesale and retail prices of milk in Portland and agreed to abide by its rulings. To this arrangement milk distributors also finally agreed and now milk distributors and the Oregon Dairymen's League accept as finally the wholesale and retail prices of milk in the city of Portland as fixed by the Portland Milk Commission.

The Collection Box

(Continued from page 7)

WILL HAVE TO SUE

I have been surprised at the legal services your paper has rendered in the six months that I have received your paper. Here's my trouble:

This spring I answered an ad. in a farm paper for a milker. The party wrote back that I misunderstood his offer but that he had a new pump tank, vacuum gauge and safety valve and a double unit for \$200. It is worth more. I sent a check with a letter in which I specified that if he was offering a regular Perfection Milking Outfit all right, if not, return the check. I heard nothing for some time, then I wrote a card saying if he had sold the outfit and did not have one of equal value to return the check. The outfit finally came. The pump was new, also the tank and the unit was Perfection but I described the pump to the Perfection Company and asked their district agent to call and both denied that the company ever put out a pump of that description. The unit which he claimed was good as new is No. 647, which the Perfection people say make it 5 years old. The above confirmed my suspicions when I saw the pump. I stated my complaint to the other party. He replied that he sold another unit like mine for \$75, that the pump was worth \$150, etc. I wrote back that I would sell mine for considerably less and asked him to make me an offer on my pump or whole outfit. Here's my grievance. I can stand the tank for all I know now, he stung me with the unit but it's Perfection. Plainly the pump is NOT. I claim he disregarded my instructions for I said "Perfection outfit." I want a new Perfection pump in place of the one I have or I am willing to sell the whole outfit back to him at a reasonable discount IF I have to? I have kept every letter hat he has sent me.

Can you help me? How much do you want to clear things up? The other fellow's address is, W. N. Heilman, Oconomowoc, Wis.—L. B. Sparta, Mich.

Several letters addressed to Mr. Heilman have remained unanswered. We, therefore, conclude that Mr. Heilman does not intend to effect a settlement. If you have all your correspondence showing conclusively that the goods were misrepresented, your only recourse is to place the matter in the hands of your attorney. This should be a warning to all farmers against having any business dealings with Mr. Heilman.

CHICAGO MAIL ORDER CO. DEFENDS POSITION

My attention has been called to an article recently appearing in your publication, wherein you print a letter from Mrs. A. N. Middleton, Mich., under date of June 30th, also under date of July 9, likewise the letter from the Chicago Mail Order Company in response to a letter from Mrs. A. N.

Our records show that the order was received in due form, under date of April 22, that shipment was made and that upon complaint of our customer, we immediately tried to trace the missing merchandise, and that on June 30th, our Adjusting Department disposed of the case by putting through a requisition for the missing merchandise also that on June 30th, post card was mailed to our customer stating that the goods would go forward.

Our records further show that the order for the missing goods was filled on July 2nd, and shipped from our house on July 7th. We wish to explain that the delay between the time the order was scheduled to be filled and the date it was shipped was due to our semi-annual inventory at which time we shut down our Shipping Department, and furthermore, we were closed on account of July 4th holiday.

Our purpose in writing to you is that we feel that you do not wish to do us

an injustice, and the reproduction of the letters, especially the last letter you received from Mrs. A. Nichols, on July 9, which you published, would make it appear as though had it not been for the pressure you brought upon us that we would not have adjusted this customer's claim.

The mail order business in general, has grown to be one of the largest industries in the United States, and we feel safe in stating that between five hundred and six hundred millions of dollars of merchandise is sold each year by mail order houses. If the mail order business was not based upon justice and honesty to the customer it could not of had existed neither could it of had developed to the extent to which it has. As far as the Chicago Mail Order Company in particular, is concerned, we have been in business for nearly thirty years, have developed a very large volume of business, and the most extensive list of customers located in every state in the United States. We handle millions of orders annually, and you are unquestionably aware with the conditions that prevailed with the transportation companies during the past six months, to a year. A great deal of merchandise has been lost in transit, packages have been rifled, all of which is a matter over which we have absolutely no control, but nevertheless, we never permit a customer to suffer loss on account of merchandise becoming lost after it leaves our house. Neither do we permit any customer to become dissatisfied with their dealings with our house. Consequently we feel keenly the reflection that you have perhaps unintentionally cast upon us. We have, during the life of our business, been extensive advertisers in the leading publications, including the Farm Journals and our business is eagerly sought after by the very best farm publications. This you will know would not be a fact if the publishers were not certain that we live up to our guarantee in every respect, and that we make it our business to see that our customers are pleased and satisfied.

If there is anything that you can do to set us right with your readers and remove from their minds the slightest suspicion that our house is not to be trusted, we would be pleased to have you take such action. We are writing to you in good faith and really think that you had no intention of injuring us in any way whatsoever, and that the article would not have appeared had you been but informed of the facts concerning the case.—Chicago Mail Order Company, E. M. Schnadig, Vice-President.

Certainly the BUSINESS FARMER has no desire to injure the business or good name of any reputable concern, and there was no such intent in the article referred to. Your letter is gladly published and we feel we can vouch for the statements made therein, to our readers.—Editor.

