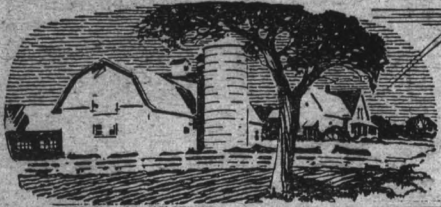
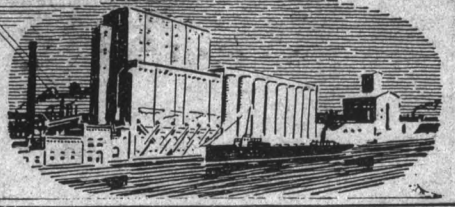


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



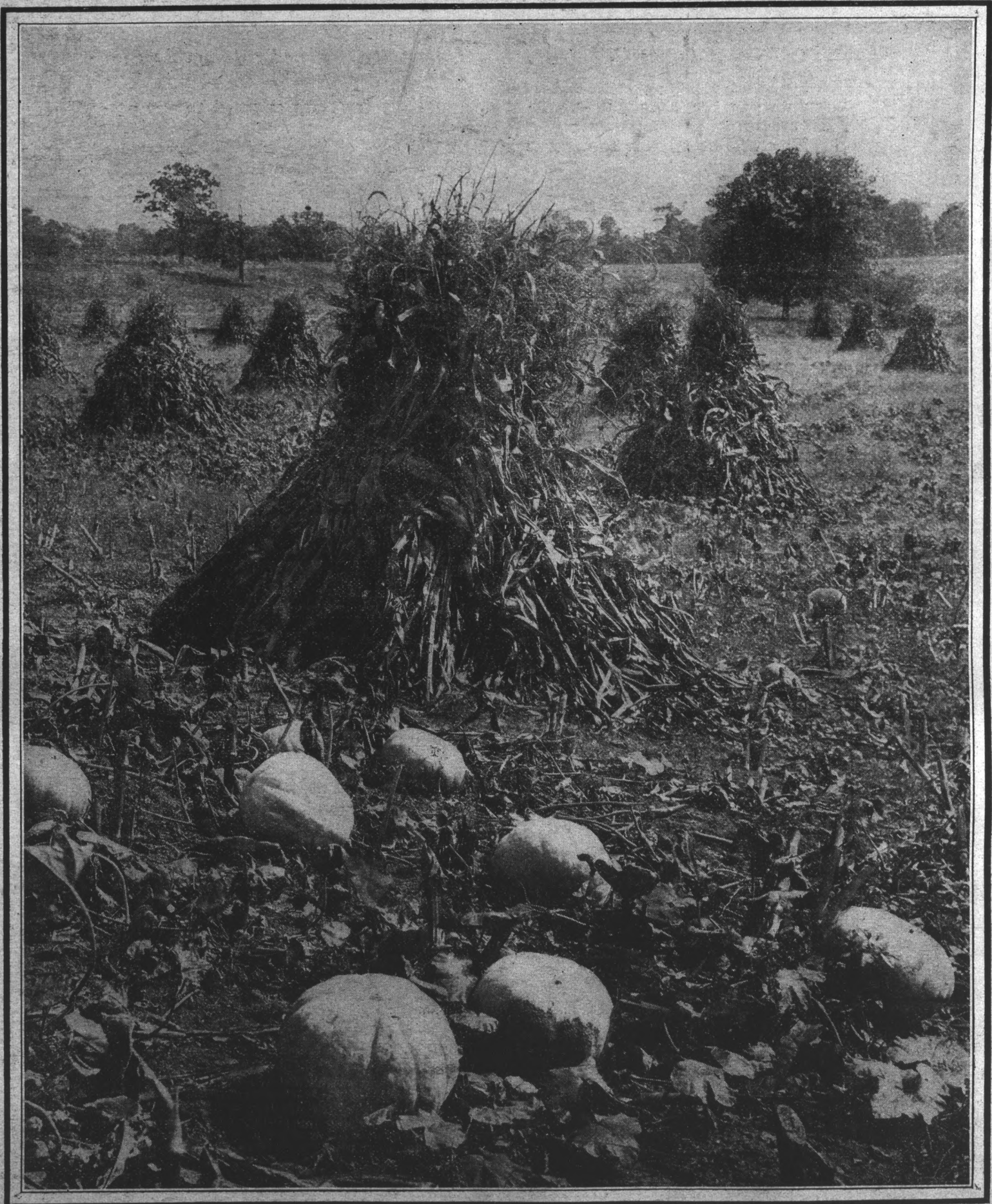
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 9

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



Old October's part' nigh gone,  
And the frost is comin' on.—James Whitcomb Riley.



# Vote "NO" on the School Amendment

## Because

### Michigan's Educators Denounce It

**University Regent James O. Murfin, says:**

I am against the proposed amendment for a number of reasons:—first and foremost—it appears to me it is dishonest.

**University Regent Frank B. Leland, says:**

I think it is Un-American and in my opinion its incorporation into the basic laws of the commonwealth would be unwise.

**Former Regent Chase S. Osborne, says:**

The movement against the Parochial Schools is unwarranted, unwise, mis-directed effort and, in so far as it destroys something of good and supplants it with nothing, is unjust.

**Prof. H. C. Vaughn, Dean of the School of Medicine, University of Michigan, says:**

I do not believe the amendment is wise,—I do not believe that the State should interfere with parents in selecting the school to which their children shall go.

**President Stringham of the Detroit Board of Education, says:**

The enactment of such a law would be a mistake and a calamity.

**President Frank Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says:**

I am not favorable to the Anti-parochial Amendment.

**University Regent Benjamin S. Hanchett, says:**

I am earnestly opposed to any proposition that would result in the closing of Parochial or any private schools that maintain a proper standard of instruction.

**President Charles McKenny, of the Michigan State Normal School, says:**

This amendment, if carried, would shut out thousands of children because of no public schools to accommodate them.

**Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thomas E. Johnson, says:**

There is a very grave question whether the proposed amendment would not put up a legal barrier to prevent the use of the State Institution for the Feeble Minded, the State Institution for the Epileptic, the State School for the Deaf and State Schools for the Blind.

**Superintendent Frank Cody, of the Detroit Public Schools, says:**

The public school men of Michigan are unanimous against the proposition. The influx of the parochial and private school children into the public schools would swamp our schools.

**Dr. Delos Fall of Albion College, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction, says:**

The State Department of Education already possess ample power to visit and supervise these schools.

## Vote "NO" on School Amendment

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



## Stage is Set for Renewal of Sugar Beet Fight

Michigan State Farm Bureau and Growers' Association Prepare Plans for Final Adjustment of Annual Controversy

THE SUGAR beet issue is very much alive again. The Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Growers' Ass'n have vied with each other in digging up the corpse and parading it before the eyes of the manufacturers. Simultaneously with the announcement of Pres. C. E. Ackerman that "the management of the Growers' Ass'n feels that the working out of the present situation will convince all growers and factories that a conference is the proper thing as it is too uncertain to depend on PROMISES of big prices," comes also the announcement that the Farm Bureau has held a conference between bureau representatives in beet growing counties for the purpose of adopting a standard contract that will recognize the State Farm Bureau as the "selling" or "negotiating" agent for the beet growers of the state.

### Drop in Sugar Prices Big Factor

It must be conceded that the great drop in sugar prices has materially altered the situation and the sentiment which prevailed a few months ago. The practical certainty of mid-summer that growers would receive \$16 or \$17 per ton would have been like a frost in a flower garden to any hopes for a conference and a more equitable contract the coming year. But with that certainty now only a doubtful possibility, all growers will feel more friendly toward any plan looking to a fifty-fifty division of the profits. It is known also that the manufacturers are "up a stump" to know what kind of a contract to offer the growers on the 1921 crop. In such a situation as this it would be fully as much to the interests of the manufacturers as the growers to get together and talk things over.

### What Growers' Ass'n Has Done

Manager Ackerman does not want anybody to get the idea into their head that the campaign conducted by the Association last year was altogether a failure. He says it wasn't and bring forth some pretty convincing proof to bear out his statement. Here is what the Growers' Ass'n accomplished.

1st. It wrung an additional concession of 43 cents per ton for all beets grown last year, or \$494,000. 2nd. The factories received and paid for 100 per cent more dirt than they ever took before which amounted to over \$585,000. (We hardly call that a fact to be proud of or a credit to either farmers or manufacturers.) 3rd. The growers got a big fat promise of \$16 per ton or better which will amount to ??? 4th. The factories came across as a last resort to insure their growers a supply of beet workers and agreed to pay out of their own pockets the difference between \$26 per acre and \$36 per acre, which amounts to the neat sum of \$1,530,000, or a total of \$2,609,000. Ackerman says that none of these concessions would have been made had it not been for the fight put up by the Association.

### Farm Bureau Gets Into the Field

The Michigan State Farm Bureau which gave a small measure of support in last year's fight plans to take a more aggressive part in the next campaign. To this end a conference of farm bureau and sugar beet men was held in Lansing on October 19th when the following representatives were present:

Tuscola, John McAlpin; Saginaw, Henry Miller; Sanilac, Phillip O'Connell; Huron, Otto Pobanz; Wayne, Elwin Green; Shiawassee, C. E. Ackerman; St. Clair, A. J. Smith; Monroe, Fred Van Buren; Lenawee, O. W. Wagner; Lapeer, W. D. Will-

son; Midland, Geo. F. Histe; Clinton, C. E. Harriett; Eaton, Clifford O'Neal; Gladwin, Roy Stearn; Isabella, R. N. Kennedy; Gratiot, R. C. Bangs; Bay, Clarence Oviatt; Menominee, Henry Walter; Ionia, Harry Carr.

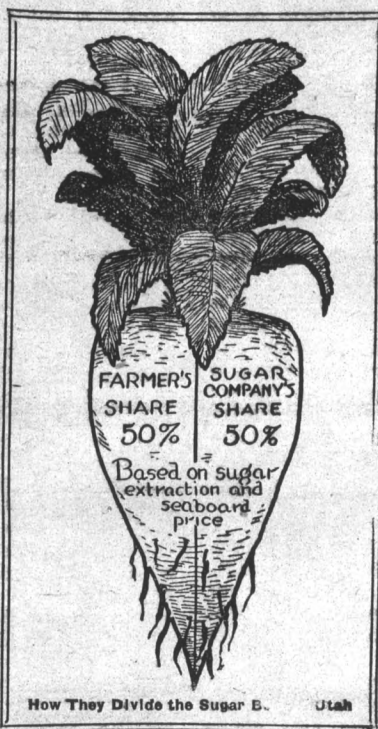
Mr. Berridge outlined the purpose of the meeting as one to bring the sugar beet growers of the state together for discussion of their mutual problem in the marketing of their crop and for the purpose of arriving at a new unanimity of thought as to methods of handling the 1921 crop.

A letter to the sugar refiners of Michigan written to ascertain whether co-operation on a sliding scale contract for 1921 could be gained from them and the replies were read by Assistant Secretary Powers of the State Farm Bureau.

A discussion followed. Each county representative being given an opportunity to outline conditions in his county and sentiment there.

Clarence Oviatt of Bay county said he was glad that the call for this conference had been issued early in the season because the growers would now have time to thoroughly organize their forces. He said the people wanted action and that they were resentful of the drop in prices. The sugar beet industry, he said, was good and should be maintained for it had paid more debts in Michigan than any other crop.

John McAlpin of Tuscola said that the time has come for the state farm bureau to take up the proposition



facing the sugar beet men, that unneighborliness was all too general among farmers who grow sugar beets and that the success of an organized movement will depend upon sympathy and friendliness among the growers.

Phillip O'Connell of Sanilac said he didn't grow sugar beets this year and that he had found that other crops paid just as well. He maintained that many other people have found this out also and that unless the situation changes they won't grow sugar beets again. He said that the farm bureau must take hold of the proposition.

Otto Pobanz of Huron said that the sugar beet growers must build up a tight organization similar to that of the California Fruit Growers.

C. E. Ackerman of Shiawassee said that the growers should be entitled to one-half of 14 per cent beets, regardless of where the sugar price goes and that they should be entitled to all the sugar they wanted produced from their own beets.

A. J. Smith of St. Clair said one of the reasons why the sugar beet association did not make a success of their movement last year was because it did not successfully cover the sugar beet producing territory in Michigan.

W. D. Willson, of Lapeer said that the conference must remember that neither the farmers nor the manufacturers will be driven, both must be shown that it is to their interest to conform with organization plans.

George F. Histe of Midland said

that the farm bureau of Midland county grew out of the sugar beet fight last year. They were only temporarily dismayed by their first rebuff and were looking to the state farm bureau for help.

Harry Carr of Ionia said, "Mass organization is the way to accomplish things. Do you believe that we farmers should stand shoulder to shoulder with the A. F. B. F. and the Michigan State Farm Bureau to get our just dues?" All answered "Yes."

Thomas Price of Saginaw county said, "We must form a plan to organize the sugar beet growers of Michigan and federate them with the sugar beet growers of the United States. It makes no difference who gets results as long as we get them. Let the farm bureau go to it and we will stand back of it."

Mr. Bingham, secretary of the state farm bureau said that he was satisfied that the manufacturers were not ready to co-operate at this time. The state farm bureau had waited and found that the promise that the manufacturers had made had not been fulfilled. He said that there was no way out of the situation unless individual growers signed up contracts and turned them over to their organization and guarantee a forfeit for non-fulfillment. Nothing will put agriculture on its feet better than to win this fight. If growers are not willing to sign up it is hardly forth trying. It is probable the growers believe that never in God Almighty's world can the sugar beet growers stick together. He said that he believed the entire acreage of the state with the exception of 30 per cent of it might be contracted through one organization.

The opinion was expressed on the part of a few that 90 per cent of the sugar beet growers could be induced to contract their crop through their association.

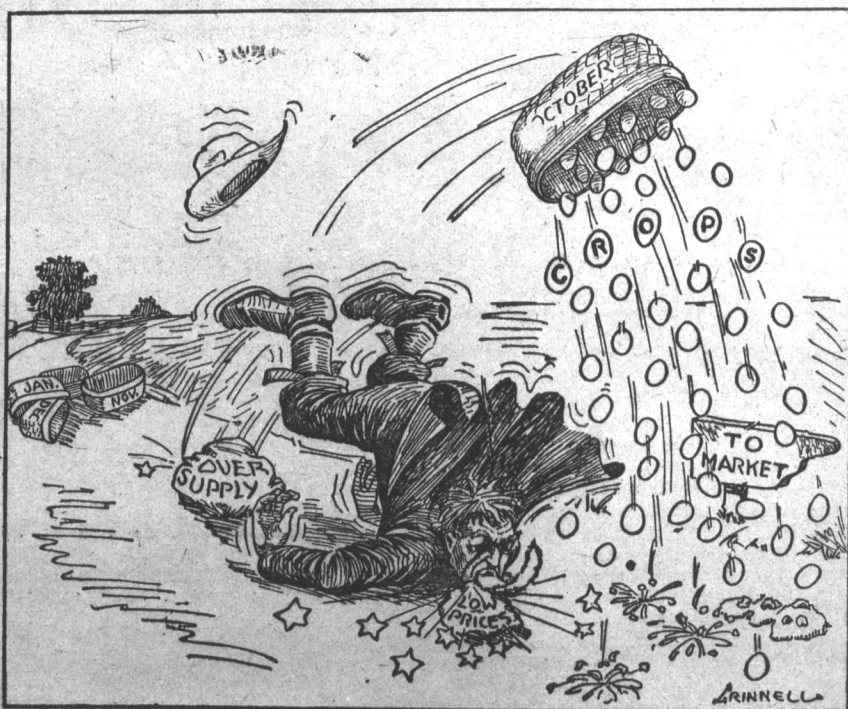
Mr. Thomas Price of Saginaw county moved that the convention name a committee of five members to draft a plan to be resubmitted at another convention which shall be called together by the chairman of this committee. The following committee was appointed: A. J. Smith, C. E. Harriett, Clarence Oviatt, L. E. Kirtland and Thomas Price.

A meeting of the above committee was scheduled to be held this week to work out the details of a plan of procedure. The outcome of the conference will be announced to our readers later.

### Progress in the West

Many of the western growers, especially in Utah and Idaho have succeeded in convincing the manufacturers of the advantages of a conference and have thus been able to very largely overcome the difficulties between the two. *Facts About Sugar* assures us that, "officials of the Utah-Idaho and other companies say that negotiations with the farmers over beet contracts for 1921, now under way, are making encouraging progress. They indicate that the contract will probably take into account the sugar content of the beets, as well as the price of sugar, in fixing the scale of prices to be paid the growers."

Why should any Michigan grower be satisfied with less than this? Why should the manufacturers expect Michigan growers to accept a contract on a less favorable basis? The large sugar content of the 1920 beets will pay the manufacturers large additional profits, of which the growers will not get a red cent.



What is Liable to Happen When You Put All Your Eggs in One Basket.



# Elevator Exchange Gets Ready for Business

Twenty-Three Elevators Adopt Articles of Association and Become Members of New Department of Michigan State Farm Bureau

By CURTIS S. BILL

THE ELEVATOR exchange department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, in the process of development since last April, began business October 20 with 23 elevators using it as selling agent for grain and beans.

The membership of these elevators has paid a \$200 membership fee, given its negotiable promissory note for \$500 and signed a contract with the exchange that appoints the "Elevator Exchange" its agent for marketing all grain and beans. All but eight association have signed up to sell hay through the exchange.

These twenty-three elevators are the nucleus for what the state farm bureau and the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College believe will become an exchange organization of between 100 and 200 elevators handling the major part of the grain business of the state. When the national "Committee of 17" has formed a plan for the co-operative organization of the grain business of the country, Michigan farmers will be ready to take their place and their part towards the success of that plan.

The business of the exchange is directed by a Board of Control which is elected by the membership of the elevators, each association getting one vote. The exchange, like all other departments of the state farm bureau is under supervision of the Executive Committee of the farm bureau. Any elevator in the exchange may withdraw at any time between the first day of June and the first day of the following July. Each local elevator or association is responsible for its pro-rata share of the contracts, debts, and engagements of the exchange.

## Future Prospects

What the future business of this exchange may develop into this, and succeeding years can only be surmised. What they have done in the past has been collected from most of the associations and is represented in the following figures.

The business of eighteen of these elevators last year amounted to 456 carloads of wheat, 170 carloads of oats, 225 carloads of rye, 116 carloads of beans, 170 carloads of hay.

The total value of the property of these eighteen elevators is \$484,000, making an average of \$26,666 apiece.

The business in dollars and cents has been obtained for only twelve of them. These twelve did \$5,367,000 worth of business last year, or an average of \$447,250.

The total capacity of 19 of these

elevators is 370,000 bushels, an average of 19,473.

Elevator memberships vary greatly. Sixteen of the elevators were found to have 4,246 members or an average of 265.

Three of these elevators are new and could not be included in the above figures as to business of last year. Fifteen of them own their own storage building and the Caledonia and Albion Co-operative Associations each own two elevators. The Hastings association is building at the present time. Ypsilanti association expects to build.

The members of the elevator exchange are:

Union City Co-operative Co.; Caledonia Farmers' Elevator Co.; Coopersville Co-operative Elevator Co.; Fowlerville Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n.; Four Counties Co-operative Ass'n.; Sebawaing Co-operative Ass'n.; Mason County Co-operative Marketing Ass'n.; Albion Farmers' Elevator Co.; Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n.; Decatur Co-operative Ass'n.; McCords Co-operative Ass'n.; Dowagiac Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n.; Parma Co-operative Elevator Co.; Farmers' Co-operative Elevator, Fowler; Hastings Co-operative Elevator Ass'n.; Woodland Farm Bureau Ass'n.; Square Deal Co-operative Elevator Co.; Romulus Farm Bureau Ass'n.; Rockford Co-operative Elevator Ass'n.; Allegan Farm Bureau Ass'n.; Coldwater Co-operative Ass'n.; Tri-State Co-operative Ass'n.

It has taken seven months to bring about the organization of the elevator exchange. The first meeting was held at Saginaw, March 30, where 150 men interested in the co-operative buying and selling of grain collected to consider ways and means of forming a state exchange.

The actual organization of the exchange took place at the next meeting, June 29 and 30 at the M. A. C. One hundred representatives were present, 76 with credentials from farmers' stock companies or co-operative elevators. When it came to endorsement of the principles of the newly born exchange, it was found that only 43 had power to act. The plan to make the exchange a separate corporation was changed at this meeting to that of a department of the state farm bureau. The constitution discussed at the previous meeting was adopted in the form of rules and regulations.

The representatives of the 43 el-

evators elected the following Board of Control: M. S. Shisler, L. Whitney Watkins, Carl Martin, Jacob Landis, Waldo Phillips.

The state farm bureau appointed as its two members on the board James Nicol and Dorr D. Buell.

At an organization meeting on July 28, James Nicol was elected chairman of the board and Dorr D. Buell, secretary and business manager. A contract was adopted and offered to the local association for signature.

At the August 13 meeting of the board, Joe Wickens, a man of considerable experience in grain buying was hired as salesman. On August 31 Dorr D. Buell died and at the September 21 meeting his brother Thomas, who had been in charge of the development of the elevator exchange plans and at the same time acting as manager of the marketing department of the state farm bureau, was elected secretary and business manager. A provision was made at the meeting whereby small associations whose volume of business did not exceed 10 cars per year could sell through the exchange. The plan provides that the membership of small associations sign a contract and comply with the rules and regulations and that their only immediate expense shall be \$10 per car added to the regular handling charge. When that fee aggregates \$200 they will be granted full membership.

Thomas B. Buell, secretary and manager of the exchange department, is well known to the farmers of this state both through his own activities in farm organization matters and through his association with his brother Dorr, who was an acknowledged leader in farm organization.

Thomas Buell was born July 30th, 1880 on a farm near Union City, which had remained in the possession of the family since 1836, having been secured direct from the government. He attended high school in Union City, where he graduated as valedictorian in 1897. In 1902 he completed a literary and business course at the University of Michigan. He also took two years post graduate work in economics and business administration. The summer of 1900 was spent in travel in Europe. In the last few years he had experience with several enterprises, among them work in the office of the Peabody Coal Co. of Chicago. In 1906 he married and began farming on the home farm near Union City,

where his main interests have been centered until this last summer, when he came to the state farm bureau. Buell has intimate knowledge of co-operative problems, a broad technical education and an experience of many years in active farming.

## Members of Board of Control

The board of control of the exchange was elected from among the most experienced, capable and conscientious farmers of the state. Jas. Nicol, chairman of the board, is one of the first organizers and a member of the board of directors of the South Haven Fruit Exchange, the most successful of the kind organized in the state, one which has been able to sell apples above the prices of apples from other sources. Before coming to Michigan Nicol had 20 years experience in the grain business in Chicago. Nicol is president of the Allegan County Farm Bureau.

