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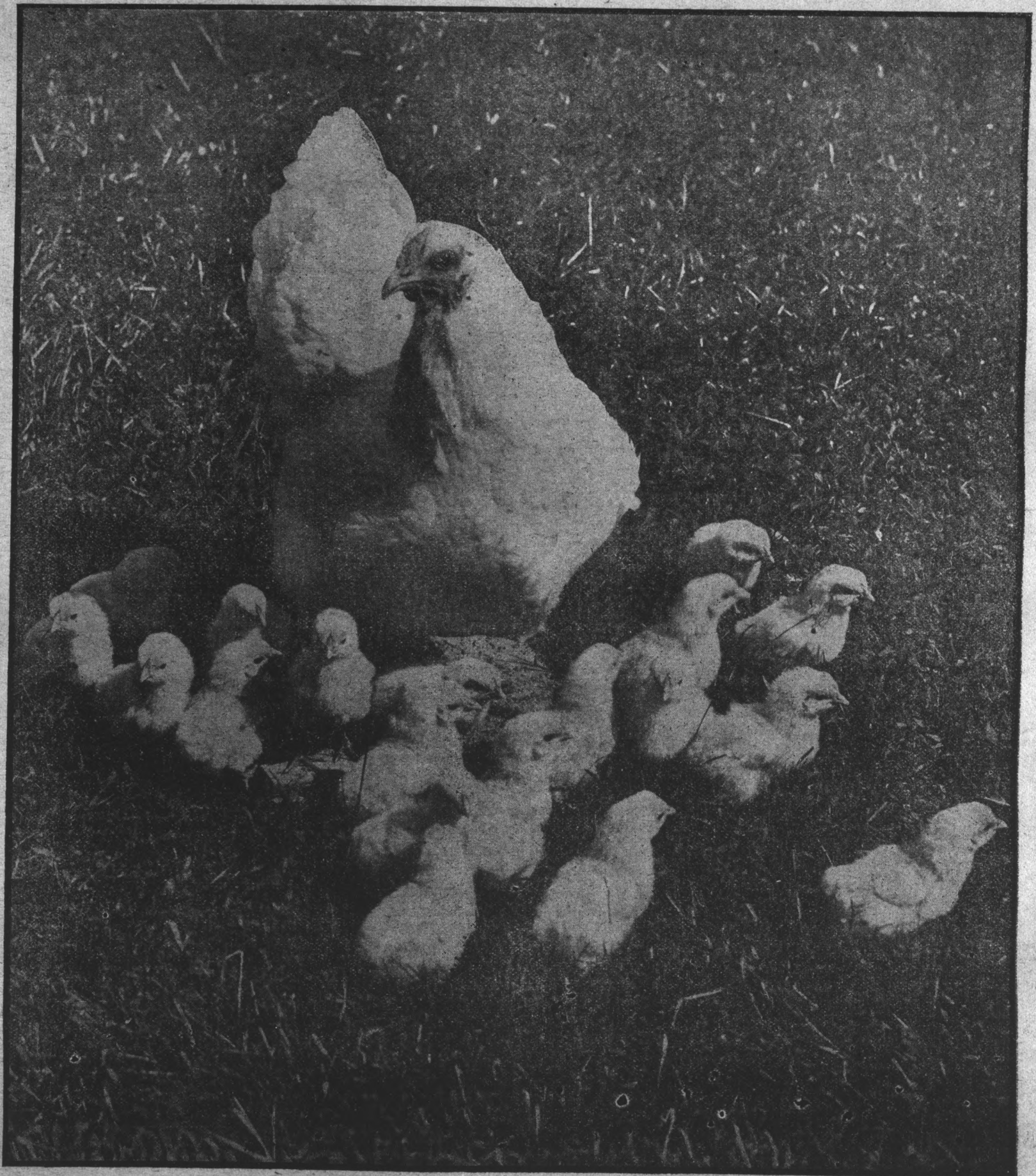
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Read in this issue, "Shall the State Fix Price of Milk?" by John D. Miller of N. Y. Dairymen's League



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Shall the State Fix Price of Farmer's Milk?

Legislation Proposed in New York Would Put Dairy Industry at Mercy of State Commission

THE REPORT of the Governor's so-called "Fair Price Milk Committee" makes certain recommendations which may be summarized as advocating the control by the State of the prices of milk to be paid to farmers and by consumers, and recommends the creation of an expensive organization to execute and enforce such price-fixing powers.

It recommends that "the power to fix rates be delegated to a new, separate State Board, composed of three officials, removable at the pleasure of the Governor, with authority to subpoena producers and dealers in milk and milk products, and their records, and to fix the prices paid to the farmer and charged by the distributor to the consumer."

Among the powers to be granted such Commission are:

a—"Power and control over the dairy and milk industry of the State of New York."

b—"If the Commission finds prices charged by farmer or distributor are not fair and reasonable, the Commission shall fix prices to be charged by both."

c—"To supervise the milk industry from the cow to the consumer."

d—"To require every producer of milk to register with the Commission and to report to the Commission at stated periods."

e—"To require the operators of every milk shipping and manufacturing plant to register with and report to the Commission."

f—"To prohibit the sale of milk in whole or in part for manufacturing purposes and to divert it to the shipping stations to be sold as fluid milk."

g—"To enforce its orders, directions and regulations, a violation of which shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500 or a year in prison for each offense or both."

We will here discuss only the expediency and not the constitutionality of laws vesting such powers in a Commission.

It is here proposed that the farmers "power and control over the dairy" owned by him, shall be taken from him and vested in three men, who shall also fix the price the farmer shall receive for his milk, and if the farmer refuses to submit to such "power and control", or to accept such price, he will be punishable "by a fine of \$500.00, or a year in prison for each offense, or both".

Program is Bolshevistic

This ambitious program differs from the Bolshevik program in Russia only that there all property is to be nationalized, while here only farms and herds are to be nationalized. In principle they differ not at all, but only in degree. He who has the "power and control over the dairy and milk industry of the State" becomes thereby the beneficial owner of the farms and herds engaged in such industry. To deprive the farmer of the "power and control" of his property, strips him of every attribute of ownership save only the privilege of paying taxes.

The question naturally suggests itself, why if the State is to fix prices of food, should it not also fix prices of all other necessities.

A man standing naked on Broadway this zero morning would perish, although surrounded by food.

It may be stated that in this climate the necessities of life are food, clothing, fuel and shelter. If the State is to fix the prices upon one, why not upon all. We may go farther

By JOHN D. MILLER,

Vice-President and General Counsel of Dairy-men's League, Inc., New York.

than this. The refinements of our modern complex civilization are such that other things may be fairly classed as necessities. We assume that the Committee will admit that medical attendance are necessities. If the price of milk is to be fixed by the State, why not the fees of the physician who prescribes the amount of milk in the diet, be also fixed by the State.

The law of supply and demand fixes a rough equilibrium, so that the price of one essential

that would at once be reflected in an appalling decrease in production.

If a commission is to exercise "power and control over the dairy and milk industry of the State", it must of necessity have control over the men engaged in such industry, but unfortunately for this program, the days of involuntary servitude are past.

Such milk commission is also to have power to make orders and rules, violations of which shall be a misdemeanor. This means that the legislature will be asked to delegate to three political appointees of the Governor, the power to enact criminal laws. This proposal will make Lenine grow grey with envy.

No government, except an autocratic one, can execute such powers, and the more such powers are conferred upon government, the more autocratic it will become.

The whole plan is designed to substitute a government by bureaus, for a government by legislation; a government by bureaucratic rules, for a government by law.

Class Regulation

There is no reason why milk should be singled out for State regulation. At present prices, it is cheaper than beef, mutton, poultry, eggs or any other form of animal fat food. It has advanced in price less than other foods and less than clothing or shoes. The price of milk paid

to farmers is less as compared with costs of production, than the price of any other essential commodity.

The Fair Price Committee had presented to it an opportunity to perform a real public service by treating the milk problem as an industrial and economic one, that should as far as possible be divorced from politics, and it is to be regretted that they threw this opportunity away in order to make a report that betrays both producers and consumers and will encourage only those who have initiated the milk agitation, hoping to capitalize the resulting discontent into terms of votes.

Farmers of the nation are aroused upon this question. The organized dairymen of the country met at Chicago on December 16, 1919, and there adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved that farmers should not be required to sell their products in markets regulated by law and compelled to buy their supplies and necessities in un-regulated markets, but that if Federal or State Governments undertake to fix prices on any one essential commodity they should at the same time in common justice fix prices on all other essential commodities."

The milk industry should no longer be considered a political question. It is in nature industrial and economic. The two great classes most vitally interested are producers and consumers, and we again urge that consumers perfect their organization, from which milk dealers and political agitators shall be excluded. They can then appoint representatives to meet representatives of this organization and together solve the milk problem.

Do You Believe in State Control of Food Prices?

THE ACCOMPANYING article describing the proposed regulation of the milk prices in the state of New York, should be of special interest to farmers of this state just now. At the last session of the Michigan legislature a bill was introduced to create a milk price commission and legalize its decision. Several of the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n sponsored this measure, but it died a natural death. Attorney General Groesbeck has resurrected the essence of the idea and now proposes a paternalistic scheme of a state commission with wide powers of price-fixing. Mention is made of his special desire to bring the milk industry under the regulating thumb of the state.

This is an important question, and one on which the farmers should freely express their opinions. Is it the desire of the farmers to have the state fix the selling price of their products and leave unregulated the prices of the things they buy? We should like to hear from our readers upon this subject, and especially invite the milk producers to present their views.—Editor.

commodity usually bears a fair relation to the price of all other essential commodities.

The arbitrary fixing by the State of the price of one commodity if it has any effect, disturbs the equilibrium and can be only destructive. If the price so fixed be less than that dictated by the influence of supply and demand, then producers are wronged; if higher, then consumers are wronged; if exactly the same, then the result of the price fixing power is nil.

Milk Industry Political Foot Ball

The committee proposes to give a milk commission of three political appointees, "power and control" over the billion dollars worth of property owned by other men, with power to fix prices on the products of such properties, which in effect is fixing the prices upon the properties also, for the value of a farm is measured by the value of its products. The owners of these farms, however, are to have no voice in fixing such prices, on in naming the men who are to fix them.

As political propaganda the report may satisfy its authors, but as a solution of an industrial and economic problem, it is hopeless.

If the power to fix prices of milk, or any other farm products be given to a commission, then of necessity, such commission should at the same time fix prices on the labor, farm machinery, implements, vehicles and other farm supplies, as well as upon the clothing, sugar, tea, coffee, and other family necessities that the farmer must buy.

To compel the farmer to sell his product in a regulated market and buy all of his supplies and necessities in an unregulated market, not only violates every principle of justice, but would result in intolerable confusion and chaos

Where do We Stand Today on Packer Question?

Farmers Mistrust Palmer's "Settlement" and Insist on a Finish Fight to put Packers Forever Beyond Control of Life's Necessities

By O. M. KILE

(Special Washington Correspondent)

MOVES and counter-moves relative to the packer problem have followed one another with such rapidity since Attorney General Palmer made his spectacular "compromise" announcement in December, that even the interested live stock producer—to say nothing of the casual reader finds it somewhat difficult to figure out just where we stand on the whole matter and what the probable outcome will be.

The announcement from the department of justice that the government would drop the prosecution of the packers, followed by a statement from the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that the commission would continue its legal processes, was confusing to say the least. Then when delegations from western cattlemen's associations came to Washington and protested to President Wilson against the "settlement," insisting that the whole thing be overthrown, and this was followed a few days later by Senator Kenyon's announcement that he would proceed with the Kenyon-Kendrick Bill designed to regulate the packers, more cause for conjecture arose. Now, early in January, we have a new Kenyon-Kendrick Bill before Congress—or a bill so radically changed as to amount to a new one—and the situation is yet more complicated.

Whatever may have been the underlying motives or set of conditions which brought about this rather extraordinary action by Mr. Palmer—whether, as asserted by some, it was largely a political stunt designed for campaign purposes—whether the packers feared the ultimate enactment of pending federal legislation and sought thus to forestall it—whether the packers were so completely tired of being so constantly harassed and troubled that they were willing to surrender some of their legal and business rights for the sake of harmony—whether the packers bank on a change of administrations to revoke or render the ruling ineffective before elapse of the two years allowed for readjustment—or whether it is believed that the "divorcing of interests" need be in name only and that the control and revenue of such interests may be retained within the Big Five family—whatever may have been the underlying reason or reasons, I say, the net result has been to crystallize action and I look to see enacted during the present session of Congress some form of permanent legislation covering the entire problem.

Where the Federal Trade Commission Comes In

The Federal Trade Commission points out that it is acting under instructions of the president given in 1917, and later incorporated in an act of Congress. The action taken by Mr. Palmer is a direct result of the evidence developed and reports made by the commission. This is the regular course of procedure prescribed by law. But beyond this the commission has its own direct powers to be exercised in cases relating to abuses of the Clayton and Sherman Anti-Trust Acts.

The commission has as recently as January 14th made complaints against Armour & Company in connection with deals consummated in 1915 and 1916 which tended, it is alleged, to create monopolistic conditions in the hide, leather, cottonseed oil, and lard substitute trade in Tennessee and North Carolina.

In case these complaints are sustained the final effect would no doubt be to cause these acquired interests to be given up by Armour & Company. If in the meantime this entire line of business had been given up under the Palmer agreement, there would of course, be no occasion for further action by the trade commission. If on the other hand, Armour & Company had not at that time yet divested themselves of these interests and had not made the proper effort to do so, then the commission would be in position to force such action at once.

In this way the continued activity of the Federal Trade Commission may serve as a kind of check on the pro- with that section which requires the

gress being made by the packers in carrying out some of the provisions of the Palmer ruling, but the commission's interest lies wholly in seeing to it that violations of the Clayton law, prohibiting monopolies and unfair practices, are brought to book.

Defects of the Palmer Plan

There seems to be a very general feeling that Mr. Palmer's "settlement" is inadequate and entirely neglects one of the most important issues. Much dissatisfaction is also expressed on the part of both live stock producers and the consumers league,

that by one device or another virtual control of the "divorced" interests may be retained. The barrenness of actual results attending some of Ex-President Taft's "trust-busting" operations are recalled. Some further safeguard seems to be needed.

The Federal Trade Commission could keep an eye open for all cases of unfair practices or monopolistic tendencies, and the department of justice could prosecute, but there does not seem to be a need for some one or some group to see to it that the intent and purpose of this ruling is carried out in spirit as well as in let-

The New Secretary of Agriculture



E. T. MEREDITH
Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE President has appointed Mr. E. T. Meredith, publisher of "Successful Farming," of Des Moines, Iowa, to succeed David S. Houston who becomes secretary of the treasury. Mr. Meredith's long service in the farm newspaper field has undoubtedly given him that sympathy and understanding of the problems of farmers and farming which are prerequisites of a successful administration of the Department of Agriculture, and protect him from a repetition of the blunders of his predecessor.

In a statement Mr. Meredith said one of his first undertakings as head of the agricultural department would be to work out some method of getting crops to market "without too much lost motion."

A brief biography of his life is given as follows:

Edwin Thomas Meredith was born in Avoca, Iowa, December 23, 1876. He was a student at Highland Park College in 1893 and 1894. Two years later he married Miss Edna C. Elliott of Des Moines. From 1896 to 1902 he published the Farmers' Tribune in this city and in 1902 he started Successful Farming. He was a candidate for United States senator in 1914 and ran for governor of Iowa four years ago.

Mr. Meredith is president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, a former director of the National Chamber of Commerce and director of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank. He was a member of the recent labor conference in Washington and of the United States Labor Mission to Europe in 1918. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the Za-Ga-Zig temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and other fraternal and social organizations.

packers to give up the retail meat business.

The chief grievance presented to President Wilson by the visiting representatives from the western cattle growers' associations was that no provision is made for preventing the daily or periodic fluctuations of prices at the stock yards, alleged to be caused artificially by the packers through manipulation of their purchases from day to day. This fluctuation works a severe hardship on such shippers as may happen to strike the low spot of the market the day their stock arrives.

It is also felt that the department of justice is not the proper vehicle to carry out the supervision of the readjustments contemplated. The functions of the department of justice are judicial rather than executive, and there is the further objection of too direct exposure to political influences.

Then again it cannot be denied that considerable doubt is felt as to the sincerity of purpose on the part of the packers. Whether rightfully or wrongfully the misgiving is harbored—and that the interpretations be not left to the whims and vagaries of political appointees but be studied thoroughly and sympathetically by

some person or persons charged with that specific duty for a long period of years.

Senator Kenyon's New Plan

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick now come forward with a radically revised form of the so-called K-Bills. It has been rather generally conceded that the Kendrick Bill could not be passed so long as it centered control of the packing industry in any one man—the secretary of agriculture was suggested. Other stringent regulatory measures also made its acceptance doubtful.

The opportunity now seems to present itself to enact into permanent legislation the chief features of the Palmer ruling and thus take the administration of the ruling out of the hands of the department of justice. The revised Kenyon-Kendrick Bill proposes to create a Federal Live Stock Commission consisting of three men to be appointed by the president and to serve for a term of five years. In all important respects this commission would function in practically the same way as the Federal Trade Commission having power to summon witnesses, inspect books and property and issue orders correcting any legal violations of the act. These orders

could be set aside or modified only through the Circuit Court of Appeals.

In fact the specific duties of the Federal Trade Commission insofar as they relate to the packing or the live stock industries would be taken over by the new commission. In addition, this commission would have jurisdiction over the Bureau of Markets now attached to the department of agriculture. Through this bureau live stock and meat markets and price fluctuations would be closely supervised.

Section 7 of the bill reads: "The commission shall have all the powers and duties heretofore exercised or performed by the Bureau of Markets in the department of agriculture relating to the acquisition and dissemination of information regarding the production, distribution, and consumption of live stock or live stock products. It shall investigate and ascertain the demand for, the supply, consumption, costs, and prices of, and all other facts relating to the ownership, production, transportation, manufacturing, storage, handling or distribution of stock or live stock products, including operations on and the ownership of stockyards. It shall compile and furnish to consumers, producers or distributors, by means of regular and special reports, or by such other methods as it deems most effective, information respecting the live stock market and the demand, supply, prices, and other conditions affecting the market."

Objectionable Features in the New K-Bill

But the new K-Bill still retains the highly detailed section relative to just how a packer shall or shall not conduct his business, which to many who have studied the problem, seems entirely unnecessary and objectionable. It would seem, for instance, that the questions of financial standing, railroad connections, shipping facilities, division of a plant's facilities between local and foreign patrons, etc., etc., are all matters which the individual owner must be allowed to work out as circumstances demand or opportunity offers. These are matters to be regulated by natural economic forces and not by edicts of a commission.

The revised bill also retains the section requiring the packers to give up all privately owned refrigerator cars. This plan would undoubtedly increase the cost of meats—and never forget that each increase in the retail price of beef means less consumption and consequently less demand for live stock. Certainly, enough has already been done along this un-economic line in the way of increasing the cost of living, by compelling the packers to give up their efficient methods of handling groceries and canned goods. That action was a sacrifice for the sake of a principle. Our government desires to establish the principle that when any concern or group of concerns becomes so big as to be in position to threaten monopoly of any food product, that concern or group must be curbed.

On the whole it might seem that we are right back again where we started on the whole packer problem, but careful summation shows that considerable progress has been made. Mr. Palmer's ruling will, of course, hold until superceded by an act of Congress. The idea of one man control of the industry has definitely been given up and it is highly probable that before any bill succeeds in passing Congress the entire idea of "control" in its narrower sense will also be given up.

The plan for a permanent commission to see to it that the spirit of the law is carried out, to uncover and correct any abuses that may occur, and to act in a general "supervisory" capacity, both of the live-stock and packing industry, seems to be a happy and logical solution of the problem. Numerous features, including the ownership of refrigerator cars, are still to be fought out, but with the creation of the commission there should be displayed a willingness to leave some of these points for further study and recommendations after the commission has been at work a year or two.

World Bean Review Forecasts Stronger Market

Situation in Various States and Countries Shows Bullish Factors Likely to Aid Growers With Holdings

By VERNE E. BURNETT

SOME MEN who have studied the world bean situation have grown very cautious during the last few years. Many of them did not believe beans would rise so high as they did during the war, and others did not think the price would tumble so hard as it did some time after the signing of the armistice. There were unforeseen and terrific factors in the bean world, such as the importation of great quantities of cheap oriental beans by the United States government, which have "spilled the beans" for more than one good bean market prophet. The good quality and record acreage yield in Michigan fields the past year came as another surprise to many.

So one is on rather treacherous ground, when trying to prophesy about the bean market nowadays. Nevertheless, all good business men do for themselves considerable prophesying. If they don't look ahead at what's coming, based on present and past facts, they aren't good business heads, as a rule. Therefore, there are three phases of the bean market "dope," which pay every farmer connected with the bean business to know. The first phase is a review of existing facts throughout the bean world, including the stocks of beans on hand, the probable planting next year, the activity of demand and so on. The second phase is a review of the statements of established authorities on the bean market. And third there is miscellaneous information, including the readers' and writer's own deductions from the facts gathered.

The World's Bean Bin

Supposing all the world had a great bin to contain the supply of beans which it should normally have on hand. From most of the facts as to stocks on hand throughout the world at this time, it looks as though the world bean bin would be pretty low, with the members of the universal family pretty hungry for the crop.

Take first the most famous state in the history of the bean market, Michigan. This state, it is estimated by scores of reliable sources, has finished off a good season, so far as production to the acre is concerned. Between 12 and 13 bushels to the acre is the splendid record for the Wolverine state this year, whereas it was much lower last year and in many preceding years. But this fact was offset by the greatly reduced acreage. Farmers had become disgusted of the manipulations of the bean bears and had sought out something more likely to pay a fair profit. Therefore the total output of Michigan beans this year was rather small.

Together with the fact that Michigan grew a very small acreage of beans in 1919, more than half of the bean crop is estimated to have passed out of the state. Some dealers estimate that 60 and even 75 per cent of the bean crop has left the hands of Michigan men. The remainder of the beans, it appears, is being held in strong hands among the growers, who are waiting confidently for great increases in prices, possibly to ten cent beans or better. Jobbers seem to be pretty generally aware that the farmers should be getting better prices; otherwise the production will stop.

If the beans in the hands of the growers are few, the amount with the dealers seems to be even smaller. One very prominent jobber, in fact, has made the statement that a six-weeks' railway strike would tie up the country so that not one dealer in ten would have a sack of beans on hand.

One of the conditions which caused this lowness in stocks was the unusual holiday trading. Tradition has taught the trade that the season around Christmas is a bad one for the markets. Buying slumps and interest declines. But this year the interest in the bean trade kept right up, and even the January inventories failed to have the predicted depressing effects. Demands from the

wholesale grocery trade are said to be picking up and deliveries from growers have come almost to a standstill at many points in Michigan. The buying by the grocers is thought to have been the strong factor during the holiday season, because of the fear that prices would ascend considerably later this winter.

The condition prevailing in Michigan is somewhat parallel to that in other great bean districts. Take California, for example, which for the last year or so has made Michigan take second rank in the bean growing business. The acreage was greatly reduced along the Pacific coast in 1919. Coupled with that, a small output per acre is reported for many sections. Growers in the San Joaquin Valley who had been expecting 12 to 20 sacks per acre got only half that amount. This practically doubled the cost of production for many farmers, and nine out of ten of the bean growers in that section are reported to have sworn off raising any more beans. One big dealer at Modesto, California, estimates that production was only 40 per cent of that of 1918 in his state.

A rather peculiar situation exists in California this year, due to the excess amounts raised by the growers and not bought by the government as had been expected. Accordingly the holdover stocks are larger than usual, but this factor is offset by the shortage of the new Oriental crop.

New York has sent reports from many parts of the state that its bean supply has just about been exhausted. The demands from Europe, we are informed, has helped to clean out both the home-grown and the kotenashis. Red kidneys have been es-

pecially short, while the navy beans have not been so hard to get. Kotenashis rose a dollar a cwt. in New York City around the holidays.

To show the export and import figures as given by the government, we quote the following:

"For the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, 1,667,996 bushels of beans and Lentils were exported from the United States. These were valued at over \$8,000,000. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1918, 901,878 bushels of dried peas were exported from the United States. These were valued at almost \$4,000,000. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1919, we imported 4,015,860 bushels of beans and Lentils, valued at very nearly \$6,000,000. Imports of beans and dried peas after the same term were 4,982,625 bushels, valued at almost twenty-eight million dollars."

From Colorado, one of the big bean growing states, we gather the following bullish report:

"The dealers feel that the crop is about cleaned up and there will not be much movement until higher prices prevail. We will be very much surprised if you do not see 10-cent beans before the new crop comes in. If you wish we can show you the figures for this prediction."

Oriental Crop Short

For a long time reports have come from the Orient telling of shortage of the crop of beans in Asia during the past year. In Manchuria great drouths swept down over the bean crop and in other Oriental sections floods and too much rainfall ruined the stand. Of course, the complete figures are not yet available, and the friskiest of the bulls may be likely

to run away themselves on the Oriental situation. But taking it all in all, the Far East seems to have fallen down miserably in its output this past year.

The following report sent from Kobe, in Asia, is reprinted from *The Bean Bag*:

"We have had stormy weather three times in the Hokkaido followed by flood, which gave much damage to the new crop of beans and peas. Arrivals of crops are exceedingly late this year. Except a small quantity of green peas, we see no important arrivals of new crops of beans for export yet. Recent flood in Hokkaido destroyed roads and bridges in the interior and the transportation was greatly hindered or in some quarters was totally stopped for some considerable time, and this materially accounts for the delayed arrivals of new crops in the market.

"People over there have been fully occupied in the reparation of the damage sustained, and there appears to have been little time to make very close investigation into the matter so that no accurate figures are still obtainable, people varying in their estimates. The following, however, are what we have so far been able to gather, and hope they may be of interest to yourselves.

"Regarding the white beans in general, no official report is still available as to how much quantities will come up to the standard of exportable quality, and even at this moment when this kind of beans come out to the market in the ordinary year, there are no market quotations.

"Owing to the rains, large quantities of white beans were perished or colored, while colored beans were likewise perished or the color faded, and the damage appears to be very serious. Decrease of 20 per cent off the first estimate is expected on the total yield, of which there will be only 60 per cent coming up to the standard which can be hand-picked for export, and in this operation of hand-picking, there will be further 20 to 30 per cent waste.

"In view of the limited quantities available, there is very little business going on."

What Prophets Say

We now have taken up some representative facts concerning the world bean situation, based on news reports. Along with this the ideas of numerous so-called prophets or experts on the world bean situation have already been expressed.

In summarizing several dozens of reports made public by big bean dealers, by heads of growers' associations and by market writers the vast majority proclaim the coming of better prices for beans this winter, although a cautious note is linked with nearly all predictions of this sort these days. There are too many possible though perhaps remote factors which enter in the considerations such as big strikes or financial depression. But the tone on the whole is one which should warm the heart of the weakest of the bulls.

As for the deductions which each business farmer will make for himself—well, that is up to him. It is sure that some of the reports are exaggerated and statements from men prominent in the trade are often likely to be influenced by the desire rather than the logic of the situation. Nevertheless, the hard-headed farmers who are keeping strong hands upon their bean holdings very evidently are willing to take their chance in the market gamble and hold out for the higher prices.

In conclusion, it is a pretty safe bet for anyone in the bean industry to figure out at long distance that there is a basic principle upon which the market is bound to turn. That principle is the well known need of cost of production plus a fair profit to the producer. When manipulated markets refuse year after year to give to the grower that right, the result is non-production and finally a big rally in price. Time alone will tell if the rally will occur during this year, and it looks now like a pretty safe prediction that the present year ought to tell the story.



"It's time to get my License."

A Summary of the New Dog Law

"WHEN the tax was put on dogs a number of years ago, it was one dollar, and now it is three. I understand that the tax on dogs was for the purpose of paying for sheep that were killed in this section of the country. They don't raise sheep any more. What I want to know is whether they can compel a man to pay dog taxes or not. I don't kick on one dollar but three dollars is too much.—Sam Riley, Grand Traverse County.

Yes, you will have to pay the higher dog tax or take a chance of losing your dog. The new law is generally looked upon as a needed and constructive measure, and has the endorsement of all farmers who own sheep or have had their flocks wiped out by marauding dogs.