DELAY IN TRANSPORTATION

We take the Business Farmer in our home and having read where you have helped others wish you would see what you could do for me. I sent the Birdsell Mfg. Co. of South Bend, Ind., \$145.50 for a wagon in July. I have wrote to them several times to either send money back or the wagon about three weeks ago they sent me their order No. 52142 invoice 18647 saying that it was shipped. They never sent me the railroad shipping bill so I think it is another stall. I wrote to them again asking for the shipping bill and never heard from them. I don't think they have shipped it. I would like my money back if they have not shipped it.—A. T. Crosswell, Mich.

It happen that subscriber T. made a bad guess. The company had shipped the goods promptly, but they were delayed in transit. At least Mr. T. wrote us to that effect a few weeks later advising that his wagon had been received.

FAILS TO CREDIT RETURNED GOODS

I sent to Phillipsborn's for a corset the 29th of April. In about three weeks I wrote to them about it and they sent me a letter and a check and for me to order again which I did and sent my check and had my letter registered. The corset was too large and I returned it according to their instructions and had it insured. Waited long enough for them to send it, wrote again and received the enclosed card. Not receiving adjustment I wrote again and received a letter asking me to fill out the back of letter. But I have written them enough. It would be the same this time as it has been every other time. I cannot understand why they did not get the corset returned as long as it was insured and have written and explained to them. I wish you to obtain my money for me as you have for others.—Miss H. K. DeWitt, Mich.

Failure to give Miss K. proper credit for the returned corset was undoubtedly the cause of the delayed settlement. After an exchange of several letters Phillipsborn's were able to advise that a check for \$3.55 was sent to our subscriber in settlement of her claim.

The Michigan Business Farmer is a welcome guest at our home. There are eight of us in the family and we all read it. We could not get along without it.—Wm. Seiler, Ionia Co.

Your paper is O. K. Wouldn't like to get along without it even if I am leaving the farm.—A. E. Steadman, Acona County.

Genuine Aspirin

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



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

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Send postal for FREE sample of this wonderful bait. Successfully holds its scent under water and snow, when others fail. Thousands will testify to its miraculous power. Sample with compliments of S. Silberman & Sons, FREE!

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Every pair inspected
Direct from Boston Makers to you, of exceptional quality, soles sewed not nailed, solid leather throughout, neat, comfortable, guaranteed to wear or a new pair free (like value, worth twenty-four in value).

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BAGS

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STATISTICS prove that the majority of accidents could have been prevented by a little forethought.

There is no longer any excuse for a horse floundering or falling on icy streets, sustaining sprains and bruises, perhaps becoming permanently or even fatally injured.

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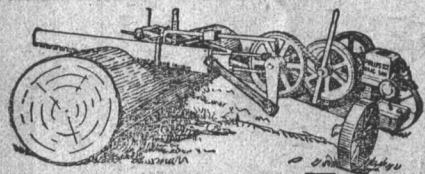
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Quality Always Wins

In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells success. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest satisfaction. GEORGE FROST CO., BOSTON, MAKERS OF Velvet Grip Hose Supporters For Women, Misses and Children



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Does the Work of Ten Men — $\frac{1}{20}$ Cost

This one-man cross-cut saw outfit run by gasoline engine cuts 15 to 85 cords of wood a day—fells trees—makes ties—runs machinery. One man or a boy can handle it. Easy to operate, easy to move. Engine can be used for other farm work when not sawing for yourself or neighbors.

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854 Phillips Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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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 dealings. We buy tame rabbit skins. Tags, etc., free. **BERGMAN-DAVIS CO., Raw Furs**
130 Spring Street, Marquette, Mich.
References: First Nat. Bank, Marquette, Mich.

Current Agricultural News

BUREAU OF MARKETS DISTRIBUTES EXCESS WOOL PROFITS TO 100,000 GROWERS

DISTRIBUTION of excess profits made by dealers who handled the wool clip in 1918 under regulations of the War Industries Board is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture to some 100,000 wool growers, it was announced today. It is estimated by the Bureau of Markets, which has charge of making the refund from the dealers to the growers that the total amount of such excess profits was more than \$1,000,000, of which approximately \$460,000 has been turned over to the bureau for distribution.

Some of the dealers who accumulated excess profits have failed or refused so far to refund the entire amount, and the bureau is at work auditing the books of some, interviewing others, and corresponding with still others, in order to bring about final settlements. The dealers who operated under permit signed agreements with the War Industries Board binding themselves to abide by the regulations of that Board which specifically limited their profits.

Some of these dealers have delayed their settlements in order to have certain questions disposed of, among which was their liability for the payment of income tax upon the amount of such excess profits, with regard to which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a final decision recently. Other dealers made refunds of their excess profits under protest, reserving any legal rights that they might be able to establish by litigation. This means that if it should finally be determined by the courts that the dealers were under no legal obligation to pay over the excess profits to the Department it would then be under a legal obligation to return the money paid under protest. Hence, such payments can not safely be distributed.

Will Proceed Against Recalcitrants

The cases in which payments have been refused are being prepared as promptly as possible for transmission to the Department of Justice, with recommendation for the immediate institution and vigorous prosecution of suits for the recovery of the excess profits, which will be distributed to the growers entitled to them as soon as received.

Under its war powers, the government in order to conserve the wool supply for military and public needs, early in 1918 asserted a prior right to the wool clip of that year. Regulations for handling the wool were issued on May 21 by the Wool Section of the War Industries Board. Every dealer who desired to handle wool that year was required to take out a permit, and to agree to abide by the regulations. The growers were to receive the value of their wool, as determined by the Valuation Committees of the War Department, based on July 30, 1917, wool prices, with certain deductions and allowances.