M. S. Shisler is a business farmer of Kent county, who represented that county at the annual meeting of the state farm bureau. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Caledonia elevator association, one of the most successful in the state.

Carl Martin, of Coldwater, is best known through his feat of building the Coldwater Co-operative Company from a loose organization to a business of a million dollars. He has had experience in the Branch County Savings Bank and holds the good will of thousands of farmers.

As member of the board of supervisors of Van Buren county, Waldo Phillips introduced more beneficial resolutions than any other supervisor in the history of the county. He is president and manager of the Decatur Co-operative elevator, a corporation which does all the elevator business of that territory and operates a flour mill in addition. Also he is president of the Van Buren county farm bureau.

Jacob Landis is best known for the reason that he conducted the business of the Stockwell co-operative association, one of the largest in northern Michigan with the greatest economy of any association in the exchange. A report of the auditors shows that he conducted the business on a cost of 1-1-4 per cent. Landis also operates one of the largest farms in Mason county.

Whitney Watkins is a member of the state board of agriculture, member of the board of directors of Manchester elevator and is interested in many large enterprises throughout the state. He operates a farm of two thousand acres in Jackson county.

## "Carry On," Says Mack to Discouraged Live Stock Breeders of State

It is a Mistake for Breeders to Quit the Business Because of Falling Prices and Lower Profits

By H. H. MACK

THE TRYING days for the American farmer are evidently near at hand; probably no other class in this country will feel the grinding hardships, incident to the gigantic undertaking of readjustment, as will the farmer. In a state like Michigan, where the majority of the farmers derive a large part of their annual income from the profits in connection with live stock and grain growing, the pinch of falling prices is sure to be keenly felt. There is nothing that would give the editor of the live stock and market department of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER more satisfaction than to meet, personally, every farmer reader of this paper, and tender to him a word of sympathy and encouragement in this hour of crying need. The difficult problems, which have developed in connection with the readjustment values in the realm of agriculture, cannot be solved by weeping and wailing or by radical ranting; men who will accomplish most in this connection will continue to follow the clearly-defined path of practical farming, even though the undertaking involves the temporary loss of income and the making of

many personal sacrifices. The only policy that will win out, in the face of the great difficulties with which the American farmer has to deal, is one of courageous forbearance and sublime devotion to high ideals.

## Carry On—Carry On

To do his work better than ever before should be the motto of every American farmer in this darkest hour he has ever known and his watchword should be that of the American soldier on European battlefields "carry on." While in the main and on the average, our farmers excel those of all other nations in energy and downright resourcefulness, the writer has observed one weak point in many of them that has often resulted in placing them at a great disadvantage. Many of our otherwise efficient farmers and live stock breeders are lacking in constancy—the art of being steadfast; in other words, the determination to stick to a thing until the victory is won, regardless of what may oppose. Far too many of our farmers are in the habit of flopping

in and flopping out; they are everlastingly trying some new stunt in the effort to augment their profits. When prices go down they grow discouraged and slip out on the bottom only to buy in again, on the top of a speculative wave of high prices.

Let American live stock breeders ask themselves the question—Why has the word "imported" such significance in this country when attached to the name of a pure-bred animal? The herds and flocks of Britain and Bonnie Scotland are what they are today because of the steadfast determination of the breeders of these two countries to make good at any cost. I am thankful to say that we have a few men of the same type over here and, mark you, every one of them has made good. There are, on every hand, ample proofs that the American breeders of pure-bred livestock prefer to buy of their own countrymen when they can get the same quality that is available in foreign countries. Families of domestic animals, have been bred in this country that are the

equal of any that have ever been known but the men who have produced them have stuck to the game, in season and out of season, in bad times and in good times, they were always on the job ready to take advantage of any opportunity that is offered.

## The Great Fairfax Family

As a pertinent illustration I have in mind the great Fairfax family of Hereford cattle. Perfection Fairfax, the noted sire from which this wonderful family of cattle sprang, died of paralysis the other day; if this great bull had lived until Oct. 10 he would have been 17 years old. Probably no bull that ever lived, in Europe or on this side of the water, ever produced so many valuable cattle as this son of Dale, one of the greatest show bulls of his time and particularly noted for the size and stamina of his progeny. One son of Perfection Fairfax sold for \$50,000, another for \$24,000 and several well above \$10,000; it is probable that the direct descendants of this animal, during his lifetime, sold for more than a quarter of a million dollars. The development of this

(Continued on page 19)



# Milk Producers Urge Co-operative Marketing

National Federation Believes Co-operative Manufacturing and Distribution Final Solution of Milk Problem

THE NATIONAL Milk Producers' Federation, which held its annual session in Chicago recently, has come out flat-footedly for the co-operative manufacture of dairy products and co-operative distribution of raw milk. It has conceded that in no other way can the prices of dairy products be stabilized and the losses of the dairy business turned into profits.

This federation has heretofore paid little attention to the advantages of co-operative marketing. It has been satisfied to confine its efforts to encouraging the organization of local associations for the purpose of treating with condensaries and distributors in the matter of prices, contracts, etc. It has felt that by thus organizing local units of milk producers a control over the prices of their products might be established. It is true that some benefits have been enjoyed as a result of this plan. But recent developments show that while it may work very well when the demand for dairy products far exceeds the supply it breaks down when the situation is reversed. The federation has learned by experience that to really have control over the marketing end of the dairy business the milk producers must do the marketing themselves.

"At the Federation's recent meeting, reports were given from nearly all sections of the country," says Milo D. Campbell, president. The majority of these reports were of a rather discouraging nature. They told of scores of instances of farmers being deprived overnight of a market for their milk by the closing down of condensaries. They told of the slaughter for beef of thousands of head of dairy cattle, and other indications of stagnancy in the dairy industry. Reports from states where the producers had learned the value of co-operative marketing were more encouraging. "The reports of this nature were truly wonderful,"

says Mr. Campbell. "Boston, the center of the New England Milk Producers Association reported co-operative manufacturing, with a profit of nearly \$200,000 over and above all manufacturing costs, depreciation, etc. This was after the farmers had been paid the full market price in advance for their milk. Other efforts at co-operative marketing were alike encouraging."

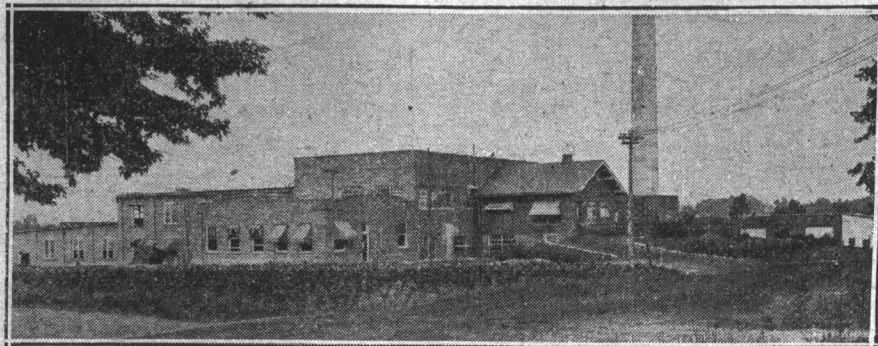
The truth gleaned from the reports submitted at the convention was that

the condensaries being almost entirely controlled by monopolies were able to manipulate the prices of dairy products at will, despite the fact that they consumed only about five per cent of all the milk produced. These factories are usually located in sections where there is no competition and there is nothing to prevent them from raising or lowering prices to suit themselves. This statement has been demonstrated a good many times in the last few

months right here in Michigan. Prices have been lowered by condensaries with little if any notice to the producer, and during the last month a number of the largest condensaries in the state have closed down. Under the present system the farmer is utterly helpless. To kill his cows is economically foolish and to go on producing milk for which there is no market is economically foolish. He stands, as it were, between the devil and the deep sea. Had he control of the condensaries of the country, which would put him in a position to learn the "inside" of the condensed milk market, he would be able to foresee such a period of over-production, as the condensaries claim we are now passing through, and gauge his own production accordingly. It is a comparatively simple up production if he has a year's notice that to do so is advisable. Curtailed production in any line can usually be accomplished without much loss if preparations are begun well in advance, but when the market is cut off short and without warning, the operation is usually attended with and followed by a large economic loss to the producer. Outright ownership of condensaries, cheese factories and distributing plants would give to the farmer a weapon that he could use in any emergency and protect his business for all time to come.

The National Milk Producers' Federation recognizing this truth has appointed committees to investigate the co-operative successes in the dairy sections of the country and to formulate plans and advices for making this movement nation-wide. Other farm organizations will be asked to lend their active assistance to the co-operative movement. With the organized force of the entire agriculture of the country back of the movement it is felt that within a comparatively short time the producers will have control of the situation.

## Perrington Condensary Stimulates Dairying



Scores of big condensaries like the one shown above have closed down the past month due to an over-supply of dairy products. This means

a large economic loss to the farmers.

THE CONDENSARY plants of Libby, McNeill and Libby, located at Perrinton and Sheridan are contributing largely to the development of the dairy industry in southern Gratiot and Montcalm counties, we are informed by a Sheridan correspondent. The accompanying illustration shows the plant at Perrinton. These two plants are the only condensary plants operated in this state by this particular firm.

The daily consumption of milk at these two plants ranges from 150 to 200 thousand pounds, with the highest day of the present year reaching 207,000 pounds. The plants are lo-

cated about twenty miles apart and handle practically all the milk produced within a radius of twenty miles of each plant. Each month the company distributes among the farmers of the section from \$150,000 to \$200,000. About two hundred men are employed in the operation of the plants. The country which serves the company is ideally fitted for the dairy industry, and while the industry in that section is only in its infancy, it is believed that it will develop rapidly and that with the improvement in the dairy herds it may eventually equal or surpass the industry of any other section in the state.

## Chief of the Bureau of Soils, The Man to Whom Soil Is a Living Thing

By W. J. MADDOX

SOME YEARS ago a group of highly respected men in the United States predicted dire things concerning the soil of this country—that before long it would lose its power to produce crops and that the then fertile fields would be barren wastes. It was a very alarming and gloomy picture and caused quite a deal of discussion. The prophets called upon a certain scientist of the United States Department of Agriculture, an expert on soils, to write a paper for them on the subject, expecting, of course, that he would back up their theory.

This man was Milton Whitney, now Chief of the Bureau of Soils. Now Mr. Whitney had some ideas of his own on the matter. He prepared the paper, but he took issue with the gentlemen in question, and pronounced a theory directly opposed to theirs. His doctrine was summed up thus:

### Can Not be Used Up

"The soil is the one indestructible, immutable asset that the nation possesses. It is the one resource that can not be exhausted; that can not be used up. It may be impaired by abuse, but never destroyed."

This does not mean, says Mr. Whitney, that there have not been individual failures through poor management of the soil by individuals or communities. There are many failures in all industrial and commercial life, and the farmer is not exempt from similar limitation of capacity necessary for success.

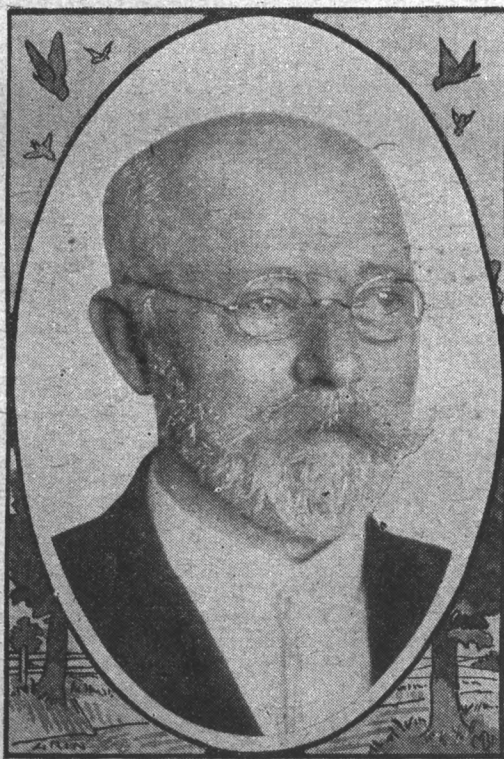
Researches of the bureau have shown that the soil is a living thing, in exactly the same way that an animal or a plant is a living thing—it breathes; it has a circulatory system; it has a solution carrying food material similar to the blood of animals and it is the home of the same kind of bacteria, chemical substances and processes as play a part in the animal growth and maintenance; it digests

organic matter disposing of the remains of animals and plants through much the same process and with the formation of similar organic products of animals.

The soil, he has found is subject to fatigue, and in extreme cases to suspension of all useful activities, according to the treatment it receives and the conditions under which it exists. The soil therefore, must be properly exercised by plowing and cultivation; it must be properly fed by plants, the remains of which it can digest, and by a rotation of plants, just as the dairyman finds it necessary to vary the feed of the cows to keep them in a high state of production.

### A Physician to the Soil

Whitney, therefore, stands in the place of a physician to the soil. As a physician advises a change of occupation or change of diet for certain human ailments and uses drugs to aid in his treatment, so Whitney



MILTON WHITNEY

diagnoses the disorders of soils and recommends a change of method, or a change of cropping system and the intelligent use of commercial fertilizers for restoring the soil to a healthy condition of production.

To make this service of nationwide scope and bring it directly to every farmer in the U. S. is Mr. Whitney's problem. Under his direction his field specialists are conducting one of the largest pieces of work of the kind ever

undertaken in any country. This is the soil survey, which when completed will give a detailed account of the physical and chemical make-up of every square mile of soil in the United States. The information thus obtained is of value in many ways, particularly to the farmer. It forms a basis for determining how to treat the soil and cultivate it to the best purpose.

This information is also of great value to the prospective farm pur-

chaser, the state experiment stations, railroads, road engineers, sanitary engineers, forestry men, Reclamation Service, Post Office Department, and the Department of Justice which uses the maps for running down fraudulent land sales. The War Department found them very valuable too, during the war. \* \* \*

Probably the most notable other achievement of Mr. Whitney's bureau is its work against alkali. The experts of the Bureau of Soils invented a small portable electrical testing apparatus which records through a telephone receiver the percentage of alkali at the surface or at any given depth in the soils. The methods devised by them for the detection of hidden alkali deposits have been adopted by all the countries of the world. \* \* \*

Through the soil survey the bureau examines and maps, in all arid regions, the amount of alkali for depths of six feet throughout the area under survey. The practical elimination of these alkali salts through drainage has been established, so that the alkali problem has ceased to have the dread that it formerly had and there is no longer a possibility of the rise of these salts from unknown and hidden deposits after irrigation begins. \* \* \*

The bureau has 82 men engaged in its field work and 91 stationed at the main office at Washington, D. C.

Whitney is a native of Maryland, having been born in Baltimore, August 2, 1860. He was appointed assistant chemist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in 1883; and served as superintendent of the Experiment Farm, North Carolina Experiment Station, from 1886 to 1888. In 1891 he was appointed soil physicist of the Maryland Experiment Station, where he remained until selected to head the Bureau of Soils in 1894.





# What the Neighbors Say



## A COX REPUBLICAN

I AM enclosing herewith straw vote slip. I call myself Republican; have always participated in Republican primaries, but I am not a Newberry, Sleeper or Harding Republican.

I believe in honest politics, if such an animal is possible. I was a Bull Moose and am not ashamed of it. The League of Nations question is too big for people who do not read and think. I am not an International lawyer and base my opinion quite largely on the views of men whose opinion I consider least likely to be colored by partisan prejudice. If the League is such a thoroughly bad measure, why are the Republican leaders so anxious to gobble up a substitute for it. I believe that the main, if not the only, reason the treaty was not ratified was that the Republican senators were not big enough to let a Democratic President carry away the honors.

I do not hold the President blameless; good policy should have dictated that he divide the honors with Republicans. However, I do not feel that the Republican senators were at all justified in going to the lengths they did.

Aside from the League issue, I feel that the old guard Republican machine is in the saddle and there is no room for the men of the Roosevelt type. A rebuke at the polls would be the best possible tonic for the Republican Party.

Yours for Cox as the only means of expressing my dissatisfaction with the powers that hearken not to the people. My vote isn't for sale.—G. R. D., Gaylord, Mich.

No comments necessary. We have already stated our position. I have the utmost admiration for the Republican who votes for a Democrat, or the other way 'round, when their conscience so dictates.—Editor.

## CAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS STAND INSPECTION?

THIS PAROCHIAL school amendment is provoking much comment. Everyone who speaks in favor is supposed to be a bigoted Methodist or Baptist or a rank Presbyterian or a fanatical something else. I am none of these. I am a very narrow-minded American, just as narrow as Jim Smillie is broad. I am so narrow-minded as to believe that parochial schools should meet the same requirements as our public schools.

I am so far behind the times as to think that even though I was married by a church of the Brethren minister that I am not living in adultery and that my children had a right to be born. If I were not so prejudiced in favor of American principles and institutions I could perhaps see the light and understand that my children are illegitimate because their parents were not married under the canon law.

There is no use and no object in denying that this amendment is aimed at Catholic schools, not because of their religion but because of their politics.

If Catholic children were not raised in parochial schools and taught

to believe that church law is superior to our government law then could a priest instruct his parish how to vote? No red-blooded American would stand for it.

How thin is the greater expense argument! Why are our public schools not adequate? How long ago was it that wet people were saying we never could get along without the license money from the saloons?

Every boost for the parochial school is a knock for the public school.

I am broadminded enough to know there are many well meaning Catholics. All the question needs is the light of publicity. We are not afraid to have our purposes and aims investigated. Can the parochial schools stand inspection? It has never been tried.—Subscriber, Gladwin County.

## PROTESTANT SCRIPTURE HANDED DOWN BY CATHOLICS

HAVING BEEN a reader of your valuable paper for some time and being interested in the controversy (as it seems) going on in "What the Neighbor's Say" page, I thought I would like to contribute a few lines if space permits.

I am especially interested in what the "native of Ireland" has to say about the school amendment as he seems to have a very deep grudge against Roman Catholics. Of course, knowing that he's a native of Ireland (or at least claims to be he is liable to get his "Irish" riled up a bit when he thinks how badly beaten the amendment will be Nov. 2.

I see he (or she) just wishes Catholic schools removed as they do not teach religion according to scripture and do not make good citizens of their pupils, two very good reasons, I am sure. But just a moment "native," I'd like to ask where your Protestant Scripture originated? How was scripture and all religious articles preserved and handed down to your Protestant religion from the time Jesus Christ founded the Roman Catholic church until the 15th century when Protestant religion started?

It seems to me that such scripture would be very doubtful to you after being in the hands of Catholic priests and their "subjects" (as you call them) for so many centuries, if they are such doubtful and unloyal citizens as you present them to be.

I have been a Catholic convert for the past five years and must say that every true Catholic I know is a true American citizen through and through. Also that I have never been forbidden to attend Protestant church by any priest that I have known. I think that the "native's" reference must have been a big exception as we have no religious strife amongst our Protestant friends and neighbors. Of course, once in a while we find people who have radical opinions on either side but the people of our community are mostly broad-minded enough to let such trivial matters pass unheeded. Perhaps you will say we are all Catholics up here but not so. It is just reversed for nearly all are Protestants. Our brother, who was a Roman

Catholic gave his life in France to help make this world safe for Democracy, which I am sure all of us Catholic and Protestant citizens alike are going to enjoy for many, many years to come after we have settled this school amendment satisfactorily, and have learned to overlook the shortcomings of our brothers on either side of this religious question.

Wishing you all the best there is in this life and the next and all kinds of success, I am, a booster for the M. B. F. Keep it coming, please.—E. E. B., Fife Lake, Mich.

## HANG HIM TO THE YARDARM

I AM a reader of your paper and I know of a farmer that has kept twenty cows for the last five or six years and has always sold all the milk or cream and bought oleomargarine for their own use. Is it good business for a farmer to do that? Also this same man has fed timothy hay a big part of the time to his cows and has not as yet planted any alfalfa. Is this good business? Is Michigan ahead of West Virginia on agricultural prosperity. I like the M. B. F. but there are a few of your publications I would like to call your attention to if you wish.—A Reader, Clare County.

No sir, we would not call it good business for a milk producer to serve oleomargarine on his table and the twentieth century farmer is expected as a matter of course to grow alfalfa or some of the clovers. We have never seen a comparison drawn between the agricultural prosperity of Michigan and West Virginia. The land area of Michigan is more than twice as great as that of West Virginia, and much more fertile. West Virginia is quite mountainous thruout its entire eastern length, and the average farm is small and not exceedingly productive. In the western part of the state the soil is much better and crops of great diversity are grown. In 1915 the value of West Virginia farm products was \$44,000,000, and of Michigan nearly five times as great. Judge for yourself which state is the more prosperous agriculturally. Criticize all you please. This is your paper.—Editor.

## MAIL ORDER HOUSES

I AGREE with the subscriber of Newaygo County in the Sept 4th number in sending to mail order houses.

When one can send and have the goods laid down at your door and save a dollar or so, and in times like these one has to look out for their dollars.

I knew it does not help our home town and they say keep your dollars at home to help build the town.

But how was it to help our country and the farmer especially when there were Manchurian beans shipped here for the canning factory, less than they could buy of the farmers.

It is often spoken of what an excellent example the president of the canning company set for the farmers.—A Reader, Hutton, Mich.

You are quite right about the canning company. They certainly set a fine example for others to follow. This "trade-at-home" theory should be practiced by all or none. The merchants are fully as much to blame as the farmers for the lack of community spirit. They preach a doctrine which too often they do not follow themselves. Some day I am going to prove to our readers that a strict "trade-at-home" policy strictly followed by every citizen in the community PAYS dividends to the community in which everybody shares.—Editor.

## SEPARATE CHURCH AND STATE

I have been an interested reader of editorials on the proposed amendment to abolish parochial schools in Michigan, which have appeared in late issues of the M. B. F.

The editor must be a fair-minded man to allow both sides of a question like this to be discussed freely in his paper.

I think this effort to abolish the existing evils in the parochial schools by destroying the whole system, the good with the evil, to rid the state of what evil there is, is like pulling up the whole hill to get rid of weeds growing in it. The majority of the parochial schools conducted by most denominations are doing much for the welfare of the children of this country, both spiritually and mentally. I do not see why all should be closed because there are a few that are hotbeds of Bolshevism and Socialism. Rather than destroy the whole system it would be advisable to take some other method than the proposed amendment to eradicate the evil.