The following summary of the new law may be of interest to all dog owners. It was compiled by Mr. Thos. D. Megginson, prosecuting attorney of Antrim county. Farmers desiring to secure a complete copy of the law may do so by writing to Mr. H. H. Halladay, State Sanitary Live Stock Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

WHAT THE NEW LAW REQUIRES:

1. Apply in writing to your Township or County Treasurer for dog license and tag.
2. Application must state breed, sex, age, color and markings of dog, and name of last previous owner.
3. Application must be accompanied by a fee of \$3 for male, and \$6 for a female, and \$2 for an unsexed dog.
4. Treasurer will deliver you a license tag and metal tag.
5. Metal tag is to be affixed to collar of dog and worn at all times except when hunting with owner.
6. This must be done before January 10, 1920.
7. Keep your dog confined on premises from sunset of each day to sunrise of next day.

The circular calls attention to the facts that it is unlawful:

1. To keep a dog without license.
2. To keep a dog without collar and tag attached.
3. To allow your dog to stray behind your premises at any time unless under the control of some person.
4. To violate any of the provisions of the Dog Law.

Under the heading Penalty, the circular calls attention to the four following points:

That police officers are authorized to kill all dogs running at large unaccompanied by owner.

That the Sheriff and State Constabulary are requested to locate and kill all unlicensed dogs.

That the Prosecuting Attorney is to prosecute all who fail to comply with this law.

That the fine is not to exceed \$100, or not to exceed three months in jail.

In a closing paragraph, Prosecuting Attorney Megginson says the law is workable and will be enforced; that the sheriff will not call upon the owner for the tax. "It is up to you to pay it and get the tag," he says succinctly and adds: "If the sheriff has to call, it will be for the owner of the dog and not for the dog."

"Let us all work together to enforce this law," is his final appeal, "so that it will be possible to raise sheep in Antrim County."

Official Data Reveals Profits of Sugar Industry

United States Tariff Commission Makes Public Cost of Sugar Production for 1918-19

ONE OF THE greatest handicaps encountered by the beet growers in their periodical controversy with the sugar manufacturers over the terms of the beet contract is their lack of knowledge of the costs of manufacturing sugar from the beets. A few figures, more or less authentic, are available from this source and that, and the grower is obliged to piece them together as best he may to arrive at an approximate conclusion of the manufacturers' profits. Farmers' costs are fairly easy to ascertain. Agricultural colleges and cost finding experts have conducted experiments and made these costs public from time to time, and if anyone is then in doubt about the matter all they have to do is to plant ten acres of beets and at the end of the year they know what it costs to grow them. But farmers can hardly be expected to build a sugar factory in order to find out what it costs to manufacture sugar. And the manufacturers themselves are usually as silent as the grave upon the subject of costs. Official statements are not over-illuminating, and so the farmer is left to ascertain for himself upon such meagre information as he can uncover with these costs and profits are.

Alma Sugar Plant Manager Explains Costs

The only sugar plant manager who has had the courage to make public any of the costs entering into the manufacture of sugar is "Farmer" Allen, manager of the Alma plant of the Michigan Sugar Company. In a recent article in the Alma Record, Mr. Allen writes:

"We will pay the farmers this last year for 87,933.29 tons of beets and dirt, and we have made from this beets and dirt 18,688,415 pounds of sugar, which gives us 212.5 pounds of sugar per ton of beets and dirt. Now I know this to be the truth myself, as I have taken these figures very carefully from our books. The average sale price of our sugar I do not know exactly at this time, but think it will be a trifle over \$11 per 100 pounds in car lots as we sell it. "Now let us figure again: We made this last campaign 4,380 1-2 tons of dried beet pulp from the 87,933.29 tons of beets and dirt for which we paid the farmers, which gives us just 20.07 tons of beets and dirt for one ton of dried pulp. Then again, we made 3,086.42 tons of molasses from the above amount of beets and dirt, which gives us 22 tons of beets for one ton of molasses.

"Now let us tabulate our figures:

Sugar, 18,688,415 lbs.	
at 11c	\$2,055,725.65
D. P., 4,380 1-2 tons	
at \$50 ton	219,025.00
Molasses, 3,086.42 tons	
at \$20 ton	61,728.40
	\$2,336,479.05
87,933.29 tons beets	
at \$12 per ton ...	1,055,199.48
Freight paid during	
the year 1919	123,941.12
Wages paid during	
the year 1919	345,291.35
	\$1,524,431.95

To manufacture the 87,933.29 tons of beets and dirt into sugar, dried beet pulp and molasses, it took the following list of material:

18,126.19 tons coal, 5,934.25 tons limestone, 691.20 tons coke, 27,200 pounds sulphur, 4,796 pounds muratic acid, 4,000 gallons lubricating oils, 700 gallons cottonseed oil, 8,080 cutter knives, 566 Frasier files, 20,470 yards filter cloth, 18,000 sugar barrels, 18,000 sugar barrel linings, 1,360 paper linings, 2,100 pounds barrel nails, 199,000 sugar bags, 1,400 pounds bag twine, 85,200 pulp bags, 21,000 pulp bags, 21,000 pounds dunnage paper, 60,000 feet dunnage lumber, 10,800 pounds boiler compound.

The above list is only some of the larger items of material used around a sugar mill. I cannot tell you the costs of this material and much more that is not enumerated in the list, but do know that it has cost us into the hundreds of thousands of dol-

John Ketcham Chosen President of United States Beet Growers' Federation

JOHN C. KETCHAM, master of the Michigan State Grange, was signally honored last week when he was elected president of the United States Beet Growers' Federation at a national convention of beet growers in Salt Lake City, Utah. Over 200 delegates from every beet growing state in the union were present at the gathering and formulated plans for the intensive organization of all beet growers into local and state associations for federation into the national body. A board of control, consisting of five members were elected. Other members of the board besides Mr. Ketcham are Geo. Harms, Nebraska; Fred Cummings, Colorado, who is also vice president; Fred H. Rundquist, Utah; Jas. Clemmens, Wisconsin. Mr. C. G. Patterson of Salt Lake City was hired as general secretary and will be the active force back of the organization campaign.

Mr. Ketcham was chosen chairman of the meeting and described the contract and plan of dues promulgated here in Michigan. The Michigan contract won immediate favor with the convention and was adopted as the standard contract for 1920 with but a single change. That change would give to the grower \$1.50 per ton of beets for every cent increase in the price of sugar over 9c instead of the \$1.40 figure which the Michigan growers are asking. The amount of dues was fixed upon the same basis as used here in Michigan, viz., 1 cent per ton of beets.

The importance of the meeting may be attested by the fact that government officials representing the Federal Trade Commission, Department of Agriculture, and the Attorney General, were present and took part in the discussions. Mr. Ketcham states that the representative from the Attorney General's department was much impressed with the figures that were presented showing the relative profits secured by growers and manufacturers from the sugar industry, and promised that if the figures could be verified the beet growers would have the assistance of the Attorney General in their fight for fair prices.

lars, and still further, are the hundreds of thousands of dollars to be added to this last amount for the material and repairs of the mill, the replacing of worn-out machinery, the renewing of parts of partially worn-out machinery, piping, shafting, valves, couplings, unions, nuts, bolts, brass and copper screens, copper tubing, running into thousands of more dollars every year. No one knows anything about the terrible expense in the repairing and fitting up of a sugar mill who has not had the actual experience."—Farmer Allen.

The only items of expense in Mr. Allen's article that are of any value are those representing beet, freight, and labor costs. Note that the total of these three is \$1,524,431.95. Compare these with his estimates of the receipts, \$2,336,479.05. There is a difference of \$812,047.10. He cannot, he says, "tell us the cost of material used," so he merely gives us figures showing the variety and the quantity of material used, trusting that their vastness may lull the reader into an acceptance of his inference that these materials represent an outlay of money which practically eats up that difference of \$812,047.10. The entire weakness of his argument is found in his closing paragraph when he says: "No

one knows anything about the "terrible expense," etc., who has not had the actual experience." The time was when that word "terrible" conveyed an idea of magnitude, but today its actual figures that count.

What the Tariff Commission Says. Since Mr. Allen cannot or will not give us the cost of the miscellaneous items of expense we must turn to official reports upon the subject. The United States Tariff Commission gives us the latest and most dependable data upon this subject. Its findings are based on voluntary reports from 69 sugar beet factories, gathered for the purpose of justifying existing tariffs on sugar imports. Let us examine this report and see what we can find.

The average estimated cost per ton of sugar for 1918-19 by factories was \$157.11, and by tonnage, \$132.86. Sixty-eight per cent of this cost represented the cost of beets. Applying this percentage to the Alma plant's cost of beets, \$1,055,199.48, the total costs of that plant would be roughly \$1,540,000 leaving a balance of \$796,479 for profits. But we will be charitable enough to accept such figures as are given by Mr. Allen, and use the Tariff Commission's report for the figures which he does not give. Moreover, we will take the highest average, the cost by

factories. The Commission says that coal represents \$8.62 of the total cost, coke, \$1.20; limestone, \$2.27; sugar bags, \$5.35; barrels, \$2.42; filter cloth, \$1.82; other supplies, \$4.59; general expenses, \$1.60. Applying these averages to the Alma plant we have:

Costs of beets, freight, wages (as given by Mr. Allen):	\$1,524,431.95
Coal	80,545.28
Coke	11,212.80
Limestone	21,210.88
Sugar Bags	49,990.40
Barrels	22,612.48
Filter Cloth	17,006.08
Other supplies	42,888.96
Gen'l Expenses	14,950.40

Depreciation (10 per cent on \$1,000,000)

100,000.00

TOTAL

\$1,884,849.23

Receipts, (as given by Mr. Allen)

\$2,336,479.05

Total Cost

1,884,849.23

Balance for interest and profits

\$451,629.82

(or) 45 per cent investment of \$1,000,000

Tariff Commission Differs With Mr. Allen's Figures

We find a wide discrepancy between Mr. Allen's figures and those submitted by the Tariff Commission. Of course the figures of the latter are averages, but that hardly accounts for the great difference. Perhaps Mr. Allen has made a slight mistake in adding up his figures. But without assuming to explain the difference we will give the Tariff Commission's figures and let our readers draw their own conclusions.

The Commission places the cost of producing sugar for 1918-19 at \$157.11. The Alma plant produced 18,588,415 pounds or 9,344 tons of sugar this season. At the Tariff Commission's estimate the total cost of producing this sugar in 1918-19 would have been \$1,468,035.84. Assume an increase of ten per cent in manufacturing costs (beets cost no more) and we have a total estimated cost for 1919-20 of \$1,614,839.42, which deducted from the receipts would leave \$721,639.63 for interest and profits, a return of better than 72 per cent on a million dollar investment.

Hypothesis

Suppose the manufacturers accede to the growers' demands, then on the basis of the 1919-20 operations what would be the costs and profits of the Alma plant? The increased cost of beets on 11 cent sugar would be \$2.80 per ton, and the total additional cost of 87,933.29 tons, \$246,213.21. Deduct this from net returns based on Mr. Allen's and Tariff Commissions figures and we have left \$205,416.61, or a net income of 20 1-2 per cent on investment of million dollars. Deduct the additional cost of beets from the net returns as estimated by the Tariff Commission only and we have left \$475,426.42, representing net income of 47 1-2 per cent.

Additional Facts

But the story is not all told yet by any means. Mr. Allen reports that the average wholesale selling price of sugar at his plant is slightly above 11 cents a pound, but he used exactly 11 cents as the basis of his computations, and the reader must see for himself that a price even one-quarter of a cent higher would yield additional returns of \$46,720 (while 11 1-2 cent sugar would mean the tidy sum of over \$93,000 which is alone a fair net return on a capital investment of a million dollars.

There appears to be some question about the average price the companies will receive for their sugar. In a recent advertisement in the Owosso Press, the Owosso Sugar Co., states that it will be allowed to charge only \$12.43 per cwt. for sugar. This figure does not hitch very well with Mr. Allen's. Should the average wholesale price amount to 12 cents per pound, it may be readily seen that the returns of the Alma plant, for instance, would be increased \$186,000 (less the additional cost of beets under the old contract, \$87,933.29) or approximately \$100,000 over the profits resulting



Which?

pense as estimated by Mr. Allen and the Commission. By the simple process of addition and subtraction, we can ascertain that the possible profits of the Alma plant during the season just closed ranged anywhere from \$250,000 to \$400,000.

We should be pleased to examine Mr. Allen's sworn statement of the profits of the Alma plant, or his income tax return, and then we shall be able to discard all our other figures.

Investment of Labor and Money in Sugar Beet Production

Mr. Allen has given us some approximate figures of the total supplies required in the manufacture of 18 million pounds of sugar from 87,-

883.29 tons of beets. They look huge but when compared to the costs of labor and investment involved in the production of those beets by the farmer, his figures dwarf into insignificance. We asked Mr. C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, and a practical beet grower, to give us an estimate of the value of the land, machinery, labor, etc., required for the production of that many beets. Referring to the official report of the average yield of 5.62 tons per acre for the year 1917, Mr. Ackerman points out that it would have required 15,000 acres to have produced 87,000 tons. He estimates the value of the land and the machinery employed as follows: Land, 15,000

acres at \$200, \$3,000,000; horses, \$600,000; harness, \$75,000; plows, \$20,000; cultivators, \$60,000; beet plows, \$18,000; wagons, \$75,000; rollers, \$30,000; beet racks, \$30,000; harrows, \$16,000; disc harrows, \$120,000; floats, \$7,500; miscellaneous, \$10,000; Total, \$4,600,900.

Actual Expense

Rent of land, \$300,000; plowing, \$75,000; fitting, \$75,000; drilling, \$15,000; seed, \$75,000; cultivating, eight times, \$210,000; rolling, \$30,000; company's beet labor, for thinning, etc., \$390,000; house rent for laborers, \$7,500; fuel, \$30,000 transportation of laborers, \$7,500; garden patch for laborers, \$3,750;

upkeep of fences, \$30,000; pulling beets, \$60,000; hauling, \$300,000; fertilizer or value of fertility taken from soil, \$337,500; managerial ability, \$210,000; interest on money, 6 per cent for six months, \$60,000; depreciation of machinery, \$75,000; miscellaneous, \$75,000; Total, \$2,370,000, cost of producing 15,000 acres of beets, or \$158 per acre.

Some farmers will discount the items of managerial ability, depreciation, etc., but when they do so they are only fooling themselves. Every other industry in the world, of necessity, figures in these items of cost and the farmer MUST follow suit or lose out in the end.

"He that is not for Me is Against Me"--A Distorted Vision of Justice

THE ACCOMPANYING article was not published in a sugar manufacturer's trade journal, but it sounds as if a sugar manufacturer might have written it. Notwithstanding the author's studied efforts to maintain his comfort, dignity and equilibrium astraddle a picket fence of neutrality, it is plain to be seen that he is rapidly losing his balance and will sooner or later desert the farmers altogether and flop over into the camp of the sugar manufacturers.

By way of explanation, the accompanying article was published on the editorial page of the Jan. 31st issue of the *Michigan Farmer*, the owners of which live in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Michigan manager of which is a close personal friend of W. H. Wallace, Michigan's sugar king, and associated with him on the Michigan Board of Agriculture.

The editorial is a typical example of the peculiar philosophy of the above named farm journal with respect to price controversies between farmers and the middlemen who handle their products. It seldom, if ever, fully comprehends the complete justice of the farmer's position, but is readily convinced by the arguments of the farmers' disputants. The editorial should have the closest examination of every farmer, for the influence of such doctrines may have a far-reaching effect not only upon the beet growers' present efforts to secure a fair contract but upon all the efforts of farmers to better their economic position.

What the Editorial Really Says

The first part of the editorial means nothing. Its purpose is to serve as an appetizer for what follows. To be sure the question of whether last year's contract is equitable is "a very proper matter for inquiry and investigation," the determination of which is a "proper and desirable function" of beet growers, to be arrived at by "proper study and investigation." "Honesty is the best policy," too, but why preach honesty to honest folks when thieves are abroad in the land?

The author of the editorial is ignorant of his facts when he calls the efforts of the beet growers to secure fair prices for his 1920 crop, "belated" efforts. Does he not know that the mass meeting at Saginaw this year was held fully a month earlier than the first meeting two years ago which culminated in a victory for the growers? Nevertheless, such is the case, and if there has seemed to be any lack of aggressiveness on the part of the leaders this year to bring the issue to a head it had been thru a desire to give the manufacturers every reasonable opportunity to present their side of the case, rather than to force their hand. The manufacturers are sagacious, however. Realizing that the farmers were entitled to a better contract and divining that efforts would be made to secure it, they entered the field early this year for their contracts.

The writer of the editorial is plainly more worried over the danger of farmers' repudiating an uncompleted contract and thereby fore-

Sugar Beet Contracts as Seen by a Michigan Farm Paper

A MOST commendable, but belated effort is being made by the farmers in several counties of Michigan to secure a more favorable contract for their next season's crop. This effort is commendable because, under present conditions the producers of foodstuffs are laboring under a handicap which justifies the use of every reasonable and proper means to secure an equitable price for their products. It is a belated effort, because its leaders apparently did not awaken to the opportunity to serve the beet growers in this emergency until the contracts had been signed for the major portion of the 1920 acreage. Whether the present price of ten dollars a ton based on nine-cent sugar, with an additional dollar per ton for each cent per pound of the average wholesale price of sugar above nine cents per pound, is an equitable price is a very proper matter for inquiry and investigation by the farmers of beet growing sections, who have not yet contracted to grow them at that price. But the repudiation of contracts entered into in good faith is no more commendable on the part of the farmers than on the part of labor organizations, or on the part of beet growers than it would be on the part of the sugar manufacturers.

We hold no brief for the sugar manu-

facturers in this controversy. Rather we believe that the presumption of right is with the producers of the raw material, but the facts are capable of being fairly arrived at by proper study and investigation. This is a proper and desirable function of organized as well as individual beet growers, which should be vigorously pursued. Even if a large percentage of the farmers in beet growing sections have determined that the present price is compensatory to them, as is evidenced by the general signing of contracts for the 1920 crops which is reported in many localities, every effort should be made to fairly determine equitable distribution of the rewards of labor and capital invested in the growing of the beets and the manufacture of the sugar. Then it will be possible to fairly and intelligently negotiate a new contract with the manufacturers without needlessly jeopardizing production in what has come to be an essential industry, as would a general repudiation of contracts already made. The leaders in a movement looking toward such action are assuming a grave responsibility in the curtailment of production of this essential foodstuff in a time of present and prospective shortage, which is comparable to the responsibility for the curtailment in the production of steel and coal by similar means.

ing the manufacturers to pay them a fair price than he is over the probability of thousands of farmers losing thousands of dollars under a contract, in the making of which they had no voice and will return to the farmer six dollars less per acre than he received under the 1919 contract. When is a Contract Not a Contract?

No suggestion has been made in the campaign for better beet prices that the farmers "repudiate" their "contracts." But the author of the M. F. editorial makes no such distinction. In his extreme anxiety to thwart the success of the campaign he proceeds on the hypothesis that

farmers WILL be urged to renounce their contracts. Hence, he moralizes, and exhorts the farmers to be good little boys and mebbe next year or the year following, or sometime in the distant future when sufficient time shall have elapsed for conducting "proper inquiry and investigation," the opportunity will ripen for determining "equitable distribution of the rewards in the growing of beets and the manufacture of sugar." And in the meantime, the production of sugar may have increased, may have dropped, the sugar manufacturer will have had this inning and there won't be any profits to divide.

from a possible drop in the price of sugar. And does the M. F. think for a moment that the manufacturers would scruple to tear up their contract if developments showed they could not afford to pay the price agreed upon? Why be so almighty particular about cautioning the farmer against breaking HIS "contract" with an individual who retains that contract for an indefinite period of time for the evident purpose of avoiding its terms if it serves his purpose to do so? The contract is the preparation of the manufacturer. When presented to the farmer it should have the manufacturer's name signed to it as evidence of his good faith. THEN the farmer who signs is bound, but otherwise not.

Crop Improvement Ass'n Buys Alfalfa Seed

By J. M. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

I HAVE just returned from a trip through the middle West where I visited sections in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and North Dakota. I visited A. B. Lyman, of Excelsior, Minnesota, and also looked over the seed as certified by the North Dakota Alfalfa Growers' Association, 5,000 pounds of which has been ordered for Michigan.

I obtained a lot of first hand information on the way alfalfa seed is handled in the various regions it is produced, in the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, etc., and I think this seed we are getting from the North Dakota Association is the best buy on the market at the present time for those who want absolutely genuine Grimm Alfalfa Seed.

All through the West alfalfa crosses more or less readily and in most of the sections both Common and Grimm are grown fairly close to each other. The result is there is some crossing and then there is some mechanical mixture through the use of the same threshing machine. In the section of North Dakota from which our seed comes these conditions do not prevail. Only Grimm Alfalfa is

grown in this section and this seed has the additional advantage of being grown in a climate that eliminates all weaker strains. If any common alfalfa has been mixed with the original seed used or if any common alfalfa has been mixed with the original seed used or if any common alfalfa is sown in this locality, the winters are so severe that the Grimm is all that is left after a short time. Winter wheat and apple trees will not survive where this seed was produced. On the other hand the other people who offered Grimm Alfalfa for sale in most cases had it produced in Montana, Idaho, and such states, where common alfalfa will survive, where winter wheat is grown, where there is some chance for mixture by crossing and where the weaker plants are not necessarily eliminated.

As far as I can find the North Dakota association is the only one at the present time that can absolutely guarantee purity, origin and quality of the seed of the type we are getting from them.

Many commercial firms and indi-

(Continued on page 19)

The concluding paragraph of the editorial is a slander upon the sugar beet growers and should be resented as such. Farmers are pretty much sick of this "producing for patriotism" stuff. They produced for "patriotism" all through the war when everyone else except the soldier boy was producing for "profits." It's high time that the good sense of the people should reassert itself, sweep away all this camouflaging and "weazel" talk and get down to brass tacks once more. If there's a curtailment in the production of sugar next year it will be because the manufacturers, in their greed for great profits, will not have paid the farmers enough to encourage them to grow the crop. Why in the name of justice, does the M. F. slap the farmers in the face and put them in the class with the striking coal and steel workers, for asking a FAIR price for their beets without a single reference to the responsibility that rests upon the manufacturers for trying to force upon the farmers a contract that gives to the manufacturers the lion's share of the profits? Every farmer's voice in Michigan should echo "why?"

Storage and Conservation of Water in Soils

Proper Use of Rotation, Deep Tillage, Dams, Etc., Can Pay Big Dividends, if Used Intelligently

By M. M. McCOOL

(A continuation of his series of articles on the subject of soils.)

CROP PRODUCTION over large areas is limited as much by the water supply as it is by other conditions. Growers realize the great importance of an abundance of rainfall, just previous to, during, and shortly after the blossoming period, with respect to the yield of corn. Investigations in three counties in Ohio over 16, 20, 30, 40 and 50 day periods, showed that high average rainfall during the thirty days from July 11th to August 10, and thirty days from July 21st to August 20th, gave greatest yields. The most important 40 day period was from July 11th to August 20th and the most important 20 day period was from July 1st to August 20th. The most important 20 days period was found to be from July 21st to August 10th. Moreover, rainfall during the first 10 days in August gave as high yields as any other 10 day period and the most critical period during the corn's development is the 10 days after blossoming.

A study of the yield of corn and the climatic conditions of Ohio during the period from 1854-1915 reveals that when the July rainfall is one inch or more greater than the normal or close to four inches, the probability of a good crop is 93 per cent. On the other hand when it is one inch less than the normal there is a probability of a good corn yield of only 19 per cent!

In addition, the effect of precipitation in the four great corn producing states, namely, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri has been studied. These studies show that the average yield has been 23 bushels per acre with a July rainfall from two to 2.5 inches, whereas it has been 33 bushels with a July rainfall one-half inch greater, or a ten bushel per acre higher yield for an average increase of one half inch of rainfall, during the most critical stage in the development of the crop.

A high precipitation in spring or the early part of the growing period usually results in large yields of hay. Who has not observed large yields of clover following high spring precipitation on lands that produce very small yields if any, during years of low spring precipitation.

Few, if any, of the larger agricultural regions are not visited by droughts of longer or shorter duration, thereby limiting to a greater or less extent crop production. It is fully recognized that the storage and conservation of soil water are essential for the utilization to the fullest extent of millions of acres of land extending westward from about the 100th meridian to the Cascade Mountains.

Moisture control then becomes one of the chief agricultural problems.

Storing Water in Soils

One of the first considerations in connection with moisture control is its storage, or getting rain, or irrigation water into the soil and holding it there until it is made use of by some crop. This is governed primarily by the texture, surface condition, the nature of the subsoil, and the distribution of the rainfall. These I propose to discuss in this article.

The depth of penetration of a given amount of water into the soil should be considered. If it is retained, mainly in the upper layers, more

of it is likely to be lost to crop production than if it penetrates more deeply. Observations taken 36 hours after a one inch rainfall in July revealed that moisture had penetrated a heavy clay loam to a depth of four inches, and a sandy loam approximately seven inches, and a coarse sand soil about 15 inches. If a two or three inch soil mulch is formed it is at once evident that much of the moisture in the clay loam would be lost as far as crop production is concerned.

The amount and depth of penetration of a given volume of water in

off the surface is indeed small, in comparison with other humid regions. This accounts for the utilization of much very hilly land for the production of cultivated crops in that region.

This run-off water is lost so far as crop production is involved. Moreover in "seeking its level" this water does much damage by the removal of surface soil, commonly spoken of as erosion or soil washing. This is a matter of tremendous national and local importance. Those who have traveled with open eyes through the older settled rolling or hilly agri-



Trees protecting a hillside from washing, near Kalamazoo. Hilly muck land should be protected by trees.

the soil depends much upon the surface condition, i. e., whether it is porous or compact, moist or dry. If the surface is smooth and firm more water is lost by run off from sloping land than if it is loose and porous. I have examined soils as to their moisture content after rather heavy rains and have observed that where the surface sloping land was compact and rather smooth that the majority of the rainfall ran down the slope and was either lost in drainage channels or accumulated in the lower and more nearly level lands. On the other hand where the land was loose or porous and somewhat roughened the run-off was decidedly less. It is doubtless true that the unproductivity of some rolling lands some seasons can be attributed to an insufficient supply of moisture due in a large measure to the run-off as well as the lack of plant food caused by erosion. Thus proper tillage seems to be of inestimable value under such conditions.

Where a soil was sampled just prior to and 24 hours after a rainfall of a little more than one and one-half inches the water was found to have penetrated more deeply and the run-off less with tilled land than with sod. No gain in the water content was found in the second foot of soil under the sod whereas the same layer beneath the tilled crop gave more than five per cent.

If the rain falls gently far more of it penetrates into the soil than if it falls very rapidly. It was observed near Lansing, Michigan, that 95 per cent of a one inch rain penetrated a sloping clay loam soil when it came down gently but when the same amount fell in about one hour 80 per cent was lost by surface run-off. This is further exemplified by conditions that exist in much of the Pacific Coast region. Although the total precipitation is great, 45 inches or more, the amount of water that runs

cultural regions as well as some of more recent occupation appreciate the statement that this affords the greatest single source of loss in many of these sections.

Navigation is hindered or impeded by the clogging of our large streams and harbors with eroded soil. This of course is one of the national phases of this problem and the abandonment of millions of acres of land because of their unproductivity due to loss of the surface soil is another one.

There are two kinds of soil washing—gullying and sheet. Where the land is rather steep and rolling or spring tooth harrow the water rolls off the ridges and passes into the soil at the lower levels leaving a dry mass of soil below the ridge. This phenomena has been observed after as much as two inches of rainfall. Of course it is desirable to have the water penetrate deeply into the soil and thus the roughened surface is a decided advantage.

The nature of the subsoil governs to some extent the storage of water in the soil. If the subsoil is very compact and fine in texture the soil above may become saturated with water and the rain that falls thereon lost by run-off, and by evaporation into the atmosphere. Again, a very porous or gravelly layer below the surface, may permit water to pass deeply into the subsoil and a small amount be retained within striking distance of the roots of the crops.

It has been recently observed that the surface, whether smooth or rough or sand soils greatly affects the penetration of a given amount of rainfall. Where the soil is rough as left by a corrugated roller or where there are well defined drainage channels a large portion of the water from heavy rains flows into them and in its rapid movement picks up and carries away loose soil

over which it passes. This washing away of the soil from the bottom of sides of the channels may quickly cause the formation of gullies, ditches or ravines. Although it is the more striking it is perhaps less serious than the sheet erosion.