How Excess Was Determined

The dealers were divided into two general classes—distributing center dealers and country dealers. Certain points were designated as distributing centers and dealers who received wool on consignment at these points were called distributing center dealers. There were 178 of these dealers. In the case of wool consigned to such dealers at distributing centers, it was provided that the consignor should receive the full value of the wool as determined by the War Department's Valuation Committees and paid by the government to the dealer, less any freight charges and interest on advances made. The government paid the distributing center dealer a commission for his services, over and above the valuation placed on the wool by the War Department's Valuation Committees. Consequently in the case of consigned wool handled in accordance with the regulations there would be no excess profit made by the dealer.

Approved country dealers were al-

lowed to purchase wool and were required to pay the grower their estimate of the valuation that would be placed on the wool by the Valuation Committees, less freight to the Atlantic seaboard, interest on the money involved, moisture shrinkage, and in most cases a gross profit of 1-2 cents per pound. There were over 4,500 dealers who purchased wool. Since the price paid by the country dealer was based upon an estimate, it was possible for him to accumulate excess profits. It was accordingly provided in the regulations that when his total season's business showed a profit on all the wool handled by him in excess of what the regulations allowed, such excess profits were to be disposed of as the government might decide. Many distributing center dealers acted as country dealers also. It will be apparent, therefore, that when the dealers' accounts for a season's business were made up they might, and in many cases did, show excess profits.

The War Industries Board endeavored to see that the regulations were carried out, but did not handle the wool or value any particular lot. The valuation was made by or under the direction of the War Department. The War Industries Board disbanded as soon as possible after the signing of the armistice in 1918, and the work of its wool section was transferred to the Bureau of Markets by the President's order of December 31, 1918.

INTERNAT'L FARM CONGRESS

The International Farm Congress will hold its 15th annual session at Kansas City, Missouri, Dec. 9th, 10th and 11th. The program will cover the following subjects:

Marketing: Co-operative associations, crop pools, warehousing and determination of prices. Development of domestic and foreign markets. Relation of co-operative selling associations to consumers' leagues.

Production: A continuation of the studies relative to adequate and better balanced production of all farm products and live stock.

Tariff Protection: Protection of American agriculture from competition of cheap labor and cheap land in other countries by the erection of an adequate tariff wall.

Transportation: More efficient railroad service. Development of the navigable waterways. Building and maintenance of roads.

Immigration: With relation to its effect upon farm labor, and the ownership and operation of farm lands.

Legislation: Proposed laws affecting agriculture.

Reclamation: Development of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands. Flood protection by drainage, and by storage of storm waters for irrigation.

Education and Farm Home Life: Reports, discussions and constructive action.

Farm Organizations: What they have accomplished, and what they may be expected to accomplish.

BETTER PHONE SERVICE

Nothing but the very best possible service to all users of the telephone in Michigan will be satisfactory to the officials and other employees of the Michigan State Telephone Co., declared Judge Franz C. Kuhn, president of the company.

Telephone service is the cheapest service to the public today, but if the company is to continue its best efforts to improve and extend the service, Judge Kuhn said, it must have larger revenue. "Our program of service improvement and extension has been widespread and it is our aim to keep right on pounding along that line until Michigan's telephone service is the best possible to obtain anywhere. We have made splendid progress, and complaint regarding service has decreased greatly. Still we, ourselves, are not satisfied. We want to and are going to make it better but we know that our subscribers do not expect us to do that at a continued loss." (Comments solicited.)

INVESTIGATE COSTS OF MARKETING MILK AND POTATOES

For the first time in this country, so far as is known, a comprehensive effort is being made to secure detailed and accurate information on the costs of marketing. Hitherto investigations of this nature have either been very limited in scope or have contained such a large element of estimate as to make the figures secured practically valueless. But the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, in undertaking an investigation into the costs of marketing farm products, has approached the subject in a manner calculated to bring forth complete and authentic information upon which can be based intelligent reasoning as to what reforms or changes may be needed in the system of marketing.

Only two of the many farm products have been selected for study at this time—milk and potatoes. Dr. Lewis H. Haney, who is in immediate charge of the work, is basing his results on actual cost figures connected with the handling of potatoes and milk from the producer straight through to the ultimate consumer. Results of this survey will be made public when available.

McMURTY GOES TO MIDLAND

Mr. J. B. McMurdy, popular Cheboygan county agent, has been hired by the Midland county bureau, and took up his new duties the 20th of October. Mr. McMurdy served nearly three years in Cheboygan county during which time he played a leading part in the development of that county's agriculture.

The market associations have been organized and are running nicely. The Farm Bureau drive was pulled off satisfactorily. The campaigns for better seeds, better stock and better farm practice have been waged ceaselessly. Next year Cheboygan county will have more sweet clover to hull than any other county in Michigan.

The character of Mr. McMurdy's work in the Midland field will be slightly different, though along general co-operative lines. Midland county grows considerable beets and McMurdy may have a chance to put his fighting spirit to the test before the beet problem is settled satisfactorily.

LIVE STOCK MARKETING COMMITTEE

The chief action of the live stock conference held by the A. F. B. F. was the decision to delegate to a committee of not less than fifteen, and representing the chief livestock and marketing interests of the country, the duty of making a thorough study of livestock marketing conditions and methods, and in due time reporting a co-operative marketing plan which all can support and which would handle the bulk of the livestock marketed in the United States. Mr. Howard, Farm Bureau president will announce the personnel of the committee at an early date.