The only way I see is to have the public schools strictly non-sectarian and having no religion whatsoever taught in them. Then where it seems advisable let parochial schools be conducted. The outline of study should be the same as that of the public schools and after they come up to the standard set by the state they may add what religious subjects they desire. All parochial schools should be open to public inspection. Where there is objection to public inspection there is something wrong inside. I think that places under the name of religious schools with tall walls surrounding them, barred windows and doors locked to both the public and inmates, built to trap and enslave people who go there for religious instruction, where the inmates are compelled to labor and escape is almost impossible and supremacy of their church over all established governments is taught, these are the kind of parochial schools that had ought to be closed or some radical change made.

If upon inspection any school is found to hold up principles before the pupils that are not in harmony with the principles of our government, it should be closed. But because there are a few of this class all parochial schools should not be closed.

Church and state should be entire-separate, therefore religion should not be taught in the public schools and if parochial schools are prohibited by law so the children will, as a natural course, grow without religious instruction and if they grow up without religious instructions, a large per cent will be infidels and atheists. Do we want Michigan to be a state famed for its infidels and agnostics? If not use your influence on the right side and vote no.—E. D. Fisher, Mecosta County.

## HAMILTON REVIEWS POSITION

IN VIEW of the fair attitude taken by your paper to publish both sides of the school amendment issue, we trust you will publish this letter, to clear away, what misun-

(Continued on page 15)

## Handy Hiram

## Milk Takes a Drop

## By Grinnell







# Farmers Service Bureau



## MILLET HAY FOR FEED

Would you please tell me in your paper if millet is a good feed for horses and if it should be fed alone, or if some hay should be mixed with it.—W. R. W., White Cloud, Mich.

Millet hay is not a satisfactory feed for horses, being especially dangerous after the seed has formed as it has a very detrimental effect upon the kidneys. I would not, therefore, under any condition, feed millet hay as the sole roughage. Millet hay, cut before the seed has formed and properly cured, may be safely fed to horses if used in moderate quantities and now allowed to constitute more than one-third of the roughage fed.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

## LOST EXPRESS SHIPMENT

Seeing the legal troubles of others which you have adjusted, I thought perhaps you might be able to advise me in the collection of a claim I have against the American Railway Express Company. The amount of the claim being \$47.95 which value I set on a lost express shipment. On October 18, 1918 a bale of bedding was shipped from Cedar City to me at my street address in Wyandotte. It had not arrived on the 3rd of November, when I was taken to the Elmore Infirmary after suffering a stroke of paralysis. The agent said that it had not been received at his office. The claim agent of the American Express Company, assures me that they delivered the shipment to my address, but he does not show any proof. If the bedding was delivered it was received by the man I rented my rooms of because I have never received it or seen or heard from it in any way.—H. A. S., Maple City, Mich.

If you made out a claim for the lost goods and the company refused to pay the claim I would employ a lawyer and sue the company. I would be of the opinion that the facts stated by you would entitle you to judgment unless they can prove delivery in a lawful way. Claim adjusters oftentimes misstate and misrepresent conditions and you should rely only upon such circumstances as you can establish by proof. When you know they have not delivered the goods to you you can be satisfied that they have not been delivered.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## QUICK VINEGAR PROCESS

Please tell me how to turn cider to vinegar the quickest way.—S. T., Blanchard, Mich.

As the acetic bacteria need air to oxidize the alcohol in cider, etc., it is evident that in the ordinary vinegar barrel the surface of the alcoholic liquid exposed to the air is very small in proportion to the volume of the liquid. This is the reason why vinegar made by the household method is formed so slowly.

In the "quick vinegar process" the vinegar generator is so constructed as to multiply many hundred times the area of the surface of the alcoholic liquid thus increasing the activity of the vinegar bacteria by as many hundred times. The best type of "quick process" generator is constructed of a slightly conical wooden vat, having two perforated false heads, one near the bottom and the other near the top. The space between these two false heads is filled with shavings of beech-wood or strips of rattan which have been thoroughly extracted, first with water, then with good strong vinegar. Various substitutes for beech shavings such as corn cobs, etc., have been used with more or less success.

When the generator is in operation the alcoholic liquid is distributed intermittently by some automatic device over the top false head in small amounts. The liquid is supplied intermittently rather than continuously so that it will not tend to run in streams in certain parts of the vat and thus cause a loss of acetifying surface. If the flow is too rapid the bacterial film is washed down from the upper part of the mass of beech shavings and only the lower part is effective.

On the surface of the shavings, the vinegar bacteria grow in a thin membrane and as the fermented liquid trickles in a thin film over the bacteria, the alcohol is rapidly oxidized in acetic acid.

By the time the alcoholic liquid has reached the lower false head the larger amount of it has been acetified. It is generally necessary to pass the alcoholic liquid through the same vat from two to five times, or through a series of vats, to change all the alcoholic into acetic acid.

The number of passages depends upon the amount of alcohol present, the rapidity of the flow, the temperature, and on the perfection of the apparatus.

The oxygen supplied by the entrance of air through a row of holes bored in the vat below the false head passes upward through the mass of beech shavings to replace the air heated by the fermentation, thus a continuous circulation of air is insured.

The temperature must be kept close to 30 degrees C. (86 degrees F.). If it is too high, alcohol evaporates, often 15 to 20 per cent., or even 30 per cent; if too low, acetification is checked. The temperature is regulated by carefully adjusting the number, size and location of the holes through which the air passes upward.

Thus it is readily seen that the success of the quick vinegar process in brief depends upon furnishing sufficient surface to the vinegar bacteria that their oxidizing action may be exerted to its fullest extent upon the largest possible amount of alcoholic liquid.

## The Collection Box

### SHOES TOO SMALL

In your issue of July 17 I saw the advertisement of the Kingsley Tire & Rubber Co. offering repaired government shoes very cheap. I sent the price and in a few days received shoes and they were all right, only two sizes too small. I sent them back the next day by P. P. with a letter telling the reason with the request that they send me the right number, No. 11. Since then I can not get any reply from them. Are they a responsible firm?—Geo. E. P., Casnovia, Mich.

We took this matter up with the shoe company and three weeks later Mr. P. received the proper size of shoes. We believe this firm to be responsible else we would not have accepted their advertising. If they are not responsible we stand to reimburse subscribers who patronize them, under our guarantee printed at the head of the editorial page.

### HERE'S YOUR DOLLAR

NOTICE in your paper that you seem to be very good in collecting bad accounts. Now, I have one against the Farmers Service Bureau of one dollar sent them some time ago for personal answer on a legal question. Did not hear from it. Finally it came in the column of M. B. F. As I did not care to have this public and sent them the dollar I do not think I have been treated right. Please give this your prompt attention.—R. L., Carson City.

Sorry, friend. We do the best we can to give our readers prompt and efficient service, but mistakes will happen when you are getting a thousand or so letters a month. We are returning your dollar.—Editor.

### FEDERAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY

J. R. C. of Charlevoix writes: "About April 1st I received a letter from the Federal Stock Food Co., of Mifflinburg, Pa., stating that they had been informed by our local bank that I was the best person in this locality to handle their products. They made arrangements for me to meet their agent and agreed to pay all expenses of my going to Boyne City and return for that purpose. On the way over my car broke down and I had to hire another at a cost of \$5. When I reached the hotel I met their agent, Mr. Coyle, who took me up to his room and the first thing he said was that he would not accept any money. His company would take my note for my first order of stock food. I would have three counties as my territory and appoint men in different towns as agents, and that every customer who bought a bag of stock food would be a booster. That as soon as he commenced feeding the stock food his stock would be insured and if he lost any stock the company would immediately reimburse the farmer for his loss, etc. I told the agent I could not accept any such proposition, that when a carload of their stock food came I would have it to pay for and I did not

feel like giving my note for \$1,000 or \$1,100 for a lot of stock food that would in all probability be on my hands for months; that I had better keep out of trouble for I felt that the note would have to be paid when due and would be sent back to our bank about my expense bill and he said the company would look after that. I have written to them twice and they tell me to take it up with their Mr. Coyle, the agent I went to see. I am now satisfied that they are swindlers, and would like to ask your opinion as I am sure they must have found some people in the country who would sign up with them. Knowing your paper has a wide circulation I would like to hear from some one who has tried it out. I think all such schemes should be exposed. I think they had a string of just such fellows as I was coming to meet this man and some of them got caught. Please accept my thanks for the trouble I am giving you and believe me when I say you have the best paper in the state."

No trouble at all. You were wise to reject this proposition which has all the earmarks of a swindle. Unconsciously your bank played directly into these fellows' hands by assuring them of your financial responsibility. They knew before they approached you that you were collectable on a thousand dollar note. Of course, they didn't want cash. You might not have had the necessary amount at hand. Also, many a man will give a note when he would never think of paying cash. Moreover, you might stop payment on a check but they could collect on the note.

It is clear that this company agreed to pay your expenses. It is also clear that they do not intend to keep their promise. In both a form letter signed by the company, per S. K. S., and in a subsequent telegram the promise to pay expenses is expressly made. We wrote to the company in your behalf and a few days later we received the following: "We know absolutely nothing about a contract that the expenses were to be paid by one of our salesmen. Suppose you take the matter up with R. J. Cohn, Mifflinburg, Pa. This letter was forwarded to me at Waterloo, Iowa for my examination and you will have to take the matter up with the salesman and let us hear from you." Signed, Sam K. Strickler, (S. K. S.)

But what's the use of going further. It is evident that a firm which sends out a circular letter to prospective agents guaranteeing expenses and a few months later writes that it knows nothing about such a guarantee is deceitful and probably fraudulent.—Editor.

## PRICE OF COWS

We have a chance to buy a Jersey cow which will not be fresh until the first of January. She is very gentle, gives about fourteen quarts when fresh. They ask \$125 for her. Some of our farmer friends tell us cows are not selling so high. We only have ten acres and part of that is marsh so we want a good family cow. Would a Jersey be the best kind and do you think \$125 would be too much to pay for a good cow?—L. C.

I am unable to tell whether the cow is a pure bred or a grade. I assume from the price asked that she is a grade cow. I am unable to tell how much milk the cow is giving at the present time or what type of individual the cow is. If she is a good type individual cow and is giving a good flow of milk at the present time I should not consider \$125 too much for her.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

I want to know what I will have to do to get the road fixed so I can get a threshing machine in to my place? The road is laid out in front of my place but most of the money raised in this part of the township for improvements is used elsewhere.—T. M. B., Houghton County.

Upon a statement of facts the only way I know is to get the highway commissioner to order the road improved and let the contract for the work. You might be able to take the contract yourself should he be willing to let it so you could be sure the work would be done. The building and improving of the highway is very largely under control of the highway commissioner.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## ATTORNEY FOR POOR

I have been informed that there is an attorney who looks after the interests of women who have been beat out of their estate. If there is such an attorney will you please give me his address?—A Subscriber, Kibbie, Mich.

There is no such attorney in Michigan. In some places an attorney is provided by associations to advise poor people free of cost but I know of no such arrangement in Michigan. The nearest is the arrangement in the city of Detroit where an attorney is provided in alimony cases.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## SIZE OF BARREL

"Some time ago I ordered 16 gallon or one-half barrel, as the order reads, of roofing paint. The house shipped 35 gallons and billed one-half barrel to me. I refused to accept same, it not being my order. Now the company claims that the order reading one-half barrel is 35 gallons in the trade.—M. F., Capac, Mich.

I do not know the usage of the paint trade as to the size of barrel. I would be of the opinion that unless there was a well-known custom that a barrel of paint was 70 gallons they would have no right to collect for a half barrel of 35 gallons. That the quantity meant by half barrel in the absence of a well known trade custom should be the half of a commonly understood barrel. Especially if the order stated "16 gallons or one half barrel."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## WIFE AND CHILD RECEIVES NOTHING

A married man moves onto a farm owned by his father, making all improvements. There is no contract. In case of father or son dying without a will, would wife and child receive the cost of improvements when the place is sold?—A Reader.

If there was no contract for compensation for improvements in case of death of father the son would take only his inheritable proportion. Just such portion as the other children would take. In case of the death of the son his heirs would receive nothing from improvements without a contract.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

This is the only farm paper. I prefer it to a daily newspaper.—R. H. Z., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The month of October will close with average prices, at wholesale, the lowest on many commodities that have been known since before the war and many of them considerably lower than those that prevailed in pre-war times. The general opinion, among trade experts, seems to be that the price decline will continue for some time to come, none of them are willing, however, to venture a prediction concerning the probable date when the situation will clear up and values become stabilized. The retail trade in some lines has been slow to respond to the pressing demand for lower prices and, for this reason, the volume of trade in commodities that are seasonable for fall and winter use, has been comparatively small; during the past week, however, announcements have been made that indicate that retailers begin to realize the folly of trying to stem the tide of declining values. There are those that express the opinion, that with the passing of the Thanksgiving holiday, much of the uncertainty and business hesitation that has characterized the fall season, will vanish and in its place will come a normal resumption of business activities and a fairly active Christmas trade.

One of the most interesting announcements that has been made during the past week came from President Gary of the Steel Trust. Mr. Gary is inclined to take a philosophical view of the present situation in the belief that the general decline in values will make for healthier conditions throughout the country. He predicts, that with the decline of other commodities, steel of all grades will also decline; in connection with the last mentioned topic, the public will be inclined to take Mr. Gary seriously as they feel that he, more than any one else, should be fitted to speak advisedly upon this very important subject. In the opinion of the writer of this article there is, at this time, an imperative demand for a sharp cut in the selling price of steel; he is of the opinion, that the manufacturers of steel, during the war and since, have been profiteering on a large scale and that the sooner they put their product on a fair basis the better it will be for business in general.

One of the most encouraging developments which have come as a direct result of the slowing down of manufacturing and trade in general has been the clearing out of the great freight jams that have, for so long, handicapped business at leading terminal points; a survey of the various freight terminals of the country reveals conditions the like of which have not prevailed since long before the war. When the railroads were turned back by the government to private ownership, nearly 100,000 loaded freight cars were standing on side tracks at terminals waiting to be unloaded; a report for the week closing Oct. 8, showed that this number has been reduced to 41,000, more than 18,000 of which were being held at ports for ships in connection with trans-oceanic or coast-wise trade.

While there are those who still advocate the government ownership of railroads there are important changes being accomplished just now under private ownership. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that more freight was handled during the months of July and August, this year, than during any similar period in the past history of this country; it also shows that a much larger number of cars have been kept moving and that the average load carried by each car has been much larger during the last six months, than during any similar period in the past. It is quite possible that the slowing-down period in manufacturing and general trade operations, through which we are now passing, may be a blessing in disguise. Is it not quite possible

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Grains stronger. Beans lower. Hay and cattle steady. Sheep and lambs higher. Hogs lower.

CHICAGO—Grains stronger. Prime steers higher; common cattle and hogs lower. Sheep higher.

**HOLD YOUR GRAIN:** The grain situation has materially changed. Iowa Farm Bureau Federation calls on members to hold their grain for a decent price. Kansas farmers are sitting tight with a hundred million bushels of wheat in their bins. If present grain prices mean financial loss to you, hold! The strike against manipulation and profiteering in grain is on. Join!

(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.)

that by speeding up repairs, extensions and betterments, during the period of business depression, the managers of American railroads will be able to keep pace with current traffic expansion and, ultimately, to find a way to solve the great transportation problem that recently seemed well-nigh unsolvable?

The American Bankers' Association in convention assembled in Washington, D. C., last week passed a resolution of censure directed against U. S. Controller Williams, who recently gave out an interview criticising certain New York banks for charging usurious rates of interest on loans to brokers, operating on the New York Stock Exchange. It is certainly surprising that a convention of bankers, consisting of delegates from all over the country, would take a stand in favor of a few outlaw banks in New York's financial district and against a fearless official who was doing his sworn duty as he saw it.

Simultaneously with the arrival of the above news item comes the information that banks in the southwest, pressed for funds, have demanded that their farmer borrowers sell their wheat and pay their notes; on their part, the Kansas farmers have refused to sell their wheat for present prices and at the same time have notified the bankers, whose customers they have been for many years, that they will withdraw their business from them if they persist in forcing the sale of the wheat in farmers' hands. Developments, like those described above, well-nigh force the farmer to ask the question—Are the bankers of the country playing into the hands of the grain manipulators?

During the past week, the New York stock and bond market has been dull and quiet, a condition which

brokers consider an evidence of strength as it indicates hesitation, on the part of the bears in the market to sell short for fear of getting caught in a rising market. A rise in stock market values has been held in check, however, by a 10 per cent rate for call money on the New York Stock Exchange which developed late last Friday and which has persisted until the time of going to press with this page; at no time during the period referred to, have renewals been negotiable on a basis of less than 8 per cent. The rise in interest rates is taken as an indication of a tightening of the money market of the country.

## WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 26, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.13	2.21 1/2	2.42
No. 2 White	2.11		2.42
No. 2 Mixed	2.11		2.31
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red		No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit			

On news of export buying, the wheat market recovered sharply and scored a strong upturn, late last week but a substantial increase in the visible, filed on Monday, October 25, and the persistence of rumors, that wheat-belt farmers are heeding the injunction of the banks to sell their grain and ease up on the credit situation, has caused an easier feeling and a material recession in values. An opinion, recently expressed by the United States Bureau of Markets, to the effect, that the world's supply of wheat will probably equal the demand during the coming year, has also tended to soften the market and diminish investment buying.

The following from a recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune* is informing concerning the lack of investment

buying of cereals: "The sentiment of the public in general is extremely pessimistic. It has come to a realization of the importance of the weakness in the business situation, which is decidedly against inflation of values. This has kept the public out of the grain markets as a buyer and has had a depressing influence."

## CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., OCT. 26, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.95	.84 1/2	1.07
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detroit	.145		

The options in corn are decidedly weak chiefly because of a weak feeling in connection with the cane demand for this cereal. The anticipation of an early advance in interest rates and the announcement of many failures among grain dealers in the east is contributing to the hesitation and timidity of speculators and causing an almost complete neglect of the buying side of the market. No buying by the products companies is reported, the inference being that these factories are loaded up with products made from high-priced corn which they propose to work off before going on with production. While it would be hard to find anyone who would care to load up with long corn, the general opinion, among men familiar with the habits of the market is, that cash corn is right on the bottom for the coming season.

## OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 26, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.58	.54 1/2	.64
No. 3 White	.58 1/2	.58	
No. 4 White	.53 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.74	.73	.72

Oats are easy and in small demand as consumers are staying out of the market in the belief that prices must go lower. Large arrivals of oats are showing up in all markets and it is the opinion of the market editor of this paper that oats are pounding the bottom for the present season.

## RYE

The current rye market is dull and featureless, continuing to follow closely in the wake of other grains. Cash No. 2 is selling for \$1.72 per bushel.

## BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., OCT. 26, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.40		
Red Kidneys	8.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Detroit	7.00		11.50

The market for navy beans continues the decline which began many moons ago and no one can be found who is willing to stake their reputation as a prophet of a future guess on the market. Some call for Red Kidney beans is developing, the dark red variety being quoted at 8 cents per pound, f. o. b. Detroit and the pink kind at 10 cents per pound.

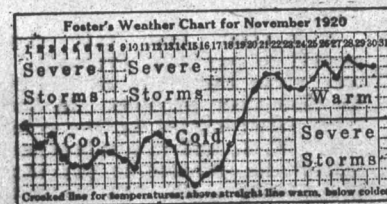
## POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., OCT. 26, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.00
Chicago	1.75	1.65
New York		
Pittsburg		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	2.00	

There is very little of interest to the reader than can be said about the current potato market. Recent warm weather has held down consumption and has prevented the laying in of supplies for winter use. All markets, both east and west, report increased offerings and lower prices. Farmers, in many parts of lower

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—About October 20 an important storm center is expected to occupy the Northern Rockies; a day or two later the Great Lakes; about November 3 the Eastern sections. It will be a large and severe storm, reaching to Gulf of Mexico, pushing before it high temperatures all over the country, and as the cool wave comes in frequent showers and some heavy rains may be expected. This storm will introduce to your forced notice the best efforts of November at making disagreeable weather.

I gave you warning about November and urged you to get your outdoor affairs arranged for a bad weather month and it is coming. Worst part of it will be during the weeks centering on November 3, 13 and 27. The eclipse of the sun November 10 will have nothing to do with the bad November weather, but eclipses are related to weather events and therefore I watch and study them closely.

Following storm described in first paragraph above it appears from the weather records of 1875, 67, 66, 58, 96; 1911, 1912, that a cold wave will come down through Alberta near November 1 and hit St. Louis near November 3. These northers are usually very large and if it strikes St. Louis not much of the country will be missed by it. Seems that it will also strike Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Pa., and Ottawa, Canada a few days later. I made the calculations from the old weather records and the positions of Jupiter, Saturn, Mars and Uranus. These planets seems to have centered into a conspiracy against their little sister, our earth, which is so small and insignificant that it is not permissible to begin its name with a capital E.

Besides, our interest in the weather, generally, it is interesting to watch first week in November for a cold wave that will affect all the country east of the Rockies. I believe the planets indicate such an event. The planets never lie, but I sometimes err. It is a difficult problem to calculate, nightly, that a cold wave, probably a blizzard, will hit Alberta, St. Louis, Pittsburg and Ottawa the first week in November. It would be a big success if I am correct and no crime if I am mistaken.

W. T. Foster



Michigan, are selling potatoes f. o. b. their farms, for \$1 per bushel.

## HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 29	24.00 @ 26
New York	35.00 @ 38		32.00 @ 36
Pittsburg	31.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 27
Chicago	27.00 @ 29	25.00 @ 27	
New York	32.00 @ 36	29.00 @ 33	
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	29.00 @ 30	

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.00 @ 29		

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover	No. 1 Clover
Detroit			

The Detroit market for hay is called about steady at last week's decline in prices which occurred after closing the columns on this page; the surplus that rather overburdened the local market last week has been worked off and the feeling is a trifle better. All eastern markets with the exception of Boston are quoted firm and higher but the improvement, which is the direct result of railroad embargoes against the shipment of hay, is not regarded as legitimate. All western markets report an over-supply of hay and a lack of demand. In the opinion of the editor of this department, the present is a good time to sell surplus hay in lower Michigan.