Sheet erosion means the washing away of the immediate surface soil without the formation of appreciable gullies or with a heavy downpour the land is subjected to the action of a large volume of water which as it seeks its level may pick up and carry with it much surface soil. This form of erosion may and often does during a single season remove as much or more organic matter as would be replaced by the turning under of two or more clover crops in addition to the other soil constituents.

The causes of erosion are numerous. Of course a very important and probably the chief cause is the slope of the land. Then too the rainfall, its total amount, distribution and manner, that is whether gentle or torrential are of utmost importance. Soil texture and structure or tilth because of their influence upon the rate of penetration of water are likewise to be considered. The things that alter the structure of the soil were discussed in an earlier article and need not be mentioned at this time. Moreover too many tilled or row crops, methods of culture and small amount of organic matter should be included.

The situation has been outlined. Now what is the constructive side of this proposition. It would be useless to call attention to these conditions if much of the damage were not preventable. At no time in the history of our agriculture has the great need for soil conservation been so strongly agitated. In Michigan this problem is one for the individual farmer. In fact there are few farms that do not have a small acreage, at least, of land that washes. Preventable measures are important yet where the washing has occurred remedial measures only are left.

Rotations that leave the land bare as short a time as possible comprise the most fundamental preventative measures. In addition the importance of having the surface soil filled with fibrous roots and other forms of organic matter should be mentioned. The organic matter binds the soil together and permits of a ready penetration of rainfall into the soil. Many rolling lands should not be devoted to a tilled crop more frequently than about one year in four or five.

Deep tillage is usually advisable because of its effect upon the soil structure. Moreover, the surface of the soil should be roughened so as to check the water that falls upon the land. However, tillage operations such as dragging or harrowing wherever possible should run across the slope rather than with it. It is not uncommon to see hillsides that erode badly because the grain drill ran with the slope rather than across it. Of course, some of these methods are rather awkward and lose time yet in the long run they are profitable.

The methods to be used for stopping of washes, or gullies in fields depends upon the size of them and the material at hand. Small ones may be filled with straw or other

(Continued on page 29)



The above photograph shows a sample of eroded land in the vicinity of Kalamazoo. Water has had free way with the soil.



Most Michigan farms have spots like this, eroded when cropped. The water runs off and the plot is left unproductive.

"When Reuben Comes to Town"

Some Comments on Dungfork Democracy in Ontario, Where the Farmers Have Combined

With the Laborites

By H. F. GADSBY

YOU Americans have had in your middle west your farmer legislatures and know just about how they function. They all come in crying "We are pure," get plastered with the mud of office, and pass out, having added to the sum of human progress nothing but a few laws in their own interest. They profess to know nothing about party politics—although their sophisticated methods give them the lie—but they are willing to take on the job.

When the farmers deny that they are politicians they get themselves in wrong with old-fashioned people who believe that just as dentistry is left to the dentists and blacksmithing to the blacksmiths, so should politics be left to politicians who are honest enough to be proud of their profession and keen enough about the greatest game to which a man can bend his mind not to disclaim it.

All of which is to say that the United Farmers of Ontario are on top in the banner province of Canada and unless they come a cropper in the next few months, are likely to rule as for the next four years. This is a greater experiment in dungfork democracy than anything you have undertaken in the United States, where this after-the-war cow-pox on the body politic is confined to the middle west, and where the farmers have thus far steadfastly refused to enter into a combination with the labor organizations. The Ontario case shows the epidemic spreading eastward in the Dominion, and is very much as if one of these bush-lot witanagemots took possession of the capitol at Albany, N. Y.

However, the two grand old parties, who are now jointly and severally in the wilderness—and who may yet have to make common cause to turn the bucolic intruders out—are not downhearted. They say the U. F. O.—short style for Us for Ourselves—is not a government, but a disease, the last phase of a worldwide neurosis which only time can heal. They look forward confidently to the day when reason shall resume its throne, the people will discount the farmers' counsels of perfection by 50 per cent, and liberals and conservatives will line up again as they did in the piping days before the Hun broke loose.

Meanwhile what can't be cured must be manured. In other words, the U. F. O. government is to be given ample room and verge enough to accomplish its own destruction. It is to be egged on rather than egged out, because the chances are that if the farmers were forced to hold another general election at this moment they would come back stronger than ever, shedding by the way their troublesome side-partner, the independent labor party, whose complement of 11 members—two of them cabinet ministers—alone makes the U. F. O. government possible. The U. F. O. government has a majority of two in the house—one of its own and one the speaker, who has a casting vote only when it is needed—stolen from the liberals. An accident might happen to a majority as small as that.

THE RE before the liberals who lost the election thru being too trustful of the farmers, and the conservatives, who lost it thru being too distrustful of Premier Hearst, will not pool their misfortunes, but will let the U. F. O. talk and legislate its fool head off in the hope that the farmers' movement will crucify itself in the small field of Ontario before it ventures into the larger field of Domini-

on politics where it can play hob with the tariff and other questions of national importance. The provincial legislature is nothing more than a glorified county council. The matters within its purview are domestic and intimate, but not of the first magnitude. The Dominion parliament, on the other hand, is an arena of great issues such as free trade, protection and national ownership, and the farmers make no bones of saying that they have their eyes on it and that it is their next world to conquer.

The U. F. O. government is having its own troubles. To begin with, it is not as pure as it cracks itself up to be. It got into office by double-crossing the liberals, who withdrew candidates in many constituencies to give the farmers a chance. Puffed up by their success—they expected 30 seats and they got 45—they went back on their old friends, the liberals, by uniting with whom they would have had a good working majority, and took up instead with the independent labor party, which alliance gives them a shaky majority of two.

The obvious inference is that the farmers were afraid that the liberals, under the brilliant leadership of Harley Dewart, K. C., would be clever enough to swallow them. They knew nothing about parliamentary procedure and were not particularly vocal in any case, so they refused to take their natural allies, the liberals, preferring the independent labor party, a small but restless bedfellow who is already yelling for more than his share of the quilt.

The minister of labor for example, the Hon. Walter Rollo—nicknamed Rollicking Rollo for the free way he has with the people's money—already has a program of old age pensions, unemployment insurance and widows' annuities which would set us back \$2,000,000 a year. Of course the farmers will never stand for that any more than they will for that eight-hour day on the farm to which the independent labor party aspires in the city. Even a blind man can foresee trouble here, when the U. F. O. kicks the I. L. P. out of the bed, as it eventually will. On that day of wrath many will arise to say to Premier Drury, "I told you so."

Though pure as the driven snow, the U. F. O. government is continually getting its feet in the mud. Another act of perfidy is its effort to form a distinct party, the "people's party," though pledged by its constituents to avoid such appearance of evil and to conduct government on absolute principles of right and wrong, regardless of expediency or the personal equation. Another factor in this farmers' millennium was to be the abolition of patronage, but the saints from the side lines have not ruled three months and they are in a patronage row up to their chins. It seems that when they said they

would abolish patronage they meant that they would take it away from the local organizations and center it in Toronto. Whereat, as Mr. Shakespeare might remark, they all said, "Like h—l you will." It seems hard for any government, however pure, to kill the impulse which prompts us to reward our friends—that is to say, to do unto others as we would be done by, which after all is what patronage amounts to.

For a government which sniffs at the two old parties as corrupt and selfish, the U. F. O. shows considerable skill in trying to strengthen itself and weaken the other fellow by kidnapping liberals to bolster a majority which is practically only one and a half, because the speaker, a kidnapped liberal, has no vote except when the result is a tie. The U. F. O. would like to get about 10 more liberals to come across, and to this end is prepared to promise anything that is not nailed down, including U. F. O. nominations for the next federal election, which they advertise as a sure thing for the farmers' cause.

THE U. F. O. government tries to steal liberals for another reason—because it is half in and half-out of office. At present three cabinet ministers—Premier Drury, Hon. Manning Doherty, the minister of agriculture, and Hon. W. E. Raney, the attorney-general—the brains of the rustic gathering—lack seats. The government will not be all set until these three—none of them candidates at the last election except Mr. Doherty, who was soundly walloped in his own county—find a firm base to rest on. They are talking and counselling, but not so to speak, ex cathedra. The chairs are yet to be provided.

The strange thing about it all is that the U. F. O. members of the legislature, the elected representatives of the party of unselfishness, unanimously refuse to give up their seats to their three homeless leaders, who will have less than Noah's dove to perch on unless certain weak-kneed liberals make room. The farmer M. P.'s have a natural desire to try what life in the city is like—one hopes that they will get a new light on the cost of living—and they do not propose to forego the pleasure for their own comrades. It will require all the innocence and purity of Premier Drury, who comes of an old political family; of Mr. Doherty, who has a past as a government contractor, and of Mr. Raney, who is an uplifter with one brown eye and one blue one—it will require the conjoint innocence of all three, I repeat, to battle with this reluctance on the part of their followers to give up the bird in hand.

It is conceded that Mr. Raney, the attorney-general, will have a hard job to make the grade, although, having one blue eye and one brown eye, he can always have two eyes single to any purpose he undertakes. He is not only an uplifter, but a Methodiviki, if you know what I mean, and mutters awful threats under his breath like betless race-tracks and a Plimsoll mark of two gallons of hard stuff—and not a drop more—in the cellar. Mr. Raney—what a name for the drouth-compeller—is against all our little wickednesses. I don't think they will stand for him in North Victoria.

Artless though it is, the U. F. O. government has attempted two grand stand plays within the last six weeks. One came through and one didn't. The one that (Cont. on pg. 26)

See Yourself as Others See You

THE FARMERS of Ontario have wrenched control of the government from the political gang that has bossed Ontario elections and made its laws since time immemorial, and naturally the dethroned politicians don't like the change. Politics are some men's bread and butter, some men's religion and others their all. To have the avenue to their bread basket and their pew cluttered up by a lot of farmers was a thing quite shocking to the silk hats and swallow tails, and in their displeasure they have resorted to insults, ridicule and bitter denunciation of the "bucolic intruders."

A sample of their childish scolding was published in a recent issue of the Detroit Saturday Night. The author, H. F. Gadsby, has a streak of humor in him which may some day prove his undoing. His tirade of insults against the farmers is occasionally illuminated by a bit of philosophy. Take this, for instance: "When the farmers deny that they are politicians, they get themselves in wrong with old fashioned people who believe that just as dentistry is left to the dentists and blacksmithing is left to the blacksmiths so should politics be left to politicians who are honest enough to be proud of their profession and keen enough about the greatest game to which a man can bend his mind not to disclaim it."

The Ontario author believes that the farmers are a bunch of hypocrites masquerading as reformers who preach loudly against political rotteness and special privilege to provide a cloak for their own evil designs upon the state's exchequer. But here Mr. Gadsby makes a blunder and discloses his ignorance of the rural mind. He has been contaminated by too much city life. He cannot understand that out in the clean spaces of the country are people who believe in giving an honest day's work for an honest dollar, and look upon the robbing of public funds as great a crime as the looting of a bank. He cannot understand how a man could consecrate himself to the service of his state and nation without being paid for the job, or being assured of privileges which he might pass out to his relatives and friends. So he does not comprehend the true significance of the farmers' desire and efforts to take a hand in the administration of government. Truly, Mr. Gadsby has much to learn.

After reading Mr. Gadsby's satire, one wonders why the farmers and laboring men of Canada have been so slow to organize against the politicians for whom Mr. Gadsby evidently speaks. Here in the United States the majority of farmers seem to steer shy of political alliance with organized labor, feeling that they can best work out their ideas and ideals of good government alone. But, if the politicians of Michigan or any other state for that matter, resist with so poor a grace as the Ontario irreconcilables the farmer's natural desire to take his proper place in the politics of the state and nation during this period of high taxes and governmental abuses, no one can predict what leaven may be set to work in the ranks of organized farmers and laboring men.

Read Mr. Gadsby's article. Take a look at yourself, Mr. Farmer, as others see you. It may "larn" you to stay at home and slop the hogs and leave politics to the politicians. And again, it may not.

Clip This Coupon

PLACE a cross after the name of your candidate, or if you prefer someone not mentioned write in the name on the dotted line. Then clip the coupon and mail it to Editor Michigan Business Farming, Mount Clemens.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| William E. Borah | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hiram Johnson | <input type="checkbox"/> | Miles Poindexter | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Champ Clark | <input type="checkbox"/> | Frank Lowden | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wm. H. Taft | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Henry Ford | <input type="checkbox"/> | Wm. G. McAdoe | <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodrow Wilson | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Warren G. Harding | <input type="checkbox"/> | A. Mitchell Palmer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Leonard Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Herbert F. Hoover | <input type="checkbox"/> | John J. Pershing | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Do you favor extension of government operation of railroads for two more years (yes or no) Do you favor the submission of the warehouse amendment?

M If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Gleaners Hold Successful National Convention

1,000 Delegates from Several States Stage Rousing Sessions at Kalamazoo Last Week

THRONGING Kalamazoo throught the greater part of last week, more than 1,000 delegates of the Gleaners from several different states held their bi-ennial convention with splendid success. The sessions were run off in business-like style and the all-round accomplishments were many.

More than 1,000 Gleaner delegates assembled at the armory for the opening session of the convention. State Senator Herbert Baker presided. Among the speakers was Milo D. Campbell, farmers' candidate for governor of Michigan. In a splendid address, he emphasized the need of co-operation among the various organizations.

"It was a splendid convention," declared Mr. Campbell in an interview following the final meetings, "and I believe the wide attention it attracted throughout the Middle West thru the press, helped show the public the true importance of the great, growing Gleaner organization."

Tuesday evening a session was held at which Senator Baker gave an address on "The Farmer and Legislation." He showed the great need for farmers in Michigan and other states to take a more active interest in politics and to stand united on certain big issues vitally affecting all farmers alike, irrespective of party.

Nathan F. Simpson, general manager of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, which has begun its big expansion program for co-operative marketing throughout the Middle West, was also on the program. His speech on "Things coming our way" showed how the Gleaners by sticking together and by plugging were overcoming all sorts of obstacles for success.

Warden Hulbert, of Jackson Prison, at which the famous Gleaner Binder Twine industry has been operating so successfully, gave an address on "The Gleaners." These addresses were followed by a memorial service, and the first day's program closed with fancy drills given by women of various arbors, and executed in beautiful style.

The program of the second day started off with the presentation of the "Story of the Gleaners," a moving picture of some several thousand feet of film, showing the thousand and one activities of the Gleaners. The work in the field, the picnics and drills, the routing of work through the Great Gleaner Temple at Detroit and many other interesting phases of

the Gleaner work were shown, not omitting the important co-operative side. This film has been taking a swing around the various arbors in the nation and has made a great hit wherever it went. The show given in a Kazoo movie house was free to Gleaners.

In the afternoon of the second day, the business started, and the various officers gave bi-ennial reports to the delegates. In spite of the losses by war and by the flu epidemic, the financial condition of the organization was demonstrated to be in the most excellent shape. The extent of the victory of this continued onward progress against great odds is shown by this statement of an official of the Gleaners: "During the war the Gleaners were faced with hard problems. The conscription act practically put a quietus on the field work. Government insurance hampered the fraternal week of the Gleaners, many thousands of whom enlisted or gave practically all their time for serving their country. Meetings had to be given up to a large extent and arbors halls were turned over to the Red Cross and other war work. Then for five months the flu epidemic stopped all meetings and caused thousands of deaths, adding \$264,000 to the normal payment of death claims for that period. Otherwise the Gleaner report would have shown that much more to the already excellent standing."

Wednesday evening was taken up

with the school of instruction. Splendid teams gave all of the degrees, followed by the instruction school. A very large number received the degrees and with Miss Lucia Bellamy in charge of the degree teams, the work was of especial interest.

Deploring the present tendency toward autocracy in government as manifested in unwarranted limitation of free speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, the Gleaners in the business sessions which closed the convention, adopted resolutions demanding a return to our time-honored policy in these matters, unswerving by the influence of organized revolutionists on one side and by associated profiteers on the other.

The legislative program of the Gleaners for the next two years was adopted along lines suggested by the following:

1. Extension for two years of government operation of the railroads.

2. Enactment of more efficient corrupt practices act.

3. Referendum on constitutional amendment to permit the expenditure of \$5,000,000 for purchase of terminal warehouses.

4. Ratification of the peace treaty without reservations.

Declaring countless officials, easily sheltered, are shaking down the luscious fruit of public office, the convention adopted a resolution de-

manding a house cleaning at Lansing as follows: "We invite the good citizenship of Michigan to make an investigation of the facts here set forth, feeling assured that, through their findings, they will join with the organized formers in checking the present expensive and extravagant management of state affairs, by placing the business of the state on a sound basis. This, we feel, can only be accomplished by a thorough house cleaning at Lansing, to the end that a multitude of commissions and boards may be done away with and countless so-called public officials placed where they may become producers instead of tax-eating consumers."

The resolution made to endorse the National Farm Bureau movement was defeated at the Gleaner sessions. Prominent Gleaners gave as a reason the belief that there is no need for both organizations, inasmuch as the present program of the Gleaners embodies about all that the Farm Bureau promises, together with much more, which has been in tried-and-true operation for many years.

The convention voted to raise the annual fees from \$1 to \$2. The increase was forced because of the increase in membership and a widening of the activities of the organization.

The concluding order of business was the election and installation of national officers. Grant Slocum was elected president. Ross L. Holloway was made secretary, and John R. Hudson, of Middleton, treasurer. The supreme council includes: Herbert F. Baker, Cheboygan; J. J. England, Caro; Frank C. Goodyear, St. Louis; H. J. Zimmer, South Bend, Indiana; George L. Strachan, Muir, Mich., and Mrs. Effa Munn, Grand Ledge.

J. Floyd McKinstry, of Grant Park, Illinois, was elected chief Gleaner, and Mr. H. H. Hough, of Wauseon, Ohio, vice chief Gleaner; Mrs. Mary B. Holderman, of Kankakee, Illinois, chaplain, and Wm. Harris, Mt. Pleasant, conductor.

Delegates have returned to their respective communities with enthusiasm for the great branching out of activities for the Gleaners and are confident that the present year and those following are going to be the greatest in the expansion of the national Gleaner organization.



This trio holds its head pretty high, except at feeding time. These individuals are proud because they make up the undefeated Aberdeen-Angus calf herd of 1919, owned by the Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich.

Northeastern Development Bureau Celebrates Seventh Birthday

Enthusiastic Members Assemble for Get-Together Dinner and for Successful Annual Banquet

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Northeastern Michigan Development bureau was held in Bay City Jan. 23, followed by banquet at the Wenonah, in the evening attended by about 160 guests who came from all over the district, with a number of others from outside of Northeastern Michigan, including men from Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint and Pontiac.

At the annual meeting in the afternoon, James L. Snody was re-elected president of the organization; John Yuill, of Vanderbilt, first vice-president; Robert Rayburn, of Alpena, second vice-president, and Marius Hanson, of Grayling, treasurer.

The report of Secretary Marston reviewed the work which has been done during the past year and Treasurer Hanson's report showed that the bureau has been using its money to advantage.

President Snody, in a short address, reviewed the great growth of the district and some of the special features of the bureau work which had been contributed to that growth. He also outlined some of the things which he would like to accomplish in the future and among other things advocated the offering of substantial prizes for the best samples of grains and other farm produce to be sent to the bureau and exhibited at its annual meeting. Mr. Snody promised a personal donation of \$25 toward a special prize for the best sample of

corn and suggested that others might do likewise, and the bureau could supplement these donations with other prizes. The one condition he attached to the prizes is to be that the samples submitted should become the property of the bureau, to be used for exhibit purposes.

Regret Saginaw's Defection
Directors of the association expressed their regret at the failure of Saginaw county to retain its membership in the bureau. "Saginaw is one of our strongest supporters and it ought to be deeply interested in the effort of these northern counties to develop their territory and to assist in that work for what helps one part of the district cannot fail to be a benefit to all of the others," said one of the directors.

The board of directors, as selected by the various counties of the district, is as follows, the first named being the member of the executive committee:

Alpena—Robert Rayburn, A. B. Crow, Alpena; Moses Sharp, Cathro. Arenac—H. A. Chamberlain, Standish; A. H. Townsend, Twining; Jno. Donnelly, Sterling.

Bay County—W. G. MacEdward, Frank A. Hewitt, Bay City; John Anderson, Crump.

Cheboygan—F. E. Skeels, Wolverine; Al. H. Weber, E. L. LeBlanc, Cheboygan.

Crawford—Marius Hanson, Grayling; J. E. Kellogg, Lovells; Charles Craven, Frederic.

Gladwin—J. Foster, A. J. Stevens, F. L. Prindle, Gladwin.

Iosco—C. F. Prescott, Tawas City; C. A. Pinkerton, East Tawas; Ernest Crego, Whittemore.

Midland—Leslie Madill, H. H. Dow, Midland; James Carty, Coleman.

Oscoda—A. W. Bissland, Ben J. Watters, Mio.

Ogemaw—O. L. Rakestraw, Rose City; Wm. Hodgins, Selkirk; C. S. Blin, West Branch.

Otsego—John Yuill, Frank Randolph, Vanderbilt; Sim Lewis, Johannesburg.

Presque Isle—James R. Snody, Onaway; Paul H. Heftt, E. D. Vincent, Rogers.

Roscommon—A. J. Price, Mert McClure, Chas. H. DeWaele, Roscommon.

W. G. MacEdward was appointed a director to represent the transportation companies.

Following the meeting of the directors the executive committee re-elected T. F. Marston as secretary.

The Banquet

The annual banquet was served in the large dining room of the Wenonah hotel and was one of the most enjoyable of the seven similar affairs held since the development bureau was organized.

Following the excellent dinner President Snody introduced Geo. L.

Lusk, secretary of the Michigan Public Domain Commission, as toastmaster and Mr. Lusk welcomed all present, as a Bay Cityan, to his home town.

Gov. Sleeper was on the program to speak on "The Michigan Park Commission" but the governor was out of the state and he was represented by his secretary, Major Ralph Duff, who gave a short talk on the plans of the new park commission and said that he believed the future would show that this state park plan, fathered by Governor Sleeper, would be looked upon as his greatest work.

N. P. Hull, president of the Grange Life Insurance association, who was on the program to speak on "The Farmer," was unable to be present. Julius Beal, member of the Board of Regents of the U. of M. and of the public domain commission, spoke on "A New Bird Discovered in Northern Michigan." He told of the efforts of the public domain commission to make the most out of the state-owned lands through opening them for settlement, where available for farming purposes, and through re-forestation plans. He told of the work of fire protection, carried on jointly by the state and the federal government and his "new bird" was the use of the aeroplane for patrolling the forest regions and discovering fires in their incipiency, a plan which has proved successful in the far west.

State Aid Clearing Act Would Speed Development of Cut-Over Lands

How State Could Use Its Credit With Absolute Safety to Aid in Northern Michigan Development

By JOHN G. KRAUTH

EDITOR M. B. F.—I am pleased to hear that a State Aid Land Clearing Act appeals to your good judgment. I cannot understand how the reactionary interests in the legislature so many years neglected the very best interests of the state in not paving a way to enable the land hungry to connect with the stump land. I feel confident that if the M. B. F. urges a State Aid Land Clearing Act to stimulate the back to the land movement, the resolution necessary from the legislature to permit an amendment submitted to the people, will meet with little opposition. That it will carry when its interest is fully understood is absolutely sure.

There is a land hunger in our midst always—regardless of statements to the contrary. If we don't know it, Canadian land missionaries in our midst always are fully alive to the fact.

As to the draft of a clearing act, I am unequal to the occasion. The best I can do is to give you a crude outline only, but it is so simple that you will have no trouble finding some one capable of whipping it into workable shape. I took up the matter with Senator Baker early last year. He expressed a desire to father the bill in the Senate, but was interested at the time in a corrupt practice act, also a warehouse act and could not properly care for it, but he will, I know, be glad to put it over.

Now get the idea clear in your mind—this is not a State Clearing Act, but a State Aid Land Clearing Act. The state is in no way to be involved in performing the clearing. Here is the idea: A State Aid Clearing Board, composed of the Public Domain Commission and Soil Department of the M. A. C., empowered to contract with settlers, direct or with outside bidders to clear at least one-quarter of settler's land, upon application by the settler only. This can be broadened. The state to set aside a certain sum of money, say \$250,000 or more as a "Revolving Fund," to finance settlers, at low interest, as low as possible and cover expenses. The state to be secured upon land improved, not merely that part improved, but the whole

tract. You might say, the state is practically loaning sufficient money to the settler, to clear a part of his land, but to be sure the money goes into clearing as intended, a contract is made with that purpose in view only.

The idea is to assist the settler in clearing at least one-fourth of his land upon application, in the following manner:

Upon application to the Clearing Board, for state aid, the soil expert of the Clearing Board, furnished by the M. A. C., will pass upon the land, and if land is properly classified as farm land, the Clearing Board will contract with the lowest bidder to clear said acreage, at least one-fourth of the land, and by all means permit the settler to bid on the work as this money is very necessary to stay him over the year he will be employed clearing. It would even be policy to give him the work, though his price were a little the highest of the bidders, for the reason stated above, as he will have to pay for it in the end. It does not look reasonable, that he would rob himself. The amount of money so advanced by the state, to be a lien upon the whole farm, and payable in

about 20 or 25 annual payments, in the form of a drainage tax.

Another fact to bear in mind no land known to be approved by the Clearing Board will revert to state for non-payment of taxes. Speculators will see to that, if the owners do not. So the state is really taking no risk, nor are the taxpayers called upon to do a

charity act as the settler is paying for the use of a service that is benefiting the entire state. In making application for clearing under this act, the settler and all other parties having an interest in the land, will be required to join in the application, to make the state's security o. k.

Further, under this act, owners of partly improved farms will enjoy the same privileges, in their case, the security

as simple as possible, cutting out as much expense as possible and at the same time protecting the state's interest and serving the settlers.

Land dealers to pay for the expense of classifying their land.

Can you not see the protection to fool land buyers, if said buyer refuses to buy farm land, not approved by the Clearing Board?

The reputable land leaders can advertise farm land, subject to clearing aid, as approved by the State Clearing Board, a protection to the banker, investor, and the state's good name, so badly smirched by crooked land dealers. The time is coming, in a very few years when pine stumps will be eagerly sought as fuel. They will first serve many years as fencing, and replaced by wire, when settlers will be better able to invest in fencing, but the fuel value of the stumps; the fencing value of the stumps aside from clearing field, will amply compensate the settler or his progeny, for investing in a stump puller, when the stumps on white pine, and white pine up here is found on good agricultural lands as well as the poorest.

If a temporary aid is available to a new settler for a start in his clearing operations, enabling the settler, with this first aid, to manager the rest unaided.

Is not the state benefitted by this imperishable improvement that costs the taxpayers not a sou?

Such an act benefits every land owner and every man desiring to own land and every merchant in the state, not forgetting the transportation system, and the hungry bellies that must be fed.

It is not a local class issue, it is state wide in its effect. I have been paying taxes on the same land for twenty years and they are fierce. It is costing 10 per cent annually, interests and taxes to carry wild land. It is eating itself up every ten years. Increase in values does not keep pace with carrying charges. Northern Michigan's interest, except in mining and lumbering, have been neglected because they are our poor relations.

Is Not This a Worthy Enterprise?

NORTHERN Michigan is a rich empire of undeveloped wealth. It has magnificent agricultural resources that await the settler's ax and plow. The development of wild lands has ever been the work of the pioneer and it will always be so. Men who have not the stuff of pioneers in them will never tackle the stumps and underbrush of the cut-over lands. The pioneer is essentially a man whose principal assets are ambition, hope and determination. Lacking capital he works at great odds and frequently becomes discouraged.

M. B. F. has persistently argued that the development of Michigan cut-over lands was a job for the state to assist. It has recommended the issuance of State Development bonds to create a fund from which money could be loaned to settlers. Mr. John G. Krauth, of Millersburg goes us one better and suggests a State Aid Land Clearing Act. We asked Mr. Krauth to give us his ideas of how such a law would work out and the accompanying article is his reply.—Editor.

will be all the better. And more acres cleared, the better for county and state. The state will in no way be hampered with a land clearing crew, a cumbersome and costly method, nor called upon to supply dynamite and stump pullers, settlers doing this work will in a measure co-operate. They can afford to invest in stump pullers, etc. In many counties in the state the county farm expert could co-operate with the Clearing Board. The idea is to make the work

Congress Gets Bill to Prevent Shoddy Being Sold as Virgin Wool

Measure Aimed at Deception of Fabric Manufacturers in Interest of Producers and Purchasers

WOULD IT not be a step in the right direction to urge through M. B. F., that we write our congressman to vote for the Truth in Fabric Bill? I would also suggest that we have petitions passed through each local farm organization for same.—W. W. Terry, Osceola County.