ILLINOIS DAIRY CATTLE BREEDERS PLAN TESTING CO.

Representatives of the Holstein, Jersey and Brown Swiss Dairy Breed Associations, the University of Illinois and the Illinois Agricultural Association at a meeting held at the offices of the Illinois Agricultural Association, Chicago, October 11th, were of the opinion that a central cow testing company or farm for pure bred dairy cattle was feasible and should be encouraged. A committee of two men from each of the organizations represented will be appointed by E. M. Clark of the Live Stock Marketing Department of the Agricultural Association to work out definite plans to submit to breeders. It is planned to have a farm owned by breeders, equipped for official milk and butter fat testing, where breeders can send their cows for official test work. The dairymen also believed that this farm testing company should own one or two outstanding bulls for service on the cows which are sent to the farm.

The Organized Farmer

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

FARM BUREAU WOOL POOL

IT IS SOUND business to carry on an education campaign parallel to business activities. Practically all great business institutions do this in one way or another. The Michigan State Farm Bureau though it is "organized for business" finds it highly necessary to continually conduct an educational campaign. Its latest move in this direction is the issuing of a leaflet upon the subject of wool shrinkage, which it is enclosing with the wool receipt that goes to every producer who has sent his wool to the pool. There are 15,000 consignors of wool.

Wool pooling as it is done by the State Farm Bureau is a radical departure from the usual method of wool marketing. Farmers have been accustomed to receiving one price for their wool. When they send their clip to the state pool it is divided into 13 grades and the farmer is given the weight of each grade, and when the wool is sold, is paid on the basis of the price received for each grade. He is selling by grades now.

In the process of grading there is an invariable shrinkage in the total weight of the pool. This condition is not new—wool buyers have always taken it into consideration in making prices. The farmer learns about it for the first time because he has never understood grading. The State Farm Bureau explains why such shrinkage can take place in the following:

Natural shrinkage takes place constantly from the time of shearing until the wool is made into cloth. Wool buyers have always based their buying prices by taking shrinkage into consideration. This is a practice that has always existed but which the farmer has not known before because he never knew how his wool was being graded.

You used to be advised to place tags and dead wool inside the fleeces. This added to the weight but subtracted from the average quality of the wool. The modern method, practiced by this department, is to give you the actual weight of each grade.

Tags and dead wool are taken from the rest so that the grade may be kept as high as possible. The value of your wool has been increased because we have taken out the worthless products and placed it up in the grades where it belongs.

Spring scales or stillards used by the wool grower are usually less accurate than the standard beam scales used by the State Farm Bureau. You can readily see that if you weigh each fleece separately that any slight inaccuracy in your scales will be multiplied many times, making your weights either more or less than those of the weighmaster.

Dampness of sheep before shearing results in considerable shrinkage. Care should be taken both to keep the sheep dry and also the wool after it has been sheared.

Perhaps you know that a barrel of sugar will not weigh out pound for pound if it is divided into small lots. This is because the grocer gives the upweight to each sack of sugar. It is the same way with wool. When we divide the total clip into eight or nine grades and weigh each grade separately we won't get quite the same weight out of it as we would if we weighed it in bulk.

We believe you will see by this explanation that the difference between your weights and those of the weighmaster is caused by very good reasons and that this condition is not new in the wool marketing business, but perhaps comes to your attention for the first time because you are selling your wool by grades instead of in bulk.

The Marketing Department has been organized with A. J. Hankins as Director. This department includes purchasing, elevator exchange seed and wool, each of which have their own director. The establishment of a purchasing department comes in answer to frequent demands for products of many kinds which the county farm bureaus have been

making upon the state organization ever since its inception.

The total member has reached 88,000. Iron, Dickinson, Goegebic and Alger counties have been canvassed. Drives have commenced in Ingham and Muskegon counties and these will be followed by work in Osceola and Missaukee counties.

Crop Reports

TUSCOLA—Farmers are digging potatoes, husking corn, picking apples and doing fall plowing. Not much sale for apples or potatoes here. Some farmers are trucking to Bay City, Flint and Saginaw getting \$1.25 for potatoes and 75c and \$1 for apples. Weather is fine for this time of year but very dry. Nothing doing in live stock now. Farmers are holding nothing that they can sell for a fair price as everything is coming down. They opened up buying potatoes at Mayville paying 80 cents per bushel. There was one of the worst storms of the season the 11th. Four barns were struck by lightning and burned and three or four cows killed near here.—R. C.

OSCEOLA—Farmers are pulling beans and digging potatoes, picking apples, etc. Weather fine for fall work. Farmers are selling a few potatoes. Are holding grains for higher prices. Apples are a drug on the market, can hardly get a price on them. Are hopeful that the late winter varieties bring a better price. Mrs. M. Zimmerman of Hersey is rebuilding her barn which was destroyed by fire Aug. 28th. "Henry Ford and son, E. B., and party took dinner at Trumble House, Ewart, Thursday. They were autoing from northern peninsula to their home at Dearborn."—Ewart Review.—E. A.

MONTCALM—The farmers are very busy digging potatoes, filling silos and putting in grain. The condition of the weather is fine, warm with frequent rain and no killing frosts, only in two places. The farmers are selling potatoes and grain with some fruit. Some farmers are holding their potatoes for higher prices. No beans have been threshed in this vicinity yet. Most of the potatoes are a big crop that have been dug so far. Mr. Royston has built a new barn this fall, his having been burned by lightning this summer. H. Sanborn has purchased a new ensilage cutter. Wm. Lewis is building a new house and G. H. Lewis is having his residence painted.—G. B. W.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Farmers are digging potatoes, filling silos and picking apples. Threshing is all done in this part of the county. Are having the most lovely weather. Not many potatoes being sold as price has dropped.—C. L. B.