## SUGAR

There has been no change in the market for raw sugar, during the past week, but many eastern refiners are quoting the refined article at 12 cents per pound. Granulated sugar is selling in Detroit for 13 cents per pound.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET  
Wholesale Prices

<b>Butter</b>	
Fresh creamery, print	49 @ 50c
Fresh Creamery, tub	48c
<b>Eggs</b>	
Strictly Fresh	58 @ 64c
Storage Eggs	50 @ 52c
<b>Provisions</b>	
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
<b>Dressed Hogs</b>	
Under 150 pounds	20c
Over 150 pounds	17 @ 19c
<b>Dressed Calves</b>	
Fancy Country Dressed	18 @ 19c
Common to Choice	16 @ 17c
<b>Live Poultry</b>	
Spring chickens, large	30 @ 32c
Leghorns	22 @ 24c
Large hens	31 @ 32c
Small hens	21 @ 22c
Roosters	20c
Ducks	30 @ 32c
Geese	25 @ 27c
Turkeys	35 @ 37c
<b>Feed</b>	
By the ton in 100-pound sacks	
Bran	\$50
Standard middlings	\$44
Fine middlings	\$53
Coarse corn meal	\$46
Cracked corn	\$47
Chop	\$41

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The cattle trade of the country, while it is probably in better shape than it was on the beginning of last week when Chicago received an over-supply and values broke badly for everything except strictly corn-fed bullocks, is far from active and the outlook anything but encouraging. After Monday's weakness in Chicago, last week, values began to harden under extremely light receipts and held fairly firm until Friday, when a part of the week's gain was lost. The week's net gain in steer prices at Chicago was from 25c to 50c per cwt., some of the better grades of butchers showed a gain of from 10 to 20 cents per cwt., while others showed only steady or with a trifle loss. Bulls were just about steady all the week, but canner cows were sharply lower, with extremely common offerings in this department selling as low as \$3 per cwt. While stockers and feeders were called 25c

to 40c higher for the weak, the trade in this department was decidedly dull and slow. The quality in the Chicago feeder alleys averaged particularly good; many selections from range offerings having much to recommend them to the middle-west feeder. On Monday of the current week, Chicago got 28,000 cattle, a run that was considerably larger than the needs of the market suggested and all but the best grades of steers were lower. One or two sales of extra fine bullocks were made in the Chicago market, October 25th, for \$18.35 per cwt. The dressed beef trade is very dull in all markets, the only kind for which there is any call being the better grades of steer carcasses.

After ruling higher in Chicago, all last week, on light receipts, the Chicago market for fat lambs eased off to a dull close on Saturday with all the week's gain lost. Owing to the scarcity of range lambs the average price for fat lambs on last Saturday in Chicago was the lowest of the year. On Monday of the current week, with arrivals of 31,000 sheep and lambs, sellers forced an upturn in prices for fat lambs that equalled 25c per cwt. Mature sheep and western yearling wethers sold extra well in Chicago last week, one double deck of the latter, averaging 91 pounds, going for \$10.35 per cwt., while the top sale of native lambs on Saturday was only \$11.50 per cwt.

There were two important developments in connection with the Chicago demand for mature sheep and yearlings last week, when the United States government came into the market for a supply of fresh-dressed mutton; following the completion of the army contract, exporters to Cuba entered the market and clean-up everything in the live mutton line. Fat lambs from western ranges, are just about all in for this year and the bands that are coming show extremely common quality. The demand for feeding lambs is active, all around the market circle, feeders just beginning to realize that they may have waited too long to get good bargains in this line of goods. Feeders paid as high as \$12.60 for some extra fine lambs in Chicago last week. Chicago got 95,000 sheep and lambs last week against 112,000 the previous week and 158,000 the same week last year.

The hog market seems to be in for a tremendous slump before the slide can be checked. There are various reasons which are assigned as the direct cause of the present decline in live hog values, one of the most important of which is a material increase in arrivals, all around the market circle and an increase in average weights, a development which was not expected so early in the season. Recent weather conditions have been very much against the heavy consumption of fresh pork and its products, a marked increase in consumptive records will be looked for as soon as temperatures drop lower. The Chicago hog market has been practically demoralized for several days, owing to a complete falling off in shipping demand and the absence of the yard trader. The last mentioned gentlemen have had some heart breaking losses of late and they are temporarily out of the deal. When the shipper and yard trader are out of the market in the Chicago yards, the seller of live hogs is at the mercy of the big packers.

From the standpoint of increasing export demand for cured hog products, the cash trade in provisions is on a better footing than at any preceding date during the current season; exports of lard and cured meats are much larger than on this date last month and very much larger than on the corresponding date last year. Provisioners report that collections are extremely slow, especially in the south, where everybody feels the decline in cotton prices. It now appears that an utterly unforeseen situation has developed, in connection with a tremendous number of business failures in the meat trade, all through New England and the south; all of the conditions mentioned above, of course, have some bearing on the market for live hogs but the chief influence, which tends to depress current values, is the fact

that the big packers have got rid of the tremendous supply of packinghouse products with which their cellars were filled to overflowing a short while ago and are ready for hog prices to go down so that they can again fill their warehouses with cheap pork. Present prices, for best hogs, show a decline of \$5.75 per cwt from September's top price.

## Detroit Market Conditions

For the past week, Detroit has featured a fairly steady trade in cattle, receipts have been moderate, 1,000 head coming to hand on Monday of the current week. The average quality of local arrivals continues to be very low, not enough prime and handy cattle coming to hand to make a market from which reliable quotations can be established. Veal

calves were very dull, all last week, dropping \$14.50 per cwt. at one time. On Monday of this week \$15.75 was top for calves. In sympathy with other markets, the Detroit market for sheep and lambs has been active at somewhat higher prices during the past week than those that prevailed week before last. Hog salesmen have had a hard time getting rid of their consignments during the past week and shippers, to the Detroit market, have lost a tremendous amount of money on the decline.

## WOOL MARKETS

The wool market situation continues unchanged. Practically nothing is moving except at forced sale, in the middle west, according to all accounts and prices are discouraging.

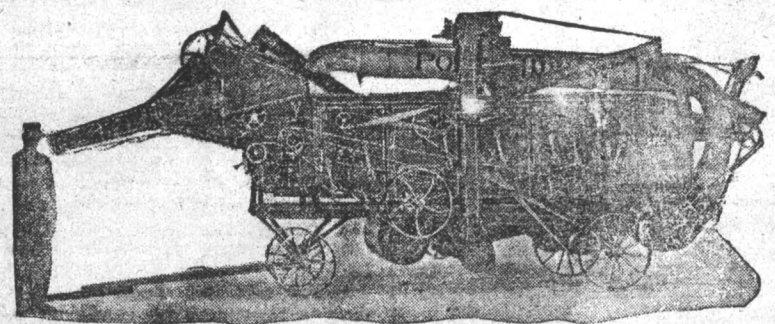
## FRANK J. SAWYER,

Farmer Candidate for  
State Treasurer  
on Democratic Ticket

I am a plain farmer operating the farm where I was born in Genesee county. Member Farm Bureau and other farm organizations. Have assisted in organizing farmers' elevators and other co-operative enterprises. Have co-operated with my fellow farmers all my life, and I respectfully ask them, regardless of political views, to co-operate with me by splitting their ticket on State Treasurer and giving me their votes. I shall appreciate this support and shall show my appreciation, if elected, by an honest and efficient business administration of Michigan's finances.

(Political Advertisement)

## Individual or Community Thresher



PORT HURON 20x34 TRACTOR SPECIAL THRESHER

This machine has good capacity and can be operated with any small steam engine, or gas tractor.

Will do excellent work in all kinds of seeds and grain, (including clover, timothy, alfalfa, peas, etc.) and is fully guaranteed the same as our standard size threshers.

Save your own grain; thresh when most convenient and accommodate your neighbors. It will take only a

small portion of your time in custom work to pay for the machine, as well as power to operate it. We can also furnish second-hand steam engines or tractor to operate same.

18 Horse Power will run it.

We can ship from stock same day order is received. Write us for catalogue, or, if in a hurry, wire us at our expense.

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron Mich.

## 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 .....



# Genuine Aspirin

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



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

Quick Delivery  
and Save  
**\$30.00**

Mr. L. E. Hatfield of New London, Conn., lives a long way from Kalamazoo but he got Quick Delivery. Saved Money and is "Well satisfied with the Stove."

Write for the Kalamazoo Catalogue And learn what you can save dealing direct with manufacturers—Get Wholesale Prices—Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Cream Separators, Indoor Closets, etc. Cash or easy payments. We pay freight—Money back guarantee.

Ask for Catalog No. 777 Kalamazoo Stove Co. Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Michigan

**A Kalamazoo Direct to You**

We Pay Freight



## OFFICER'S ARMY SHOE

For work or dress wear  
Every pair inspected  
Direct from Boston Makers to you, of exceptional quality, soles sewed not nailed, solid leather thruout, neat, comfortable, guaranteed to wear or a new pair free; \$12.00 value, worth twenty-four in wear.

Musson Last  
Send No Money  
**\$6.98** Pay on arrival. Postage Free.

Mail coupon today to  
Reliable Mail Order Company, Dept. 85,  
85 Huntington Ave., Boston, 17 Mass.  
Send . . . pairs. I'll pay postman on arrival.  
My money back if I want it. Size, . . .  
Name . . .  
Address . . .

## FURS-Trappers & Shippers

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.

## It Pays Big

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

# The A. B. C. of The League of Nations Covenant

Prepared and Published by the League to Enforce Peace (Wm. Howard Taft, president) in May, 1919 before the League became a political issue. The leading Republicans of the country were members of this organization and at that time answered every objection which they now raise against the League. Truly, politics affect men's minds and morals strangely.

**I. THE AIM:** The Paris Covenant provides for a voluntary League of civilized nations, which shall undertake to promote the justice and preserve the peace of the world by accepting obligations not to resort to war, but to deal openly, justly, and honorably with one another, by scrupulously maintaining the sanctity of treaties, by firmly establishing the rules of international law as the rule of conduct between governments, and by establishing close co-operation in matters of common concern.

It does not assume to be able to end war, any more than governments assume to be able to end crime. But as governments reduce crime by settling disputes peaceably, by punishing crime when it is committed, and by organizing society in the general interest; so the League of Nations aims to reduce war by settling disputes peaceably, by penalizing the nation that begins war contrary to the covenant of the League, and by an administration of matters of common concern in the interest of the people of the whole world.

**II. THE COVENANT:** To accomplish these purposes, the members of the League agree that they will—

Respect and Preserve the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of each member against external aggression. (Article 10.)

Submit Disputes to Arbitration by a tribunal administering international law or to mediation by the Council or the Assembly provided for in the treaty and furnish a statement of the case to the Secretary General of the League. (Article 12, No. 1.)

Abstain from War against any member until the dispute has been submitted to arbitration or mediation, and until three months after the award or recommendation; and even then not go to war with a member of the League that complies with the award of the tribunal or with the unanimous recommendation of the Council or Assembly. (Article 12.)

Carry out in Good Faith any awards that may be rendered whenever the parties to the dispute voluntarily agree to arbitrate. (Article 13, No. 4.)

Boycott any Nation that goes to war contrary to the covenants of the League support one another in economic measures necessary to make the boycott effective, support one another in resisting any special measure aimed at one of their number by the offending state, and afford

## Facts to Remember

**WHAT** we gain by entering League: 1.—Help restore peace in the world and prevent future wars. 2.—Increase our power and prestige and take our place as the leading nation in the world's work. 3.—Safeguard our foreign loans, increase our foreign trade, retain our rights under the Treaty of Versailles, save billions of dollars a year of taxes to build dreadnoughts and otherwise prepare for war. 4.—Uphold our honor and regain our international good will, the greatest asset any nation can have. 5.—Secure what our soldiers fought for, a means of making the world safe.

The League does not impair our sovereignty. It is only a means of conference to give advice and even this advice cannot be given unless the United States through its representative consents.

The League cannot declare war nor order our soldiers abroad. It does not prevent internal revolutions; it does not prevent change of boundary except through arbitration. It provides the best chance for Irish self-determination.

passage through their territory to the forces of League members operating against the offending nation. (Article 16, No. 4.)

Exchange Information concerning military and naval programs and industries adaptable to warlike purposes, and for stated periods not exceeding ten years, unless relieved of the obligation by the Council, observe limitations of armament when voluntarily adopted by each of them on recommendation of the Council. (Article 8, No. 7.)

Entrust the League with Supervision over the execution of international agreements providing for the suppression of the white slave traffic and the sale of dangerous drugs, and with the supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition in countries where the control of this traffic is necessary to the common interest. (Article 23, d.)

Maintain Freedom of Transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of members. (Article 23, e.)

Abrogate all treaties and obligations among themselves inconsistent with the Covenant and enter no such obligations in the future. (Article 20.)

Register all New Treaties, which shall not be binding until so registered. (Article 18.)

**III. THE AGENCIES:** The Covenant provides the following agencies to advise and assist in carrying out these agreements—

An Assembly which shall represent all member nations, determine by majority vote its own procedure, and meet at stated intervals and as occasion requires. Each member of the League may have three delegates but only one vote. The Assembly shall make its decisions by unanimous vote except as otherwise provided, and shall have power to—

"Deal With" (that is, discuss, and, no doubt, express opinions concerning) All Matters within the sphere of the League, or affecting the peace of the world. (Article 3, No. 3.)

Advise the Reconsideration of Treaties which have become inapplicable, or of international conditions dangerous to peace. (Article 19.)

Select the Four Non-Permanent Members to the Council, in succession to Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain temporarily appointed by vote of the Paris Conference pending action by the Assembly. (Article 4, No. 1.)

Admit New Members to the League by two-thirds vote. (Article 1, No. 2.)

Inquire into Disputes referred to it by the Council or the parties to the dispute and by majority vote make recommendations which, if concurred in by the votes of all the states represented in the Council, exclusive in each case of the parties to the dispute, will protect from attack the states complying with them. (Article 15, No. 13.)

A Council of nine which by majority vote shall determine its own procedure and meet at least once each year, each member having one vote as follows: representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan and of the following four nations designated by the peace conference to serve until the Assembly shall appoint their successors—Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain\* The Council shall have power, by unanimous vote, to—

Expel a Member that has violated





ed any covenant of the League\*\* Article 16, No. 10.)

**Formulate Plans for the reduction of armaments for the consideration of the several governments, such plans to be subject to revision at least every ten years.** (Article 8, No. 2.)

**Advise How the Evils attendant upon the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war may be obviated.** (Article 8, No. 6.)

**Advise Upon the Means of preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of the members against external aggression, whether actual or threatened.** (Article 10, No. 2.) \*\*\*

**Formulate Plans for a permanent Court of International Justice.** (Article 14.)

**Inquire into Disputes not within the domestic jurisdiction of a state, and not submitted to the court or to arbitration or to the Assembly; endeavor to secure a settlement by mediation and, failing this, make a recommendation which, if unanimous, protects the state complying with it from attack.** (Article 15, No. 7.)

**Inquire into, and Offer Facilities for, the settlement of disputes with or between non-member states and, in case of refusal by the non-member state, or states to accept such offer, make recommendations and, if necessary, take action to prevent hostilities and settle the dispute.** (Article 17.)

**Fix the Terms of a Mandate, by a nation willing to accept it, over any colony or territory formerly governed by Germany or Turkey, whenever this has not been previously agreed upon by the members of the League.** (Article 22, No. 8.)

**Appoint the Secretary General, subject to confirmation by majority vote of the Assembly, and confirm his subordinates.** (Article 6, No. 2.)

**A Court of International Justice to be established in accordance with plans to be worked out by the Council, with power to decide any dispute referred to it by the parties thereto, and to give an advisory opinion upon any matter referred to it by Council or Assembly.** (Article 14.)

**A Mandatory Commission to oversee and advise respecting the administration of colonies and backward peoples formerly governed by Germany or Turkey.** (Article 22, No. 9.)

**A Permanent Commission to advise on military and naval questions.** (Article 9.) \*\*\*

**IV. GUIDING PRINCIPLES: The Covenant formulates the following principles for the guidance of League members and administrative agencies.**

**That the Validity of International Engagements for the maintenance of peace such as the Monroe Doctrine and treaties or arbitration shall not be affected by the covenant.** (Article 21.)

**That War or Threat of War anywhere is the concern of the League, since war like fire, is liable to spread; and the members of the League may take action to safeguard the peace of nations.** (Article 11.)

**That Making War contrary to the covenants of the League shall be deemed an act of war on the part of the offending nation against all other members of the League.** (Article 16, No. 1.)

**That Maintenance of Peace requires reduction of armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement of international obligations.** (Article 8.)

**That Submission of Any Dispute to mediation by the Council can be effected by either party thereto by giving notice of its existence to the Secretary General.** (Article 15, No. 2.)

**That Each Member of the League shall have the right and responsibility of calling the attention of the League to anything that threatens to disturb peace and good understanding among nations.** (Article 11, No. 2.)

**That Publication of the Facts of all Disputes that threaten war and are not settled by arbitration shall be made, so far as expedient, whether or not unanimous recommendation of an award is reached.** (Article 15, No. 5.) \*\*\*

**That all Positions in connection with the League shall be open equal-**

**ly to men and women.** (Article 7, No. 3.)

**V. THE LIMITATIONS: Things the Paris Covenant does NOT do—**

**Does not create a super-government outranking those of member states or maintaining armies to overawe them; but is a treaty in which the members pledge themselves to maintain a condition of international morality akin to that maintained by every civilized State within its own borders.**

**Does not commit members to obligations they cannot get out of. A nation may withdraw from membership on two years' notice, if its international and League obligations have been fulfilled, just as a partner may withdraw from a partnership.**

**Does not place the United States in a position where it can be coerced by the vote of other nations in the Council or the Assembly, as the power of these bodies is almost wholly advisory and even for this a unanimous vote is required on all vital matters.**

**Does not involve the calling out of American soldiers in case of local squabbles in the Balkans or elsewhere. While members of the League are obliged to take part in a boycott against a nation that attacks another member contrary to the league covenant, they do not otherwise agree to join in making war.**

**Does not place peace above justice, but PROVIDES for war as a last resort to restrain an aggressive nation and does not forbid war against a nation that refuses to accept the awards of League tribunals and in case of disputes where no decision can be reached by the Council or Assembly.**

**Does not prevent the division or union of existing nations, but keeps open every means of effecting changes in national boundaries except by external aggression.**

**Does not affect the constitutional authority of Congress to declare war, although Congress will be morally bound by this treaty as by every other. The Council can RECOMMEND war but only CONGRESS can DECLARE war.**

**Does not destroy the Monroe Doctrine. On the contrary, the Monroe Doctrine for the first time in history is expressly recognized by all the members of the League, and its principle extended to the world by means of the provision that the territorial integrity and political independence of the members shall be preserved.**

**Does not interfere in the domestic affairs of any nation. That also is expressly provided against. The League has no right to interfere with revolutions, rebellions, immigration, tariffs and others internal problems of its members, although it may take notice of them and make recommendations when such matters threaten the peace of the world.**

**Does not exceed the treaty power under the Constitution. The United States has during its history entered into treaties involving all the powers affected by the covenant.**

**VI. MEMBERSHIP: The Covenant provides the following rules for Membership in the Leagues**

**Charter Membership is open to the following signatories to the Treaty of Peace: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Cuba, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Slam, Uruguay; and to the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.**

**Other Self-Governing States, Dominions or Colonies may be admitted to the League provided they give "effective guarantees" of sincerity and accept such regulations regarding military and naval armaments as may be prescribed by the League.**

**VII. LOCATION:**

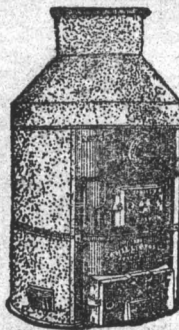
**The seat of the League shall be at Geneva unless changed by the Council.**



**We never had comfort like this when we were young**

Old folks may be far more comfortable, and the rest of the family will enjoy living, while all will be more healthful, when the balmy, purified heat circulates perfectly to every room in the house, giving uniform temperature in every room, with the

**COZY** The Perfect PIPELESS FURNACE



All this can be had with low cost—less than you pay for two or three stoves, and the furnace can be put into your home in one day without cutting your walls or spoiling your decorations. Your cellar will remain cool for the storage of fruits and vegetables.

See this furnace at the dealer's, or write to us for our guarantee and the booklet that tells "The Last Word in Economical Heating." Sent free on request.

**THE SCHILL BROS. COMPANY**  
CRESTLINE, OHIO  
**MORLEY BROS. Saginaw, Mich., Distributors**

**One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day**

**At a Cost of 1 1/2 c a Cord!**

Send today for Big Special Offer and Low Direct Price on the OTTAWA, the One-Man Saw, the first made and sold direct from factory to user. Greatest labor saver and money-maker ever invented. Saws

**OTTAWA LOG SAW**

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power  
Patent Applied For



any size log at the rate of a foot a minute. Does the work of ten men. As easily moved from log to log or cut to cut as any wheelbarrow. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine has balanced crank shaft—pulls over 4 H-P. Magneto equipped; no batteries needed. Special Clutch enables you to start and stop saw with engine running. Automatic Speed Governor. Easy to move, costs less to operate. When not sawing, engine runs pumps, feed mills and other machinery. Pulley furnished.

**Cash or Easy Payments** Shipped direct from factory.

**30 Days Trial** No waiting—no delay. Let the OTTAWA saw your logs and pay for itself as you use it. 10-YEAR GUARANTEE.

See the OTTAWA at work on your farm once and you will never give it up. Thousands in use, every owner a booster. Out-saws any other on the market. Send today for FREE BOOK and Special Offer.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1485 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.**

**NOW READY TO SHIP**

**DRIED BEET PULP**

Palatable succulent vegetable feed for dairy cows, beef cattle, sheep and hogs

We can take care of orders from any part of the country

**The Larrowe Milling Company**  
Detroit, Mich. Los Angeles, Calif.

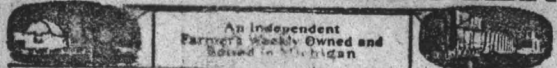
**BREEDERS ATTENTION!**

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

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates  
**LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!**



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1920

Published every Saturday by the  
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
Mt. Clemens, MichiganMembers Agricultural Publishers Association  
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by  
the Associated Farm Papers, IncorporatedGEORGE M. SLOCUM ..... PUBLISHER  
FORREST LORD ..... EDITOR

## ASSOCIATES

Frank R. Schalk ..... Assistant Business Manager  
Milton Grinnell ..... Associate Editor  
H. H. Mack ..... Market and Live Stock Editor  
M. D. Lamb ..... Auditor  
Frank M. Weber ..... Plant Superintendent  
William E. Brown ..... Legal Department  
W. Austin Ewalt ..... Veterinary Department

## ONE YEAR, 52 ISSUES, ONE DOLLAR

Three years, 156 Issues ..... \$2.00  
Five years, 260 Issues ..... \$3.00  
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 783 lines to page.  
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us for them.



## OUR GUARANTEED ADVERTISERS

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

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

## Why the Farmer Complains

THE FARMER is receiving scant support from the people of the cities in his efforts to check the downward plunge of farm commodity prices and to secure the necessary credit for holding his crops for better prices. To be sure, they sympathize with him. "It's too bad, old man, that you can't get your usual profits this year," they say, "but, remember, we're all in the same boat. We've got to weather the storm and smile."