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH of Idaho, introduced the "Truth in Fabric" law in Congress, Jan. 7.

This act would make it compulsory to identify shoddy and cotton in cloth and clothes, and would free the wool growers from unfair competition with shoddy and would protect the public against those who would sell shoddy as virgin wool and charge virgin wool prices for it.

The following table and bulletin entitled "Why Clothes Are So High" graphically shows the root of the cause of the present exorbitantly high price of clothes. This table also shows why fabric manufacturers divert from the wool growers to the shoddy and rag industries the people's demand for virgin wool.

The Truth in Fabric Law introduced by Mr. French would right this wrong.

Why Clothes Are So High

Showing how the fabric manufacturer, by failing to tell the wholesale merchant to whom he sells the fabric that the fabric contains shoddy, is able to secure from wholesale cloth merchant the unjust price of \$15 for an All-Wool Woolen suit length of 3 1/2 yards containing 80% of shoddy, which, because it contains 80% of shoddy instead of being all virgin wool, the fabric manufacturer could have profitably sold for \$10 and for which the wholesale cloth merchant would not have paid more than \$10 had he known that the cloth was 80% of shoddy.

Also showing how, without any profiteering on the part of the wholesale cloth merchant or the retail merchant, the unjust price of \$5 charged by the fabric manufacturer more than doubles by the time the public is reached.

Please note that the same percentage of markup, 60%, is used in the case of both basic prices on which computations are made, namely:

1. The fabric manufacturer's price of \$10, which is the legitimate price he should have charged the wholesaler.
2. Fifteen dollars, the unjust price, which he was able to secure only because he permitted the wholesaler to believe the fabric was made exclusively of virgin wool.

Price at which suit length could have been profitably sold by fabric manufacturer to wholesale cloth merchant \$10.00
 As an example—if normal and legitimate markup of wholesale cloth merchant were 60%
 Wholesale cloth merchant's price to retail custom tailor 16.00
 As an example—if retail custom tailor's normal and legitimate percentage of markup were 60% 9.60
 Retail custom tailor's legitimate price to the public 25.00
 \$15.00 Unjust price which fabric manufacturer was able to secure from the wholesale cloth merchant, only because he permitted the wholesale cloth merchant to believe he was purchasing a fabric made exclusively of virgin wool.

60% As an example—if normal and legitimate markup of wholesale cloth merchant were 60%.

9.00	
15.00	
24.00	Wholesale cloth merchant's price to retail custom tailor.
60%	As an example—if retail custom tailor's normal and legitimate percentage of markup were 60%.
14.40	
24.40	
28.40	Retail custom tailor's legitimate

- | | |
|---|--|
| price to the public made necessary by the \$5 excess and unjust price of fabric manufacturer. | |
| 25.60 | Retail custom tailor's legitimate price, possible only because the initial charge—the fabric manufacturer's charge—was just. |
| 12.80 | Excess and unjust price to consumer that has resulted from initial overcharge by the fabric manufacturer of \$5, an overcharge that has forced both wholesale cloth merchant and retail custom tailor to become a party to an unjust price, but without the slightest advantage either to wholesale cloth merchant or to the retail custom tailor. |
| 5.00 | Fabric manufacturer's excess and unjust charge. |
| \$ 7.80 | Excess and unjust price that naturally accrues during process of distribution. |

The following resolution, passed unanimously at the recent annual meeting of the Fleece Wool State Growers' Association and subsequently endorsed by the Pure Breed Associations throughout the United States clearly defines the issue and precisely indicates the good which would result to the People, the Nation, and the Wool Growers, from the passage of the "Truth in Fabric" Law now before Congress.

"Whereas, a large part of the raw material used in manufacturing woolen fabrics and apparel sold as 'all wool' is shoddy, and not virgin wool as the 'public' believes;
 "Whereas, the 'public' does not even suspect that the term 'all wool' may mean wool that has previously been used in cloth;
 "Whereas, the term 'all wool' is a mere general term that may include shoddy;
 "Whereas, even the most inferior shoddy may be 'all wool';
 "Whereas, the term 'all wool,' because it fails to distinguish between shoddy and virgin wool, places both

the public and the wool growers at the mercy of fabric manufacturers; deprives the people of their right to choose between shoddy and 'virgin' wool; deprives the people of the knowledge of whether they are purchasing shoddy or virgin wool—the knowledge that is the people's sole protection against those who would charge virgin wool prices for shoddy; and thus robs the public and

"Whereas, the unrevealed presence of substitutes, especially shoddy, in fabrics and clothes abrogates the law of supply and demand, places a premium on deceit and profiteering and violates economic law and outrages moral law;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this Association of Fleece Wool States earnestly urge, in the interest of Truth and Justice, and for the protection of both the Public and Sheep Husbandry, that the U. S. at the earliest possible moment enact legislation making it compulsory to make known the presence of substitutes for virgin wool, especially shoddy, in fabrics purporting to contain wool and apparel made from such fabrics; and in order that this worthy object may be speedily accomplished in the interests of all the people, we request the earnest co-operation of all who desire to see 'right' prevail and honest practice established in all branches of business."

By a vigorous support of the Truth in Fabric law, those who desire that Truth and Square Dealing shall prevail; that the people shall be protected in their right to choose between shoddy and virgin wool, and that one of our most essential industries—sheep husbandry—shall secure justice, can secure all of these objects and render the people, the nation, and the sheep industry an inestimable service.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

MARKETS ARE PLANNED FOR OAKLAND COUNTY

"The plan of the Oakland county Farm Bureau will be to establish co-operative marketing associations in the various small communities of the county," says B. F. Beach, recently appointed business manager for the bureau. "After the community organizations are functioning properly we will get them to buy and sell together and later it may be possible to have counties banded together for buying and selling.

"Many people have the idea that co-operative marketing associations are designed to boost the prices of produce. This is an absolutely mistaken idea. Of course one of their objects is to secure more money for the producer in cases where he is underpaid, but this is not done at the expense of the consumer, but at that of speculators who buy from the farmers for as little as possible and sell to the consumer for as much as they can get. By concerted buying of farm necessities and thus reducing the cost of producing, it is possible to lower prices.

"Marketing associations also encourage a higher grade of produce, because when farmers ship and sell their produce together, high prices are paid for quality rather than for appearance and size as has been the practice heretofore."

Mr. Beach has been working in Oakland county since Jan. 1. Before coming here he was manager of the Hart Co-operative Marketing Association, an organization that does a \$45,000 business in produce every month. He has also served as county farm agent for Oceana county.

"Last year our marketing association paid farmers a dollar a bushel more than dealers did for plums," said Mr. Beach, "and we put them on the market at the same price as the dealers. My purpose here will be to encourage better produce, see that the farmer gets more for it and that the price is not boosted for the consumer by speculators."

It is hoped to have marketing organizations under way in the principal communities of Oakland county before the close of 1920, although it will probably be three years before the project is fully developed. Several villages in the county have already begun work on a small scale.

Farmers Endorse Farm Agent Work

Just how much value former county agent J. Vernon Sheap, of Jackson county, has been to the individual farmer has never been exactly determined, but a visitor at the office of the county agent said that he estimated that he had made several hundred dollars last year by following Mr. Sheap's advice. He ended his conversation with the expression that should he ever be called upon to contribute for the support of a county agricultural agent he would willingly dig down in his pocket for any amount.

"I had some poor land which had been producing five bushels of beans to the acre," he said. "Through the efforts and advice of Mr. Sheap and a little work on my part I was able to raise the productivity so that last year I produced twenty bushels to the acre. The same is true of my oat ground. Last summer I was able to obtain ten more bushels to the acre than in previous years because I followed the advice of Mr. Sheap."

Other farmers said that they could cite instances where the productivity of the soil had been raised by information given by Mr. Sheap and said that the office of the county agent was worth a great deal more than they could estimate.

Grange Leads Fight Against Wayne County

The State Grange is asking the Muskegon supervisors to join in the fight to oppose the action of Wayne county in endeavoring to get the state board of equalization abolish-

ed. Kent, Ionia and some of the other counties have asked the Grange to lead in this fight, and the communication yesterday from John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange was referred to a special committee composed of Supervisors Benjamin, Moore and Kline.

It is pointed out in the communication from Mr. Ketcham that Detroit escaped the paying of \$20,000,000 in state taxes by having a low valuation in 1916, 1917 and 1918, because of its rapid growth. The state board equalized only every three years at that time. Last year the valuation was boosted and the taxes reduced in many counties.

Under the present law the state equalization board would have power to act yearly. Mr. Ketcham says it is understood Detroit has raised \$54,000 to fight its case and he believes that should be a signal for the rest of the state to get busy.

Branch County Farmers Organize Elevator Company

The farmers of the county held a mass meeting at the town hall Monday in the interests of forming an elevator company.

After the meeting was called to order by Frank Knapp, of Coldwater, Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, gave a short address followed by a few minutes talk by County Agent Nash.

During the business meeting which followed a permanent organization was formed with the following officers in charge.

President, L. G. Taylor, vice-president, Ward Lindsey, secretary, Warren Dobson. Board of Directors: A. D. Robinson, Roy Strang, Harry Corless, Frank Demorest, Arthur Luse, Herman Strahly and Linus G. Taylor.

The elevator company will adopt the revolving plan of financing. This system is different from a stock company in that no stock is sold. The men who care to loan the organization from \$50 up, secured by notes of 6 per cent interest given by the board of directors, these notes being paid off as fast as funds permit.

The elevator is conducted on a non-profit basis and will render a

Terms Providing Packer Control Made Public

THE FARMERS' National Committee on Packing Plants and Allied Industries of the Farmers' National Council, with headquarters in the Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., has just issued a statement giving the terms of the Supreme Court perpetual injunction against the packers, and the report of the Federal Trade Commission on the practices of the "Big Five" which the Council says shows that the Kenyon-Anderson bill to control the packers should be promptly enacted. The statement says:

On May 26th, 1903, a preliminary injunction against Swift & Co., the Cudahy Packing Co., the Hammond Packing Co., Armour & Co., the Armour Packing Co., Edward Morris, Nelson Morris and Ira N. Morris, co-partners under the name of Nelson Morris & Co., and other packers, was made perpetual and with slight modifications was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court on April 11, 1905.

This perpetual injunction restrained the defendants, the packers, and their agents and attorneys "from entering into, taking part in, or performing contract, combination or conspiracy," the effect of which will be as to trade and commerce a restraint of trade, in violation of law either "by directing" or requiring their respective agents to refrain from bidding against each other at the sales of live stock" or "by combination, conspiracy or contract, raising or lowering prices or fixing uniform prices at which said meats will be sold." It also enjoins these packers from violating the provisions of the anti-trust laws, "by combining or

service rather than a profit. A membership in the organization costs \$10 but if anyone cares to sell without taking out a membership, a plan has been arranged to take care of that. Eventually all patrons of the elevator become members.

Hillsdale Co-Ops. Held Annual

At the annual meeting of the Hillsdale County Co-operative Association, the reports showed that during the past year a \$375,000 live stock business had been done and a \$60,000 general business.

All of the directors were re-elected: B. S. Lamb, Wheatland; B. E. Kies, Bankers; Charles Boone, Hillsdale; Frank Carter, Hillsdale; Bert Slack, Cambria; Marley Brown, Hillsdale.

Cattle Graze in Snow

For the past few weeks Edward E. Thurston, residing at Camp Verde, Arizona, but who after next summer will give his home as Manistique, Michigan, has been in Schoolcraft county looking over the ranch which was started this fall by H. R. Griscom, L. W. Martin and himself at Blaney.

Coming from a state which has yet had no snow and very little cold weather, Mr. Thurston expressed great surprise at finding the 500 cattle that are being wintered at the ranch in such fine condition compared with the cattle, that are being wintered in the southwest, those on the Blaney ranch were in much better condition he said.

Although the Blaney Cattle Company has received several carloads of hay for winter feed, the cattle have been able to find enough feed under the snow to satisfy them and the owners have not yet found it necessary to resort to the stock which they purchased. Under the foot or more of snow there are quantities of tender grass which the cattle devour with apparent relish. This grass contains splendid food values and the cattle are remaining as sleek and fat as they were during the growing months last summer and fall, according to U. P. breeders.

conspiring together, or with each other and others to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of the trade and commerce in fresh meats among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, by demanding, obtaining, or with or without connivance of the officers or agents thereof, or any of them, receiving from railroad companies or other common carriers, transporting such fresh meats, in such trade and commerce, either directly or by means of rebates, or by any other device, transportation of or for such meats.

The Federal Trade Commission in its report on the meat packing industry states:

"The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to:

Manipulate livestock markets.

Restrict interstate and international supplies of foods.

Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods.

Defraud both the producers of food and consumers.

Secure special privileges from railroads, stock yard companies and municipalities, and profiteers.

It is clear that the Big Five Packers have been violating the essential terms of the perpetual injunction issued by the Supreme Court. It is clear that the proposed amendment between the Department of Justice and these defendant packers who have continuously violated their injunction as well as the anti-trust laws is not sufficient. In order to control the five big packers the Kenyon-Anderson bill must be promptly enacted by Congress.

TRACTOR MANAGEMENT

COURSE ATTRACTS MANY

From applications received for admission to the truck and tractor course at the M. A. C., it has been estimated by A. M. Berridge, director of short courses, that the attendance during the first course will reach 150, and that for the second course, which begins March 1, the number to attend will be even greater.

The work this year will be much more comprehensive than in former years and will apply not only to the trucks and tractors, but also to stationary engines. Each day's work will call for one hour of technical lectures, one hour of general lectures, and six hours of laboratory work.

The course has been divided into five groups: stationary engines, tractors, ignition, starting and lighting, carburetors and block tests, and forge shop. In each group the study will be all that well-equipped laboratories and shops can make it.

Swartz Creek Farmers Embrace Gleaner Plan

Following is a report of the meeting of the Swartz Creek Live Stock and Produce Shipping Association, held at the I. O. O. F. hall on Jan. 20, with two hundred or more men present. The manager's report of stock handled since last meeting until Dec. 31, was 285 cattle, 342 calves, 1,264 hogs and 442 sheep or a total of 2,333 head. Amount received for same \$89,965.32. The meeting was closed rather hurriedly to take up the co-operative elevator proposition.

Mr. Cribbs, of the U. S. marketing division gave very interesting talk. The audience listened to Mr. Nathan F. Simpson of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, who talked along the line of co-operative marketing and explained the working of the terminal elevator at Grand Rapids, after which the following committee was appointed to go with Mr. Simpson to Grand Rapids, Lansing and Detroit to investigate and report at an adjourned meeting at the same place on Saturday, Jan. 24. Committee: E. C. Allen, Bert Bush and W. H. Short.

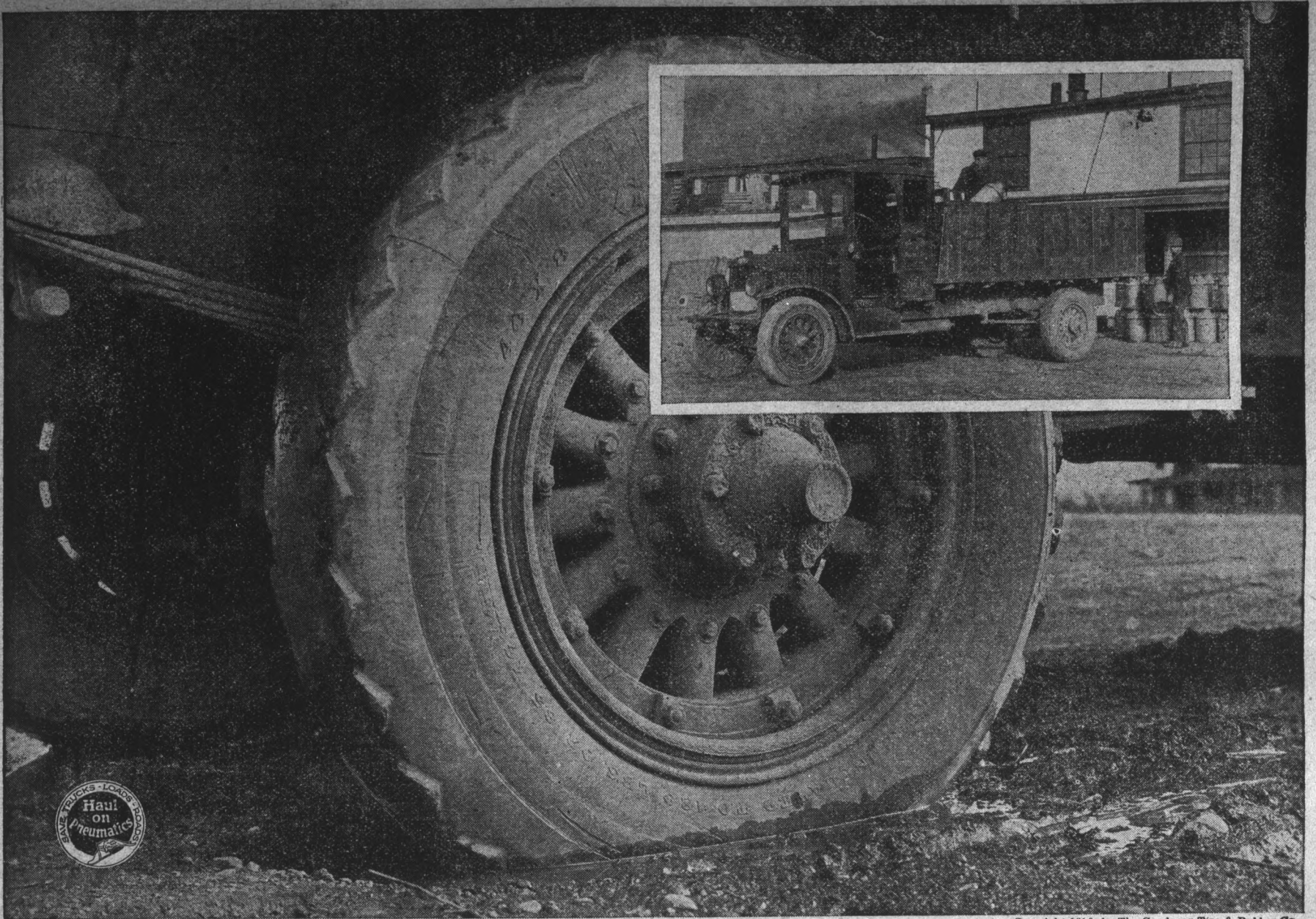
Committee reported as per schedule on the 24th, saying that they visited Grand Rapids and Lansing, but did not think it necessary to visit Detroit as they were convinced in their own minds that it was the way to organize. After the report the following motion was made, seconded and carried, that they organize under the terminal elevator plan. It was decided that no one be allowed to vote except those who had taken stock or avowed their intentions of doing so, and also that each man place his name on the back of ballot. Whole number votes cast 85, of which 75 were for and 10 against.

The following advisory committee was appointed: E. C. Allen, Bert Bush, W. H. Short, A. G. Edson, W. R. Harris, B. W. Cole and S. R. Burleson. The committee met immediately after the closing of the meeting and elected the following officers: President, W. H. Short, vice-president, Bert Bush, secretary, E. C. Allen, A. M. Lewis, secretary of meeting.

Sturgis Co-Op. Has Big Year

G. W. Taylor was elected president of the Sturgis Co-operative Association, at a meeting of stockholders. Other officers are: vice president, J. A. Wybourn, and secretary, M. B. Rice. Joseph D. Sturgis was again named manager, and Clare Bardner, secretary and treasurer. New directors were: Charles Cominator, Jr., E. E. Sheap, R. G. Hibbard and M. B. Rice. Directors remain in office are: G. W. Taylor, J. A. Wybourn, R. F. Zelt, Jerome Fox, C. J. Lublow, F. M. Frohriep and E. C. Zable.

The annual report of the association showed it to have received the sum of \$153,725.25 from the sale of stock. The association shipped 69 decks during the year.



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In addition to reporting that pneumatic-tired trucks pave the way for the general motorization of farm work, they list mileages of Goodyear Cord Tires, on trucks, as ranging from 15,000 to past 40,000 when given proper care.

Accurate information furnished by farmers and other rural haulers, showing how they improve their methods and incomes with pneumatic-tired trucks, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR CORD TIRES

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HEARTS OF THREE

By JACK LONDON
Author of the "Valley of the Moon."

Chapter I.
EVENTS happened rapidly with Francis Morgan that spring morning. If ever a man leaped across time into the raw, red drama and tragedy of the primitive and the medieval melodrama of sentiment and passion of the New World Latin, Francis Morgan was destined to be that man, and Destiny was very immediate upon him.

Yet he was lazily aware that aught in the world was stirring, and was scarcely astir himself. A late night at bridge had necessitated a late rising. A late breakfast of fruit and cereal had occurred along the route to the library—the austere elegant room from which his father, toward the last, had directed vast and manifold affairs.

"Parker," he said to the valet who had been his father's before him, "did you ever notice any signs of fat on R. H. M. in his last days?"

"Oh, no, sir," was the answer, uttered with all the due humility of the trained servant, but accompanied by an involuntarily measuring glance that scanned the young man's splendid proportions. "Your father, sir, never lost his leanness. His figure was always the same, broad-shouldered, deep in the chest, big-boned, but lean, always lean, sir, in the middle. When he was laid out, sir, and bathed, his body would have shamed most of the young men about town. He always took good care of himself; it was those exercises in bed, sir. Half an hour every morning. Nothing prevented. He called it religion."

"Yes, he was a fine figure of a man," the young man responded idly, glancing to the stock-ticker and the several telephones his father had installed.

"He was that," Parker agreed eagerly. "He was lean and aristocratic in spite of his shoulders and bone and chest. And you've inherited it, sir, only on more generous lines."

Young Francis Morgan, inheritor of many millions as well as brawn, lolled back luxuriously in a huge leather chair, stretched his legs after the manner of a full-figured menagerie lion that is over-spilling with vigor, and glanced at a headline of the morning paper which informed him of a fresh slide in the Culebra Cut at Panama.

"If I didn't know we Morgans didn't run that way," he yawned, "I'd be fat already from this existence. Eh, Parker?"

The elderly valet, who had neglected prompt reply, startled at the abrupt interrogative interruption of the pause.

"Oh, yes, sir," he said hastily. "I mean, no sir. You are in the pink of condition."

"Not on your life," the young man assured him. "I may not be getting fat, but I certainly am ing soft. . . . Eh, Parker?"

"Yes, sir. No, sir; no, I mean, no sir. You're just the same as when you came home from college, three years ago."

"And took up loafing as a vocation," Francis laughed. "Parker!"

Parker was alert attention. His master debated with himself ponderingously, as if the problem were of profound importance, rubbing the while the bristly thatch of the small toothbrush moustache he had recently begun to sport on his upper lip.

"Parker, I'm going fishing."

"Yes, sir!"

"I ordered some rods sent up. Please joint them and let me give them the once over. The idea drifts through my mind that two weeks in the woods is what I need. If I don't I'll surely

Introductions Not Necessary

IT IS A HARD JOB to pick out the right kind of a serial story for Business Farming. The editors wanted to get the best on the market, and finally "Hearts of Three" has been selected, beginning in this issue. Needless to say, the story is a blinger and no introduction is needed for the author, the great spellbinder spinner of tales, Jack London. He died a few years ago but he is a living hero to the millions of readers. Likewise his story reproduced here is full of life. It is too good a story for any reader to miss.

be laying on flesh and disgrace the whole family tree. You remember Sir Henry?—the old original Sir Henry, the buccaneer old swashbuckler?"

"Yes, sir; I've read of him, sir."

Parker had paused in the doorway until such time as the ebbing of his young master's volubility would permit him to depart on the errand.

"Nothing to be proud of, the old pirate."

"Oh, no, sir," Parker protested. "He was Governor of Jamaica. He died respected."

"It was a mercy he didn't die hanged," Francis laughed. "As it was, he's the only disgrace in the family that he founded. But what I was going to say is that I've looked him up very carefully. He kept his figure and he died lean in the middle, thank God. It's a good inheritance he passed down. We Morgans never found his treasure; but beyond rubies in the lean-in-the-middle legacy he bequeathed us. It's what is called a taxed character in the breed—that's what the prof. taught me in the biology course."

Parker faded out of the room in the ensuing silence, during which Francis Morgan buried himself in the Panama column and learned that the canal was not expected to be open for traffic for three weeks to come.

A telephone buzzed, and, through the electric nerves of a consummate civilization, Destiny made the first out-reach of its tentacles and contacted with Francis Morgan in the library of the mansion his father had builded on Riverside Drive.

"But my dear Mrs. Carruthers," was his protest into the transmitter. "Whatever it is, it is a mere local flurry. Tampico Petroleum is all right. It is not a gambling proposi-



JACK LONDON

There are few authors who are so much worshipped by readers as Jack London, writer of stories which grip you and carry you away with their power and charm. He is author of "The Valley of the Moon" and other great books.

tion. It is legitimate investment. Stay with it. Tie to it. . . . Some Minnesota farmer comes to town and is trying to buy a block or two because it looks as solid as it really is. . . . What if it is up two points? Don't sell. Tampico Petroleum is not a lottery or a roulette proposition. It's bona fide industry. I wish it hadn't been so almighty big or I'd have financed it all myself. . . . Listen, it's not a flyer. Our present contract for tanks is over a million. Our railroad and our three pipe-lines are costing more than five millions. Why, we've a hundred millions in producing wells right now, and our problem is to get it down country to the oil-steamers. This is the sober investment time. A year from now, or two years, and your shares will make government bonds look like something the cat brought in. . . .

"Yes, yes, please. Never mind how the market goes. Also, please, I didn't advise you to go in the first place. I never advised a friend to that. But now that they are in, stick. It's as solid as the Bank of England. . . . Yes, Dicky and I divided the spoils last night. Lovely party, though Dicky's got too much temperament for bridge. . . . Yes, bull luck. . . . Ha! ha! My temperament? Ha! ha! . . . Yes? . . . Tell Harry I'm off and away for a couple of weeks. . . . Fishing, troutlets, you know, the springtime and the streams, the rise of sap, the budding and the blossoming and all the rest. . . . Yes, good-bye, and hold on to Tampico Petroleum. If it goes down after that Minnesota farmer's bulled it, buy a little more. I'm going to. It's finding money. . . . Yes. . . . Yes, surely. . . . It's too good to dare sell on a flyer now, because it mayn't ever again go down. . . . Of course I know what I'm talking about. I've just had eight hours' sleep, and haven't had a drink. . . . Yes, yes. . . . Good-bye."

He pulled the ticker tape into the comfort of his chair and languidly ran over it, noting with mildly growing interest the message it conveyed.

Parker returned with several slender rods, each a glittering gem of artisanship and art. Francis was out of his chair, ticker flung aside and forgotten as with the exultant joy of a boy he examined the toys, and, one after another, began trying them, switching them through the air, till they made shrill whip-like noises, moving them gently with prudence and precision under the lofty ceiling as he made believe to cast across the floor into some unseen pool of trout-lurking mystery.

A telephone buzzed. Irritation was swift on his face.

"For heaven's sake answer it, Parker," he said. "If it is some silly stock-gambling female, tell her I'm dead, or drunk, or down with typhoid, or getting married, or anything calamitous."

After a moment's dialogue, conducted on Parker's part, in the discreet and modulated tones that befitted absolutely the cool, chaste, noble dignity of the room, with a "One moment, sir," into the transmitter, he muffled the transmitter with his hand and said:

"It's Mr. Bascom, sir. He wants you."

"Tell Mr. Bascom to go to hell," said Francis simulating so long a cast, that had it been in verity a cast, and had it pursued the course his fascinated gaze indicated, it would have gone through the window and most likely startled the gardener outside kneeling over the rose bush he was planting.

"Mr. Bascom says it's about the market, sir, and that he'd like to talk with you only a moment," Parker urged, but so delicately and subduedly as to seem to be merely repeating an immaterial and unnecessary message.

"All right," Francis carefully leaned the rod against a table and went to the phone.

"Hello," he said into the telephone "Yes, this is I, Morgan. Shoot. What is it?"