OGEMAW—Lots of farms changing owners and a lot of auction sales all fall. A little too early for good market reports as nothing much is moving to market.—J. A.

OAKLAND (N.)—We are not getting any rain here. A good deal of grain to sow yet. Silos are all filled and corn all cut. Most farmers digging potatoes. Not many apples picked. More men looking for work but some ask so much that farmers cannot pay it. Pastures short. Cows have to be fed. Auctions have started. Some farms are being sold or traded. It looks as if some farms will be sold for taxes as they will be high. Farmers are so busy that they cannot go to market. Some potatoes going by trucks.—E. F.

GLADWIN—Weather warm and ideal for fall. Some are sowing rye. Not much wheat sown. Silos filled. Beans all harvested. Corn all out and a good crop. Pastures very dry and short. The grain is all threshed. Potatoes a fair crop but not many dug yet. Apples a good crop but not picked yet. Sugar beets a light crop, not many planted here.—R. J. B.

MANISTEE (N. W.)—Farmers are busy filling silos, threshing beans and picking apples. Some are digging potatoes and some have not got their corn cut. We have had two hard frosts and what corn is standing is hurt bad for feed. The weather is fine for fall work. Fall grain is looking fine; the best in years. At this time of the year everything that we have to sell is on the downhill. Have some things we cannot sell at all. Auction sales are on again. Some more leaving for better or worse, we do not know which.—C. H. S.

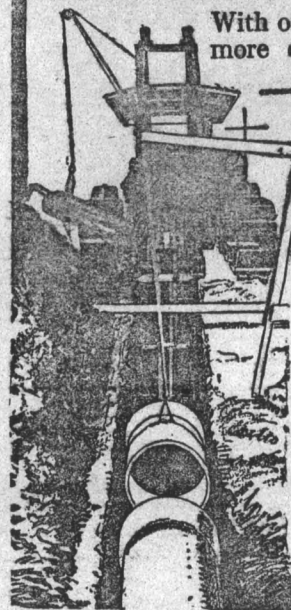
MIDLAND—The farmers are busy threshing beans, sowing rye and filling silos. Most all the corn is cut and potatoes dug in this section. Commencing to top and haul chicory. Weather is cool. Had some rain and a bad storm. Lightning struck Frank Sess' barn and burned about 39 acres of beans. Light insurance. No rods on the barn. Insurance will not cover loss. Some are holding beans for higher prices. Tractor bought by George Johnson.—J. M.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers are sowing wheat, digging potatoes and husking corn. The weather has been fine for all kinds of work. Soil a little dry at present but most wheat land has an excellent seed bed. Some wheat is being sold as usual but those who are able are holding. Not much hay moving. Farmers buying fertilizer and silos more than ever before. There were more silos filled with good silage this year than ever before in this section of the county. There is not much building being done in the farming section. There are more good roads being built and more land being tilled drained in this county at present than for many years.—J. L.

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With one helper you can dig more ditches each day than can fifteen men by hand. You make a perfect ditch at one cut. Farmers want traction ditching—it's better, can be done quicker and at less cost. When they know you have one, you'll be kept busy; you won't have to look for work, it will come to you. Many Buckeye owners have six to twelve months' work ahead. \$15 to \$20 daily is the net average earnings of hundreds of Buckeye owners. Here is a proposition that will give you a standing and make you a big profit each year.

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A book of solid facts, tells how others are coming money, how they get the work, how much it costs to do it and all the details of operating.

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Findlay, O.

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Work has been so plentiful that I have turned away more than I have done. The machine has given entire satisfaction and far exceeded my expectations. I find it very easy to operate and rods working ten hours. The machine has been in operation for five months and during that time I have done work amounting to \$4000 which netted me \$2500.
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Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

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

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

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

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

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2c a Gallon Milkoline

comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. \$7.50; 10 gal. \$12.50; 15 gal. \$16.50; 22 gal. \$23.00; 55 gal. \$49.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

30-Day Guaranteed Trial

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

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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BREEDERS DIRECTORY

The MARKET EDITORS MAIL BOX

(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.

WHEN AND WHAT TO BUY FOR FEEDERS

Will you kindly inform us as to your opinion of the cattle market about January 1, 1921? We are thinking of buying a car load of steers to feed and turn off about that time. If you think the market will be right for the undertaking will you also inform us as to the best class of steers to get? We expect to feed corn.—Thompson Bros., R 1, Eaton, Mich.

I am looking for a good demand and fair prices for high-grade steer cattle during the coming holiday season. I would, however, advise marketing them not later than December 10, in order that they may be available for the Christmas trade.

Your second question, while it is much more important and vital than the first, can be much more definitely answered. I would advise the purchase of the well-bred Shorthorn, Angus or Hereford yearlings that can be made to weigh around 1,100 pounds by marketing time. I would suggest that you visit Chicago as soon as possible as the present is an opportune time to purchase cattle for winter feeding purposes. Many fine feeding prospects are coming to Chicago these days out of the northwest and are being sold for reasonable prices.

If you have not had a large experience in the selection of feeding cattle, I would suggest that you take someone with you who has had for the success or failure of the venture depends very much upon the quality of the cattle selected.