All in the same boat, say you? Not on your life. If the farmer was in the same boat with nine tenths of the business men of the cities his fellow voyagers would never hear a peep out of him. Gladly would he turn his craft into the teeth of the trade winds that blow at intervals down the lanes of commercial travel. Willingly would he accept the buffeting of the waves of adversity. They might shake the boat a little; they might occasionally sweep over the bow; but through it all he would have the consciousness that the craft is a sturdy one and a safe harbor waits just ahead for the mariner who keeps his head clear and his hand steady.

But the farmer is in a different kind of a boat altogether. It is the derelict of the industrial seas. Its keel is rotten; its ribs are broken; and its poor old frame lets in the tides. Its jib sail is gone and its mainsail hangs in tatters. If it ever had a rudder which is doubtful, it has long since disappeared. For ages the creaking old tub has ridden the waves, driven this way and that, hither and yon, with no port in sight and no way of reaching it if there was. It is embarked upon an endless, purposeless voyage, and nothing but the kind hand of Providence has kept it off the rocks and saved it from destruction.

The average business man of the city has a firm grip upon his business. He fixes his own selling price; he determines his margin of profit. He is headed for a definite goal and he knows how to get there. He expects occasional reverses to come his way, but if he is a cautious business man he prepares for them in advance.

The farmer has no such hold upon his business. It is eternally at the mercy of the whims of the elements and the uncertainties of the markets. He may be headed for a definite goal but it will be nothing short of a miracle if he ever gets there. His business is a series of reverses. No matter how shrewd or far-seeing he may be he cannot prepare against them, for they are ordered by influences over which he has no control.

The crops that are in the farmers' hands today were grown at a cost that is greater than their present market value. This is a fact which many economists and consumers overlook as they view with satisfaction the declining prices of commodities. The majority of the business men and the manufacturers of the city are merely having their excess profits lopped off; they still retain their normal prof-

its. But the farmer never having enjoyed excess profits is being deprived of his normal profits and the leveling process does not stop there. It goes further and takes from the farmer a portion of what it costs him to produce his crops. And the farmer stands powerless to prevent the operation.

Between the farmer's business and almost every other business there are a thousand points of difference which entitle the farmer's business to special consideration and special treatment. He does not ask for privileges at the expense of others unless others have been enjoying privileges at his expense, which many of them have been doing. He does not seek to hold his crops for exorbitant profits. All he wants is an even break and an even chance to share in the profits which in times past have gone to the speculators and which, with the unwitting assistance of the federal authorities and the metropolitan newspapers, will go to them this year in an unprecedented amount.

The farmer is perfectly willing to do his part in bringing commodity prices back to normal. He ought to be for he is the largest commodity purchaser in the country. But he will not do more than his share. To accept the prices that are offered today for the products of the farm is to make a sacrifice far greater than any other class of people have made or will have to make. It is not alone in the interests of fairness but in the interest of national welfare that we ask the people of this nation to assist the farmer in securing the credit he needs so that he may—in the words of Senator Capper, "market his crops in an orderly fashion," and secure a reasonable profit out of them.

## The Game Laws

BOARDS OF supervisors of certain counties in the lower peninsula are up in arms against the Public Domain Commission for throwing the entire lower peninsula open to deer hunters for ten days. We cannot blame them. The hunters have tracked this beautiful animal with a persistency that has all but exterminated it from the rapidly disappearing forests of the lower peninsula. A few years ago it was a common thing when traveling the unfrequented highways of the northern tiers of counties to hear a crash in the brush near by and see a noble antler go hurtling off into the deeper woods. Several times in the last ten years when romping the woods in that northern country I have seen from an eminence a doe and her faun grazing in peace and fancied security. More than once I have seen caged up at lumber camps these tiny offspring of the antlered tribe, captured by some fleet lumberjack, their silken coats rising and falling to the rhythm of their frightened heartbeats. But all is changed. It is a fortunate hunter, indeed, who penetrating the most remote forest fastnesses of the lower peninsula is able to even detect the hoof-prints of a deer, let alone to set his eyes upon the animal himself. Why the state of Michigan should encourage the conscientious hunter to exterminate this animal altogether south of the straits we cannot understand.

The wild game policy of this state and nation is in need of drastic reform. God did not inhabit this earth with wild animals to satisfy the blood-lust of man. If the Creator had man in mind at all when he brought wild game into being and gave them dominion over the earth it was probably to provide him with a source of food. The taking of animal life to satisfy hunger is entirely legitimate and excusable, but shooting down game for the pure love of tracking and killing is open to grave objection, partic-

ularly when the slaughtered animals are of a variety that threatens to become extinct.

Wild animals are a part of our natural and national heritage. We have no more right to rob the forests of God's four-footed creatures than we have to rob the forests of their trees, and the mines of their ores. We who are living today are nothing but the stewards of these resources. We may use them but we may not abuse them. Other generations are to follow us who have as legitimate a right to these things as we. If we destroy the forests for their lumber we must and we will embark upon projects of reforestation and seek lumber substitutes for the use of posterity. If we disembowel the earth of its precious metals and oils we must and we will provide something to take their place for those who will come after. But there is no way of making up the loss when wild animal life is exterminated. We have taken all that belongs to us and all that belongs to the future generations. The only way to preserve wild game for the rightful enjoyment of posterity is to make our game laws rigid enough to prevent their extermination.

## Two Views on the League of Nations

IF PERMISSABLE would like to say a word in answer to your article under the heading of the League of Nations. In the first place I consider it in poor taste to call the opponents of this document ignorant because they do not think as you do.

"In the second place the people of today read and think for themselves and generally I am willing to abide by the decision of the majority—and that there will be an overwhelming majority against this thing called the League of Nations is very evident, and included in this majority will be a lot of Democrats. The people in general are putting the blame for no peace where it belongs, for, as I see it, instead of wanting to be a Kaiser and turning this country into a monarchy, had Wilson acted within his authority we would long ago have had an International Court of Justice and peace.

"Now if as you say the League is in operation then we surely do not want such a thing for it has proven an utter failure, for there has been no end of trouble and war since the armistice was signed.

"Now if you think that the U. S. will not be bound by an agreement sacrificing our independence and when so ordered by foreign powers to send our boys across to be shot down just to help settle disputes between some hot-headed, ignorant Europeans you are mistaken and talking about inviting the enmity of the entire civilized world is rot, for had we entered this League you advocate, we would have been laughed at and called mutts, and justly so."—W. H. Launstein, Owosso, Mich.

MR. LAUNSTEIN'S letter might be called a "comedy of errors," were it not for the fact that the subject is of such tragic import. He errs when he says the Business Farmer called those "ignorant" who do not think as we do upon this subject. Of course, we did not say or infer any such thing as he will find by a more careful reading of our editorial. What we did say was that those who permit their judgment and their vote upon this great issue to be swayed by partisan motives are ignorant. This statement applies equally to Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and all others who are led astray from the pathway of truth by the trumpeting of partisan leaders.

Our correspondent errs when he says the League has been a failure. On the contrary, considering the fact that the most important nation of the world, the United States, is not yet a member, the League has been a magnificent success. For my part, I care not whether a hundred wars have had their inception during the life of the League; if it has prevented a single war; if it has saved a single mother's son from death on the battlefield; then in my humble judgment it has been a success. How many Michigan mothers who lost their sons in the last great war will stand by me in that statement? It is an established fact that the League has done all that. It has put an intervening arm between a number of nations that were squatting upon their haunches ready to spring at each other's throats. War has been averted; lives spared; differences have been adjusted around the conference table instead of upon the battlefield. Consult your heart, friend Launstein; be fair with yourself for once. Isn't that something to the credit of the

IF YOU WANT to know what a former Republican president, a former Republican Attorney General, a former Republican Secretary of State, a former Republican Minister to Belgium, and a thousand or so other Republicans of high rank in the party thought of the League of Nations a little over a year ago, turn back to pages 10 and 11, and read the A B C of the covenant, which was prepared and published by these men in answer to objections trumped up by selfish partisan opponents.



League. Remember, the League has been in existence only a short time; it has no precedent to follow; it will make mistakes and it cannot function with one hundred per cent efficiency until all nations have joined the circle.

No man or woman should cast a vote upon the League of Nations issue without fully comprehending the consequences of the act. Deep in the heart of every American citizen there should be a passionate desire to take the right course, the course that will be to the best interests of the nation, the world and future generations. If we have preconceived ideas upon the subject we should ask ourselves where we got them. We should go back over the literature we have read and the views of public men that have come to our attention; we should plumb the depth of our prejudices. We should look ourselves squarely in the face and ask ourselves if our present attitude is the result of information based on fact and opinions based on merit. The political leanings, the positions, the motives of every public man who has expressed himself upon the League of Nations,—all should be carefully considered. I have no doubt that friend Launstein believes all he says about the League of Nations, but I want to ask him where he got his belief. Did he shut himself in his closet away from the biased opinions of others, read the League of Nations covenant, and arrive at his conclusions from the printed word, or did he get his opinions second-handed? He probably got them second-handed as most of us did.

The man who made more converts for the League of Nations than any other individual, not excepting the President, was Wm. Howard Taft. When that great Republican statesman spoke from the same platform with a Democratic president a little over a year ago and urged the people to stand by the League of Nations he commanded the admiration and attention of the entire nation. Wm. Howard Taft converted the Business Farmer to the League of Nations. But the Business Farmer unlike Mr. Taft, refuses to backslide, for the Business Farmer has no political irons in the fire. Mr. Taft has said on more than one occasion that Article Ten will not embroil the United States in war without the consent of Congress. I prefer Mr. Taft's opinion on that matter to Mr. Launstein's.

As late as August 2nd, 1920, Mr. Taft expressed himself as follows upon the League of Nations:

"When Mr. Wilson brought to this country the League Covenant, as reported to the Paris Conference I urged on the same platform with him that we join the League. I thereafter recommended amendments, many of which were adopted into its final form. Had I been in the Senate I would have voted for the League and Treaty as submitted; and I advocated its ratification accordingly. I did not think and I do not now think that anything in the League Covenant as sent to the Senate would violate the constitution of the United States or would involve us in wars which it would not be to the highest interest of the world and the country to suppress by universal boycott and, if need be, by military force. I consider that the moral effect of Article X on predatory nations would restrain them from war as the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine has done and that the requirement of the unanimous consent by the representatives of the great powers in council before League action would safeguard the United States from any perversion of the high purpose of the League. Moreover, I believe that the issue of the League transcends in its importance any domestic issues and would justify and require one who believes so to ignore party ties and secure this great boon for the world and this country."

In conclusion, I am happy to say that I have found at least one other Republican besides myself who believes heart and soul in THE League of Nations, the ONLY international peace covenant that has ever been drafted or ever will be drafted in the life of the present generation. His name is G. D. Chase, and he lives in Mendon. Of course, I know there are tens of thousands of other Republican fathers and mothers who believe in THE League of Nations, but they are not saying anything. Mr. Chase writes me as follows:

"I desire to express my appreciation of your editorial on 'The League of Nations,' in the issue of October 23rd. You have stated the case with admirable clearness, incisiveness, and fairness. I have read nothing better on the subject anywhere. I have been a Republican all my life, but the attitude of my party toward the League

of Nations has grieved and disgusted me. To prostitute a great issue of such vital importance to our own nation and to the whole world to mere partisan triumph, and to do this by seeking to cloud the whole matter by misrepresentation and falsehood—this is a kind of politics to which I do not propose to subscribe. I believe most heartily in the League of Nations and I shall therefore vote for Cox."—G. D. Chase, Mendon, Mich.

#### The Amendments

MICHIGAN voters will be presented with four amendments to the Constitution at the coming election. Realizing that many of our readers will have little time or opportunity to even read these amendments, let alone to study them, before the election, we deem it our duty to reproduce them in whole or part and explain their purposes.

The first amendment that will appear upon the ballot is to article thirteen of the Constitution empowering the Legislature to authorize municipalities to condemn more land than is necessary for certain purposes and to issue bonds therefor. The amendment reads:

SECTION 5. Subject to this Constitution the Legislature may authorize municipalities, subject to reasonable limitations, to condemn and to take the fee to more land and property than is needed in the acquiring, opening and widening of parks, boulevards, public places, streets, alleys, or for any public use, and after so much of the land and property has been appropriated for any such needed public purpose, the remainder may be sold or leased with or without such restrictions as may be appropriate to the improvement made. Bonds may be issued to supply the funds to pay in whole or in part for the excess property so appropriated, but such bonds shall be a lien only on the property so acquired and they shall not be included in any limitation of the bonded indebtedness of such municipality.

To fully understand the purpose of this amendment, the reader should be familiar with the practices now being followed. Municipalities are now empowered to condemn land and property for the needed civic improvements such as parks, boulevards, and other public purposes. In nearly all cases where such condemnation proceedings are made and such improvements provided adjoining property increases enormously in value and the owners thereby profit largely from the necessary expenditure of the taxpayers. Under the proposed amendment municipalities would have the right to condemn property adjoining that proposed for public improvement, to hold this property, issue bonds against it to bear the expense of the improvement, and finally if desired, to dispose of it altogether. The idea is to enable municipalities to reap the financial benefits arising from public improvements instead of letting them go to private individuals. This should have the effect of reducing taxes and encouraging greater public improvements. It is our judgment that our readers should vote "yes" on this amendment.

Amendment number two should also have the approval of farm folks. It is too long for

### SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US

MANY valuable food products can be grown abroad more cheaply than in this country but the tariff has been persistently invoked by favored groups of farmers to allow them to advance prices unreasonably, safe behind the tariff barrier of protection. Long since, the Sicily lemon was pushed into the sea and the European raisin met by a closed door. Cuban and other foreign sugars have been loaded down with tariff handicaps while the best sugars of Colorado, Michigan and the Pacific Coast enjoyed inflation and fat profits. Now it is proposed to shut out the Japanese and other foreign beans and the peanut from abroad. Anyone with half an eye can see where prices of these products have soared. . . .

This trend is a cause of apprehension to thousands who, in a general way, really favor the principle of protection. In no other respect is the cry against the H. O. L. so insistent and pitiful as in the matter of foodstuffs. Either the American people want cheap food or they want favoritism for the farmer; which is it? There are plenty of things the American farmer can raise which the foreign producer cannot. There is ample room for him to evolve profitable agricultural lines without recourse to the closed door. If the open field is desirable in keeping with the spirit of the Sherman law, why is it not in other directions of influence.—Michigan Tradesmen

reproduction here, but its effect is to extend the absent voter's privilege to those in military service, students at colleges and universities, teachers in the public schools, members of training camps, members of the legislature or families, commercial travelers, and employees upon railroads and boats.

Amendment number three has a joker in it. It is written in about the same clever language that fooled a good many on the amendment submitted last year to increase the salaries of circuit judges. It reads:

SECTION 21. The Governor and Attorney General shall each receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Auditor General shall each receive such annual salary as may be prescribed by law. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with the office.

The Governor and Attorney General now receive five thousand dollars. The salaries of the other state officers are fixed by the Constitution at twenty-five hundred dollars per year. It is the purpose of the above amendment to take the salary-fixing power from the Constitution and give it to the legislature. Better vote "No." If the minor state officials can show the people that they are entitled to higher salaries and will tell them plainly just what they need, the people will amend their Constitution to give it to them. But we ought not to delegate this power to the legislature.

Amendment number four would empower the legislature to enact laws relative to the hours and conditions under which "men, women and children" may be employed. The legislature now has the power to regulate the working hours of women and children. The above amendment would extend this power to apply to the working hours of men as well. We believe this amendment should be defeated. The conditions under which men work may be a matter of public concern, but the hours a man may work is a matter of agreement between employer and employee. If you agree with us vote "No" on this amendment.

Amendment number five is the notorious "school amendment." It reads as follows:

SECTION 16. All residents of the State of Michigan between the ages of five and sixteen years shall attend the public school in their respective districts until they have graduated from the eighth grade: Provided, That in districts where the grades do not reach the eighth, then all persons herein described in such district shall complete the course taught therein.

SECTION 17. The legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render section 16 effective.

The effect of this amendment would be to compel 120,000 students who are now attending 200 private and parochial schools to attend the public schools. The total cost to the state of acquiring the necessary facilities for teaching these children would amount to over twenty million dollars, the interest on which would be over a million dollars. The annual cost of teaching these students would be over seven million dollars, making a total additional state tax of more than eight million dollars. Is the game worth the candle?

#### The South as a Competitor

THE NORTH must reckon with the south as a competitor in the growing of grain crops. The white of the cotton fields is giving away to the gold of wheat. This year many parts of the south and southeast have grown all the wheat they need for home consumption with a little to spare for export. As long as cotton prices soared the south was little interested in soaring wheat prices but when the cotton market began to get shaky about the time the war closed the south turned envious eyes to the apparently good fortune of the northern wheat growers. The southern planters saw that while the world might scimp on cotton goods it must to survive hang on to the staff of life. Thus it is that lands which have never before grown grain this year yielded up fine crops of wheat which even at present prices will net the planter better dividends than cotton. While it is not probable that grain will ever become the popular crop of the south, it is certainly true that the production this year has been large enough to seriously affect the market for northern wheat in certain southern states.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### AN APPEAL FROM A YOUNG FARMER'S WIFE

**I** READ with interest your article on how to enjoy various devices on the farm and agree with you. We farm women would welcome anything that will lighten our work still many of us will not have these conveniences, at least for a great many years to come. Why not ask women about the 'helps' they now employ to lighten their work? Surely there are a great many farm wives who, from their years of experience, have found ways and means to manage, and I know there are a great many farmers' wives, myself included, who work all day and part of the night and never seem to get anywhere. Can't you spare us a space to discuss our problems? Managing children, papering and painting rooms, (I at least, have all this to do,) how to dress our families; best colors, materials, etc., best method of washing and ironing, baking and cooking, arrangement of the rooms; cupboards, closets, pantries, etc., even the bedding they use and how to make it, all of these would be of the utmost interest to me. Also quick methods of mending and darning. Won't women send recipes, their 'very own' tried and true, for dishes within the reach of all and tell just how much each recipe will make? I would even like to know the best kind of a cistern to have, and the best kinds of flowers; in fact everything pertaining to a farm house and its surroundings.

"Needless to say, we are subscribers to THE BUSINESS FARMER and read it with interest; in fact, we may have to do without a great many things but will always find a way to pay for 'Our Paper'."

"You will know from the tone of this letter that I am—A New Farmer's Wife, St. Charles, Mich."

Thus reads a letter we received recently. There are many "new farmers' wives" in Michigan who are anxious to learn the same things our St. Clair reader has written about and we wish to help them all we can. How many of you, my dear sisters, will also help? Surely, your mind must go back to the early days of your married life and the hardships you went through, as you read the above letter and picture the new and strange problems of household management confronting our reader.

If you select one, two or all of the subjects she mentioned and you are familiar with and would write to us about them so that we could publish the letter on our page you would not only be helping this young woman but hundreds of others would be everlastingly grateful to you.

There isn't a farmer's wife in Michigan that hasn't some favorite recipe,—cake, pie, bread, pudding or cookies,—something that you always prepare when company is coming. Why not share it with your sisters? Then there are candy recipes, recipes for making pop-corn balls, different ways to cook chicken, your favorite kind of sandwiches, and many other things that we are all interested in.

Now that evening are getting longer sit down, take your pencil or pen in hand and write me about any or all of the little things that you have found that helps to make life easier and thus help other women to make their lives a little easier. Or if you wish to get some information ask for it and I will endeavor to get an answer for you.

The "Home Improvement" letter contest closed the 15th of October, but as we are disappointed with the small number of letters we received we decided to reopen it for thirty days. All letters must be mailed between now and midnight, November 29th. Remember the prizes. 1st prize, \$5; second prize, \$3; third prize, \$2 and \$1 for every letter published which does not win one of the three prizes.

Upon going through my files I find that Mrs. R. B., Pleasant Plane,

winner of 2nd prize in our "Uncultured Husband" letter contest, did not sign her name in full,—just her initials. If she will write me, signing her full name, by return mail I will be pleased to forward her prize of \$1 to her.—CLARE NORRIS.

### MAKING WORK EASIER ON THE FARM

**T**HE WOMAN on the farm is entitled to every convenience in view of the important work she is doing. The kitchen is the heart of the farm, and the farm is the heart of the nation.

It is even more difficult to get help here than elsewhere, for those who would earn money are so apt to prefer factories with their fixed hours, free Sundays and holidays, or working conditions in towns where they can go to the 'movies' evenings, or spent their money freely among the allurements of the shops.

The work on the farm must be done. There are no club eating places to patronize or delicatessen shops to supplement the larder.

It is but fair that the work be made as easy as possible. It is hard enough at best.

Many times the house was built without thought of the tiresome nature of the work to be done. Perhaps there are three or four steps up which coal or wood must be carried or ashes taken down. Someone has estimated that in the average farm kitchen the worker there lifts the equivalent of two thousand pounds, one foot high unnecessarily, every day, and it might be added that she probably walks ten or fifteen miles farther than she need to, because of inconvenient arrangement of pantry, cellar stairs, range, wood-shed door, and the line upon which she hangs her towels. It is a relatively inexpensive job when the time is just right, to remove those troublesome steps altogether, or at least to make them broad, low, and easy, in place of narrow and steep. The farm men themselves can easily lay cement walks to the pump, barn, and hen house, and just think of the saving of mud and mopping!

In one farm home, father and son cemented the cellar bottom which had been a soft, springy, dirt floor for fifty years. They cemented the floor of the new garage, put in neat walks about the house, built a cement well sweep, and shaped ornamental stone and cement pillars to mark the entrance to their grounds. Naturally these improvements which cost little, added substantially to the appearance and value of the property.

Wherever possible, a basement heating plant should be installed to do away with the litter of stoves and the constant attention which stoves require. Hot water, steam, or hot air as may seem desirable, can be put in. The saving in fuel is consider-

able to say nothing of the added comfort.

The care of kerosene lamps is not pleasant, and they are more or less dangerous, the empty lamp being a greater menace than the filled one. Besides, the old-fashioned lamp does not light up the home to make it cheerful and attractive in the evening, and so the young people are likely to plan to go elsewhere.

One resourceful farmer found that the electric power passed on a cross roads half a mile away. By interviewing the company, he was assured that if he would set the poles from that point they would do the wiring and deliver such current as he might require. Now barns, cellar, home and porch are electrically lighted at a surprisingly economical cost. The electric power does the washing, heats the flat iron, makes the coffee, pumps the water for the bath room, heats the electric pad to warm the beds

after a long, cold drive of a winter evening, drives the electric vacuum cleaner, and in many other ways helps to make the farm home work much easier.