He listened for a minute, then interrupted irritably: "Sell—hell. Nothing of the sort. . . . Of course, I'm glad to know. Even if it goes up ten points, which it won't, hold on to everything. It may be a legitimate rise, and it may't ever come down. It's solid. It's worth far more than it's listed. I know, if the public doesn't. A year from now it'll list at two hundred . . . that is, if Mexico can cut the revolution stuff. . . . Whenever it drops you'll have buying orders from me. . . . Non-sense. Who wants control? It's purely sporadic. . . . eh? I beg your pardon. I mean it's merely temporary. Now I'm going off fishing for a fortnight. If it goes down five points, buy. Buy all that's offered. Say, when a fellow's got a real bona fide property, being bulld is almost as bad as having the bears after one . . . yes. . . . Sure. . . . yes. Good-bye."

And while Francis returned delightedly to his fishing rods, Destiny, in Thomas Regan's down town private office, was working overtime. Having arranged with his various brokers to buy, and, through his divers channels of secret publicity having let slip the cryptic tip that something was wrong with Tampico Petroleum's concessions from the Mexican government, Thomas Regan studied a report of his own oil expert emissary who had spent two months on the spot spying out what Tampico Petroleum really had in sight and prospect.

A clerk brought in a card with the information that the visitor was importunate and foreign. Regan listened, glanced at the card, and said:

"Tell this Mister Senor Alvarez Torres of Ciudad de Colon that I can't see him."

Five minutes later the clerk was back, this time with a message penciled on the card. Regan grinned as he read it:

"Dear Mr. Regan,
"Honoured Sir:

"I have the honour to inform you that I have a tip on the location of the treasure Sir Henry Morgan buried in old pirate days.

"Alvarez Torres."

Regan shook his head, and the clerk was nearly out of the room when his employer suddenly recalled him.

"Show him in—at once."

In the interval of being alone, Regan chuckled to himself as he rolled the new idea over in his mind. "The unlicked sub!" he muttered through the smoke of the cigar he was lighting. "Thinks he can play the lion part old R. H. M. played. A trimming is what he needs and old Gray-head Thomas R. will see that he gets it."

Senor Alvarez Torres' English was as correct as his modish spring suit, and though the bleached yellow of his skin advertised the Latin-American origin, and though his black eyes were eloquent of the mixed lustres of Spanish and Indian long compounded, nevertheless he was as thoroughly New Yorkish as Thomas Regan could have wished.

"By great effort, and years of research, I have finally won to the clue to the buccaneer gold of Sir Henry Morgan," he preambled. "Of course it's on the Mosquito Coast. I'll tell you now that it's not a thousand miles from the Chiriqui Lagoon and that Bocas del Toro, within reason, may be described as the nearest town. I was born there—educated in Paris, however—and I know the neighborhood like a book. A small schooner—the outlay is cheap, most very cheap—but the returns, the reward—the treasure!"

Senor Torres paused in eloquent inability to describe more definitely and Thomas Regan, hard man used to dealing with hard men, proceeded to bore into him and his data like a cross-examining criminal lawyer.

"Yes," Senor Torres quickly admitted. "I am somewhat embarrassed—how shall I say?—for immediate funds."

"You need the money," the stock operator assured him brutally, and he bowed pained acquiescence.

Much more he admitted under the rapid-fire interrogation. It was true, he had but recently left Bocas del Toro, but he hoped never again to go back. And yet he would go back if possibly some arrangement . . .

But Regan shut him off with the abrupt way of the master-man dealing with lesser fellow creatures. He wrote a check, in the name of Alvarez Torres, and when that gentleman glanced at it he read the figures of a thousand dollars.

"Now here's the idea," said Regan. "I put no belief whatsoever in your story. But I have a young friend—my heart is bound up in the boy but he is too much about town, the white lights and the white-lighted ladies, and the rest—you understand?" And Senor Alvarez Torres bowed as one man of the world to another. "Now, for the good of his health, as well as his wealth and the saving of his soul, the best thing that

could happen to him is a trip after treasure, adventure, exercise, and . . . you readily understand, I am sure."

Again Alvarez Torres bowed.

"You need the money," Regan continued. "Strive to interest him. That thousand is for your effort. Succeed in interesting him so that he departs after old Morgan's gold, and two thousand more is yours. So thoroughly succeed in interesting him that he remains away three months, two thousand more—six months, five thousand. Oh, believe me, I knew his father. We were comrades, partners, I—I might say, almost brothers. I would sacrifice any sum to win his son to manhood's wholesome path. What do you say? The thousand is yours to begin with. Well?"

"I . . . I accept," he stammered and faltered in his eagerness. "I . . . I . . . How shall I say? . . . I am yours to command."

Five minutes later, as he arose to go, fully instructed in the part he was to play and with his story of Morgan's treasure revised to convincingness by the brass-tack business acumen of the stock-gambler,

he blurted out, almost facetiously, yet even more pathetically:

"And the funniest thing about it, Mr. Regan, is that it is true. Your advised changes in my narrative make it sound more true, but true it is under all. I need the money. You are most munificent, and I shall do my best. . . . I . . . I pride myself that I am an artist. But the real and solemn truth is that the clue to Morgan's buried loot is genuine. I have had access to records inaccessible to the public, which is neither here nor there, for the men of my own family—they are family records—have had similar access, and have wasted their lives before me in the futile search. Yet were they on the right clue—except that their wits made them miss the spot by twenty miles. It was there in the records. They missed it, because it was, I think, a deliberate trick, a conundrum, a puzzle, a disguise, a maze, which I, and I alone, have penetrated and solved. The early navigators all played such tricks on the charts they drew. My Spanish race so hid the Hawaiian Islands by five degrees of longitude."

(To be continued)



Essex Sets World's Long Distance Endurance Mark

3037 Miles in 50 Hours
Proved Its Reliability

In its official test of 50 hours to prove endurance, Essex has established its claim as the dominant new type light car. Who ever before regarded a car of its type in the light of such proved performance and endurance? Only specially built racers and a few of the larger, costlier cars have been considered capable of such a test. Surely light weight cars have not been associated with such reliability as Essex has shown.

Proves Essex Economy

This test gives to Essex proof of the greatest factor in motor car economy. Light cars are notable principally for their economy in saving of gasoline, oil and tires. These qualities Essex has revealed from the first. But real economy must also include freedom from repairs and mechanical attention—all costly items.

So what greater proof of Essex economy could be asked than its new world endurance mark.

5869 Miles in 94 Hours
22 Minutes Driving Time

These tests were not made to establish speed records. Two trials were made before the 50-hour run was completed. So, in all, the Essex went 5,869 miles in 94 hours, 22 minutes driving time, averaging more than a mile a minute. Sleet stopped one, after 27 hours, 58 minutes, and 1790 miles. Snow halted a second, three days later, after 16 hours 25 minutes and 1042 miles. The third, begun the next day, went the full

50 hours. These tests were made under American Automobile Association observation on the Cincinnati Speedway.

Think what they mean. The average car is driven little more than 5,000 miles in a season. The average driving speed is probably 25 miles an hour. The Essex went more than a mile a minute for 5,869 miles.

You might expect that a car of its weight would require frequent mechanical attention. But there was no need for that in the Essex.

Doesn't It Settle the Light Car Question?

Essex now adds to its light car qualities the advantage of endurance and reliability. It brings costly car distinction, beauty and fineness to the light weight, moderate price class. Essex cars appeal to pride, and that is why owners speak of them as they do.

Individual owners would never ask as much of a car as did this 50-hour test.

It showed how much more could be expected of an Essex than any one would demand of it.

Every Essex delivered has resulted in an increased demand. Sales passed \$35,000,000 in 11 months—a new record.

This latest proof will decide thousands who have only waited for just such evidence that Essex would stand up. All buyers cannot possibly be served. Now is the time to make your reservation.

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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Milo Campbell's Platform

ONCE IN awhile a candidate for office presents a platform that does not meet with the approval of all. Take Milo Campbell's platform, for instance. Surprising as it may seem the newspapers and the politicians who do not intend to support Mr. Campbell and the people who do not intend to vote for him are finding flaws in his platform.

The Detroit News which is probably the most progressive daily newspaper in the Middle West and the opinions of which are usually worth listening to, calls Mr. Campbell's platform a "platform of platitudes," which from No. 1 to No. 13 plank "is eternally safe and sane." The News observes that any voter wishing to take issue with the 13 planks in the platform will be literally declaring himself as follows:

- 1—I am opposed to Americanism.
- 2—I am a Republican but shall not adhere to the principles of the Republican party.
- 3—I am opposed to the right of collective bargaining in industry.
- 4—I am opposed to improved conditions and an adequate wage for labor.
- 5—I am opposed to limiting a working day to eight hours.
- 6—I approve the demands of the Red element in labor unions.
- 7—I am opposed to proper relief for disabled soldiers and sailors.
- 8—I am opposed to the reduction in the number of state boards by combining groups of relative activities along the lines successfully worked out in Illinois.
- 9—I oppose the proper recognition of women in the matters of government.
- 10—I oppose reforms in insurance laws which would benefit both insurance companies and insured.
- 11—I oppose better highways and such internal improvements as will make Michigan a better state.
- 12—I oppose official independence. I shall make all sorts of promises in advance of the election.
- 13—I oppose vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, and particularly the liquor laws.

In a later editorial the News complains that Mr. Campbell has not been specific enough about his views on state affairs. It says:

"The people want to know if the candidate for governor is likely to effect any economies in the management of state institutions; if his attitude toward the state's educational institutions is constructive and enlightened; whether in questions concerning public utilities, the governor will be on the side of the people or the public utilities corporations; whether the governor has a broad, progressive conception of the changing relations between the rural districts and the rapidly increasing urban populations; whether he knows how to safeguard the interests of our great agricultural industry; whether he realizes that big cities are struggling with new and important problems and cannot be treated by the state government as if they were villages or country towns."

We concede the point the News makes. Mr. Campbell could have been more explicit concerning his attitude toward problems that will confront Michigan's next executive. But he has said that he will from time to time express himself in greater detail. We be-

lieve Mr. Campbell will keep his word and that his voluntary pronouncements will be quite in accord with the News' well-known views and the voters' most exacting requirements for their state executive. But we would like to ask the News if it would be possible for Mr. Campbell to so declare himself on public questions as to win the News' approval and support of his candidacy. Would the inclusion of the above propositions in Mr. Campbell's initial statement to the public have made Mr. Campbell's platform more acceptable to the News, or would not the News have offered the same criticism that it does of his original statement?

The News' propositions themselves are all "safe and sane." All candidates can subscribe to them. It would be political death for a candidate to say:

"I am opposed to economy in the management of state institutions. I am ignorant of the needs of the state's educational institutions. In controversies between the people and the public utilities I will be on the side of the public utilities corporations. I know nothing about the changing relations between the rural districts and the rapidly increasing urban populations. I cannot be trusted to safeguard the interests of our great agricultural industry. I am quite unfamiliar with the new problems with which the cities are struggling and it is not quite clear to me where state rights end and municipal rights begin."

We venture to say that Milo Campbell has as good a grasp of the problems of state as any other avowed or prospective candidate for governor, and that at the proper time he will make his position known beyond any question of doubt. But Milo Campbell will have something vastly more important than that in his favor. If he is elected, he will step into the governorship with no political obligations to pay and no "friends" to compensate, entirely free to run his job without fear or favor. Can the News say as much of any Wayne county candidate now in the field?

Those That Have Not

DID YOU ever know of a farmer, a merchant or a laboring man who had money invested from which he was drawing dividends to condemn the "profit system." All are friends of the profit system who profit from the system. Its enemies are they who pay the profits.

Let us apply this theory of "no-profits" and see how it would work out in practical demonstration. For one thing, it would destroy the entire banking system. Banks could not run without taking a profit on their deposits and they would have no deposits if they could not pay their depositors something for the use of their money. People who needed money would have to depend upon the generosity of their friends or go without.

Farmers could not take a profit from their products. Indeed, they would not grow more than they could consume or exchange for other commodities. If they suffered losses, that is, if it cost them more to produce a crop than they could get out of it by exchanging for commodities of relative value, there would be no way in which to make up these losses.

"No profits" would put the slothful man on exactly the same footing with the industries, the thrifless with the thrifty, the fool with the wise man. Then some day the wise man, being thrifty and industrious, would discover that by working a little harder and saving a little more diligently he could lay by a surplus, and the hateful old profit wheel would again start rolling.

Whose Money Was It?

THE ENTIRE WORLD was lifted up out of its sordid selfishness for a brief spell when just before Christmas it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had made various benefactions to humanity totaling a hundred million dollars to promote science, the arts, medicine, religion, etc. Ministers of the gospel prayed for him, newspapers praised him, and those few conscientious brethren who had formerly denounced the acceptance of the Rockefeller money by the church on the ground that it was tainted, hung their heads in shame. The very magnitude of the gift took their breath, and conscience, away. "Pretty good fellow, after all," was the consensus of opinion.

Thirty days later the newspapers published the sequel, "The Standard Oil Company has increased the price of gasoline one cent a gallon."

This reminds us of the story of the man who, himself in straightened circumstances, loaned some money to a friend who was in even worse straits. When he told his wife about it, she said, "John, dear, that wasn't your money to lend. It was noble of you to think of your friend's need, and you think it was unselfish of you to help him, but that's not true. We have struggled along here together to put our boy through college, and I have helped as much as you to save this bit for a rainy day. It was as much my money as yours. You loaned that money because you wanted to feel the thrill of pride and satisfaction that comes with performing a good deed. Your pleasure wouldn't have been so great had we both made the loan, and since part of the money was mine, you were selfish to loan it without consulting me."

Doesn't that bit of philosophy apply to John D. Rockefeller's case? How much of the hundred million really belonged to John D., and how much to the public? No one regrets the passing of this money from John D.'s nor the public's pockets either for that matter, to help so worthy a cause, but isn't it a bit selfish of John D. to take all the credit for the huge gift upon himself?

The New Secretary of Agriculture

E. T. MEREDITH, publisher of Successful Farming, has been appointed secretary

While Mr. Meredith is not strictly speaking a farmer, he has spent a long and useful life in the farm paper publishing business which has kept him in more or less sympathetic contact with farmers and given him an insight into their problems. He is a self-made man. Once he was poor. The story is told that he used to wheel his farm paper to the postoffice in a wheel-barrow. Today he is financially able to relinquish his private business to become agriculture's representative in the president's cabinet.

Mr. Meredith has a golden opportunity before him. The failure of his predecessor to set any high standards or make any important innovations in the department leaves him free to build from the ground up and demonstrate what vision he may have of the future needs of agriculture.

The Truth in Fabric Bill

A BILL is before Congress to compel manufacturers of cloth to sell their goods on the basis of the amount of virgin wool they contain. Perhaps the average reader does not understand the necessity for such a measure, but he will when he learns that the majority of "woolen" garments being sold and worn today are 80 per cent shoddy or "re-worked" wool.

Both the producer of wool and the purchaser of clothing are injured by this deception. The use of shoddy instead of virgin wool decreases the demand and market for the farmer's wool and naturally acts as a check upon the growth of the sheep industry. So far as the consumer is concerned he pays a higher price than ever before for a mixture of virgin wool and shoddy which soon pulls apart and wears out. Even though the manufacturer sold his goods on their intrinsic value, the deception would still prevail and the purchaser would continue to buy material which had already served its purpose and usefulness.

The only possible objectors to this bill will be the fabric manufacturers who are making large profits from the sale of shoddy. All others will be benefited,—farmer, wholesaler, retailer, purchaser. The manufacturers are fighting the bill and it behooves the other parties concerned to make their voices heard in Washington, and secure the early adoption of the measure.

Nearly a year after the Detroit Free Press lauded the legislature for refusing to let the people vote on the warehouse amendment, it wakes up to the fact that the price of potatoes would not be so high if the farmers had storage facilities in the large cities. Live and learn.

FULL VALUE SHOULD GO TO PRODUCER

I agree with E. W., of Gladwin, that producers should receive the full social value of their products. If not, then who should receive the portion denied the producer? I realize, however, that under the present system producers, on the average, can have only enough of the value of their products to enable them to exist and reproduce.

The irrepressible conflict between the capitalist class and the producing class is not due to any evil desire on the part of either. The conflict is inherent in the profit system of today as it was in the profit systems of the past, known as chattel slavery, and feudalism.

Producers are continually struggling for a larger portion of the value of their product, while those who live by profit are ever and always striving for greater dividends.

Any system founded on profit has within itself the seeds of its own destruction. The difference between the smallest possible profit and the greatest possible profit is only a matter of time. One class or set of individuals continually getting more value than they give must eventually own all the sources of production. The nearer we come to the concentration of the wealth of the world in the hands of a few, the greater will become the unrest of the producers, and the more relentless the efforts of the ruling class to keep the producers in subjection by endeavoring to suppress what those who live by profit call red or radical.

By red or radical I do not mean the anarchists. Anarchists are so few in number that all of them could be deprived of their liberty within a few days' time. What is generally classed as red or radical are those who believe the profit system is to blame for existing economic wrongs, and believing that, organize to replace the present system by establishing industrial democracy. Of course, there are different shades of red, but all who seek to replace the profit system by the establishment of a system of co-operation can properly be called red.

A reformer is never a red, because a reformer believes in patching the profit system, while a red demands the abolishment of production for profit. The only sure way to know a reformer from a revolutionist is by discovering which method he believed in, using to bring about an equitable distribution of the wealth produced. Different shades of red can be determined in the same manner.

If we do not like the method suggested by the ultra red it remains with us, who are more numerous, to set things right. Whichever method succeeds in bringing about the establishment of industrial democracy will be finally accepted as the practical plan.

The reformer is having his opportunity today. With his failure will come the opportunity of the light shade of red, and with the failure of that will come the opportunity of the real "dyed in the wool" red. In the meantime a goodly number of both shades of red will be jailed or deported, which will have about the same effect on removing radicalism as jailing or deporting smallpox scabs would have on the smallpox disease.

When farmers in general discover that any increase they may secure in the price of what they produce will be more than taken up by the increase in the price of commodities they have to produce, and when wage workers in general discover that any increase in wages they may obtain will be more than offset by the depreciation in the purchasing power of the money received for their labor, then, and then only, will the farmers in general and the wage workers in general be brought to see that their economic interests are identical, and that only by their united efforts can those who live by profit be forced to join some branch of the army of production, thereby establishing a system in which all shall be useful workers.

The fact that a small percentage of those who are called farmers may also be classed as capitalists, must not be permitted to lead us to imagine that the economic interests of farmers as a class, and wage workers as a class are not one and the same. The farmer who hires help profits by doing so as a matter of necessity under



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



the profit system, but the same profit system extracts from the farmer what the farmer extracts from his wage worker, and along with it the major portion of what the farmer and his family produce, hence the farmer extracts profit from his hired help as an agent for the benefit of someone higher up in the economic scale, therefore, it is not to the interest of farmers in general to prolong the life of the profit system.

As one who appreciates the efforts of the "MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING" to correctly inform its readers, I am anxious to bring my opinions on economic questions before my brother farmers for endorsement or correction.—*Andrew Johnston, Presque Isle County, Mich.*

Thanks for setting us right on the "reds." From the time Christ preached the parable of the talents, the profit-system has been in vogue. We have had wars and crusades against certain forms of government, religion and social inequality, but there has never yet been a successful revolt against the profit-system. The reason is not hard to find. The desire to profit and raise one's self above his fellow-man is a law of nature, and in the most Utopian existence possible to have here on earth there would always be a great many who would strive for profits. Experiments have been tried of "communism" wherein the profit-system was taboo, but without exception they came to grief after a brief existence.—*Editor.*

EYES THAT SEE NOT

Our good friend, John E. Taylor, of Belding, Mich., sends us the following clipping from the *Grand Rapids Press*:

"FARM EDITOR INDOESSES BUREAU
Forrest A. Lord Announces Change of Views in Conklin Speech

Grand Haven Jan. 24.—Forrest A. Lord, editor of Michigan Business Farming, in a speech Friday at a co-operative creamery meeting held at Conklin endorsed the farm bureau movement. Mr. Lord formerly had not stood for the movement. The Ottawa County Farm Bureau drive is progressing with about 80 per cent of the farmers joining."

In his letter accompanying the clipping, Mr. Taylor comments as follows: "Not that it makes any material difference, but a man is often compromised before the public by a trivial misrepresentation of material fact. Following your course in BUSINESS FARMING I can understand you have consistently endorsed and stood for

the Farm Bureau Movement, though you have not stood for every exponent of its development as a farm bureau. The statement that "you had not formerly stood for the movement" is evidently false. I have not noticed that the Michigan Farm Bureau has adopted any of your suggestions of severing connections with the Detroit Coalition Committee. Therefore, I assume you favor the Farm Bureau Movement, but not its affiliations, and have not changed in your attitude."

Exactly. Moreover, the few remarks that were made at the Conklin meeting were qualified by the statement that "there are some things about the Farm Bureau Movement in this state which we do not like," but it did not serve the purpose of the Press correspondent to tell the whole truth. We have NOT changed in our attitude toward the Bureau one whit. We want the farmers to join this organization and we want them to RUN it, NOT in the interests of Wall Street and its Michigan representatives, but in the interests of FARMERS.

PARTYISM

I am sorrowfully surprised upon the reading of the platform of our candidate for governor. He has spilled the beans in the first round. Do the farmers of this state want a candidate who makes one of the main planks in his platform partyism. One of the main ills of government of our state at the present time is an overdose of partyism. It has crept into the educational institutions of our state. It has attacked the integrity and honesty of some of the best citizens of our state. It has a characteristic attachment for the pockets of the taxpayer. If we are to correct these chaotic conditions let us demand a candidate who is independent of partyisms with superfluous judgment and determination to sever the heads of all these parasites that venture under the dome of the capitol. Yours for independence.—*Mason Goss, Van Buren County.*

What do you advocate, the formation of a new party? That was tried back in 1912, and nearly all of its candidates went down to defeat. It is one thing to declare one's self independent of party affiliations and quite another to elect a slate on a purely non-partisan ticket. So far as we are concerned a candidate for any office within the state of Michigan could run on any old ticket. But the point is, under our election law, he must

run on SOME ticket, and since the Republican party is the dominant party in Michigan, it should be to the interest of all farmers, irrespective of their political ties, to run their candidate on the Republican ticket. Mr. Campbell is not a strict partisan. We have his assurance that in his appointments, qualifications will receive first consideration, and partisan leanings last.—*Editor.*

MEN VS. PARTIES

Your editorial, "The Real Danger," (Jan. 24), is the best anti-Bolshevist talk I have seen. In fact, you generally talk sense, except on the "Good Man" theory. Political parties developed because that theory failed to work. It failed for two reasons: Because it is impossible for the average citizen to know the average candidate personally, and because even if he could, good men are as apt to think wrong politically as rascals. Taft was a good man, and Roosevelt thought he knew him. If Roosevelt with all the advantage of personal intimacy, could get so badly fooled, what chance has the average citizen who doesn't even know his man by sight? Robert E. Lee was a good man who had as little use as Lincoln had for slavery and secession. The only difference was that Lincoln believed in fighting both slavery and disunion, and Lee didn't.

The Republican party of 1860 contained rascals and put some of them in office, but it gave us efficient government because all its members agreed in supporting a definite political policy and even its rascals feared to oppose that policy. The trouble with that party today is that no definite political policy can command the support of all Republicans. For that reason even Roosevelt actually accomplished very little as president. And because the Democratic party is in the same condition Woodrow Wilson has had to depend much on Republicans and Independents in Congress. The fact is, we have but two real political parties, Prohibition and Socialist. Most of us distrust the latter because of its attitude toward the war, and the Prohibition platform needs radical revision to bring it up to date.

That campaign booklet idea is good, but our great need is a new political union of all citizens who can agree in supporting a definite, progressive, industrial reform policy. Any citizen of fair ability and reputation who is willing to risk his or her political future by becoming the candidate of such a party is pretty safe to vote for.—*Stacey Brown, Ionia County.*

There is sound sense in much you say. But let me ask you, "Why is it that the Republican party cannot today command the support of all Republicans," and "why is it that there is need for a new political party?" Is the Democratic party to blame for the present condition that exists nationally of special privilege, monopoly, industrial unrest, official extravagance, high taxes, etc.? If so, is the Republican party to blame for the same conditions that exist in this state? Neither of the old political parties subscribe to planks that will lead us into such conditions as these. In fact, every four years they declare themselves for efficient government, economy, business administration, etc. The people vote for men the machine puts up and the elections are scarcely over before the game of politics is on and the bill for the fun charged up to the taxpayer. Roosevelt was bigger than the Republican party. Wilson is bigger than the Democratic party, but neither of them had the right kind of men in Congress to back them up. The Republican party did not make Roosevelt, nor the Democrats Wilson, and neither party is to be credited with their successes nor charged up with their mistakes. The success of any political party depends upon its ability to change its policies to meet changing conditions. That ability rests with its leaders. A new party formed today might easily outgrow its usefulness twenty-five years hence, and probably would do so if its supporters were as careless of the kind of men they elected to direct their affairs, as have been the Republicans and Democrats.—*Editor.*

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT

I like the paper all right. I like Uncle Rube, also the county reports and market reports. I don't think much of Foster's weather forecasts. I have always been a Republican but I voted for Ford. I am in favor of the League of Nations without compromise. I agree with the preacher that said he would not compromise with the devil. I am non-partisan, and for Hoover for president. Keep right on with the good work you are doing.—*R. B. Moore, St. Clair County.*

Shake! Your letter reminds us of Finnegan who, after a sharp reprimand from a superior for making his reports too long, reported the derailment of his train as follows: "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnegan." Give us more Finnegan.—*Editor.*

The Week's Editorial "Potatoes and the Problem of Distribution"

The once lowly "spud" is now the piece de resistance of the dinner table when it comes to claiming distinction through cost. One does not have to qualify as an antiquarian to recall the time when the best grade of potatoes sold in the fall, laid down at the door, for fifty cents a bushel. Now they have jumped to \$3.50, which places them in the same proud class as the once despised carrot, that, because of its cost, is used chiefly as one of the minor ingredients of salad, and the turnip, long regarded as suitable only for cattle food, but now commanding as much a pound as it once brought per bushel.

Coincident with this advance came the familiar explanations—shortage of the Michigan crop, the long cold spell that has made the shipment of potatoes an expensive proposition, etc. All of which is plausible but ineffective when it comes to keeping prices within reason.

One of the causes for the present shortage of potatoes is the fact that a very large share of last year's crop is at the present many miles from a profitable market, instead of being within easy reach of the consumer. An attempt at this time to ship may easily involve serious loss because of weather conditions over which producer and consumer have no control. A carload of potatoes started from northern Michigan now might be worthless by the time it reached Detroit unless expensive precautions were taken in the way of lining and heating the car. This same element of risk applies to all vegetables on which shipment is essayed at the

season. The statement was recently made by a Detroitier who is in a position to speak with authority that a large share of every shipment of vegetables to the city at this time must be considered waste, either through being frozen in transit or because of careless handling on the part of the railroads and others after its arrival. In the aggregate this means a tremendous shrinkage that must obviously be made up for by increasing the price of what is salvageable, and for which the consumer pays.

Some potato growers in the upstate districts have expressed a willingness to make shipments in the fall if there were adequate storage facilities contiguous to the cities where the crops could be kept and distributed at an advantageous price to all concerned. They cannot be expected to throw their harvest on the market at a sacrifice for the benefit of city speculators. The result is that the potatoes remain in distant warehouses until the demand draws them forth, with the householder paying for the shrinkage that takes place by the time they reach his table.

Some day the country may awaken to a realization of the fact that the question of distribution is just as important as that of increased production and take some practical steps to bridge the gap which now exists between the source of supply and the ultimate consumer. When that time arrives there may be some reason to hope for relief from the present excessive and largely unnecessary cost of products of the soil.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARKET FLASHES

WHEAT MARKET WEAKENS

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.62		2.65
No. 2 White	2.60	2.70	
No. 2 Mixed			

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30	2.36
No. 2 White	2.26	2.28	2.34
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33

After having spent the last few months in a merry upclimb, the wheat market struck a bunch of snags a few days ago and is clinging desperately to keep up its price level. Astounding news has come from Great Britain which is enough to make anyone in the wheat business think. The belief of a number of British grain authorities is distinctly bearish. They state that there is much more wheat on hand than the world can use, figuring the total world surplus at 720 millions of bushels of wheat at present, with a total demand in 1920 for not more than 560 millions of bushels. The United States has about half of this surplus of wheat, and foreigners, the English say, consider America the most expensive market. They say that if enough ships could be obtained, there would be little demand for the product in a short time. As tonnage increases there is bound to be a great deal of competition for American wheat.