Remember this: With a normal supply of killing cattle of all classes available, fat steers which will grade as "baby beef" will out-sell all other grades from 10 to 20 per cent.

In making your selections, don't let them fool you with black skins and white faces, for many counterfeits are coming to market these days that wear the color-markings of high-grade cattle. See to it that the cattle you buy are not "split up" behind but are well let down in the twist for it is steaks not shanks that the butcher is looking for out of the hind-quarter. Avoid "cathams," slack loins, flat ribs, heavy shoulders and neck; in a word, select cattle that, in your opinion, will develop weight in those portions of the carcass which bring the highest prices from the block.

Permit me to assure you that nothing is more gratifying to the editors of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER than to receive from the readers of their paper candid letters like yours.—H. H. Mack, market editor.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER TRADE

One of the leading topics up for discussion in financial circles, of late, is the passing of its common dividend by the Central Leather Co., the leading leather manufacturer of America; there is nothing very remarkable about the action of the leather firm, except as it shows the peculiar uncertainty that surrounds the immediate future of the shoe and leather trade. At the close of 1913, the Central Leather Co. had a profit and loss surplus of \$6,437,828; at the close of 1919, this surplus had increased to \$30,509,274. During the first six months of 1920, the deficit, after paying taxes and other fixed charges, was \$1,768,862; after the semi-annual dividend payment was declared, the deficit showed an increase to \$3,926,848. The leather people have deemed it best to keep their ready cash in the treasury of the company against the advent of worse times than have yet been experienced.

Customers strikes aimed against profiteering in the shoe business was the direct cause of the actual money losses sustained during the past year by American leather manufacturers; manufacturers of footwear being unable to secure orders for new stock from jobbers and retailers who still had large stocks on hand that were rapidly becoming stale and unseasonable, immediately shut down, leaving leather manufacturers with no outlet for their product.

It was early in August, one year ago, that the hide market made its

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. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.
- Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
- Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
- Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
- Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
- Nov. 4, Shorthorns, Hampshire Sheep and Duroc Hogs. A. R. Smith, St. Louis, Mich.
- Nov. 9, Poland Chinas. Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
- Nov. 10, Poland Chinas. W. B. Ramadell, 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

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We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.
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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
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Holstein Breeders Since 1908

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.

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.

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.

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319 Atkinson Ave.
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MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will sire it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made \$5,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 305 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 89.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

YOUR NEW HERD SIRE

Is right here in Michigan!
Mr. Munsell on his tour of inspecting cattle for our Second Michigan Holstein Sale, said, "Here are three of the finest individuals I have ever seen under one roof, and I have been in the game for twenty-three years." How's that strike you?

Here you will find young sires ready for service from a herd under Federal Supervision with records averaging up to 33 pounds. All calves raised on whole milk. Prices, \$200 and upwards. Terms, if you wish.

HILLCREST STOCK FARM
Orionville, Michigan
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for price 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. SVANS
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. C. 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, Marlette, 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

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

We Wish to Announce

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

PALMER BROTHERS
Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

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

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

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

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.
MEYER 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' Association 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 offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DEGARMO, 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 O. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

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

ANGUS

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

Angus Cattle for Sale

I am offering my herd of thirteen purebred Angus cattle at about half value for quick sale. I also have two bags of good feeder steers.
W. H. PRICE, East Tawas, Mich.

EVERY BREEDER

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage
WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER

high record; it did not take long for values to decline from 40 to 60 per cent and the trade has been dull and draggy, with practically no outlet, for the last four months. In a recent interview with the writer, one of Detroit's leading killers of cattle, made the following statement concerning the recent history of the hide market: "Throughout the early part of the summer of 1919 and up until the middle of August, the hide market was booming. Good, spready steer hides sold up to 60 cents per pound, kips were up to 55. We sold a carload of calf skins, early last August for \$1 per pound. The same kind of calf hides are selling for 18 cents per pound on the current market and steer hides are worth 12 cents per pound. Horse hides that brought \$16 each on the top of the wave now sell for \$5. Sheep pelts that sold for \$4 to \$4.50 last August are worth about 50 cents each now. There is another radical difference in hide market conditions, when compared with those wonderful days of high prices; when prices were high hide buyers were running around after us, coaxing us to sell. Now we have to coax them to buy and many culls and 'seconds' develop, in connection with grading, that would have got under the wire without a murmur when the market was advancing."

Killers have been storing their hides for many months until the "pack" has assumed huge proportions, large sums of money are locked up in these tremendous stocks of hides and killers are at their wit's end to know what course to take in the matter. Australia, South America and the Latin American countries are all loaded up with hides and many of these are beginning to find their way to this market. It looks to the average observer like a long weary road to higher hide prices.

It will be seen, then, how completely at the mercy of the purchasing public is the retail shoe dealer, the shoe manufacturer, the leather manufacturer and the killer of cattle, who in prosperous times, is willing to accept the price of the hide as his profit on the bullock; incidentally, the public has to bear a part of the burden that has developed as a direct result of the "strike" against high prices for footwear.—H. H. Mack.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

HEAVES

I have a horse that has the heaves. I think it got them from eating dusty hay and over feeding. Is there any cure?—Reader, Tustin, Mich.