Farm lighting plants of various kinds have been worked out, but as any of these call for some initial outlay, the system should be endorsed and satisfactory before being put in. If no such arrangement can be made through the harnessing of a stream of water or the use of a gasoline engine, there are still to be had some very satisfactory lamps which give a wonderfully clear, strong light because of the application of scientific principles and the use of special mantels. These lamps burn either kerosene or denatured alcohol, and one at least can be had for the living room for the long winter evenings.

Dusty carpets and the tiresome broom have given way to hardwood floors, rugs and vacuum cleaners. The hardwood flooring may be had in thin, narrow stock and laid directly over the old floor. Most farm men do this work themselves, blocking each board securely to prevent cracks, and putting down a quarter-round at the basement angle to make a neat finish. By doing one floor at a time it will not be long before upstairs and downstairs will be completely refloored. The greater warmth and the ease of caring for the rooms will well repay the extra expense.

It would not seem to be necessary to mention an efficient range for the farmer's wife, or an abundant supply of dry wood or coal of the right size and quality, yet many a family is buying medicine for indigestion caused by doughy bread, baked in an oven long since past doing good work. We pay for whatever we need, so it is advisable to have a good stove and to pay for it, rather than to endure the discomfort of ill-health and to have to take all sorts of unknown drugs. A cheap stove in the beginning is rarely a cheap stove in the end. Choose one with almost plain surfaces and little

fancy or nickle ornamentation. These are much more easily cared for than elaborate designs.

There should be a fireless cooker, for even in the winter time the farmer's wife will find one of these desirable to cook her cereal, to boil her hams, and to bake in when she is sewing or attending to work in the other part of the house.

A quick heat stove for summer is a necessity. Select one that bears the endorsement of the Fire Underwriters' Association, and yet will give cooking surface and permit the heating of water.

A bread and cake mixer, a washing machine, and a food chopper, will all find their places and save time and material. A refrigerator costs no more for the dweller on the farm than the one in the city. In fact, it can be maintained much more cheaply, for the men folks can put up plenty of pure ice in the winter time. A good-sized ice house may be very easily built of either wood or concrete, and once it is in place, will last for years.

Every ice house should contain a cold storage roof, where a quarter of beef, a side of fresh pork, poultry, eggs, butter, milk, and fruit may be kept. This will give an opportunity for the best of country life during warm weather, and there will be no need of going to the nearest town for ice cream, lemonade, or cool, crisp salads or ice cold, fruited drinks. The refrigerator can be conveniently placed and a drain piped out of doors, so as to do away with the lifting of the melted water.

One farmer who objected to the expense and trouble of building an ice house for years, finally yielded to his wife's wishes and built and filled one. The first year he estimated that it more than paid for itself in the food it saved from spoilage, to say nothing of the trips to town during the busy season which it made unnecessary, and the comfort and convenience of having plenty of ice.

If there is a well-kept lawn about the house, it will save a great deal of work for the children will not get nearly so dirty nor will there be the danger of accidents to flesh and to eyes from sharp weeds and stubs. An uneven area of ground about the house can be plowed up, and the surface made even by drawing in a few extra loads of dirt, the surface enriched and seeded, all this work being done at odd times. When the sod is well formed, the lawn can be rolled each spring and kept perfectly level and free from holes or rough places, with a minimum of work. It will then be a simple matter to go over the lawn with a well-sharpened lawn mower and to keep it in attractive condition.

Children on the farm often get severe colds going out of doors in the damp grass on summer mornings. A closely cropped lawn will dry out quickly, and the children can enjoy themselves as soon as they are up.

A hedge of neat evergreen or of any suitable shrubbery, will divide the lawn from the poultry yard, or help to keep the cattle out. Hammocks under the trees in the summer and an out-door screened living room, built from an enlarged porch, where the meals are served, and perhaps the cooking done, will help keep the house in order and cool during the warm days. One woman who managed to have such a screened porch through the sale of Dutch cheese and the opening up a gravel bed on the rear end of the farm, declares that it reduced her summer work to a minimum. It and the fireless cooker gave her much leisure to enjoy the new automobile and in place of losing flesh as she had always done in the summer, she took on weight and came to the cool-weather season, plump, brown, and happy.—Emma Gary Wallace.

### Weekly Cheer

Be a good tea-kettle. Though up to your neck in HOT WATER, continue to sing.—Jack O. B. Combes.

### Dust

When I was a child I made mud pies,  
The loveliest pies in the world!  
They seemed to rise like butterflies,  
Each with its edge upcurled.  
So, full to the top with childish  
dreams,

I stuffed the toothsome crust,  
And some were filled with chocolate  
creams,  
And some with hope and trust.

Yet I toiled and toiled  
To find them spoiled  
When they dried and turned to dust.

And so it is with my dreams today,  
The loveliest dreams in the world!  
From Virelay to far Cathay,  
The silver sails unfurled.  
They skim the waters of Romance

Through storms of hate and lust,  
To dock at last in the Port of Chance  
Half wrecked and red with rust,  
With the fairy gold  
That lay in the hold  
Crumbled and turned to dust.

So I sometimes think that the Sons  
of Men  
Are only the dreams of God  
Within His ken the babe again  
Is molded out of the clod.  
Among his fellows, lit with fire,  
The living dream is thrust.  
Yet be he thrilled with high desire,  
Or be he meek or just,  
The light of grace  
Forsakes his face.

When the dying dream turns dust.  
—The Michigan Tradesman.



## HAMILTON REVIEWS POSITION

(Continued from page 6)

Understanding there seems to exist on the subject.

My reasons for sponsoring the school amendment are, as follows:

1. Because the Constitution of the United States is not founded upon faiths or creeds, and the school system of our states should be so conducted as to carry out the principles of our government.

2. Because the public school is the melting pot of America and the very cradle of Democracy.

3. Because the school amendment will not affect the present compulsory school law except for the elimination of three words "private or parochial."

4. Because parochial schools were formed and are being used only to perpetuate some foreign language, custom or creed.

5. Because we must make our Americans in our American public schools.

6. Because the amendment says not a word, either by direct statement or implication, against the right of parents to maintain private or parochial schools, outside of the five hours a day, 160 to 180 days a year, required for attendance at public schools. Surely this leaves sufficient time for the inculcation of religious doctrine.

7. Because Bishop Schrembs, of Toledo, in an address in Chicago recently, said: "If this amendment carries in Michigan, it will sweep the entire land." If the principles involved in this issue are not sound why this splendid endorsement?

8. Because the world war showed that 800,000 of our men were ignorant of our language—this amendment will cure that defect.

9. Because parochial schools create groups of voters, deliverable at election to the candidates who will accept their terms.

10. Because private schools of all kinds promote class distinction.

11. Because schools for physical and mental defectives will not be affected by the amendment—see article XI Section 15 of our state constitution.

12. Because the present district law gives each district the broadest power to change or amend itself to suit its own constituents. The legislature creates the districts and is at liberty to alter them.

13. Because the state does not control teachers in private schools.

14. Because in the Supreme Court, it was admitted by the opposition that there was no religious question involved in the amendment.

15. Because the opposition has unjustly stirred up religious hatred by throwing the question of religion into a question of public policy and politics.

16. Because the amendment will leave all the churches free to devote all their energies to the Christian field.

17. Because the amendment leaves all religions free to function in the spiritual realm.

18. Because if we recognize private and parochial schools as performing a public function, we should allow citizens to pay taxes to support private or parochial schools of their own choosing.

19. Because parochial schools have furnished 65 per cent of the criminals of the country, public schools have furnished 5 per cent, and the foreigners and illiterates 30 per cent. The amendment will mean therefore a considerable saving to the state.

20. Because if the city of Detroit was to adopt the same housing space for pupils as the parochial schools now have, every child in the parochial schools could be put into a public school without an additional school room.

21. Because the opposition can demonstrate their patriotism by loaning some of their buildings to the state, until the state has sufficient schools of its own.

22. Because there is not a valid reason why there should be anything but an elementary public school in a Democracy.

23. Because the amendment assures complete separation of church and state.

24. Because the amendment will

not destroy a single teacher—teachers who are qualified to teach, may be retained as public school teachers. Those not qualified should not be teaching now.

25. Because we believe in the principle that "it would be better for a united Americanism, to have all children attend a non-sectarian public school, so that they might have the advantage of personal contact with all classes of society, while under the supervision of their teachers, and thus receive a degree of advantage from the best of their respective meritorious qualities. Later in life, all would be able to discern with clearness his fellowman's viewpoint and to deal with charity and consideration in all the great problems of human life, and in the perpetuation of the ideals contained in this Republican form of government, to meet and dissolve with propriety those dark clouds that are hovering in the not far-distant future."—James Hamilton, Detroit.

## WHICH VERSION WOULD YOU CHOOSE?

I AM MUCH interested in your articles, especially in what our neighbors say about our schools. Some of them are much in favor of having the bible read in them, and others much opposed to it. Those in favor of it speak of the Bible as though they thought there was only one kind of Bible in existence and that one is the only one that should be read not only in our schools, but also in our homes, and whoever is opposed to it is apt to be called unpatriotic, un-Christian, un-American or some other unworthy name, but we should not judge too harshly as they may have good reasons for their opposition.

The Bible is a religious book, it being the only rule of faith for many persons, and our school laws prohibit religious reading in our schools, thus, the Bible, as well as other religious books, is prohibited, either with comment or without it. Our school laws are all right, just as they are, and do not need to be amended, or made over, and we, as law abiding citizens should obey them, as we should obey any of our other laws. But, if the Bible were allowed in our schools, the question is: Which version would you prefer? As there are many men of many minds, there are Bible versions of various kinds, each differing from the others; and if they were all allowed, the reading would make strife and discord.

It might be interesting to consider some of these various versions. Leaving the avestas of the Hindus, the Vedas of the Persians and the Horan or Mohammedan Bible, we will notice the better known versions. The first of those is the Jewish or Hebrew Bible. It is a grand old book, perhaps the oldest in existence, containing all the books of the Old Testament, but none of the new, as the Jew does not believe the Christian religion. It gives the history of the human race, from the beginning, also the law, which Moses received from God on Mt. Sinai; the psalms of David, the proverbs of Solomon, and the history of kings, judges and prophets. One book in it, Ecclesiastes contains 51 chapters.

Next in order is the Catholic Bible. This might be called the unabridged as it contains all the books of the Old Testament, and also, all the books of the New Testament. The books of the New Testament were written by the Apostles in the first

century of the Christian era. The King James version seems next. It is an "abridged" or (shorthand) edition of the Catholic Bible, translated and copied from it in the sixteenth century.

When translating it from the Latin into German, the translator cut out and excluded from the Old Testament, seven books, containing 137 chapters by his own private judgment publicly expressed. Perhaps paper was scarce and he had to Hooverize a little. This is the version used by Lutherans, Adventists and other denominations.

Next comes the real American Bible. It is thoroughly American, first, last and all the time; being made in America, by two Americans, Joseph Smith and Sydney Rigdon, at Rayette, New York, in the year 1830; nearly eighteen hundred years after the New Testament was written. They were digging in the ground (so the story goes) and found two gold plates, with unknown writing upon them. Then an angel came and translated the writing for them and the result was the "Book of Mormon" or Mormon Bible.

Article 8 of the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons (which is the same) faith reads thus: The Bible is correctly translated, is the word of God, and the book of Mormon also is the word of God, thus placing it on equal terms with the Old and the New Testaments. Some people might prefer it because it was made in America, but it looks to me like sacrilege to call such a thing a Bible, but tastes differ, as well as versions as there are many men of many minds, many birds of many kinds; many fishes in the sea; many men who don't agree. Which version would you choose?—J. C. S., Arcadia, Mich.

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

## Flour Must Nourish Or It Is Not Flour

The goal of scientific flour milling is to produce an article that first of all has 100% power of nutriment. Flour always has been—and, thanks to modern milling science, is now more so than ever—the staple food to build vigor and sustain human life.

# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the  
ROWENA  
trade-mark  
on the sack

is a flour containing the choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. Soft wheat improves the flour and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry.

There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

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

When the wheat has gone through our "six-break system" it comes out uniformly granulated, perfect in color and fine in texture. We know, and countless thousands of users know, that everything baked from LILY WHITE is tender, white and deliciously flavored—and fully nourishes.

Prove LILY WHITE quality by trying a sack. You can use it for all purposes. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. At your dealer's.

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



# The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Did you all read the letter I published last week in which a little girl from Thompsonville suggests that our boys and girls write to me and tell me what you intend to do when you grow up, so that other girls and boys may read it and help them to decide what they want to become? What do you think of the idea? I think it is fine, and I will be glad to read and publish every one of the letters that I receive.

Every day I receive more interesting letters about the different county fairs. I have also received several letters during the past week in which the boys and girls, whichever wrote them, said that they had not attended any fair this year and they enjoyed the letters telling about the fairs very much. You remember, I told you when I asked you to write to me about the fair which you attended that you not only had a chance to win a prize but you might make some little boy or girl very happy. I cannot award the prize yet because letters keep coming, and I want everyone to have a chance, but as soon as I feel sure I have received all of them and they are printed I will announce the winner and send him or her the "mystery prize." I call it the "mystery prize" because none of you know what it is.

Another one of my nieces have asked how many subscribers she must get to earn a flashlight. She will have to get two subscribers. Each one of them must give her a dollar which she sends to us along with the names and addresses of these two persons. Then we send her a flashlight, and THE BUSINESS FARMER to each of the two persons for one year.

I am publishing a story on our page this week about the Scotch Collie dogs. A dog tells the story himself. I know you will all read it with interest, because many of you have a dog of this kind for a pet. Goodbye for this week.—UNCLE NED.

## GIRLHOOD STORIES OF FAMOUS WOMEN

Florence Nightingale

AN OLD shepherd was trying to get his sheep together, but he seemed to be having a hard time. Little Florence, who was driving past with the vicar stopped and asked him where his faithful dog was.

"Poor Old Cop," he said, "I must hang him tonight, for the boys threw a stone at him and broke his leg."

"Oh, don't hang him," cried the little girl. "Come, let's look at him," and they all went into the house. The vicar found that the leg was not broken, and said all that it needed was careful nursing.

So the little girl sat up all night and bathed the poor swollen leg with hot water, saving the dog's life.

When she grew up, Florence Nightingale devoted her life to nursing sick people, especially wounded English soldiers who fought in the Crimean war. She was the founder of the Red Cross organization and the greatest nurse in history.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—As you requested the boys and girls to tell you something about the fair I am going to tell you of my day spent there. I saw so much and had so much fun that I am glad to tell it. I am going to start in with the day before we went.

Mother, of course, was baking cakes and pies and preparing chicken and all such good things that the kiddies like, and my three cousins and myself were a very anxious little bunch. We could hardly wait for morning to come, but all of a sudden we heard the roar of thunder. Oh, how we were wishing it would not rain. We were all up bright and early the next morning and by 7:30 we started. There were ten of us in our car, and of course, you all know the old saying is "the more the merrier," so I guess that is why we were all so happy on our sixteen mile drive to the fair. Well, we arrived at the fair grounds, parked our car in a

## The Guardian of the Flock

By FLORA MERRILL

ON THE hills of Scotland you will find us sheep dogs faithfully tending our flocks. We Scotch Collies find this our true environment and prefer it to a more highly civilized life. We exhibit splendid generalship in keeping our flock together, and take pride in being of real service to our masters. Often one dog will do work that would otherwise necessitate two men. We are quick, strong of medium size, and toward the sheep we guard and our masters we show loyalty and affection.

"There are several kinds of collies, the most popular being the old-fashioned black-and-white dog. Next comes the smooth coated collie. He is of value in the snowy regions because the snow cannot cling to his hair and weigh him down, thus hindering his speed. The sable and white collies is more often seen in this country and occasionally you will

find one of us who is snow white. These are not the workers, but are show dogs, and pets.

"How our name originated is not really known. Some think it came from the old English word 'Col,' meaning black.

"We have unusual intelligence, for mere dogs. While primarily a working dog, we are peculiarly versatile. Our noses are so keen that, in some instances, we have been trained to hunt. Many authorities consider us the superior of all war dogs, but we are best known as shepherds.

"You will find the Scotch Collie in many countries, but few people know us intimately. We are customarily thought of as pretty dogs, but too large and troublesome to tend. Is it not a shame that a dog, who would so willingly and skillfully serve you, is frequently made to live a useless and hampered life!"



nice shady place and started out sight-seeing. We visited all the cattle and horse barns, sheep sheds, pig and poultry buildings, and the tent where the automobiles and tractors were displayed. I was quite interested in the tractors, though I am a girl, and Daddy and I watched them for a long time. There were, I think, four kinds. Some were plowing, some were running different machinery and some were running around all alone. And the cattle—my, there were some beauties. Also some beautiful horses. The sheep were fine and there were some of the largest pigs I ever saw. One weighed over nine hundred pounds; three hundred pounds more than my Shetland pony. In the poultry building were things worth seeing. Such lovely chickens, bantams, and all kinds. There were rabbits almost as large as a dog; there were owls, doves, peacocks, guinea fow and pheasants; but what took my eye more than anything else were the dear little guinea pigs. I petted some of them and they seemed real friendly. The automobiles were very nice. They glistened just like diamonds and there were so many makes. We went through a building where all the pretty hand work was, lovely quilts, spreads, dresses, curtains, cushions and such like. There was a deep frame in there all full of different

kinds of mounted butterflies; how pretty they were, and there was some grand music there too.

We went on a little way and made another stop. This was at the merry-go-round. We children all had two or three rides, and by this time some of the folks in our company were getting hungry, but although the basket looked very tempting, when we reached the car I was not hungry. I was anxious only to keep on seeing things, and I believe they all had about the same feeling for we all ate in a very short space of time, after which we all made for the grand stand. The races were very nice and I wish I could tell you about all the free attractions in front of the grand stand, but it would take up so much room, and I don't want to crowd the rest out entirely. I took my camera and I got some grand pictures. One free attraction was Mr. Wilson. He dove from a 72-foot scaffold and struck on his chest on a hard wood slide. I held my breath, as did many others, but he bounded up like a rubber ball, bowed to the audience and walked into a tent. The performer on the airplane was very daring. He looked like a tiny toy doll up so high in the air. We saw many other things which I would tell of if I had the space. I tried to win a doll but luck was against me, so just before we

left we went to a stand and bought some small dolls and other toys to bring home. We were not half as jolly coming home for we had had our day and were tired out but perfectly satisfied to tumble into bed and dream of the many good things we had to eat and drink during our day at the fair.—Ethel Fay Sharp, Akron, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Am I too old to join the family circle? I have read the letters from the boys and girls for a long time, but have seen very few written by girls who are nearly fifteen. I live in Lansing now, as I am going to high school, but I come out to our farm every week-end, and in my first spare time I look at the Business Farmer. My father has taken it for some time and he thinks it a very good farm paper. I see in your letters from the different boys and girls that they told about the fairs. It was a treat to read them as I could not go this year. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me, if I may join your circle.—Betty Norton, 516 N. Chestnut street, Lansing, Michigan.

No, Betty, you are not too old to join our family circle. I am glad to publish your letter and hope some of our girls and boys will write to you.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years old. I am in the fifth grade and I go to school every day. I have two sisters. Their names are Virginia and Theda Bell. We have a pony and his name is Dandy. We have a 120-acre farm. We have 13 head of cattle. We milk only three cows now. We have six horses. My father has thirty acres of wheat in. We have 34 pupils in our school. We live a half mile from school. My teacher's name is Miss Anna Hoffman. My sister has just had the mumps. We live a mile and a half from Bancroft.—Vera Sutton, Bancroft, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school; my teacher's name is Ruth Sorensen and she is very good. For pets I have a lamb, a bob-tailed cat and a little pig. I have one brother and four sisters. Their names are Zelma, Alice, Helene, Grace and Alger. I have a little house to play in. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Julia Elmira Rasmussen, Greenville, Michigan

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old and I have a brother 8 years old. For pets we have 4 cats, 2 rabbits, a dog and a duck. I am in the seventh grade at school and like my teacher.—Jeannette Brodie, LeRoy, Mich.

## Our Puzzle Corner

Though not so good as practice, My first has value too, If we behead it one letter, Means upward aim, try better, Live noble, brave and true; Beheaded of one letter more, Everyone is in the score. (Answer to last week's: Lazily RAMbling, reversed MARY.)

Why are the Germans like quinine and cod-liver oil?

Answer to last week's: 1.—The whale that swallowed Jonah was like a wealthy, retired milkman because both took a great profit (profit) out of the waters.

2.—The best way to make the hours go fast is to use the spur of the moment.

Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Ans: Because the sooner is it put out the better.—Julia Elmira Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich., R. 3, Box 67.

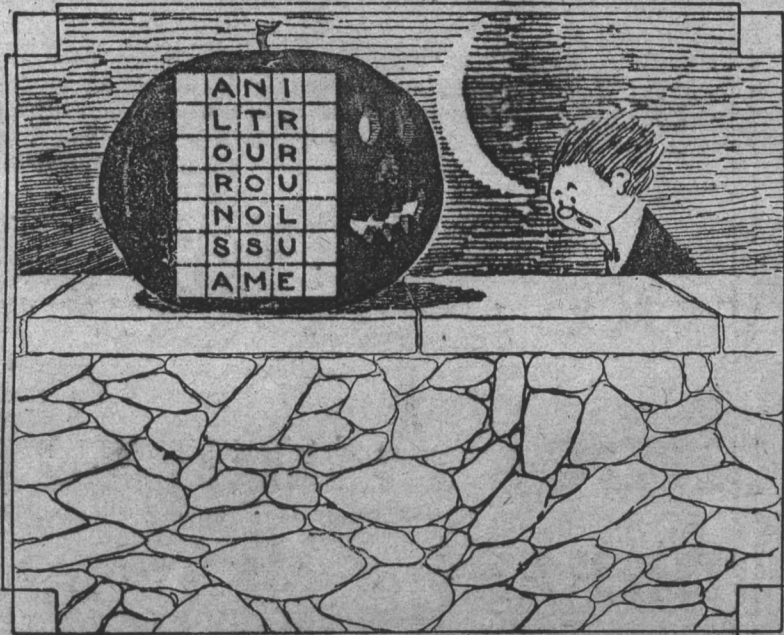
When can a man have something and nothing in his pocket? Ans: When he has a hole in it.—Alice Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich., R. 3.

What it is that is Higher than a house, Smaller than a mouse, As rough as an eagle, As smooth as glass And as sweet as milk. Ans.: A chestnut.—Adeline Vylman, Vicksburg, Mich.

There was a family of three, Mr. Bigger, Mrs. Bigger and Baby Bigger, which was the biggest? Ans.: Baby Bigger, because he was a little bigger.—Dick Hewlett, Alanson, Mich. Miss Nancy Netty Coat, with a white petticoat and a red nose. The larger stands the shorter she grows. Ans.: Candle.—Maggie Marie Miles, Mariette, Mich.