Men who were predicting a peak of around \$4 per bushel wheat at some time this winter are growing less insistent in their claims saying that about the only thing to make for \$4 wheat will be reports showing great reduction in acreages.

A subscriber has sent the following interesting letter to the market editor, concerning the wheat quotations:

"I have noted in your market reports that wheat is quoted at around \$2.50 per bushel in various big city markets. Now in North Dakota, I am informed there is wheat being sold for more than \$3 by farmers. Please straighten this out for me."

This may all be true enough and BUSINESS FARMING is looking up this matter. But here is undoubtedly just what you would find if you traced the matter out. Certain especially high grades and kinds of dark red northern wheat have been bringing fancy prices. Chicago buyers paid \$3.53 per bu. for such wheat a short while ago, and Minneapolis reports similar transactions. The farmers being in control of practically everything in North Dakota may no doubt have its influence on price, but it is not probable that prices for various grades of wheat would be generally much higher than for the rest of the country.

Another interesting wheat news item is from the *Modern Miller*:

"With the possible exception of Michigan, where conditions are good, the winter wheat promise is much below normal. This includes the condition as well as the acreage."

UNREST BOLSTERS CORN

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.64		1.72
No. 3 Yellow	1.60	1.52	
No. 4 Yellow	1.56		

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.52		1.52
No. 3 Yellow	1.35	1.32	1.45
No. 4 Yellow	1.35	1.30	1.45

A rather unusual factor stepped into the grain market arena last week-end in the shape of definite reports of agricultural unrest throughout the larger part of the nation. The reports showed clearly how farmers, not making the profit they deserve, have become dissatisfied with farming and are going out of business or reducing their acreages, especially in crops like corn and others in which the market gamblers forever ruin the farmers' chances for a square deal.

The postoffice department of the United States has been a large factor in determining the unrest as reported in the last few days. About 250,000 questionnaires were sent out to as many farm homes, considered repre-



DETROIT—Corn and oats firm; rye and barley stronger. Produce firm. Hay firm. Beans quiet.

CHICAGO—Corn firm and higher due to reduced acreages forecast. Wheat inactive. Spuds steady.

Weekly Trade and Market Review

PESSIMISM has been the tone voiced by numerous financial experts during the last several days. The fear of a recession of prices, perhaps abrupt and disastrous to business, seems to be the topic of the hour. The immediate outlook, however, seems fine. Business is good. Orders are greater than the factories can fill, and there is not enough being produced on the farms to fill the demands of the trade. The foreign exchange has continued to cut wild capers, and in the past week has fluctuated harder and farther down than it has done for a long time. The British and French money reached a new record low level, in comparison to the American dollar, but the German mark is rising gradually. The United States is one-sixteenth of the world in size, but it possesses several sixteenths of the wealth. Yet the world's wealth tends to distribute itself evenly, we are told. Europe is pretty badly ruined for the time being financially and industrially, and the recovery is slow. Italy, for example, is now paying on her debts an interest which is as large as her entire income before the war. France does not dare to raise taxes to meet debts because, Millerand the premier says, the French have been taxed to the limit already. Eastern Europe is a political chaos, swept with typhus plagues and anarchy. The world, outside of America, is suffering acutely. Can it be that we will go on indefinitely without some of the world suffering being spread about until America bears more of an equal share?

Prices of hogs have risen \$3 in Chicago since December, although sharp drops still occur. Cattle, topping at \$20.75 several weeks ago are down to \$16 for the best. Corn and other grains have been bulled by news of generally reduced acreages by generally dissatisfied farmers.

representative of agricultural homes in general, and 40,000 have already been returned, showing great interest in the questions. Only a small percentage of satisfied farmers was to be found, and the vast majority make severe complaints along the following lines:

1. Shortage of labor.
2. High profits taken by middlemen.
3. Lack of proper agencies of contact between farmer and consumer.

Fifty percent of those answering the questions either threaten to leave the farm or curtail production. Likewise there is talk of a general farmers' strike.

All this is having a big effect for the time being at least upon the corn and some of the other markets. The long predicted big run of corn holdings has not yet occurred and car shortage has been acute. Many farmers have shown a determination to hold their corn until at least \$1.50 per bushel can be obtained at country stations. From Chicago come predictions that corn is likely to go up considerably for a while at least. In Detroit there is practically no corn on hand, and it is badly needed for the trade.

OATS CONTINUE CLIMB

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.95	.92	1.01
No. 3 White	.94	.91	.99
No. 4 White	.93	.90	.97

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.60	.60	.68
No. 3 White	.59	.58	.66
No. 4 White	.58	.55	.63

Oats have kept right on going up during the past week and are nearly a dollar a bushel in Detroit and Chicago. Even on the days when corn remained unchanged, oats moved upward slightly. There has been a very great shortage in the oats sector accompanied by good demand. Export of oats has picked up slightly, but even now the figure is only a tenth of what it was a year ago. For the past six months the export of oats from this country has been only a third of what it was for the corresponding six months a year before.

Buyers are very eager to get oats, not only for foreign trade but for home business as well. But dealers refuse to sell in most cases, having already contracted for most of their holdings. Although there is no very great activity, due to the small amount to be moved, prices have been ascending smartly and are now at about the peak of the season.

RYE AND BARLEY FIRM

After suffering considerable depression for some time, rye and barley have picked up in price. The export demand has once more become active and the market is firm. Rye had been feeling for some time the lack of export demand and ranged lower, bringing barley down with it to some extent. There seems to be quite a surplus of rye in this country and the market depends almost entirely on the demands from the European nations. Winter rye acreage is heavily short this year and that affords some additional strength for the present rye markets.

Detroit quotes rye, cash No. 2 at \$1.72 and barley, cash No. 3 at \$3@ \$3.20 per cwt.

GOOD BEAN PROSPECTS

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		15.00	14.75

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.75	8.50
Prime	7.00	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys	11.50	12.00	13.00

Beans are steady in Detroit and in quiet demand, with the price around \$7.25 per cwt. Michigan growers are keeping back some holdings and with strong hands, confident of a great increase in price, which is quite generally predicted in the bean trade. The following interesting news item regarding beans is repeated from *The Chicago Packer*:

"It is the belief of a number of prominent bean handlers of Los Angeles that the bean grower is due to receive more money for his product during the coming months. The recent sudden advance in the Lima bean market, is said to be due to the fact

that the Lima Bean Association which guaranteed prices until Feb. 1, has now extended the price guarantee until April 1, and may further extend it.

"The weather has not been favorable to bean growing, with only about four inches of rain. The early rains were followed by a North wind which dried the soil rapidly and proved valueless. Unless heavy rains come before the middle of February, followed by cooler weather, the 1920 crop may not be more than 20 per cent normal. The last two years have been dry and it will take a good deal of moisture this year to get the ground into proper condition. The light rain had last week was beneficial, but there was not enough of it.

"Prices on Blackeyes have advanced 11-2c during the last six weeks, due to a heavy demand from the Southern states. Practically the available supply is exhausted and a further advance of 11-2c per pound is rather expected before the new crop comes in. Pinks and large and small white beans have also gone up 1c per pound during the last few weeks and are now very firm.

"Beans are practically the only staple food product which has not advanced from 75 to 300 per cent since the beginning of the war in 1914. A large portion of the 1918 crop of beans has been shipped to Europe. Speculators have been holding from 25,000 to 30,000 sacks of Tepary beans in San Francisco. Large shipments have been and are still being made to Germany by way of Hamburg and Sweden. As a whole, conditions in the bean market look brighter to the grower now than at any time in the past two years."

SPUDS SOMEWHAT EASIER

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.90	4.80
Chicago	4.75	4.85
Pittsburg	4.85	4.70
New York	4.80	4.60

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.75
Pittsburg	1.75	2.00
New York	2.40	2.35

There has been a great deal of trouble in the potato business because of bad country roads and because of car shortage. Growers and dealers could not get as much of the stock as they wished to the cities at the close of last week, although earlier in the week an easier tone had been caused because of big runs from many shippers.

In Chicago the carlot potato market weakened early last week because of heavy shipments. But these were reduced later in the week and prices became stronger. Shippers had apparently thought the market at a very favorable point and still think so, and the falling off of shipments seems to be more the fault of the weather and car shortage.

From the West comes the news that potatoes are scarce and sharply higher. This is especially true at Kansas City. From Arkansas comes the report that most of the potatoes are moved out of the state. Pittsburg reports unusually heavy shipments of potatoes and a generally good market although many cars have to wait for some time before being sold. In Boston and other eastern centers, there is not much doing in regard to spuds just now, because of the hard cold spell. Much frozen stock has been received.

DETROIT PRODUCE STRONG

An easy market is quoted for eggs and fresh receipts are large, but butter is firm and in good demand. Consumers are refusing to take storage eggs. They all want the fresh goods. Poultry is scarce and has been all week, with no sign of improvement. Demand has been special active for hens and chickens, and offerings Saturday were not enough to fill the needs of consumers. Demand for dressed calves and hogs was active, and the supply liberal.

Apples—Spy, \$3.25@ \$3.50; Baldwin, \$3.25@ \$3.50; Greenings, \$3.50@ \$3.75; western, \$2.75@ \$3.50 per box.

Butter—Fresh creamery, 60c; fresh

creamery in 1-lb bricks, 60@61-2c.
Cabbage—Home grown, \$8 per 100 lbs
Celery—Michigan, 50@80c per doz.
Cheese—New York flat, June, 34c;
Michigan flats, new make, 31@31-2;
Michigan daisies, 32-2c; Wisconsin
twins, 31c; Wisconsin double daisies
32-1-2c; limburger, 34-1-2@35-1-2c; do-
mestic wheel Swiss, 52@65c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Choice country
dressed, under 150 lbs., 19@21c; over
150 lbs., 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Fancy country
dressed, 29@31c; choice, 27@28c per
lb.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 42@
50c; chickens, 34@36c; choice, 27
@28c per lb.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 42@50c;
chickens, 34@36c; geese, 28@30c;
ducks, 40@42c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh eggs: 58c per doz.;
storage, 50-12c.

Fresh vegetables—Parsnips, \$3 per
bu.; cucumbers, \$5@5.50 per doz.;
California spinach, \$4@4.50 per
crate; shallots, 75c@1 per doz. green
peppers, \$4@4.50 per case; radishes,
35@40c per doz.; parsley, 50@60c per
dozz.

Onions—Indiana, \$6@6.50 per-100-
lb sack.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10@12c per lb.

Live poultry—Spring chickens large
34@35c; small, 31@32c; hens, 36@38
small hens, 33@35c; roosters, 23@24;
geese, 28@33c; ducks, 40@45c; tur-
keys, 44@45c per lb.

HAY FIRM AND DHIGHER

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	\$1.50 @ 32	\$0.50 @ 31	\$29.50 @ 30
Chicago	\$2.00 @ 33		\$1.00 @ 33
New York			\$6.00 @ 37
Pittsburg	\$3.50 @ 34	\$2.50 @ 33	\$1.00 @ 32

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	\$29.50 @ 30	\$28.50 @ 29	\$29.50 @ 30
Chicago	\$3.00 @ 34	\$1.00 @ 33	\$3.00 @ 35
New York	\$5.00 @	\$2.00 @ 34	\$3.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	\$3.00 @ 33	\$5.50 @ 35	\$6.50 @ 37

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	\$26.50 @ 27	\$25.50 @ 26	\$24.50 @ 25
Chicago	\$25.00 @ 27	\$24.00 @ 25	\$23.00 @ 24
New York	\$32.00 @ 33	\$31.00 @ 32	\$27.00 @ 29
Pittsburg	\$28.00 @ 29	\$26.00 @ 27	\$25.00 @ 26

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	\$25.50 @ 26	\$21.50 @ 22	\$20.50 @ 21
Chicago	\$23.00 @ 25	\$23.00 @ 24	\$19.00 @ 20
New York	\$27.00 @ 29	\$26.00 @ 28	\$23.00 @ 24
Pittsburg	\$25.50 @ 26	\$25.00 @ 26	\$24.00 @ 25

From Detroit comes the interesting news to farmers that hay has gone up \$2 per ton. The market has been very firm in that city, and the supply has kept on falling short. Although this same condition prevails in other Middle West cities, New York reports an easier tone, partly due to a much larger quantity of receipts. In some parts of Michigan there is not enough hay for local demands.

LIVE STOCK HIGHER

Live stock has shown streaks of strength at various times this winter and the breaks which are just as abrupt. In general, of course, prices are more nearly fair to the farmer than some time ago, but many farmers have been suffering heavy losses. Lambs reached the record for the season at Chicago last Thursday, with the top at \$21.60. Receipts of cattle fell off during January at most markets, but the market prices have not responded by becoming higher. Last week hogs reached their record for the season, topping at around \$16, but some declines have been suffered since. Quotations follow:

CHICAGO—Hogs: Market irregular bulk, \$15.10@15.40; top, \$15.50; heavy, \$14.75@15.30 medium, \$15.10@15.45; light, \$15.15@15.50; light lights, \$15@15.35 heavy packing sows, smooth, \$14@14.50; packing cows, rough, \$13.75@14. Cattle—Steers and butchers mostly steady to 25c lower; in-between heifers 50c lower; canners steady, calves mostly 25c higher; feeders steady to 25c lower. Sheep: Compared with a week ago, market 75@1.15 higher.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Slow. Calves: Slow; 50c lower; \$6@23.50. Hogs: Slow; heavy, 25c lower; heavy, \$15.75@16.25; mixed, \$16.25@16.50; Yorkers, \$16.50@16.65; light Yorkers and pigs, \$16.50; roughs, \$14@14.25; stags, \$10@11.50. Sheep and lambs; 75c lower; lambs, \$12@20.50 yearlings, \$11@19.50; wethers, \$14@14.50; culls, \$5@13; mixed sheep, \$13@13.75.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET FIRM

While there has been less activity in the market during the past week than for some time, the market has

remained as firm as ever. Finer grades of wool, especially, are very firm. Supplies of desirable fine wools are likewise exceedingly scarce and strongly held, with manufacturers ready buyers of anything that is really desirable in the market and at good prices.

In medium wools, the action has turned more to quarter-blood than three-eighths wools during the past week or two, although the higher grade has been by no means neglected. Fine wools still have the center of the stage, however, and that in spite of the attractiveness in price for the coarser grades of wool.

Fine unwashed, 67@68; Delaine unwashed, 87@90; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80@82; 3-8 blood unwashed, 68@69; 1-2, 3-8, 1-3 clothing, 55@57; common

CROP IMPROVEMENT ASS'N BUYS ALFALFA SEED
(Continued from page 7)

vidual growers are selling their Grimm and Cossack seed at 65c to 75c per pound, and while it may be good there is a chance that it may not be pure. And in many cases there is a big chance that it is very badly mixed.

If we are going to have success with these pure seeds of highly recommended varieties, we have learned from experience with Rosen Rye, that it is very essential to get genuine pure seed.

Again, there are many hard seed in alfalfa and most of the seed on

the market has not been sacrificed. This process often improves germination 20 to 40 per cent.

Mr. Lyman of Minnesota, and the North Dakota Seed Growers' Association are the only ones that I know of who are sacrificing their seed, and Mr. Lyman is not removing the hulls after sacrifice, while the North Dakota people clean the seed thoroughly, then scarify and then reclean. This seed is also of excellent quality, a statement which can not be said of a great deal of the seed produced in the Northwest this year, for the rains in some sections discolored the seed and the drouth in others caused the production of a lot of small shrunken seed, which many of the growers are not removing.

Taking all these things into consideration, I think this seed even at the price of 86 cents per pounds, which it is likely to cost us net, when we consider the percentage of viable seed, is the cheapest Grimm alfalfa seed on the market. For, with a good yield of other seed you may pay less per pound but the pound will not in most cases have as much good, clean, strong germinating seed.

The freight on this seed from Fargo to East Lansing is 99c per 100 lb. and the express is \$2.77 per 100 lbs.

They can make shipment of 2,000 pounds at once and the rest inside of about two weeks. First I thought it might be safe to ship this by freight but I am really afraid to do

it now. For, on seed as expensive as this, by the time it is shipped by freight to East Lansing and then re-shipped by express with the chance that it will get indefinitely delayed, compared to shipping it direct to the purchaser by express, I think the vote would be in favor of direct shipment. For those ordering over 100 pounds, as all have so far, I believe will get it only about 1c per pound cheaper, if they have it come by freight to East Lansing and reship it by express.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association is charging nothing for handling this seed and by going out to North Dakota I got them to give us a price of 85c per pound laid down here by freight, instead of 85c f. o. b. Fargo. I am now going to try and see if I can not get it sent by express for 85c net, and I believe I at least, can get it for 86c delivered by express to your depot.

I am writing thus in detail because you will undoubtedly have some questions to answer regarding this seed, and while it is impossible to tell you all the points in a letter of this kind, these are the main ones of interest.

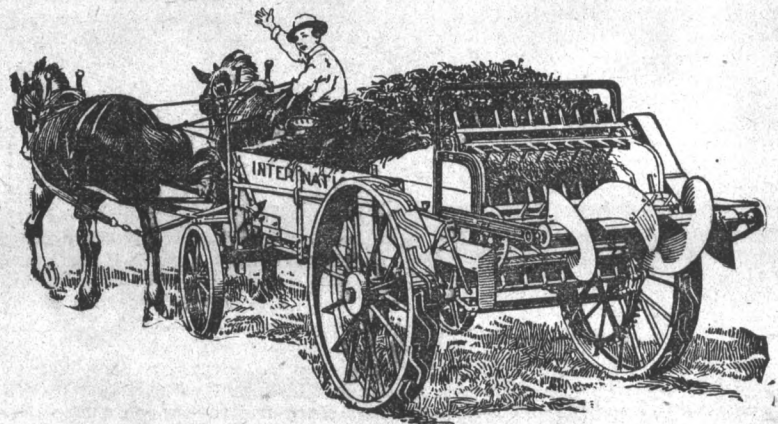
Four thousand pounds of this seed has already been ordered. We still have an option on 2,000 pounds more. I do not believe there will be any Grimm seed on the market after about 8 weeks. If we can be of any further service to you on this question feel free to call upon us.

The New Roller-Bearing Tight-Bottom

International

Spreader is Now Ready and Invites Your Critical Inspection

*New
Different
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Run Your Eyes Over These Bang-Up Features:

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| <p>Roller Bearings</p> <p>1. Roller bearings at seven points—the only spreader so equipped. Easy, smooth, quiet running.</p> <p>Double Ratchet Drive</p> <p>2. Walking beam transmission from main axle eccentric and extra large ratchet wheel give easy, strong steady feed. Box tapered to eliminate friction on box sides. Six feed speeds.</p> <p>Center-Pivot Axle</p> <p>3. Oscillating front axle, auto-type, permitting short turn. No pole whipping.</p> <p>Power—Both Wheels</p> <p>4. Power is transmitted from both ends of the rear axle—beaters and wide-spread driven from one wheel and the manure feed from the other.</p> | <p>Wheels Track</p> <p>5. Rear wheels track with the front wheels, lightening draft.</p> <p>Tight Bottom</p> <p>6. There is no clogging, jamming apron, because the spreader has a tight bottom. Spreads anything.</p> <p>Two Beaters</p> <p>7. Handles good substantial loads easily, because two all-steel beaters with chisel-pointed square teeth work from both top and bottom of the load.</p> <p>Wide-Spread</p> <p>8. The spiral wide-spread behind the beaters gives the manure a third beating, and spreads it finely and uniformly beyond the wheels.</p> <p>Steel Frame</p> <p>9. An all-steel main frame—wood box sides hold only the load.</p> |
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THE NEW INTERNATIONAL—made in two sizes—is unquestionably the best spreader value on the market today, and when you consider it in connection with its price, it is so far ahead of all others that it is bound to prove the sensation of 1920. Place your order early. For further information send you name and address to

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Women in Politics

Conducted by JUDSON GRESELL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. Government

TODAY civilized society expresses its ideal under some form of government. Without generally accepted regulations as to conduct, chaotic conditions would be the rule, imperiling life and property, reducing the rewards to labor, and in every way interfering with the pursuit of happiness. It is a long story, this gradual evolution of society from the simple to the complex, and it would serve no good purpose to narrate it at this time. Each step has had its lessons, many of them written in blood; for often the change from one condition to another has brought in its wake war, famine and suffering. It may be disputed in some quarters, yet it is capable of demonstration, that drastic social upheavals have not, in the long run, been as productive of real good to the people as methods depending on the gradual adoption of just lines of conduct—social, political, industrial.

Autocracy vs. Democracy

Broadly stated, the world is ruled today by two kinds of government. One is autocratic, the other is democratic. Autocratic government has been the almost universal rule from time immemorial. Democratic government is so comparatively recent that even many who practice it do so with doubt as to its efficacy; and in times of stress they abandon their democracy and turn for protection to the system they have every reason to look upon with suspicion as under normal conditions being oppressive and evil.

Government can be stated as a wise and economical method of safeguarding the home, protecting life and property, and making labor more effective. Autocratic government is the rule of the many by the few; democratic form of government is the rule of the people by themselves. The rule of the czar, before the bolshevik revolt hurled him from the throne, was an extreme example of autocratic government. Yet one must go to Russia to find an extreme example of democracy running side by side with the autocracy of the czar. The soviet—the Russian town meeting—is purely democratic. Both men and women take part, and its decisions are final.

Democracy

In Michigan the best example to be found of a democratic form of government is in the township or school district meeting. Citizens of both sexes assemble, and by vote decide the nature and kind of the community's political and educational activities. The delegation of authority to officials might be called democracy once removed. This has been found necessary because of the impossibility of all the people assembling at one time. Not all political problems can be decided offhand; they often demand analysis and investigation; so legislative and executive officials are elected or appointed to perform duties that a democratic meeting cannot handle.

Democracy is the rule of the majority. Society is not a unit as to the dividing line between the rights and duties of society and the right and duties of the individual. And the woman voter can well hesitate to express an opinion as to just where the dividing line is. Nor do the autocrats agree as to how strong autocratic government should be. There are political autocrats, and industrial autocrats, and religious autocrats. Czar, kaiser, king, emperor—each represents an autocratic form of government; and in industry the steel mill autocrat, the cotton factory autocrat, the meat

(Continued on page 23)

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

HOME IN THE HEARTS OF MEN

By JAMES O'CONNELL

I builded a home in my fancy,
Aloof from all toil and all care,
With nothing of want to enhance me,
Surrounded by wealthy and fair.
I would dwell with the rich and the merry,
With never a thought of the poor,
And all should be glad some and cheery,
Who welcome should find at my door.

But time passed along, and my vision
Began less alluring to seem,
'Til my soul seemed to sneer with derision,
At the self-loving strain of my dream,
Then a new home I sought and I found it,
Down deep mid the hovels of woe,
With hunger and want all around it,
And the stripes of a cruel world's blow.

Then a whisper I heard in my dreaming,
Which awoke my long slumbering soul,
"If you'll build you a home, of home seeming,
Let your poor brother's heart be its goal,
Seek out all the wretched and weary,
To comfort their trouble and woe,
Casting sunshine where all now is dreary,
'Til men bless you wherever you go.

"For the home which will bring you most pleasure,
That will oft be repeated again,
Is not one of rich, idle leisure,
But a home in the hearts of men,
Better than riches or beauty,
Is a home in your brother's heart,
With charity first in the duty,
That falls to your humble part."

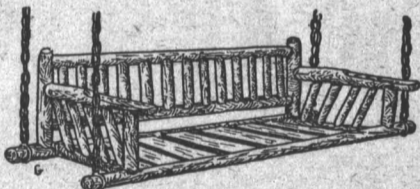


BEAUTIFYING THE HOME

Stint yourself as you think good, in other things; but don't scruple freedom in brightening home. Gay furniture and a brilliant garden are a sight day by day, and make life brighter.—Buxton.

QUITE OFTEN it is possible that within our reach we have home and by our home we mean not only the house but the grounds; yet we do not know how to go about it.

The purpose of this article is to call to your attention the possibilities that lie in that little strip of woods on the back of your farm. If your son or husband is at all handy with the saw and hammer and you have some young trees on your farm, there can be constructed from these during the cold winter days when regular work upon the farm is impossible, a quantity of very useful and at the same time artistic pieces of furniture for the porch and yard.



Rustic Porch Swing

This is a cross between a couch and a hammock, and can be swung from the ceiling of the porch, from a stout branch in the garden, or in the summer house, also made of this same wood.

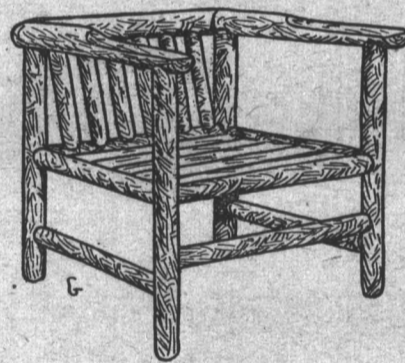
Cedar is the best wood for rustic furniture, though other soft woods may be used if cedar is not available. If you have white birch and can leave the bark on you will find your furniture very picturesque, especially if this is combined with dull green cushions which are tied in and can thus be easily removed and taken into the house nights.

In making this furniture it is advisable to smooth off the seats where the flat surface would add to the comfort and yet this will not detract from the looks of your furniture as cushions will always be used.

The furniture is put together with stout tenons, and as it must stand rain and shine, glue cannot of course be used in its construction. They will, if rightly fitted together be so

made that they will last a lifetime. The pieces required for making the swing seat are as follows:

	No.	Lgth.	Diam.
Front posts	2	14 in.	2 1/2 in.
Back posts	2	24 in.	2 1/2 in.
Seat rails	2	90 in.	2 1/2 in.
Seat rails	2	26 in.	2 1/2 in.
Back rails	2	82 in.	2 1/4 in.
Back uprights	21	15 in.	2 in.
Arms	2	27 in.	2 1/2 in.
End uprights	10	15 in.	2 in.
Seat slabs	19	24 in.	2 in. x 1 in.



Rustic Arm Chair

The rustic arm chair is even more easily made as there are not so many pieces.

	No.	Lgth.	Diam.
Legs	4	30 in.	2 1/2 in.
Arms	3	28 in.	2 1/2 in.
Seat rails	4	28 in.	2 1/2 in.
Stretchers	4	28 in.	2 in.
Back uprights	7	15 in.	1 1/2 in.
Seat slabs	7	24 in.	2x1 in.

A Good Porch Table

The table shown has a hewn board to finish the top so that there will be a smooth surface for lamp, basket, books, or the refreshment service. The mill bill of stock for this table is:



	No.	Lgth.	Diam.
Top boards	4	46 in.	8 1/2 x 1 in.
Top rails	2	38 in.	3 in.
Top rails	2	50 in.	3 in.
Legs	4	32 in.	3 in.

Stretchers 4 20 in. 2 3/4 in.
Stretchers 1 48 in. 2 1/2 in.

In order to encourage beautifying the house and grounds, we will offer a special prize which we believe is a different prize than has been offered by any other paper or magazine and which we believe you will appreciate. Here is the offer:

If you have received an idea which has helped you to make your home or grounds more beautiful from some suggestion or write up on this page, or if you have adopted this idea and made rustic furniture, when the leaves are on the trees and the lawns are green, secure a good, clear cut kodak picture or have a photographer take a picture of your home and sent it in to the Editor of the Woman's Page, and we will print it on this page. Others will profit by your ideas and will be encouraged to try your plan perhaps. And the prize offered will be the cut from which the picture is printed in the paper. This will be sent to you and you can then use it to have on your Christmas greeting cards. It is quite the fad you know to have a personal greeting card at Christmas time, and what could be nicer than a message on a card which contained the picture of your home.

HELPFUL HEALTH HINTS

Severe pains in the stomach can often be relieved by drinking a glass of hot water in which has been stirred a teaspoonful of salt.

To stop hiccoughs, give the patient a teaspoonful of granulated sugar and vinegar. If necessary, repeat the dose.

If a vein is cut, the blood is dark red, flows freely and will not spurt. Lay the patient down, loosen all tight clothing, elevate wounded part, press the severed skin together, using clean gauze or cotton applied cold by means of cold water or better still, ice water. If bleeding does not stop, apply tight bandages near wounds, but on side farthest from the heart. If an artery is cut, the blood is bright red and spurts and the wound should be bound on side nearest the heart.

Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat if the remedy is administered early, and if persisted in will cure a stubborn case.