Care in feeding will aid materially in the treatment of this disease; grain should be the principal diet. Feed very little coarse feed which should be well sprinkled with water. Very good results can often be obtained by feeding about a pint of the old fashioned cooking molasses well mixed with the grain. It may be necessary to feed a smaller amount to begin with as some horses do not relish it at first, they sort of have to learn to like it. So far as drugs are concerned what will help one case will have no effect on another. Fowlers solution of Arsenic given in one half to one ounce doses twice daily works wonders on some cases while on others it appears to have no effect. A valuable drug in this disease which has not come much into use among veterinarians in America is Grindelia. The fluid extract is the most convenient form and the effect is usually very gratifying. Begin with a teaspoonful doses morning and night for a few days after which give three times a day. The dose may be increased until given to effect.

BLOODY MILK

I have a cow that gives bloody milk from one teat. Can you advise me what to do?—Anxious Inquirer.

Give two drams of Potassium Iodide twice daily; best to give in a little water.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

JERSEYS

FOR 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.

Get Your Start in

Registered Jerseys for \$500!

5 heifers from 5 mos. to 1 yr. will be sold at this price if taken at once. Write for breeding and description to FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, 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. 6, Vassar, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

Eight Months Old Brown Swiss Bull

Registration papers and certificate of transfer furnished. Price reasonable for quick sale. J. HOWARD de SPELDER, Greenville, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

Poland-China Sale Circuit

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

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

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

Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Ass'n.

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

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

Don't Forget Clarke's Large Type Poland China Public Sale

Nov. 9th :: Nov. 9th

THE PLACE WHERE YOU CAN GET AS GOOD AS THE BEST

50 tops of litters sired by such sires as

Orphan's Superior
Smooth Wonder, 3rd
L's Long Prospect
Lord Clansman
L's Biig Orange
Art's Progress

The dams of these litters are 700 to 900 pounds sows at maturity. Nearly every gilt going in sale should do as well. The boars are the best I ever had. They all look like herd boar prospects.

Sale will be held on farm under cover. Free transportation to and from trains. Catalogue on request.

Auctioneers:

- Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
- Col. Jim Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
- Col. Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. Fieldman will be in attendance.

WM. J. CLARKE, Prop.
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world. His Dam's Sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. I have 6 choice spring boar pigs left that will make herd boars. Will price them at \$50 apiece if taken soon. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

WONDERLAND HERD

Large Type Poland Chinas
PUBLIC SALE
November 9th
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 Clansman 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 growing. Prices reasonable. L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARMS

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. W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.

THE THUMB HERD

Big Type Poland Chinas. Largest herd in Northeastern Mich. Boars and gilts for sale. E. M. ORDWAY, Millington, 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. SPRING PIGS of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Long B.b. MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS, MARCH farrow. Also one Sept. yearling. The big bone and big litter kind. For prices and breeding write E. W. LANDENBERGER, Parma, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY Wm. J. CLARKE, 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. HILLOREST 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 Tank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Hamdingers. F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

CLOSING OUT SALE

of Big Type Poland China hogs, which represents the work of 25 years of constructive breeding. Everything goes including our three great herd boars, Mich. 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. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

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

CENTRAL MICH. POLAND CHINA SALE CIRCUIT OCT 26-30

THE GREATEST opportunity that has ever presented itself to the farmers of Michigan to buy good Poland China hogs will take place next week. These men have spared neither time nor expense to make this offering one that will make good for the breeders and farmers who buy.

On Tuesday Wesley Hile of Ionia will have a sale on his farm of Poland China hogs from the Yankee, Long Boy, Clansman and L's Big Orange blood lines. Gentlemen, this stuff is very good and is capable to go out and make good.

The following day, Wednesday, October 27, at Blanchard, Boone Hill Co. will sell in the village at the Houghton Barn some 40 head. These men sell one of the best big boars in the state, in Monster Big Bob by Luken's Big Bob. This boar is not only big, and a first class producer, but he is as smooth and even side lines as is possible to have a boar possess. They also sell The Eminent Clansman by Clansman again by Clansman. This boar should go into good hands as a herd header. The sows and gilts are by Disher's Giant, Oh Boy, L's Big Orange, Giant Des Moines, Caking Joe (the same breeding as the great Fessenmeyer boar C-2 Ranger) Monster Big Bob and Sailor Bob. In this sale the senior champion sow of 1920 will sell. She is a real 800 lb. sow and the best in the state.

At the home of Clyde Fisher, six miles northwest of St. Louis, Leonard and Fisher will offer to the public, sows and boars sired by Leonard's Big Bob, Fisher's Orange and out of some of the best dams in the breed. Mr. Leonard showed this year at the state fair at Detroit and took away the ribbons, not only first prize but championships.

On Friday, the 29th, Charles Wetzel & Sons sell at their farm one mile north and 2 1-2 miles east of Ithaca about 35 head tried sows, fall yearlings and spring pigs. At the head of this herd is Smooth Half Ton by Big Half Ton. This great boar was Grand Champion boar of the state in 1918. He is assisted by Kinnison's Gertsdale, an Ohio bred boar. These gentlemen also have a fine herd of Shorthorns.

On the last day of the circuit, Oct. 30, W. Brewbaker & Sons sell the choice pick of 75 spring pigs besides tried sows and yearling gilts. At the head of this wonderful herd is the great boar Gertsdale Timm, sired by Gertsdale Jones. This herd is in a condition to make good for the purchaser. In 1919 this firm showed the Grand Champion sow at Grand Rapids, weighing 905 pounds. All the stuff is very well developed.