## HALLOWEEN

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Bobbie is frightened when he suddenly sees what he sees. Then he realizes it is Halloween, and the whole thing is explained. See if you can add a word of seven letters in the first column, and another word of seven letters in the last column, both of which are things used on Halloween, and complete the seven words reading from left to right.

Answer to last week's puzzle: SLAT, salt; SAM LOSES, molasses; A TOE SPOT, potatoes; B. T. TRUE, butter; IN GRAVE, vinegar.



# Shall Michigan Wantonly Waste Millions?

*If the School Amendment is adopted:---*

It will dump 120,000 extra pupils on the already overburdened schools of Michigan; 43,611 in Detroit alone.

You will have to pay \$50,000,000.00 to \$75,000,000.00 to provide schools for these pupils.

It will take years to build these schools. At least 3,000 school-rooms will have to be equipped.

Are you willing to bear this unnecessary expense?

Right now there is a shortage of 150,000 teachers in America.

Michigan will need from 3,000 to 6,000 more if this amendment is adopted.

Where are you going to get them? You will not be able to get the teachers from the schools which will be outlawed.

Your tax burden will be increased by \$7,000,000 annually to pay the salaries of the additional teachers needed.

Are you able to bear this burden?

The Christian day schools are now caring for these 120,000 children.

They are doing so entirely without any expense to the State.

They stand for the highest ideals of Christian manhood and womanhood. In war their graduates have fought and died on all of America's battlefields. In peace they are lawabiding and substantial citizens.

This amendment is proposed by an obscure group of men who are not true to American traditions and principles.

## Vote **NO** on School Amendment

### LUTHERANS of MICHIGAN

*Published and Paid For By Lutheran Campaign Committee*



## SEND NO MONEY



Look, Men, we want to prove to you that we are giving the biggest and best values in shoes of any house in America. That's why we will send you a pair of these 10-in. Blucher HighCut shoes without asking you to send a cent of money with your order. When they arrive you pay mailman our low introductory price of only \$5.95. Your money back if not satisfactory.

This shoe is a wonderful value—especially designed for outside work. Double Oak Sole—Grain Leather Insole—Full Vamp—Leather Counter—Calf Straps and Buckles—Color Dark Brown. With Wideknee last. Sizes 6 to 12. Grab this opportunity quick! Specify size wanted. Order by No. 1418808. **\$5.95**

**Save By Mail**

THE HOWARD LUX COMPANY (25)  
Dept. 141, 310 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

## EVERY BREEDER

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

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER

## LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

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

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

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

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

The Crosby Fur Company,  
671 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

### IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE

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

## TELL THE MAILING DEPARTMENT

- 1—if your name or initials are not correct on our list.
- 2—if your rural route or box number is not correct on our list.
- 3—if the expiration date is not correct, following your name.
- 4—if you do not get your paper regularly every Saturday or earlier in the week.
- 5—if you get more than one copy of each issue, your name is duplicated on our list by mistake, please send both address labels.
- 6—if you know of anyone who has had trouble getting their Business Farmer.

When writing or renewing always send in your address label recent issue you have received, torn from the cover of the most recent issue you have received, it will assure you of immediate attention to your complaint.

MAILING DEPARTMENT,

The Michigan Business Farmer,  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



# Current Agricultural News



### CHEAPER MEAT ANIMALS

Meat animals have been selling by farmers for a whole year ending with September, 1920, at prices that were lower than they were in the preceding year by 14 per cent. The fall in prices, compared with the former years, began in September, 1919. These statements are based on prices ascertained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

Prices of these animals were gradually increasing to the calendar year 1914, but they fell 8 per cent in 1915, followed by a gain of 17 per cent in 1916, of 49 per cent in 1917, when the peak of gain was reached, of 17 per cent in 1918, and of less than 1 per cent in 1919. Now, for the last four months of 1919 and for 1920 to September, there has been a recession of price movement with a drop of 14 per cent.

### MIDLAND FARMERS ENDORSE CANDIDATE

Midland county farmers are not altogether satisfied with the showing made by their present representative in the legislature, who is a candidate for re-election. This feeling is expressed in the following resolution which was adopted at the last meeting of the Farm Bureau of Hope Township:

We the members of Hope Township Farm Bureau in a meeting assembled on the 16th day of Oct., 1920, hereby resolve that we believe that our present representative in the state legislature has done nothing for the farming interests of the country.

Therefore, be it further resolved that we favor the election of Frank J. Wixom to the legislature as the nominee most favorable to the interests of the farmer.

Committee: W. C. Shearer, E. P. Joynt, A. N. Raymond.

### FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS

The fourth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held at Columbus, Ohio, November 16, 17, 18, 19, 1920. Some of America's best talent on program including Governor Cox and Senator Harding.

The Congress is assuming large proportions. Memorial Hall, seating 5,000 has been secured. One county reports 100 automobiles in its delegation.

The farmer, farm press, grange, farm bureau, farmers' union, co-operative associations, agricultural colleges, extension workers, experiment stations, and national departments of agriculture will help to make this Congress a worth while meeting.

This Congress is an open forum. For 40 years it has helped point the way to better farming and helped to blaze legislative trails that led to better things for American agriculture.

Every farmer in America is welcome. Those who come should notify their Governor. He will appoint such persons as delegates. County farm agents will assist those who desire appointment.

There will be discussion of "National Farmers' Day." Labor has its "Day." The black man has "Emancipation Day." Columbus has his "Day" on October 12. The farmer should devote one day each year in paying tribute to his profession—farming.

The Congress will discuss plans for interesting farm boys and girls so that these juniors will get more recognition. There should be a farm boy and girl congress held in every agricultural county. Give junior farm folks a program. Let them know their name is written in a record book and that they have been counted and located.

Many corner stone propositions will be discussed. Census report flashes red light, danger signals. It warns that the army of consumption is increasing, while the army of production is decreasing. Best students of America's rural conditions will help this Congress to invoice the

needs of Rural America and point the way to relief and remedy.

For program, hotel or other information, write to A. P. Sandles, Secretary, 405 Hartman Building, Columbus, Ohio.

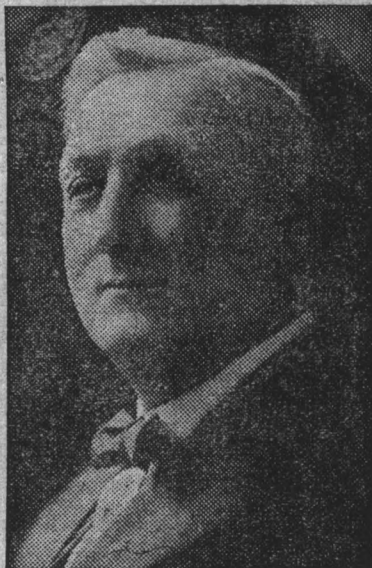
### GENESEE FARMER FOR STATE TREASURER

PROBABLY few of our readers know that a farmer is running for state treasurer on the Democratic ticket. He is Frank J. Sawyer of Grand Blanc, Genesee county, who says that he can be elected if Republican farmers will scratch their ticket in his favor.

Mr. Sawyer is the descendant of pioneer settlers of the county in which he lives. His grandfather, on the paternal side, was Col. Edward Sawyer, who came into what was then the unsettled Territory of Michigan in 1836. His mother's father was Gen. C. C. Hascall, land commissioner under President Andrew Jackson.

Sawyer was born in 1867 on the farm which he now owns and operates, and which originally belonged to General Hascall.

He was educated in the public schools of the district in which he lives and the business college at Pontiac.



FRANK J. SAWYER

Sawyer shows his lineage and his training in the brand of active constructive citizenship he has displayed and in the interest he has taken in the farmer's problems and the solution of them. He believes in co-operation on the part of farmers. He was elected president of the co-operative elevator association in Grand Blanc. The co-operative elevator idea was new but Sawyer put forth every effort to make it a success. Today the elevator company has unlimited credit.

Sawyer also helped organize the co-operative shipping association which the Grand Blanc farmers support and that association is also a success.

He learned the great value of co-operation during the world war. He worked day and night with the people of his community in the interest of the country and its cause, serving as an executive member of the Grand Blanc chapter of the American Red Cross. He was identified with other war organizations.

Another activity Sawyer's friends point out as an example of his practical citizenship is his work among the rising generations of Americans in the organization and management of the boy scout groups of his home town. He says:

"No country is better than its citizens, and it is up to us of the present generation to do all we can to make good citizens out of the rising generation."

Sawyer's large and conservative business experience fits him for the office of state treasurer. He did not seek the nomination. It was thrust upon him. He has always been contented to work for others and not for himself.

### TO FINANCE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTEEN

The Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, representing all farmers' organizations of the United States has decided to finance itself by asking each local of the state organizations affiliated to contribute from \$10 to \$25. The Executive Committee of the Illinois Agricultural Association has authorized their Grain Marketing Department to pay in \$2,175 which is a first payment of \$25 for each of the 87 County Farm Bureaus of Illinois.

### FRUIT AND PRODUCE DEPOTS FOR OHIO FARMERS

Ohio farmers and fruit growers are considering a plan to establish retail fruit and produce depots in Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton; it is claimed that retail dealers in fruit and farm products, in the cities mentioned, are holding their retail prices so high that there is no prospect of moving the tremendous supplies that are ready for market. It is claimed that apples, costing only 5 cents per pound, are being retailed for 10 cents per pound and that cabbage, for which growers are receiving one-fourth of a cent per pound is being sold at retail by the stores of southern and central Ohio for 5 cents per pound.

### A REVIEW OF THE PRODUCE MARKETS

A Greater supply of fruits and vegetables as evidenced by the rapid increase in shipments has probably been the chief factor in relation to a slightly lower trend of prices. Shipments for the week ending October 9, were 23,672 cars compared with 16,693 cars during the week ending October 2. Movement for the season is about even with the total shipments to the middle of October last year and with an average of nearly 4,000 cars per day, the season probably is close to its height.

#### Potato Movement Heavy

Potato markets became weak and unsettled late in September with price declines general which reached new low records for the season in jobbing markets and at shipping points, followed by a partial recovery early in October. Eastern markets held their gains and showed net advances for the month, while prices in the middle west were lower. Maine and New Brunswick sacked stock showed a net gain of 50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds in Boston for the month closing at \$2.50 to \$2.60 October 15. At shipping points Maine field run Irish Cobblers in bulk recovered to a range of \$1.65 to \$1.70 October 14, after selling as low as \$1.30 to \$1.45 f. o. b. the latter part of September. New Jersey sacked giants gained 5 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in four weeks, closing \$1.60 to \$1.75 f. o. b. Carlots of Northern round white stock lost most of the October recovery in Chicago, reacting to a range of \$1.60 to \$1.75 by the middle of the month compared with field run Early Ohio at \$2.10 to \$2.25 a month ago. Similar market changes occurred at northern potato shipping points with prices close to their former low level by October 14, ranging \$1.50 to \$1.75 f. o. b.

Potato shipments increased rapidly the first two weeks in October. In the week ending October 14, there were 7,851 cars rolled compared with approximately 3,700 cars the second week in September. However, an increased movement is to be expected during this period and Early October shipments were considerably less than those during the corresponding period a year ago. Total shipments of late potatoes this season have been considerably less than the total last season to a corresponding date, notwithstanding a much larger crop this year. Potato production was forecasted October 1 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates at 414,986,000 bushels compared with the total estimated of 357,901,000 bushels in 1919.

Apple Prices Decline Moderately  
Several important varieties of ap-



ples are selling slightly below prices obtained early in the season.

The export markets have averaged a little better than \$5 per barrel for such varieties as Yorks, Ben Davis, Baldwins and Kings in London, Liverpool and Glasgow. This return is somewhat above prevailing prices in the country, but at present the English apple markets contain an element of uncertainty in regard to possible extension of the British coal strike.

Weekly carlot apple shipments have more than trebled since the middle of September. Shipments during the second week of October, including both barreled and box stock were 7,445 cars compared with 1,820 cars in the week ending September 16. Total movement this season has been about the same as last from the barrel shipping states, but shipment from the western box states has been lighter.

#### RESULT OF STRAW VOTE

Because of the short time devoted to taking the straw vote only 107 votes were received, yet they seem to indicate which way the wind will blow in the rural districts next Tuesday. Harding received 46 votes, Cox 24, Debs 31, Christensen, 1, Watkins 6. The vote given Debs, is of course a great surprise, yet it only bears out our prediction that Debs will secure the largest vote ever cast by the Socialist party. In fact, we look to see the Socialist vote this year double or treble any previous year.

Any number of the ballots received contain such comments as "Am a life-long Republican but shall vote for Cox." If any Democrats voted for Harding they failed to disclose their political identity. It is, of course, conceded that Harding will carry Michigan by a substantial majority. This majority will probably be less, however, than the normal Republican majority of the state.

#### "CARRY ON," SAYS MACK TO DISCOURAGED LIVE STOCK BREEDERS

(Continued from page 4)

wonderful strain of Hereford cattle entitles Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, Indiana, to an exalted position in the breeders' hall of fame. There are others in this great country who have done as well or nearly as well but, when compared with hundreds of thousands of men engaged in breeding pure-bred live stock, they are pitifully few. When every American breeder of pure-bred live stock gets down to business, like some of them have, the terms "Imported from England" or "Imported from Scotland" will not have the significance that they have today but the musical words: "Imported from America" will be made the standard of animal perfection in international breeding circles.

#### Farmer Must Have an Even Break

As mentioned at the beginning of this communication, patience and forbearance must be practiced if the farmer would see an early solution of the problems which confront him but there are phases of the present situation that call for the application of something stronger than the neutral passive virtues. The American farmer has a right to demand justice at the hands of the government under which he lives. He has a right to demand the discontinuance of gambling in the products of his toil. He has a right to demand credit privileges equal in extent to those which are extended to the men who merchandise his products. If he is refused the loan of money, for legitimate farming—or feeding operations, he has a right to ask the reason why and he has a right to expect the government which he helps to support to intervene in his behalf. The American farmer should not ask for or expect anything in the nature of a subsidy from the government for your Uncle Sam has troubles of his own these days.

#### Shall Farmers Organize?

It stands to reason that farmers have just as much right to organize as any other class of men but past experience has taught us that farmers do not often reap as much benefit from organization as do men who are engaged in other lines of work.

One thing is certain, namely, if farmers organizations are going to match wits with the big aggregations of capital that have combined forces for the purpose of pounding down selling prices for farm products, they must secure the advice and assistance of some of the most able attorneys in the country.

That farm organizations are managed more capably and efficiently than ever before goes without saying but the same statement can be truthfully made concerning the organizations with which they have to deal. Doubtless much will be accomplished in the future through the agency of farm organizations, but it is the opinion of the writer, that the American farmer will never get economic justice until all of the best men in the country join in a combined effort to secure an equitable settlement of the agricultural problem.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN FOR OCTOBER FIRST, 1920.** State of Michigan, County of Macomb, ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared George M. Slocum, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Michigan Business Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, George M. Slocum, R. F. D. No. 4, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Editor, Forrest Lord, Mount Clemens, Mich. 2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) Rural Publishing Company, George M. Slocum, Mt. Clemens; Mabel H. Slocum, Mt. Clemens; Forrest A. Lord, Mt. Clemens; Thomas J. Smith, Eckford, Mich.; August H. and Emma Amos, Owosso, Mich.; Nellie G. Powell, Oden, Mich.; L. Edna Ellsworth, Oden, Mich.; Joseph Ritter, Rogers, Mich. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) The Business Institute, Detroit, Mich. 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. 5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.) GEO. M. SLOCUM. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1920. Bert V. Nunneley. My commission expires Sept. 22, 1924.

## County Crop Reports

**ANTRIM.**—We are having very nice warm weather now for this time of the year. Winter apples are nearly all picked and of No. 1 quality. Potatoes are being dug very rapidly. Some fields are fairly good but the larger part of the potato crop is not as well expected in the early part of the fall. Most of the farmers are storing their potatoes on account of the price. Those who sell are getting one dollar per hundred. Winter apples No. 1 are being delivered at Alden for one dollar per hundred. There has not been many auction sales around in this vicinity. Cattle are selling at a pretty low figure, cows bring from \$30 to \$75 dollars a head according to quality. No cattle are being shipped from here as yet although there is a quite a large amount of young cattle here for sale. Wheat and rye is looking fine as we have had rain and plenty of warm weather.—C. F. W.

**MIDLAND.**—The farmers are busy doing their fall work. The threshing machine is in this neighborhood. The beans were very good. The corn is almost cut, potatoes are being dug and are of a good quality. The weather is fine at this writing, not much rain. Not much produce going to market except apples and a few beans. A few of the farmers are doing a little building but help is so scarce; still, large factories and chemical plants are closing down. We had a heavy storm last week. Two or three buildings were struck by lightning. In one barn there was about 30 acres of beans which was a total loss. The wheat and rye in this vicinity are looking very nice. Chicory is the order of the day. Quite a lot of sugar cane was planted last spring. It is being made into cane syrup.—J. H. M.

**OSCEOLA.**—Farmers are digging potatoes. Some are husking corn. There are lots of auction sales. Our fine weather is bringing out many things in nature. Some report picking strawberries (not the overbearing kind.) Some picking raspberries and others are having apple trees in full blossom. Members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau are putting forth efforts to organize the farmers in Osceola county. They expect to put on a drive for membership early in November. Jas. R. Matthews, a farmer of Barry county, will be in Osceola county next week to hold advance meetings throughout the county and explain the objects of this great farm organization.—E. A.

**MONTCALM.**—The farmers are very busy digging potatoes, picking apples. Some putting in grain. Silos are all filled and corn cut. Condition of weather is fine, warm with frequent rains. Condition of soil is good. Farmers are selling potatoes mostly, some apples. Many of the farmers are holding their grain, potatoes, live stock and poultry for higher prices. A few of the farmers are building and doing repair work. There are a great many auction sales this fall; one nearly every day.—G. B. W.

**MISSAUKEE.**—Potato digging is in order, and yields are varying greatly. Some are getting as high as 200 bu. per acre and some are getting as low as 25 bu. One man told me he planted 12 acres and would not get enough for his own use. Silos are filled. The weather conditions are ideal for everything. Wheat and rye making a good growth, pastures are good as the new seeding of clover never looked better for the time of year.—H. E. N.

**OSCEOLA.**—We are sure having fine weather for this time of year. Farmers are sure making good use of it, husking corn, finishing digging potatoes and going to auction sales which are very numerous. Farmers are very dissatisfied around here for the price they are getting for their produce. The Winterfield Electric Power Co. are building a dam on the Muskegon River east of Marlon. The dam is to furnish light to the villages of Marlon, McBain, Lake City and also to the farmers along the line. Gorham Bros. are putting up a new silo on their Ranch No. 1, west of Marlon.—W. A. S.

**JACKSON (S).**—Weather fine, very dry. Farmers about finished seeding and digging potatoes, but are very busy picking apples, husking corn and marketing their popcorn, of which there was a large acreage planted this year. It is turning out well. Those who are fortunate enough to have nut trees on their farms find it strenuous work to save the nuts as automobile loads come from the cities and confiscate all they can find, without so much as asking permission. Farmers would like the nuts for their own use.—G. S.

**KALAMAZOO.**—Farmers are very busy husking corn and shredding fodder, taking care of clover seed and threshing it; it is yielding fair for the kind of weather we had in the early part of the fall. The weather is quite dry and hot for the time of year. The soil is needing rain bad and the wheat is showing up fine where it has been sowed early but it needs a good rain. Many of the farmers are selling potatoes and some of their grain.—H. H. F.

**INGHAM.**—Still very fine weather. Have had no killing frosts to date, but very dry. No plowing being done. Corn to be husked; farmers are paying ten cents per bushel for husking. Lots of apples are going to the cider mill. Pastures very short and have to feed stock some. Stock looks well. Auctions every day. Some days two sales. Some farms being sold, priced from \$85 to \$200 per acre for good ones.—C. I. M.

**MANISTEE.**—Farmers are busy digging potatoes and husking corn. Potatoes are a light crop in these parts, going from 35 to 100 bushels an acre. The most of the farmers claim 50 bushels to the acre. Corn is good where there was a stand. The cut-worms last spring made lots of fields look spotted. The weather is fine and fall grain looks the best I have ever seen in this country at this time of the year.—C. H. S.

**GRAND TRAVERSE.**—Farmers are digging potatoes full blast. Weather is fine. A few potatoes are being sold. An old resident, Mrs. James Watson, died here this week. On October 20th, the reporter and son while digging potatoes found a bush with ripe blackberries, some green ones and also some blossoms. Going some, I'll say, for the time of year.—C. L. B.

**LAPEER, (N. E.)**—Farmers are busy digging potatoes and picking apples and they sure are a good crop. Are having fine weather but too dry, not much fall plowing done yet, it being too dry. Not much of anything going to market at present.—C. A. B.

**CALHOUN.**—Farmers are sowing their grain, filling silos and digging potatoes. The silos are about all filled. Some potatoes going to town at \$1. The weather is fine but soil is very dry.—C. E. B.

## "Little Things"

That Guarantee Little Trouble and Little Expense

Besides the supreme United States qualities of close skimming, easy turning and easy cleaning—features of which the owner is conscious in every-day use—here are a few of the construction details that stamp the United States Cream Separator as a fine, long-lived, finished mechanism.

One-piece sanitary frame—easy to clean; heavy enough to prevent excessive vibration.

All gears enclosed; no wear from grit and dust.

Automatic oil-splash system—introduced by the United States; imitated by others.

Low and most practical-shaped supply can.

These and many other superiorities guarantee freedom from disappointment and frequent repairs.

Write for catalog and convince yourself that your next separator is to be a United States.

## Vermont Farm Machine Corporation

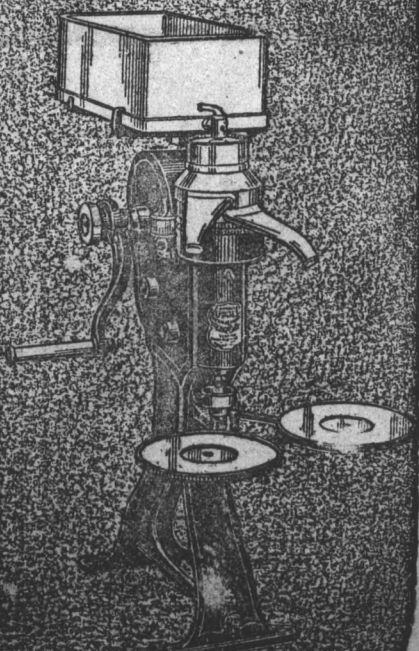
Bellows Falls, Vt.