WHEN A MAN MARRIES

"A man who gives his fiancée an engagement ring and does not give his wife an insurance policy on his life needs a guardian—not a wife."

We don't know the author if this bit of wisdom, but he spoke the truth which should be driven home to every man whose name appears in your local paper under the heading "Engagements" or "To be Married" as well as to the underinsured or uninsured married men.

One insurance man sends a letter containing some such wording as the following to "the man in the case" every time he learns of an approaching wedding in his territory according to Service.

When a man asks a woman to marry him she should ask him the question:

"Do you carry sufficient insurance to protect me from want in case of your death?"

Most men think they would do anything for the girl they expect to marry. But after the sound of the wedding march has ceased and the honeymoon is over, too many men neglected the matter of insurance. They take long chances and they would make the girl take still longer chances with added handicaps.

They forget that if the girl who has become his wife found it difficult to make a living before marriage without dependents, her difficulties will be tremendously increased as a widow with one or more children.

BAKER'S COCOA

IS GOOD
for Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
Supper



Any time that any one wants a delicious drink with a real, satisfying, sustaining food value.

We guarantee its purity and high quality. We have been making chocolate and cocoa for nearly 140 years.

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As good as winter clothing

Because, like winter clothing, PISO'S protects young and old from the effects of winter weather. It relieves coughs and soothes inflamed throats and hoarseness.

Always keep it in the house—its use often prevents little ills from developing into real sickness. 30c at your druggist's. Contains no opiate. Good for young and old.




PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

ROBUSTNESS

The "Fisherman" has quaintly, yet truly been called the modern advocate of robustness. Upon every bottle of

Scott's Emulsion

the "Fisherman" is a guarantee of purity and goodness unsurpassed. Those who use Scott's regularly, more often than not realize pure blood, a sound body—robustness.



Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 19-45

Try Ki-moids for Indigestion

Tanners of Horse and Cattle Hides



All kinds of skins with the fur on. We make up and line robes, coats, gloves, mittens and ladies furs. We mount deer heads. Tell us the kind of fur you want tanned and we will write you fully.

W. W. WEAVER, Custom Tanner,
Reading, Mich.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

MATCHING one's suit with a purse has been in vogue for some time. Now that the velvet bags and beaded purses have had an extended run, we see displayed as the latest novelty the Kokak purse. They are neat in shape and a handy size to carry, having a stationery mirror inside the flat top. Then there are compartments for cards, and handkerchief as well as money. And the price is about whatever you want to pay as they can be bought as low at 1.50, while I saw a very fine grained leather one at \$6.

Something which will add to the convenience of the home is always welcomed by the housewife, and we saw the best contrivance the other day in the shape of a wire basket with a handle into which you dropped your fried cakes. The wire basket fits right down into the hot fat, and when the cakes are done they can all be lifted out at once, so that some are not browner than others. The basket is equally good for French-fried potatoes, croquettes, etc., so that at its cost price of 50c it is really not expensive.

This coming spring with the suit blouse will be worn, instead of the beads, a grosgrain ribbon, on the end of which is attached a jade ornament. These black ribbons are a nice finishing touch to any waist and what is best of all, they can be worn with all colors while we had to be careful when we donned our colored strings of beads, that we had the right color to harmonize with the blouse or dress we were wearing. Although jade ornaments come rather high, from \$6 to \$8 each, still almost every woman has some sort of a good-looking ornament she can substitute for this fad.

We wish more of our readers would make use of the Personal Service Shopping Bureau. We are here to serve you. During the past week we have bought crochet-hooks, cut-out maps and linen crash for our readers, but we know that we can be of inestimable value to you if you will but tell us your needs. Address the editor of this page.

Dan McGann Declares Himself

Said Dan McGann to a foreign man who worked at the self-same bench.

"Let me tell you this," and for emphasis, he flourished a Stilson wrench,

Don't talk to me of the bourgeois, don't open your mouth to speak

Of your socialists or your anarchists, don't mention the bolshevik,

For I've had enough of this foreign stuff, I'm sick as a man can be

Of the speech of hate, and I'm tellin' you straight that this is the land for me!

"If you want to brag, just take that flag, an' boast of its field o' blue,

An' praise the dead an' the blood they shed for the peace o' the likes o' you.

I'll hear no more," and he waved once more, his wrench in a forceful way,

"O' the cunning creed o' some Russian breed, I stand for the U. S. A.!

I'm done with your fads, and your wild-eyed lads, don't flourish your rag o' red

Where I can see or at night there'll be, tall candles around your bed.

"So tip your hat to a flag like that! Thank God for its stripes an' stars!

Thank God you're here where the roads are clear, away from your kings and czars.

I can't just say what I feel today, for I'm not a talkin' man, But first an' last, I am standin' fast for all that's American.

So don't you speak of the bolshevik, it's sick of the stuff I am, One God, one flag is the creed I brag! I'm boostin' for Uncle Sam."

(Copyright, 1919 by EDGAR A. GUEST.)

CALUMET



—gives better bakings that go further. It strikes straight at the root of extravagance—waste—and reduces living cost in a sane, sensible, way. Calumet Baking Powder never fails to properly raise all bakings—produce the best results.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

Calumet bakings do go further, because they are deliciously good, are never thrown away. And because they have greatest of keeping quality—stay moist, tender and oven-fresh for days.

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save materials it is used with—no failures.

Generations of good cooks have used Calumet—because it positively proves its superiority and economy. It comes to you from the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factory in the world—absolutely pure and as perfect in leavening power as the day it left the big Calumet Plant.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by United States Food Authorities. Sold by your grocer under a definite money-back guarantee, if it doesn't prove "best by test"—in your own kitchen, in any baking.



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Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sore head, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 6 book Foultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-38 OMAHA, NEB.

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BALDWIN'S
Big Berry Plant Book
Is Now Ready For You—

One of 100,000—and it's chockful of information about berry plants—when to plant them, how to grow them, how to care for them, how to make a success of the berry business—all plainly told by one who knows, backed by more than thirty years' experience. This instructive Fruit Growers' Guide tells you how to get big crops from standard varieties and everbearing Strawberries and other small Fruits. All Baldwin plants are produced from new rich soil, free from insects or diseases, well rooted, hardy and vigorous, making sure that you can start right. It shows the most complete line of small fruit plants to be found anywhere. You make money when you do as Baldwin tells you. Start right. Get the best.

Plant Baldwin's Berry Plants and Help Produce Healthgiving Food.

All true to name. They are large, heavily rooted, sure growers, because grown on new fertile ground. The kind that produces profits—big profits—quickly. We grow them by the million. The same attention, the same cultivation, that you would give to a garden of but a few plants. We want you to get our Big Berry Book now and place your order early while we are well stocked and before our varieties are depleted. Have had a most excellent growing season. Well supplied with plants of all standard varieties—Now. The demand is going to be heavy. If you act quickly you will run no danger and there will be no delay on our part. We can save you money. We want you as one of our satisfied customers. You need the profit—the world needs the fruit. Do your duty in producing wholesome healthgiving food. Send for Baldwin's Big Berry Book. Save a day—write tonight.

O. A. D. BALDWIN
R. R. 18
Bridgman, Mich.



The Children's Hour

THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

By Ethel Allen Murphy

Part III

DEAR CHILDREN: In order that we may learn something every day from the common things about us and that we may train our powers of observation, we are going to have another contest, and this time it is to be a Bird contest. Many of the birds go south before winter comes, as you know, but there are some that stay in the cold north and it is of this last that we will study.

For the best letter of not more than one hundred words, telling me what birds stay north, how they live and how you are able to tell them, I will award a little book of birds. This is a prize well worth working for. The second and third letters on the same subject which are next best will also receive a prize of a trip around the world in postal cards.

You know a good way to study the winter birds is to crumb the table for mother after each meal, then throw the crumbs out on the snow and watch the birds come and pick them up. This gives you the best chance to become acquainted with them. Some one has written such a pretty little verse about the snow birds, I am going to pass it on and hope you will memorize it.

Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

"Without the snow no snowbirds;
And without their throats to sing,
How could we waste the winter
Or hope to have a spring."

"**T**HE green things and flower things growing along our way were swayed to and fro as we brushed against them, and they seemed to be reaching out to stop us. Some flowers were so pretty and had such sweet looks that I wanted to stay with them, but there was a song that all my companions kept singing over and over that made me feel I must go on. This is the song they sang—

*Oh, come with me
To the deep, deep sea,
Where the wandering waters go!
Where the wandering streams
Fulfill their dreams*

In the great tide's ebb and flow!
"So down the slopes we ran, sometimes stopped for an instant or turned aside by stones, around which we parted and joined again with a great rush and splutter, sometimes leaping over big spaces, down steep rocks, and making the green and white flying vells that you call the waterfalls.

"Then we ran on through deep woods and came out into meadows soft and smoothly sloping, where the red clover was growing. The red clover, you know, Garden Lady, such as the children plant in their gardens in the fall, because the plants hold

the moisture—raindrops like me, you know, and keep the soil in place during the winter and spring months. Then in the spring when it is plowed under, the clover adds humus to the earth. You see, Garden Lady, I've sometimes been sorry that I did not spend the winter, tucked away safe in the kind brown earth. Some of my friends did, and they had the most amazing adventures, and they met the old man of the garden, the mole, and they heard all about the little field mouse and her little underground home.

"We almost went to sleep while we were passing through the meadowlands. But still we heard the song which had led us on calling to us again—

*Oh, come to the sea! The deep green sea,
Where the waving seaweeds grow.
Where the wild sea creatures wander free*

And the proud ships proudly go!
"So we went on, through broad, flat lands, past farms and towns and cities. And here in the open country, we knew that great blue space that you call the sky. We felt something

speaking to us from it, as if we were kin to it.

"The stars dropped their images down to us, and we laughed, and rocked them to and fro, and tossed them from one to another. The lights from boats shone and gleamed upon us and flung long red or green or white streamers of light down on us. We caught them like the boys catch baseballs, and carried them on, rippling and waving, and dropped them as we went laughing on. We were to have the biggest adventure of all!"

By ETHEL ALLEN MURPHY.
(To be continued)

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Answer to last week's puzzle: No, he did not. They travel on parallel lines, and do not change their relative position.

THE FOX, GOOSE AND CORN

A farmer who is about to move has a fox, a goose and a bag of corn. He comes to a river, and the boat will only carry the farmer and one of his charges. Now, if he leaves



the fox and the goose alone, the fox will eat the goose, and if he leaves the goose and the corn alone, the goose will eat the corn. How can he safely take them all over the river?

ADAPTABLE "AN"

- Each word ends in an an
1. The feather AN.
 2. The feminine AN.
 3. The Mohammedan An.
 4. The noonday AN.
 5. The useful AN.
 6. The scrutinizing AN.
 7. The first AN.
 8. The best AN of all.

DIAMOND

- * a consonant
- * * * to lengthen
- * * * * fun in winter
- * * * meaning "and so forth"
- * found in EARTH

Answers Diamond

- S
- E K E
- S K A T E
- E T C
- E

Adaptable An—1. Toucan. 2. Marian. 3. Koran. 4. Meridian. 5. Utilitarian. 6. Scan. 7. Man. 8. American

A FINE TOY TO MAKE

LOTS of fun may be had with two round clothes pins, which mother will give you from her wash day supplies, or which you can buy at any store. Pierce each of the clothes pins with holes, making four holes in each pin; the first about three quarters of an inch below the top, the second through the center of the pin directly above the legs and the third and fourth through each leg near the bottom. An awl or screwdriver can be used to make these small holes. Then cut off the legs close to the place where they join the pin and have left a piece. The next thing to do is to get two thin pieces of wood, three inches in length and drill three holes into each; one at each end and one in the middle. Then take some very fine wire and join the slips of wood that you have just pierced to the top of the clothes pin, putting one piece on each side for arms. Bend the wire at each end in the form of a loop so the arms will not slip, but give the arms enough freedom to move easily. Cut off the left over wire.

Attach the legs in the same way to the lower holes in the body of the

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

is probably the best family flour.

Bread, biscuits, dumplings, rolls, cakes, cookies, pies—in fact everything baked in the home from LILY WHITE FLOUR will taste so good, look so good and actually be so good that they will be a delight to every member of the family, and a real treat to visitors.

It is almost a universal expression among women who use LILY WHITE FLOUR that "everything tastes so good and looks so good."

The reason is LILY WHITE FLOUR is so good.

Your money will be returned if you do not like it better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

pin. Take a long piece of black thread and tie one end of it to a pin, pass the string through the holes in the center of the arms and tie it about two feet from the pin. Then pin the little performers to the carpet or the lower rung of a chair. Take hold of the free end of the thread and hold it so the dolls just touch the floor. Pull the thread and the little men will wrestle with each other.

If you work this novel toy in a semi-darkened room and hold the end of the thread behind you as you jerk it, any on-looker will be much mystified and wonder what is making the queer little clothes pin wrestlers perform so strangely.

JUNIOR COOK

Many times tasty and inexpensive vegetables are not used as much as they should be because the cook doesn't know the best way of preparing them. Rudabago is the very cheapest of all winter vegetables and when cooked this way is one of the most delicious. Peel and cut into inch size pieces about 2 pounds of rudabago. Wash, cover with water and put on to cook, in a tightly covered vessel. After it has boiled hard for ten minutes, put over a low fire and cook for one and one-half hours. Take off cover, mash the vegetable with a wire masher and add 1 teaspoonful of salt—more if desired. Stir well. Increase heat slightly and cook for one-half hour more. By this time the vegetable should be thick and a rich yellow and should be cooked dry enough to serve on a plate with meat without seeming "watery." At the end of the half hour add one tablespoonful meat drippings (bacon is best) and cook five minutes more. Serve hot. If any is left over, save for "warm-over."

WOMEN IN POLITICS

(Continued from page 20)

packing autocrat, has each his little kingdom. In America this is autocracy in a democracy.

Radical democracy takes various forms: socialism and bolshevism are the two just now most in the public eye.

Socialism

A socialist would prohibit by force all kinds of autocracy—in production in transportation, in every line of human activity. He advocates the collective ownership of all the means of production. His motto is: "To every one according to his deeds."

Bolshevism

Russia is the home of bolshevism. The bolshevik is simply a radical socialist, just as the menshevik is a conservative socialist. Both are followers of Karl Marx, and both find in his "Kapital" the socialist's full authority for his beliefs.

Between the low degree socialist and the high degree socialist are many varieties to be found in all countries under all degrees of civilization. Michigan has its Socialist party, its Socialist Labor party and its "I. W. W." the initials standing for International Workers of the World. Probably these latter come the nearest to advocating the methods of the Russian bolshevik.

The different forms of socialism is the expression of those who believe they are exploited under present economic conditions. They are particularly incensed against the employing class, whom they regard as their personal enemy, and they insist that because employers own "the machinery of production," those who work for wages are "slaves."

How to Deal With Socialism

So long as industrial conditions are prosperous, with employment, to be obtained by those who desire to work, agitation for radical socialism will be negligible. But when there is business depression, with little work and a diminishing wage, outbreaks are not impossible. Society's safety can best be defended by education rather than by suppression.

So much of society's activities are already socialistic, that general condemnation of socialism is ineffective in alarming the people against it. The fact is, social life is gradually absorbing all of socialism that is available as a rule of conduct; the rest will go into the discard by the simple process of intelligent elimination.

Regarding these tendencies, the voting woman must do her own investigating and draw her own con-

clusions. And if she reads of "swollen fortunes," "unearned increment" "monopoly" and "war profit," it is not showing wisdom to jump to the conclusion that socialism is the only method of eliminating these excrescences on the body politic.

FARMING A REAL BUSINESS

In the last few years farm methods have been revolutionized. Better roads, more railroads, the automobile, the tractor, the cream separator, the telephone, the farm lighting plant and other labor saving and time saving improvements have done away with the old, tedious methods. The farmer is no longer isolated from the outside world. He can have on his farm almost all the conveniences and advantages that his city brother can have and a lot more that his city brother cannot have.

Farmers are applying scientific farming in the field. They understand crop rotation, stock breeding, deeper plowing, soil exhaustion. They are getting greater and greater returns from their acreage by intensive cultivation. They keep pace

with the latest discoveries and inventions of agriculture and stock raising. They are in close touch with market conditions. They are keenly interested in the cost of transportation.

Yet many of them do not put that same efficiency into their office work. For every modern farmer is compelled to do a certain amount of office work. He has to do a lot of things that his father did not have to do. The government insists that he keep sufficient records so as to make a correct return on his income tax. He is transacting more and more of his business by mail. No merchant, no lawyer, no manufacturer—no man needs a typewriter more than a farmer.

The core of a business office is a typewriter. The typewriter is becoming the business partner of the farmer of today. Every letter a farmer writes should be a silent compliment to the business efficiency which he is employing as a business man. It should be clearly written and easily read. It should be written on a letterhead.

Carbon copies should be kept by the farmer of all letters, agreements, orders, memoranda, cost entries, instruction sheets—all paper which must be read by another without mistake at a time when correct, easy reading is important. These are recognized requirements in a business office which the typewriter furnishes.

You may think it difficult to operate a typewriter—that it requires long months of practice before presentable work can be produced. Such an impression is erroneous. Hundreds of farmers are handling their own correspondence and office work with a typewriter. Most of them learned as beginners with the instructions furnished with all typewriters. It is really a simple matter.

Get a typewriter and learn to operate it. Let your children learn to operate it. The result will be that your letters, instead of being written slowly and painfully, by hand, will be written in a few moments, and will create respect and command attention wherever they may go.

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Lalley Light is a complete unit—engine and generator—with 16 cell storage battery. It supplies ample electricity for lights, water pump, washing machine, sweeper, cream separator, fanning mill, iron, etc.

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Right now is the best time to begin enjoying Lalley electricity. You have the time now to make this installation. You can begin enjoying Lalley benefits and comforts immediately and be ready for the savings in time and labor that Lalley Light will give you when the rush of farm work comes. Furthermore, delay may mean that you will have to pay an increased price for this essential money-making farm equipment. **Do not delay.** See your Lalley Light dealer today, or ask him to call upon you.

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A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 13 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.—(Adv.)

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WIFE'S PROPERTY

If a man marries a woman with money and property and no heirs whatever at her death, can the husband hold anything of hers? Can a will stand law or can it be broken?—L. C., Mont-calm County.

If a married woman dies leaving a husband but no father, mother, brother, sister, nor children or other lineal descendants of a deceased brother or sister be living, the entire estate will be assigned to the husband.

In a strict sense a will can not be broken. The wording of the verdict or finding in what is known as a will contest is that the document purporting to be the last will and testament of the deceased is not his last will and testament. Meaning that while it has the form it was not his will because it lacked some requirement, either in its execution or that the maker was incompetent or that undue influence was exercised so that the document was not really the expression of his own mind. A will executed in the manner required by law by a competent person and without undue influence being exercised by anyone is a will and can not be broken. If possible, wills should be executed when one is in good health and in possession of all his mental faculties and at a time when he is sure to know what is right. If he wants to change it afterward by reason of changed conditions he has a right to do so. As a will is not operative until after death of the maker he may dispose of, encumber, or handle the property just the same as if a will had not been made.—W. E. Brown legal editor.

EXPRESS CO. REFUND

Some time ago I ordered a set of Ford Shock-Absorbers from Indianapolis to be sent to Jasper, Mich., by American Express. They were correctly addressed by the consigner, but by all outward appearances the expressman could not read a type-written address and they were carried to Jackson in place of Jasper and held there until I received their letter asking for further instructions, the same which I answered promptly, requesting the Express Company to forward the shock-absorbers to their destination which was done after a three weeks' delay. When they finally did arrive at Jasper, I had two separate charges to pay on account of the shipment being mis-sent. Is it possible for me to obtain a refund from the Express Company when it was no fault of the shipper but nothing more than carelessness on their part? I have the express receipts showing each separate amount. No. 2. When A rents a farm of B and they have a written contract, can A raise sugar beets or any other farm crop even against B's will if they had no understanding stating the kind of crops, either oral or written, covering same? What I have reference to is cash rent.—F. W., Metamore, Ohio.

The express company is liable to you for any damage caused you by reason of the mis-shipment of the

FARMERS SERVICE BUREAU

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you.)

goods. They are also liable to you for any overcharge by reason of their mis-shipment. Send them a bill for the damage and sue them if they don't pay. The tenant for cash rent without limitations upon the use of the land can raise sugar beets if he wants to. He can raise any crop not prohibited by the lease.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TO COLOR FURS

Will you please give in your paper a way to color rabbit skins to brown color? I have a formula to tan them, now, how to color is the question.—T. C., Webberville, Mich.

Dyeing furs is a skilled trade. We have not, therefore, prepared any bulletin covering the subject. However, if you can procure a copy (or refer to it in your local library) of "Home Manufacture of Furs and Skins," published by A. R. Harding, 106 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold for \$1.50, postpaid, you will find directions for coloring skins brown given on page 180. Briefly, the instructions are as follows: "One lb. catechu in one gallon of water and to fix, 1-2 pound sulphate of copper in one gallon water. If the color is not deep enough repeat the entire process."—H. B. Bell, acting Asst. Chief of Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A LEGAL FENCE

Please give me some information about a line fence. A neighbor and myself had some dispute about the fence which separates my 40 from an 80 of his. A wants to keep sheep and he wants B to put a woven wire fence for a line fence. Is a barbed wire fence of four strands a legal line fence? Please let me know.—T. S., Midland County.

I would be of the opinion that a barbed wire fence of 4 strands, was not a legal fence. Sec. 2206, of C. L. 1915, describes what would be required to make a legal fence. The opinion of the fence viewers as to the sufficiency would largely control.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CAN I TRADE BONDS?

Would like to ask in the legal department if I can change a part of a Liberty bond to war savings stamps. They put us down for a certain assessment and as circumstances changed with me, after I had paid a certain sum, I found it impossible to pay the remainder. Would like to change it to war savings stamps.—G. D. S.

Consult your banker or the postmaster about changing your bond for stamps. As I recollect the government makes no provision for allowing such a change.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

IS THIS USURY?

I was greatly interested in your article in a recent issue of M. B. F. on the supreme court's decision in the usury case of a farmer near Sears. I own a farm of 200 acres in ... county and am clearing part of it and developing a fruit orchard. I began six years ago and the expense has exceeded my plans, and I was obliged to borrow money. The first loan was for \$200 for 90 days and they charged me 7 per cent interest and 5 per cent discount taking it out in advance. This loan has been renewed and other loans made until the total is now \$850. The renewals have been for 30, 60 and 80 days and the 12 per cent has been exacted each time. I have paid in interest and discount about \$400 and still owe all I borrowed. I cannot take up the loan at present and do not know when I can. I am quite sure this bank charges farmers the 12 per cent and the village people only 7 per cent. Could I sue the bank under this supreme court decision and get judgment for all interest paid or only for interest on the last note?—C. N. F., Washington, D. C.

Why, bless you, your experience is no different than that of thousands of others owning cut-over lands in Michigan. The banks get by with their usury because mighty few farmers are in a position to take their case into court and thereby take the chance of forever destroying their credit. Answering your questions, there is no doubt whatever but that you are the victim of usury and as such entitled to receive back or to have applied upon your original loan every penny you have paid the bank both as legal and illegal interest.—Editor.

WILD LAND HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION ACT

Some weeks ago I noticed in your legal column, "Farmers' Service Bureau," an inquiry signed "P. O'M." (or "O. L."), giving Otsego County, I think, or Iosco County, and stating that the inquirer purchased a forty of wild cut-over land; built a cabin and did some farming, and finds that the supervisor put him down for taxes.

I would like to suggest to this inquirer that next spring, say about June 1st, he should go after his supervisor, or better, the board of review, and apply for the Wild Land Homestead Exception. According to our statutes, the board of review may grant exemption from taxes for five years to a settler buying up to eighty acres, and making a bona fide showing on his place.

If the request is proper, I would like the address of inquirer in Jan. 10th M. B. F., in the Farmers' Service Bureau, who signs "W. J. M.," Otsego County. In this case there is involved a change in school district boundaries without owner's knowledge or consent. There was a controversy some years ago over such a matter here. I would like to have W. J. M. give me the details of his case, and to this end would need to ask a number of questions.—J. E. G., Rapid City, Mich.

SENSE AND NONSENSE



SLIGHTLY MIXED

Sporty Bird (After a night at the club): S'all right me dear, been to a club meeting.

Honest Butcher

A butcher one day put up a sign reading: "Purveyor to His Majesty." Wishing to improve upon this, he added, "God Save the King."

A Martyr

Wife—"Do you expect to get to heaven by hanging onto my skirts?" Hub—"No; but I might by showing St. Peter the bills for them."

Nigh Unto Death

The doctor narrowly escaped death. He said to the new mama, "It's a normal child."

And Then He Awoke

"Did you try the simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?" "Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put 'em on the cars and shipped 'em to market. And when I'd got thru counting the sum of money I got for them at present prices it was time to get up."



HARD ON THE FISH

You look worried. I am, don't you know this is the Lenten period?

Where Knowledge Ended

Biggs—"What do you usually eat in this restaurant?" Higgs—"Don't ask me; ask the cook. I simply order from the menu."

Good for Crops

"Do you think early rising is good for your health?" asked the languid city visitor.

"I don't know about my health," replied Father Cobble, "but next to sun, rain and fertilizer, it's the best thing there is for crops."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Final Argument

She (to dentist lover)—"Mother will not believe that I come here about my teeth so often." He—"I will send her a bill tomorrow."



SILLY THINGS

Miss Candle: There comes some more of these silly old meths to flirt with me.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says

'MAGINATION AN' SYMPTOMS

WHAT a wonderful thing is 'magination! Why it jest 'bout gits our goat. What the dum thing'll do to a feller when he least expects it too! Now, I've always caculated that I wuz jest about as healthy a feller as could be found any place—all things considered—so healthy, in fact that I jest kinda envied folks that could find somethin' wrong with their inside workin's, so to speak.

But some little time ago, havin' a sort o' tired feelin'—jest a bit dull you know—I commenced lookin' in the papers for a remedy, readin' the patent medicine advertisements you know, an' say! I wuz surprised. Why, accordin' to them there ads an' the symptoms specified, I ain't been well for years—some of the time at least, I've been right next door to death itself, b'gosh! Why, at one time or 'nother I've had purty darn night every symptom mentioned, not forgittin' Lydia E. Pinkham's nor any of the Peruna ones either—I've had 'em all an' some not even mentioned by any of 'em, b'ginger! I ain't had quib so many of the latter for the last year or two though—not since things got so dry y' see I'm different now an' I guess it's a good thing too, 'cause with all the other things that's been allin' me, accordin' to the medicine ads, I couldn't stand much more—not an' live any way. Why I hardly knew I had a liver, or stomach, or kidneys, or lungs—course I thought I had a heart all right—used to have any way but I guess mebbe I lost it when I wuz young an' so I never worried none about that, but the rest of the works didn't disurb me an' so I jest let 'em run along 'til I found by readin' them pesky ads that they wuz all wrong, diseased almost beyond repair 'less I commenced right away a takin' gouge'em's liver pills or mebbe it wuz killem's stomach tablets or somebody's kidney remedy. Oh, it's been a tryin' time let me tell you, with so many horrid symptoms I couldn't hardly tell which I better doctor first—I wuz jest about to give up in despair an' wuz tellin' the boys where I work, how awful bad I wuz, when Tom Tingay (he's that marshall guy I mentioned once or twice before) he says "Well, why'n 'ell don'tcha go'n see a doctor?"

Now, I hadn't thought of a doctor—with all them advertised remedies, why should I? but Tom is a purty level-headed cuss an' so I took his advice an' went. Well the ol' doc, he sized me up an' down, thumped me all over, looked at my tongue an' down my throat an' in my ears an' asked me how much money I was earnin' an' a lot more questions an' then asked if I wuz sure I wasn't earnin' more'n I told 'im an' when I said I wasn't he give me a ugly kind of look an' said they wasn't a darn thing the matter with me, that it wuz all 'magination an' that I better look fer a job payin' more money 'fore I come to him again, 'cause he sed, "If a man-as healthy as you be, wants to play sick, he'd ort to be able to pay his doctor anyway."