A. D. Gregory, Ionia, will represent the M. B. F. at these sales and honestly handle all bids sent in.

Write for catalogs.
Col. Harry A. Eckhardt, auctioneer; Col. Ed. Bowers, Auctioneer.

DISPERSION SALE

40 Registered Holsteins 40
10 High Grade Holsteins 10

Estate of
Charles R. Woolger
OF
Wayne, Michigan

Friday, November 5th, 1920

A splendid herd to choose from where the buyer can select anything he wants from a choice heifer calf to a 32 lb. herd sire of excellent breeding.

Among the offerings there will be 15 cows safe in calf to a 29-lb. grandson of Pontiac Butter Boy. 5 yearling daughters of King Segis Champion Mabel, bred to a 29 lb. bull.

2 young cows bred to Huron Hill Canary Nig De Kol. He weighs 2,700 lbs. and his dam has a 32 lb. record. Grand Champion at Wayne County Fair.

1 32-lb. bull sired by a good son of King of the Pontiacs; a 29-lb. bull sired by a good son of Pontiac Butter Boy.

2 yearling bulls out of high class sires and good A. R. O. dams.

Cattle over 6 months tuberculin tested and sold with a 60 day retest privilege.

Send for Catalogue and Attend This Sale

CHARLES THOMPSON, Auctioneer
GLENN BIRD, Sales Manager
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Pedigree Expert

Sale held on farm, 4 miles west of Wayne on Michigan Ave. Local D. J. & C. cars stop at farm.

GET THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR YOUR BEANS AND GRAIN

by cleaning and having them put in shape for market. We operate the largest elevators in Michigan specially adapted for picking and cleaning beans, grading and cleaning grains and putting them in shape for the highest market prices.

We will buy or store your beans, keeping you advised of market prices, ship them anywhere you may sell them or sell them for you ourselves when you desire.

Before you sell write for particulars regarding our service. Write today.

GLEANER CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

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 gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

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

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

Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Cam-
pines, 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.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN
cockerels, \$2.50 for single bird, \$2.00 for two or more. Kulp strain. April hatched.
W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.

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

WYANDOTTE

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

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

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.

INTERLAKE FARM
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. 1-12. Egg \$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. Hens 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.

PET STOCK

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

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



Collie Puppy Sale

Last week to get a thoroughbred for \$15.00 Sable and White, natural heelers from trained stock. Send check in first letter. A few Shepherds for ten dollars.

Dr. Ewalt's Collie Farms
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Business Farmers' Exchange

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

FARMS & LANDS

200-ACRE RIVERSIDE FARM WITH 24
Guernseys, Horses and binder, mower, hay loader, cultivators, harrows, separator, gas engine, hay press, threshing machine, wagons, tools, large quantity hay, straw and grain; makes 250 bu. potatoes acre, other crops proportion; main road, near big town; 150 acres machine-worked loam fields; 50-cow wire-fenced, creek-watered pasture, home-use wood; 200 apple trees, other fruit; 2-story, 11-room house, delightful surroundings, pleasant view river; big barn, silo, dairy house, other buildings; everything goes for \$13,000, part cash, balance easy terms. Details this and smaller equipped farm for \$1,700, page 79, Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Just out. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY,** 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

88 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 prior health.
JOSEPH SCHEELE, West Branch, Mich.

FOR SALE—IN CLOVER SEED BELT, 3-
000 acre farm land, 11 miles from Millersburg. Sandy clay loam to clay loam. On account of distance to market, I will sell for \$750 an acre. No cash payment required—if responsible purchaser will lapply Red or Sweet Clover seed returns annually from 30 acres—until land is paid for at 6 per cent. A dandy ranch proposition.
JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

Is Your Farm For Sale?

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FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF BEECH AND
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FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 60 CLEARED,
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TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF,
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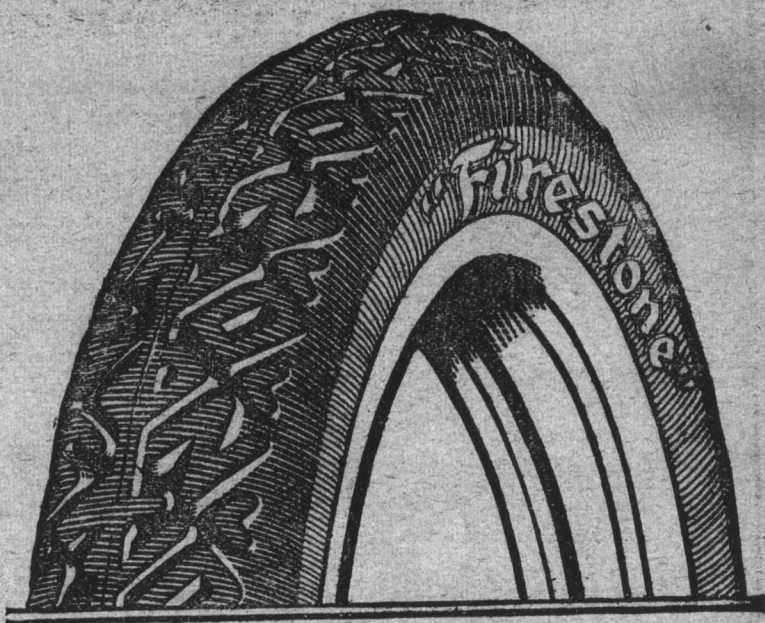
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Firestone has devoted eighteen years to developing the *balanced* tire, giving light car owners more mileage at low cost—most miles per dollar.

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