New York City  
277 Broadway

Chicago, Ill.  
53 W. Jackson Blvd.

Portland,  
Ore.

## UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR WITH PERFECTED DISC BOWL







## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 28 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)

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

### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Nov. 4, Shorthorns, Hampshire Sheep and Duroc Hogs A. R. Smith, St. Louis, Mich.  
Nov. 5, Holsteins, Estate of Charles R. Woolger, Wayne, Mich.  
Nov. 9, Poland Chinas, Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
Nov. 10, Poland Chinas, W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.  
Dec. 4, Holsteins, Harry T. Tubbs, Elwell, Mich.  
Feb. 1, Poland Chinas, Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

### CATTLE

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

### You Can't Afford

to use an inferior herd sire. The old saying was, "The sire is half the herd" but we say, "A poor sire is all the herd."

Good Holstein Bulls of all ages at reasonable prices

Write us

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Sec'y, Old State Block, Lansing, Mich.

### BABY BULLS

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

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

### Yearling Bull For Sale

Bull born Sept. 28, 1919, evenly marked and a fine individual. Sired by my 30 lb. bull and from a 20 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. 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.

### Real Breeding In This Fellow

Young bull ready for light service whose sire is a 25 lb. 3 yr. old son of the Great King of the Pontiacs making this young bull a grandson of that great bull. His dam is a 20 lb. daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad who is the sire of 26 A. R. O. daughters, one over 30 lbs. His mother is also a granddaughter of that Great bull Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107 A. R. O. daughters. His own sister has just made nearly 23 lbs. at just 3 years of age.

Price \$150.00.

This is some breeding for the price we have on him. His mother will be tested this winter.

JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

### OUR HERD SIRE

#### MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

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

## 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.

### MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.  
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.  
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.  
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.  
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.  
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.  
Pedigrees and prices on application.  
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

### TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

### 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

Ortonville, Michigan

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

### MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

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 to  
L. C. KETZLER  
Flint, Mich.

### A FOUNDATION

#### TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

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

For particulars address

H. T. EVANS  
Eau Claire, Mich.

FOR SALE—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.

### FOR SALE

#### 23 Registered Holstien Females

11 in calf. Good individuals. No damaged udders. Nothing wrong with the cows. Good reasons for selling. Will take \$3,000 for the bunch. Can sell in less numbers. The calves will be worth more than half of my price. Investigate at once.

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.

### FOR SALE

A LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW five years well marked and a good milker. Due to freshmen Nov. 1st.  
R. H. BARNHART, R. 1, St. Charles, 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

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwell Junr. 754193 heads our herd.  
JOHN SCHWARTZ & SON, Reed City, Mich.

## MACK'S LIVE STOCK NOTES

### Illinois Dairymen Plan to Operate Plant

The Milk Producers' Association at Belvidere, Ill., is planning to operate a plant of its own for bottling 30,000 pounds of milk, daily; stock subscriptions are being taken and the money made available from this undertaking will be used to establish a plant. The \$100,000 Borden plant for manufacturing condensed milk located at Belvidere has been closed until further notice and the milk producers may rent or purchase this plant for their uses. The present outlook for dairy products in the district in which Belvidere is located, is far from encouraging at this writing; demoralized marketing conditions have thrown a large amount of milk into the wholesale market and prices, at retail, have dropped from 13 to 10 cents per quart. A tremendous yield of ensilage and corn have solved the food and forage question but farmers, who have recently enlarged their herds of milch cows at great expense, are at a loss to know what to do with their output.

### OF INTEREST TO LIVE STOCK GROWERS

The September number of the Monthly Crop Reporter prepared by the Bureau of Crop Estimates computes the total number of stock hogs in the United States on Sept. 1 as 56,534,000, as compared with 62,073,000 on Sept. 1, 1919. Iowa maintains its supremacy as a hog-producing state, being credited with 7,573,000 stock swine. Missouri has a stock hog population of 3,759,000. Illinois ranks third having 3,460,000 stock hogs, nearly 1,000,000 less than on Sept. 1, 1919.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates states that there was a net reduction of 6 per cent in the number of cattle on farms of the United States during July as compared with a reduction of 1.3 per cent in July, 1910. Hogs increased during July 1.9 per cent compared with a reduction of 1.8 per cent in July last year. The birth rate for both cattle and hogs continues to be less than during corresponding periods of 1919. This estimate is based on actual changes on 10,000 farms which are supposed to be an index to changes on all farms.

Volume 102 of the American Shorthorn herdbook has just been issued by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. It contains the pedigrees of bulls and females numbered from 787,001 to 817,000.

A bullock weighing 2,940 pounds and standing 6 feet 2 inches high was recently exhibited at the Wolsingham Agricultural Show, Durham, England.

The American Woolen Co., whose mills have been closed, has started work in the preparatory departments and other departments will begin working as soon as possible.

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., Toronto, Can., is handling 4,500,000 pounds of wool consigned by 10,000 sheepmen. Some 3,000,000 pounds have been shipped from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The central warehouse of the organization is at Weston, Ont. Grading is supervised by the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. So far 1,750,000 pounds of wool have been sold. Prices have been 58 to 60 cents per pound for fine medium staple, and down.

According to statistics published by the British government, the stock of wool held by it in places which include Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Boston and Antwerp, are as follows: Merino combing 796,579 bales; Merino clothing, 190,790 bales; Merino carbonizing, 125,897 bales; New Zealand crossbred slipes, 135,187 bales; New Zealand crossbred scoured, 157,332 bales; crossbred carbonizing, 192,635 bales; crossbred fifty-sixes and sixties, 200,296 bales; forty-fours and fifties, 534,506 bales; thirty-sixes and forties, 272,342, making a total of 2,905,554 bales.



## Uncle Rube Spinach Saus:

## GOIN' TO WASTE

THIS SED to be a fact that fruit an' veg'tables an' a lot of things is goin' to waste—rottin'—out on the farms, 'cause they're so cheap it don't pay farmers to bring 'em into town where the folks can git 'em.

Well mebbe things is cheap out on the farms, guess mebbe they be—I've been told that farmers git only 35 or 40 cents a bushel for apples an' a feller told me t'other day of buying peaches out in the orchards for 50 cents a bushel—an' squashes an' punkins—melons an' tomatoes, cucumbers an' cabbages, a whole lot of such stuff is layin' in the fields jest a hankerin' fer somebody to take 'em an' give 'em a home, while here in town we're payin' darn good prices for the same kind of stuff an' glad to git it even after its lain an' withered up with age.

Apples are sellin' out of the stores right here for six an' eight cents a pound—that's considerable more'n 35 or 40 cents a bushel ain't it? An' all kinds of veg'tables bring good prices too, an' peaches sell here all the way from one seventy five to three dollars a bushel, more than fifty cents I'll say, an' kinda seems to me its bout time we looked into these matters an' see if there ain't a remedy—some way fer the farmers to git rid of their stuff at a fair price an' for the consumers to git what they want to eat an' still have a little mite left to pay rent an' buy a scuttle or two of coal.

When so much stuff is goin' to waste on the farm 'cause it's so cheap it don't pay to take it to market an' at the same time folks are payin' high prices for said stuff in town, seems to me there's likely to be a colored gem'man layin' in the fence somewheres, mebbe they're in the stores, I dunno.

Now here's my solution of this whole problem an' while it may not meet with your approval still an' all it won't do no harm to try it out.

Bein' a great b'liever in the value of printers ink, when judiciously applied, I'd jest suggest that farmers havin' stuff to waste would, thro their local paper, jest tell the folks about it—let 'em know what you've got, where you live an' that the said stuff is to be had out at your place fresh an' at a reasonable price. An' by a reasonable price I don't mean more'n they'd have to pay in the stores for it but a price that is fair to producer an' consumer, make your motto "Live an' let live" an' stick to it.

Most everybody now-a-days has an automobile or a Ford, which answers the purpose, an' they often drive out into the country—distance don't make so much difference now you know, an' if they knew where to go, would be glad of the chance to pick up something that might be goin' to waste an' to pay a reasonable price for it too. Then you can git reg'lar customers this way—auto customers so to speak, who will buy their butter, eggs, poultry, veg'tables, honey—anything they need an' that you have to sell an' will come right to your door and git it as long as you are reasonable and make your prices right an' give first class stuff fresh an' well put up. There ain't a darn bit of use of lettin' anything go to waste on the farm 'cause there is folks enough to gobble it up if you only let 'em know where you live at an' it'll kinda put a crimp into the merchants in town, that want to buy farmer's stuff for a song and have said farmers sing the song themselves, an' then charge war prices with income tax added when they offer the same stuff for sale.

Just a little ad in your local paper statin' what you have an' where you be—a little ad costin' jest a few cents will surprise you by its results an' we won't need to hear so much about stuff spoilin' on the farms an' many poor families, who, becuz of high prices, have been deprived of such things, will have a chance to live, for their more fortunate neighbors with their Fords will divide with them an' everybody'll be happy an' Fords will be doin' a real good thing.

Jest try this for an' experiment an' report results to M. B. F. an' I'll hear about it through its columns. Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

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, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices. F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

## HEREFORDS

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

## MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Double Disturber Bull at head of herd. Some choice Fairfax females for sale also bulls any age. Come and look them over. EARL C. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

## REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

## ANGUS

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

## The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S highest 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, Allegan, Mich.

## JERSEYS

OR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTER, R. 4, Lake Odessa, 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. 5, Vassar, Mich.

## SWINE

## POLAND CHINA

## THE THUMB HERD

Big Type Poland Chinas. Largest herd in North-eastern Mich. Boars and gilts for sale. E. M. ORDWAY, Millington, 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, Evart, 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 Chansman, Orange Prince 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.

## POLAND CHINAS

Spring boars and gilts from the Sr. Champion boar at the State Fair at Detroit this year also Grand Champion at West. Mich. Fair at Grand Rapids weighing 1,025 lbs.. If you want something that will give you satisfaction let us sell you a boar or gilt.

## ALLEN BROTHERS

Paw Paw, Mich.

## Shorthorns and Shropshires

The B. D. Kelly Estate Will Sell at Auction

Wednesday, Nov. 10th, 1920

At 12:30 o'clock

On the farm 3 1-2 miles south of

Ypsilanti, Michigan

30 Shorthorns of the beef type with milking ability, consisting of 26 females and 4 bulls, including The Campbell Claret Herd bull Banker 717768 sired by Imp Hillhead Chief, dam Imp Claret 23. Also 60 head Red Shropshires of all ages, both ewes and rams.

This is one of the oldest breeding establishments in Michigan.

Lunch at noon

ANDY ADAMS

Auctioneer

Trains met the a. m. of sale

L. C. and W. B. KELLY

Administrators

## 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!





## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

# 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 Big Orange  
Art's Progress

The dams of these litters  
are 700 to 900 pounds sows at  
maturity. Nearly every gilt go-  
ing 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.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows,  
bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also  
fall pigs. Write or call.  
CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS**  
Early fall pigs for sale, either sex. These are  
real ones. Write for breeding and price.  
HIMM BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

### DUROCS

## Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

Boars—Ready for Service

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

### OPEN GILTS

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

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees

Mail orders a specialty.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.

### BROOKWATER FARM

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



Spring pigs by Walt's  
Orion, First Gr. Yearling  
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

**Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich**

### O. I. C. BOARS

Choice individuals; shipped to you c. o. d. express paid and guaran-  
teed right or your money refunded. All stock registered in buyer's  
name.

J. CARL JEWETT,

MASON, MICH.

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

**DUROC Jersey's.** Herd headers in boars. Why!  
Because they are bred right, fed right, grown  
right and from Grand Champion stock. Write or  
better come and see, F. J. Drott, R1, Monroe,  
Mich.

### AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for Sep-  
tember farrow at bargain prices.  
W. C. TAYLOR  
Milan, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REG. DUROC JERSEY PIGS 10**  
weeks old, \$16.00 each, registered in your  
name. Will sell for the prices until Nov. 1.  
Either sex. 1 ship only the best.  
W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.

**DUROCS** Both Spring and Fall Boar Pigs from  
Brookwater bred sire and dams.  
Write for what you need.  
E. E. CALKINS, R 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

### OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 120219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
BLANK & POTTER  
Pottsville, Mich.

**REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING AND FALL**  
pigs, either sex. Have stock not akin. Re-  
member our National Swine Show and State Fair  
winings. Get our prices.  
F. HEIMS & SON  
Davison, Mich.

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

**DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE**  
WINNING STOCK  
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-  
son, Mich.

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

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

**DUROC Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and**  
Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.  
JOE SCHUELLER, Weldon, Mich.

### MICHIGANA DUROCS

Service boars and open gilts at \$40 and \$50  
each. These are real hogs. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed.  
O. F. FOSTER, Pavilion, Mich.

**FOR SALE DUROC SPRING BOARS, SOWS**  
and gilts of all ages. Write us  
your wants. Entire herd double immune.  
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

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

### BERKSHIRES

**REG BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR**  
pigs, both sex.  
RUSSELL BROS., R 3, Merrill, Mich.

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

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

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

### CHESTER WHITES

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

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

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

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

### HAMPSHIRE

**BOAR PIGS \$15.00**

At 8 Weeks Old

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

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

Here is one of the Greatest Offerings of the Season!

# Large Type Poland China Public Sale

This offering consists of 6 tried sows, 15 spring gilts, 2  
aged boars, 7 spring boars, 2 fall boars.

These offerings sired by Clansman's Image, 2nd, Clansman's Im-  
age, The Outpost, Orphan Superior, King's Giant, Smooth Wonder, 3rd

These hogs have all been double treated for cholera and certi-  
ficate of immunization goes with each hog. Crates furnished for ship-  
ping. Terms cash.

### Auctioneers

Col. Waffle of Coldwater, Mich.

J. J. Post of Hillsdale, Mich.

John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.

M. B. F. Fieldman in Attendance

Free transportation to and from trains

Those who attend W. J. Clark's sale Nov. 9, will be able to at-  
tend this sale, either by rail or cross country, on

November 10th

**W. B. Ramsdell**

Hanover,

Michigan



**HAMPSHIRE OF QUALITY**

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

GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

**O. I. C.**

O. I. C. & CHESTER WHITE SWINE. BOOKING orders for Aug. and Sept. pigs to be shipped when 8-10 wk. old. Sired by three of the best boars of the breed.

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

**BIG TYPE O I C SWINE**

Am offering for the next 30 days, 4 yearling boars and 6 yearling gilts, also spring pigs of either sex. Will make special price. Ship C. O. D. and record free.

ELM FRONT STOCK FARM

Will Thorman, Prop. Dryden, Mich.

O I C'S. BOARS, SPRING FARROW. POLLED Shorthorns. Milking strain good heifer calves. Two bulls.

FRANK BARTLETT

Dryden, Mich.

**WANTED**

to hear from breeders of Registered O. I. C. Swine, giving description of same and delivered prices at Beaverton, Mich. in first letter.

JUSTAMERE STOCK FARM  
Beaverton, Mich.

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.

J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, Mich.

**O I C GILTS**

BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW

Everyone guaranteed safe in dam also a few choice spring pigs, either sex.

F C BURGESS

Mason, Mich., R 3

O. I. C's—6 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.

CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.

A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 8.

**SHEEP**

Registered Hampshire Down Sheep

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

J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETTE Rams. Large individuals, shearing from twenty to thirty pounds.

ROBT. J. NOON, R 9, Jackson, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

yearlings and one two year old. Field condition \$30 to \$40. Will pay express charges both ways if not as I represent them.

C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Down Ram Lamb. Registered Shorthorn bull calf. Berkshire pigs of spring and fall farrow.

PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE BROOKSIDE FARM OF- fers a few Minton Ram lambs and a few registered ewes in reach of all.

DAN BOOHER

Evart, Mich., R 4

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

PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Mich. R 9

**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**

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

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

Put your faith in

**BETTER BREEDING STOCK**

For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit

KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop.

Coldwater, Mich.

See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.

C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, all ages. Farmers' price.

IRVING SANFORD, Morley, Mich., R. F. D. 4

FOR SALE—REG. YEARLING OXFORD Down rams, also 1 aged herd Ram.

W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

**DELAINES  
Hill Crest Farms**

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

Newton & Blank, Perrinton Mich.

DELAINES RAMS, GOOD SIZE, WOOLY FELLOWS. Priced to move quick. Write wants to

JOHN BROWN, R 1, Blanchard, Mich.

FOR SALE IMPROVED BLACK TOP DE- laine Merino Rams.

FRANK ROHRBACHER, Lainsburg, Michigan

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

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS that have size and type write or call on

ARMSTRONG BROS., R 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG- boned, heavy shearers.

HOUSEMAN BROS., R 4, Albion, Mich.

**OXFORD RAMS FOR SALE**

Choice of 12 Reg. Oxford ram lambs at \$85 each. One good yearling at \$50.

EARL C. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE: REG. IMPROVED BLACK TOP Delaine yearling rams. The profitable kind.

T. H. LOVE, R 3, Howell, Mich.

**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 LEGHORN**

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, Camp- plines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS**

stock not akin if desired. Order early. Also S. C. R. L. Red cockerels and pullets, the dark red kind and bred to lay.

Our stock will put your poultry on a paying basis.

F. HEIMS & SON

Davidson, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS 80 acres of them. Reference C. H. Burgess, Professor Poultry, Mich. Agricultural College. Farm for sale.

WHITCOMB TURKEY FARM, Byron Ctr., 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. Kalp 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

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BROWN LEG- horn hens, one year old at \$1.25 each. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, May hatched, at \$1.50 each.

Wm CHEESEMAN, R 2, Yale, Mich.

**WYANDOTTE**

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

**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**

\$12,000 INCOME LAST YEAR 155 ACRES equipped \$15,000. Complete dairy herd, which made last year's big income, with all feed on farm included if taken now: 35 Holstein cows, thoroughbred bull, 4 horses, hogs, poultry, complete valuable machinery, wagons, tools, etc.; in city market zone; 155 acres rich loam fields, creek-watered pasture, wood, timber, 100 sugar maples; 2-story 14-room house, 100-ft. concrete basement barn, many other buildings, all excellent; owner retiring with competence, and \$15,000 takes all part cash, balance easy terms. Details this and smaller equipped farm for \$3,500 page 27 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 E. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

55 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, WELL fenced flowing wells, at house and barn, Barn 72 x 46 ft full basement, 10 room house with basement, bearing orchard, 4 miles south of court house. Telephone and mail route, terms easy. Must be sold on account of poor health. JOSEPH SCHEEL, 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 \$7.50 an acre. No cash payment required—If responsible purchaser will apply 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.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF BEECH AND maple timber land in Oceola Co. 60 cleared. Creek, timber, good buildings, large orchard, telephone, part crops. SIRENO COVERT, 64 So. Wabash Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES. 60 CLEARED, balance woods. All fenced. Good buildings. Large orchard. All kinds fruit and berries. A. CLEMENS, R 2, Albion, Mich.

REG. OXFORDS; BOTH SEX, ALL AGES, AT bargain prices.

O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell.

JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R 2

SHROPSHIRE RAMS. ONE TWO YEAR OLD. Also yearling and lambs. Well woolled.

H. A. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, 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.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS FROM 200 egg hens or better. May and June hatch. \$5 to \$8. Eggs \$2 per 15.

FRANK DELONG, R 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Early hatched, free range cockerels from standard-bred heavy winter layers. Liberal discount on orders booked now for fall delivery.

VALLEY VIEW POULTRY FARM

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R 6

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS. Both combs. Special discount on early orders. Write for price list.

INTERLAKES FARM

Box 4 Lawrence, Mich.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

BARRED ROCKS. PARKS 200-EGG STRAIN cockerels which will produce fine layers next year. \$3 each.

R. G. KIRBY, R 1, East Lansing, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM HIGH producing strain. These will make strong breeders next year. \$3.00 each.

MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

**LANGSHAN**

DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY. Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.

DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON

Webberville, Mich.

**TURKEYS**

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. STRONG, VIGOR- ous birds. Write at once for fall prices

MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE, YOUNG WHITE HOLLAND MALE Turkeys. Twelve dollars each.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Dowagiac, Mich.

FOR SALE, MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Write for prices. Forest View Farm.

MRS. H. D. HORTON, Fillin, Mich.

FOR SALE: BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$8.00 and \$5.00.

THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Mich.

**HATCHING EGGS**

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

E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

H. C. POTTER

JAY HARWOOD

# Breeders' Sale of Registered Herefords Thursday, Nov. 18, 1920

at Charlotte, Mich.  
at Eaton County Fair Grounds  
1 o'clock p. m.

35 Head High Class Cattle.

20 Cows with calf at foot.

A few yearling and 2-year-old Heifers, bred.

6 Yearling Bulls.

This is an offering of good, well-bred Cattle, just in pasture condition. The kind that will make good.

We ask the breeders of Michigan to lend their support and co-operation.

**BULLS IN SERVICE:**

Captain Stan way 733192

Don Fairfax 704378.

Keep On 508019

Calves by, and Cows and Heifers bred to these good bulls.

H. C. Potter and Jay Harwood



# Know Your Friends

Control your own mind, then abide only by your own decision!

**T**HE LATE WAR has given to the world many new expressions which were added to the American vocabulary:

Camouflage, Sector, Doughboy, Tank, Propaganda, etc.

No word was given more pertinent meaning, however, than "propaganda," and its deceitful uses during the war by the enemy were so pronounced that it has become a practice to be abhorred.

Just now a species of "propaganda" is being directed against the organization of independent packing companies.

It ought to be easy for any clear-thinking man or woman to imagine the source from whence this "propaganda," emanates.

Surely the old time interests which have so long controlled the Livestock markets and distribution of meat products in Michigan will not sit idly by and see another packing house built in America's fourth city.

The Detroit Packing Company or its officers have only the most harmonious feeling towards other packers now in the Michigan field. We believe there is ample room for all and KNOW that it will be to the decided interest of the Livestock Producers in this state to have a Packing Plant of modern, sanitary and up-to-date construction, amply financed, in the City of Detroit and wish their help and support. The Detroit Packing Company will soon have such a plant in full operation.

It is quite apparent that this smoke-screen of "propaganda" has not been taken very seriously by the farmers and stock-growers of Michigan, because to date many hundred farmers have become active owners of the capital stock of this corporation.

We invite the fullest investigation of every man or woman who has the best interests of the livestock industry in Michigan at heart, either by mail or by personal visit and inspection of our plant and property at Detroit.

## The Detroit Packing Company

EDWARD F. DOLD  
President and General Manager

HON. L. WHITNEY WATKINS  
Special Live Stock Advisor

FRANK L. GARRISON  
Vice-President

JOSEPH GARDULSKI  
Secretary-Treasurer

PLANT AND YARDS:  
SPRINGWELLS AVE. AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.  
**DETROIT**