Well when I told Tom an' the rest of the boys what the ol' doc said, Tom jest fairly snorted; he slapped my back, kicked my shins, twisted my head purty nigh off'n my neck 'an hollers "Course they ain't nothin' the matter with ya'; it's jest 'magination, nothin' else," an' sez he, "that's jest the trouble with most of the world, too dam much 'magination." "Why," he sez, "ninety-five per cent of all our troubles in life are imaginary; we imagine we're sick an' we'll git sick in time, 'less we quit lettin' our minds dwell on it. We think our neighbor is tryin' to do us an' we look on him with suspicion. We 'magine we're goin' to lose our crops or git beat out of our money, that our wives are gittin' old, that our girls are extravagant; oh, 'magination is wonderful an' past all understandin'." Tom sez, "Better cut out 'bout eighty-five per cent of such foolishness an' quit worryin' 'til we've got somethin' to worry about," he sez.

"Say, fellers," sez he, "do you know that worry kills more folks than disease? Worry is one of the surest killers there is an' so I say, 'Cut It Out.'" Tom sez, "Well I guess that's purty good logic all right an' mebbe it would be a good thing if some folks didn't 'magine so many things to worry

about, but jest the same an' not with-standin, when you have symptoms so darned pronounced that there's no denyin' of 'em, I guess it's somethin' to worry about, don't you think?"

Jest a day or two ago I wuz readin' one of them medicine ads an' I almost know, by the symptoms described in that ad, that I've either got softenin' of the brain or flat feet. By gosh! I've got plenty symptoms of both complaints only I can't tell yet jest which is strongest. Tom sez it's the feet, but you never c'n tell 'til you've tried the remedies, so I'm either goin' to try some of that medicine or else go an' see the ol' doc agin an' I hate to see him 'til I git a little money ahead, 'cause he'd probably try to discourage me an' tell me they wa-ant nothin' the matter—just simple 'magination—an' he might be right about it too.—Cordially, *Uncle Rube*.

Thanks, Same to You

Your paper is fine and we want every copy.—*Rush Eastman, Kalamazoo County.*

I will help support any of these candidates which are chosen, if they will work equally for the interest of all men. You give the farmer a square deal.—*Wm. H. Wilson, Ionia County.*

We are very much interested in your paper for its co-operation with the farmers' business. And am only sorry that it doesn't get into every farm home in Michigan. Yours for Greater Success.—*J. D., Burt, Mich.*

I very heartily endorse your policies and your very firm stand on all questions of vital interest to the farmers. I am aware that all who dare stand for right and a square deal for all classes today are termed "cranks," etc., but I am glad we are blessed with a few, far too few, such cranks today. Wishing success and prosperity to you the only real farmers' paper in Michigan, I am.—*F. D., Leonard, Mich.*

Enclosed nd ballot for choice of candidate for governor. There are two votes at our house for him or any other good man named by the farmers of Michigan. We were sorely disappointed upon reading Mr. Slocum's decision not to become a candidate and realizing that men often change their minds, we reserve the right to change our votes if Mr. Slocum changes his mind on this matter. We are staunch friends of M. B. F. and enjoy the effect of the hot shot you are continually pouring into the ranks of the shysters. Let your motto ever be, "Soc et tu um."—*W. C. Stitt, Gratiot County.*

In reading your article, "Fair Price," of Dec. 27 I note one J. C. Cusick's ire was riled when you presented chart that told the whole truth to committee. I can best express my views of this man by using the words of one of America's great men: "Man has always sought the mastery of his fellow-man to enslave his fellow in some form and to live from his labor has been the main spring of human action; to escape submission, not in freedom, but in mastery over others, has been the controlling desire, and this has filled the world with slavery and crime." M. B. F. ought to be in every farm home in Michigan. It tells the facts as they are at present. Hoping it will be able to do same in the future, I remain yours for a square deal.—*E. E. Baughman, Vicksburg, Mich.*

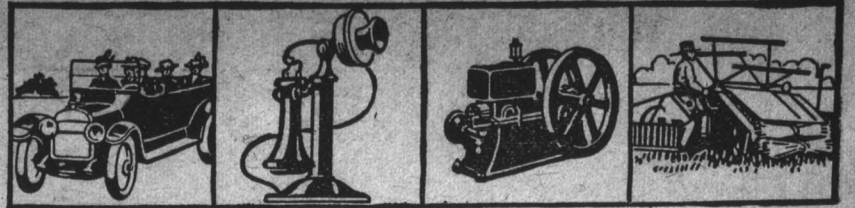
WAITING

"This setting down and folding our arms and waiting for sumthing tew turn up, iz just about az rich a spekulashun ez going out into four hundred acre lot, setting down on a sharp stone with a pall between our knees, and waiting for a cow tew back up and be milked."—*Josh Billings.*

It Makes a Difference

The man who tries to reform Others is 'n Inspired Missionary. The man who tries to reform You is a Hypocritical Humbug.

"It doesn't seem right," said the man with worn-out shoes.
"What doesn't seem right?"
"That a mere cow can afford to wear all that leather."—*Washington Star.*



TWENTY years of unceasing application has at last produced in the Huber a farm tractor that takes its place with the automobile, telephone, gasoline engine and self-binder, as a perfected utility that is dependable and does its work *reliably*—on which it is safe to depend.

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar **Draws Three Bottoms**
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley **Turns an Acre an Hour**

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"THE TRACTOR DEPENDABLE"

In every detail of its construction, The Tractor Dependable shows that power-saving simplicity which is the mark of long studied and reliable mechanical design. It has fewer moving parts and less complications, lighter weight in proportion to power, and not a single untried or experimental feature.

The Huber Light Four is known everywhere in power farming neighborhoods as the tractor "That always keeps running".

All spur gear from motor to draw-bar reduces loss of power from friction. High test steel decreases tractor weight. Thus, the Huber is designed to produce the greatest traction pull possible in a tractor light enough to work on plowed ground without packing. High wheels roll easily and afford a better traction grip. More power is transmitted to the draw-bar because less power is required to move the tractor.

The 1920 Model is now regularly equipped with oversize motor, at no increase in price.

Write for booklet "The Foundation of Tractor Dependability".

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Just send the coupon or post card. Tell us which samples you prefer. We will send them **Free**, without obligation, with the new 1920 Isbell catalog. The more you know about seeds, the better you will appreciate Isbell quality and this wonderful buying guide. Write today.

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FREE COUPON

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Gentlemen: Please send me these samples and 1920 Catalog.

—Clover —Barley —Oats —Alfalfa —Corn —Timothy

Name _____
Address _____



Fighting the Enemies of Mr. Onion

MAYBE IT IS because of its strong smell. Anyway there is some magnetic attraction which apparently draws disease of various kinds and conditions to the onion crop. Take, for instance, onion smut. It works overtime in trying to snuff out the young seedlings by forming brownish black, elongated blisters which finally split the leaves and expose the powdery black mass of spores within the interior of the blister. A specific fungus causes this onion ailment. The spores wintering in the ground and again attacking the young seedlings in the spring.

The onion is susceptible to the fungus only while in the young seedling stage. After the plants reach a height of 3 to 4 inches they become immune to further infection. Smut spreads slowly in the soil, but an infested area in a field will gradually become larger and more severely diseased each year onions are grown on such an area. The spores are spread on farm implements, the feet of men and animals, by surface water, and in dust carried by the air. Purchasers of onion sets should use caution that they do not contaminate the soil by planting smutted sets.

Control is accomplished in home gardens by changing the location of the onion bed to clean soil, or by planting sets instead of seed. In large commercial onion districts of northern states formaldehyde solution is applied in the furrow with the seed, as this disinfectant holds the fungus in check. One fluid ounce of 37 or 40 per cent formaldehyde solution is used with each gallon of water, this diluted solution being applied at the rate of 200 gallons per acre or 1 gallon to about 185 feet of row. Farmers' Bulletin 1060, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, describes in detail the apparatus used in applying this fungus destructive seed protectant. As a rule it costs about \$5 an acre to insure the onion crop against smut losses in this manner. It is advised that the tops of diseased onions be burned after harvest in order to prevent the return of infected onion refuse to the soil. The spreading of waste from onion warehouses is a bad practice.

Onion mildew or blight is sometimes serious in the cooler and more humid onion districts. The disease commonly starts in the field in spots and spreads to the surrounding areas, its development being greatly aided by moist weather. It centralizes its attack on the leaves which turn yellow, become covered with furry growth, and eventually collapse. The disease occurs wherever onions are grown extensively, although the control varies in different sections. A fungus causes the disease, the furry masses on the affected leaves being branches of the fungus, which bear abundant spores. Warm weather promotes spore germination and hence is favorable to the spread of the disease.

As the spores winter in the onion field, an efficient crop rotation is one commendable method of control, the supplementary growing of cabbages, potatoes, and sugar beets with onions being valuable. Good soil drainage also helps to reduce the blight, since it decreases the moisture in the air near the surface of the soil. Good air drainage of the field is also essential so that excessive dew and fog may be avoided. Rosin fish-oil soap as a sticker, makes the use of Bordeaux mixture effective in controlling onion mildew. The Bordeaux mixture consists of 4 pounds of copper sulphate, 4 pounds of quicklime, 3 pounds of rosin fish-oil soap, mixed with water to make a 50-gallon solution. Complete directions for making this spray material are furnished in the Department of Agriculture bulletin.

Onion leaf is a disease of minor importance except in Louisiana and California, where it occasionally causes large losses. It occurs in mid-season and causes the tips of the leaves to die back. No satisfactory control has been perfected.

Strict attention to sanitary measures and careful sorting of diseased bulbs at harvest time are the chief means of controlling Fusarium rot, which reduces the roots to a mass of white moldy growth.

Pink root is the most serious disease confronting the grower in the Bermuda onion growing region of southern Texas. It causes the roots to shrivel up, turn pink, and die, while the new roots sent forth are disabled in a short time. This disease is being investigated by the Texas agricultural experiment station.

Resolutions Adopted by Live Stock Exchange

AT A board meeting of the directors of the Mich. Live Stock Exchange held in Lansing recently, the following resolution were adopted:

Resolved, We, the undersigned directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, do hereby condemn the practice at the stock yards of tearing out decks in stock cars now in vogue by the different systems.

We do hereby recommend the investigating a plan of returning stock cars to the loading points regularly, under a continuous order, for those kinds of cars required each week by that particular station. This to apply on cars for state and interstate shipments, where cars are regularly equipped with gates or partitions, and lining at the expense of this station.

The manager of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange takes the opportunity to call attention to the local units of the exchange, to take up all their claims through the following channels:

1. Those originating through shipments to Detroit, covering losses in transit, delays, etc., through J. R. Richards, Traffic Manager at that point.

2. Those originating through Interstate shipments to Buffalo through J. W. Buckpitt, Traffic Manager at Buffalo, N. Y.

3. Those originating through the Interstate shipment to Chicago, thru H. R. Parks, Traffic Manager, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Our exchange trusts each local will start all their claims properly through these respective channels.

After failing to collect through

these channels, report your claims with all correspondence pertaining thereto to E. E. Compson, Remus, Mich. The exchange is working out a plan of further collection service.

We recommend that the Manager of the Exchange take up the matter of pro-rating of Co-operative returns with those exchanges which do not now do this work for Co-operative shippers.

Resolved, that, as directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, we favor the affiliation of the Michigan Exchange with the National Federation, and will recommend the submission of the same to our members at the annual meeting to be held Feb. 12, 1920, and instruct the secretary to write a letter to the Manager advising him of the same.

Fred Smith, E. A. Beamer, C. L. Harrison, E. E. Compson, L. E. Willett.

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held at East Lansing on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 12-13, 1920, for the purpose of electing a board of directors and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting. All Co-operative Shipping Associations are urged to elect delegates to attend this meeting and all members of the exchange are requested to pay their 50 cents per car up to Jan. 1st, 1920.

All local Co-operative Shipping Associations having any suggestions or formulated resolutions to come before the annual meeting should be mailed to L. E. Willett, Secretary, Laingsburg, Mich., early in February. — L. E. Willett, Secretary.



I Didn't Lose an Ear of Corn Last Year

Why?

No wonder some of my neighbors have long faces when they think of their last year's corn crop. Jim Burns had a bumper crop, but fire wiped out his old wooden crib and all its precious contents in one night. Bob Wilson had a good crop too, but he stored it in rail cribs and the mould spoiled about half of it. Bill Rice over south of me lost a big part of his corn the same way. And old Pete Carlson claims the rats and mice stole his corn and on top of that he blames those dirty rodents for bringing hog cholera that killed off about 25 head of his best hogs.



That Crib Didn't Cost Me a Cent

I didn't lose a single ear last year. That's why I've got a smile on my face that won't come off. I made up my mind last year that it didn't pay to spend 5 or 6 months of hard labor and horse flesh to produce a good crop of corn and then dump it into a wooden crib or rail pens where it could be wasted and destroyed by rats, mice, fire mould and thieves.

I invested in a MARTIN STEEL "CORN SAVER" CRIB and believe me it has paid me big dividends. It cured my corn perfectly and brought me the top notch market price.

MARTIN "CORN SAVER" CRIBS are just what their name implies—the biggest corn savers ever invented. They are built of galvanized steel and are rat-proof, fireproof, birdproof and thief-proof. With their patented ventilating system they will cure corn perfectly. Cheaper than wood in the long run; easy to erect; never needs repairs—lasts a life-time.

FREE Big New Corn Crib Book

Better take this farmer's advice if you want to stop your corn losses, and write for your copy of our FREE Corn Crib Book—the biggest and finest book of its kind ever published.

It tells all about MARTIN CRIBS from A to Z and gives facts and figures on how much they will save you. It gives special low prices on any size crib. A postal card brings this book FREE and postpaid. Write for it today.

MARTIN STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY
Dept. 607
MANSFIELD, OHIO



Martin STEEL CORN SAVER Cribs

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
Our Free Catalog describes and illustrates a full line of choice small fruit plants.
SEND FOR IT
J. N. ROKELY * RS Bridgman, Mich.

MOLASSES Richest Feed Lowest Cost
Write for Special Price
CHICAGO MOLASSES COMPANY, 1131 East 77th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Kalamazoo

Firm As A Rock

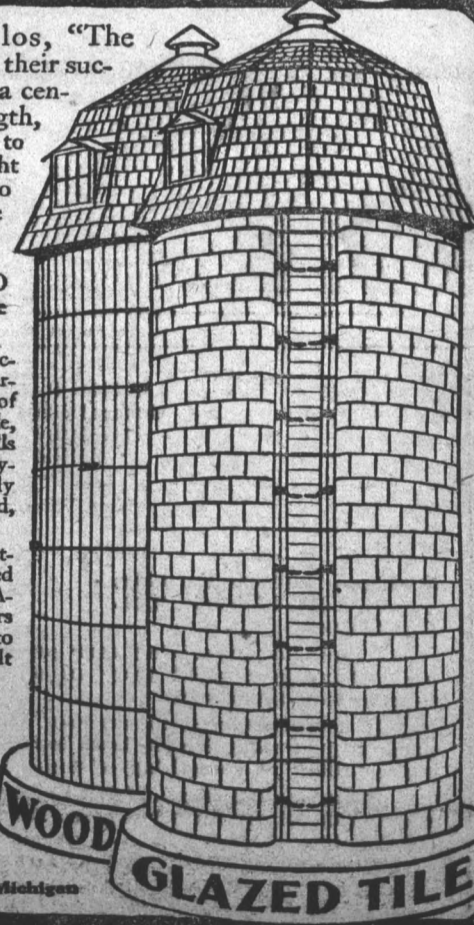
KALAMAZOO Silos, "The World's Standard," owe their success of over a quarter of a century to their great strength, firmness and durability, and to their substantial, air-tight walls. Built by the best Silo engineers and backed by the largest Silo manufacturers in America. You run no risk in buying a KALAMAZOO whether it be of Glazed Tile or Wood Stave.

Glazed Tile, the indestructible Silo, "permanent as the pyramids," built of KALAMAZOO special glazed tile, positively moisture proof. Walls with three dead air spaces and keyed joints making them absolutely air tight and proof against wind, frost and decay.

Wood Stave, the first patented ever issued on Silos was awarded the KALAMAZOO wood stave over 29 years ago. Such Silos have stood to this day, because they are built the KALAMAZOO way.

Send Us Your Name and receive our big Silo Catalog by return mail. It explains KALAMAZOO superiority in a way easy to understand. You will be more competent to judge what to buy after you have read the KALAMAZOO book. Ask about KALAMAZOO Ensilage Cutters. Write TODAY.

KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Dept. 244-S Kalamazoo, Michigan



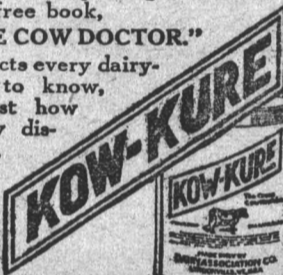


So Easy to Put Your Dairy On a Good-Health Basis

To be satisfied with anything less than top-notch health in your cows is a foolish waste of milk-income. Most cow sickness is preventable—or curable. With the aid of KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, such troubles as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever can be eliminated from your herd. KOW-KURE acts on the digestive and genital organs—where nearly all cow diseases originate, and aids nature in inducing normal, healthy action. No dairyman who has used KOW-KURE will be without it. Sold by nearly all druggists and feed dealers; 60c and \$1.20 packages. Write for our big free book, "THE HCME COW DOCTOR."

It is full of facts every dairyman ought to know, and tells just how to treat cow diseases of all kinds.

Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.



18,458 Pounds Milk

in a year is the record of this fine Guernsey. Records are worth trying for; but health is an absolute essential. Raise the health standard of your cows, and the milk yield will surprise you.

The Proper Quartering of Ewes Pays Well

By R. B. RUSHING

I HAVE found from years of experience in the sheep raising business that it pays, and pays big, to provide good, safe quarters for the ewes when they are dropping their lambs and cannot take care of themselves.

I want to call the readers' attention to an incident that came under my observation when I was with a farmer a few miles from me and was looking at his flock of sheep. I saw that he had some sheep of good blood, and they looked to be in very good condition, and I was talking with him and asked him if he made good money out of them if he could keep them from dying while lambing as they did. He said that half or more of his lamb crop died every year.

I thought there surely must be some cause of his sheep dying that could be remedied, so I asked the cause and he said that he could not tell why, but his lambs were very hard to raise, that he did not have very many old sheep to die, but his lambs were always giving him trouble. So I thought I would see if I could find the reason for his lambs dying.

I asked the brother farmer where he kept his ewes when the lambs were small, and he took me to an old house that had one time been a dwelling, and he is now using it for a house to keep his sheep in when they are bringing their lambs.

On entering the house I surely was surprised to find things as they were. I found loose planks of all kinds lying all over the floor, and boxes of all kinds and sizes and pieces of boxes, and loose wire, barrels, jugs, and I am not just sure what else, as I could hardly tell what was not there, for it was not real easy to get inside.

However, I got in enough to see that it was a shame to try to keep them in such a place.

This man (I am sorry to say) just put his ewes and young lambs in that old house and thought they ought to just live anyway. This house was a large four square house, and had it been cleaned out and divided into small stalls so the lambs could have been with their mother long enough to learn her they might have done well, as the roof was very good.

Shame on such a farmer; he could not tell which lambs belonged to certain ewes, and you know that some ewes don't like for other than their own lambs to bother them, especially when they are crowded. He just put them in there anyway, and of course young lambs are very tender, and they would become entangled and get hurt, or perhaps something turn over on them and hurt them and of course, enough of such abuse would put them out of business.

Some of them (surprisingly as it may seem) would make it through and not get hurt, and as he had good blood they would make very good sheep, but he was not making anything as he could have and should have been. I thought that right there was a good time to drop a few hints; thought they might stimulate him a bit to better things, so I advised him to clean out that old shack and build some rather small stalls for the ewes with lambs till they became well acquainted with their own mother when turned out with the whole flock, and he would not lose so many lambs, and that next time when I was there he would have a new song to sing about the sheep raising business. He said that he had always been accustomed to using this house and had never thought much about what I had said, but he would clean it out and see if he could do any better, as he was certainly making slow progress in the sheep business as it was.

Of course all men do not do this way, nor do I mean to say that they do, but there may be others that could profit by this, and what I want to impress is the importance of having things in good shape, so that they can come and do well. I have learned that the lambs cannot be too well cared for if you are in the business for profit, and if I was not in the business for profit I certainly would quit the business before night, but when those early lambs go to mark-

et they leave a check behind that makes the good wife smile, and when the "wolf" comes howling around our way it is no trouble for the wife to give him a scare and we are rid of him, at least while the sheep money lasts.

I have learned to look to the lamb crop as one of my best sources of income, and I know that where they are rightly handled they will prove thus to you. No, I don't think you can get rich out a small bunch in a short time, or at least I have not, but I have reference to making a few good, honest dollars to get grub for the kids and wife. You know how it is when the new styles are all coming around.

No, we don't try to keep up with all of them for goodness sake, no, it would take a running stream to keep up with all the styles, but my, how the lambs do help out on securing the real necessities.

MICHIGAN BULL SIRE OF BRITISH GRAND CHAMPION

THE NOTED Smithfield Fat Stock show of London, England found its grand champion single animal in a 3-4 cross, bred Aberdeen-Angus heifer that was sired by James E. Scripps' "Edgar of Dalmeny." This is the greatest old country show and the fact that the animal was only a yearling was especially significant as this was the first yearling champion ever named at Smithfield. This victory would seem to entitle Mr. Scripps' bull to the claim of the greatest sire now living, as the two greatest old country honors of 1919 fell upon the Michigan-owned bull.

Erodemas, the champion bull at the annual spring show and sale at Perth, was sired by "Edgar of Dalmeny" and sold at 2,100 guineas, or \$11,000 as exchange was then figured, which was a new record for the breed at the time. Another of his bull calves stood 2nd to Erodemas at Perth; still a third one was 1st at Aberdeen the following week.

A championship at Perth is generally conceded by Aberdeen-Angus breeders the world over to be the hardest championship in the world to win, over 500 bull calves from all over the leading herds of Scotland competing.

Thus it will be seen that four calves of his 1st crop achieved high distinction last year, and two of them won the two highest honors of the old world. "Blue Bell," the Smithfield champion will be carried on for another year, so that there is still a chance for Great Britain to continue heaping honors on Michigan. Major Cumming, who let "Edgar of Dalmeny" get away before he had seen his 1st calf crop now refuses to price any of his daughters at all.

Statement Showing Cattle Slaughtered Account Tuberculosis and Amount Paid by the State, Calendar Year 1919

County	Number Killed	Passed for Foot	Condemned	Registered	Grade	Paid by State
Allegan	90	81	9	62	28	7,047.10
Baraga	1	1	0	1	1	40.00
Barry	8	8	0	5	3	650.00
Bay	2	2	0	2	0	200.00
Berrien	8	6	2	3	5	512.50
Branch	14	12	2	4	10	785.00
Calhoun	62	59	3	36	26	4,322.40
Clinton	43	38	5	21	22	2,905.00
Eaton	9	7	2	7	2	800.00
Genesee	2	1	1	1	1	130.00
Gogebic	9	8	1	1	9	380.00
Gratiot	1	1	0	1	1	80.00
Hillsdale	1	1	0	1	1	100.00
Houghton	2	2	0	2	2	200.00
Huron	7	7	0	7	7	700.00
Ingham	61	51	10	17	44	3,537.50
Ionia	24	19	5	24	4	2,245.00
Iosco	6	6	0	4	2	500.00
Isabella	3	3	0	3	3	300.00
Jackson	148	120	28	32	116	8,237.90
Kalamazoo	9	8	1	5	4	645.00
Kent	77	70	7	33	44	5,187.50
Lenawee	54	47	7	48	6	4,875.10
Livington	82	76	6	56	26	6,165.00
Macomb	81	60	21	22	59	4,511.84
Marquette	16	15	1	8	8	935.00
Menominee	61	53	8	1	61	1,559.44
Missaukee	1	1	0	1	1	80.00
Monroe	17	16	1	17	1	1,650.00
Montcalm	14	11	3	3	11	780.00
Muskegon	2	1	1	2	1	145.00
Newaygo	7	6	1	2	5	370.00
Oakland	168	142	26	99	69	12,884.85
Ontonagon	17	14	3	3	15	727.50
Oscoda	22	17	5	12	10	2,060.00
Otsego	84	52	32	6	78	3,872.50
Schoolcraft	2	1	1	1	1	80.00
Shiawassee	12	11	1	12	2	1,155.00
St. Clair	15	15	0	15	15	621.25
St. Joseph	2	2	0	2	2	200.00
Tuscola	10	7	3	7	3	880.00
Van Buren	16	15	1	13	3	1,380.00
Washtenaw	43	42	1	35	15	3,865.00
Wayne	111	100	11	73	38	5,538.00
Totals	1430	1219	220	666	743	98,097.49

DRAINAGE PROBLEM SOLVED

FOR the first time American farmers can solve the drainage problem at low cost. Find out about this tool. Don't put it off. Write for the new book that tells the story.

THE Martin Ditcher & Grader

Model 20

All-Steel—Reversible—Lasts a Lifetime

Cuts V-shaped farm ditch down to 4 ft. deep; cleans old ditches; grades roads; builds farm terraces, dykes and levees; works in any soil, wet or dry. 2, 4 and 6 horse sizes; large size fine for tractor. Does work of 100 men. Write and find out how to make big crops sure. New free book on drainage, irrigation and terracing. Address

OWENSBORO DITCHER AND GRADER CO. OWENSBORO, KY.

Box 862

SOLD ON 10 DAYS TRIAL

JOHN P. HEHL
General Real Estate
181 Griswold St.
DETROIT

January 26, 1920.

Michigan Business Farming,
.....Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:

I have been receiving your paper at my office as above and copies have been piled away unnoticed until today I took a little time to look them over.

It never occurred to me just what I had been missing. Your paper is just what I have been looking for, a Michigan agricultural paper telling us something of local conditions.

Please change my address to my house, 95 Atkinson Ave., where I do all my farm business. Am enclosing inquiry for advertising rates.

Yours truly,
JOHN P. HEHL.

Poultry Shows Results of Breeding

MORE THAN 72,000 eggs were produced on the poultry farm of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture in the last year. Reckoning the entire flock, the average per hen is about 150 eggs. This doesn't sound so prolific hens and better yet, 150 eggs a year hen and better, yet 150 eggs a year is nearly twice the production in the average farm flock and ninety eggs more than the average for the United states according to the last census. If it were not for the fact that a certain proportion of the flock is kept for experimental work and that some of the uncommon varieties are kept for student judging work the flock average would probably run close to 160 eggs.

The strain of Single Comb White Leghorns on the University farm is one of the best in the United States. The production of these birds is excelled at one experiment station only. This is at Oregon where Prof. James Dryden has developed an exceptionally high producing strain. During this past year over ten per cent of the University Leghorns have produced 200 eggs or more. One individual registered 226 eggs. Another has laid 225 to date and has a few more days to complete her pullet year. One pen of eighty White Leghorns has averaged more than 170 eggs apiece.

Perhaps the most remarkable production record ever recorded on the University farm is that of this present season's Leghorn pullets. From August 1 until November 15 a flock of eighty March and April hatched pullets has averaged 48 eggs apiece. One individual, has produced 79 eggs in this period. One pullet began laying on July 4 at the age of 4 months and seven day, which is a record for early maturity.

The high producing strain of Leghorns on the University farm is the result of nine years' constant selec-

tion and breeding by Prof. H. L. Kempster, chairman of the poultry department. Prof. Kempster believes that his birds have reached a point in high egg production where a number of different family lines can be established and that production next year will be higher than ever before.

KEEP HENS INSIDE DURING COLD WEATHER

For maximum egg production during the winter months the hens must not be allowed outside range, but must be confined to quarters, says T. S. Townsley, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The poultry keepers, who get the best egg production during the winter months, shut their hens in their houses as soon as the weather gets bad in the fall and keeps them in until spring comes. If the birds

are allowed to run at large during the winter months, they will spend most of the time standing around behind buildings and other wind-breaks trying to keep warm when they had much better be in the poultry house scratching for feed.

Turning the birds out even on pleasant days during the winter months will cause a slump in the egg production. This is probably due to the

fact that when the birds get outside the ground is cold and wet and this produces enough shock to affect the production of the birds. If the hens are to be kept inside for several months the poultry house must not be overcrowded. Each hen should have at least two and a half or three square feet of floor space. Some attention is necessary with birds that are confined, to insure plenty of exercise.

One method of providing exercise is by feeding all grain in a straw litter covering the entire floor to a depth of not less than twelve inches. Another good means of keeping the birds busy is to hang cabbage, turnips, beets, or other green stuff just above the birds' heads in the house so that they are kept busy jumping to get this material.

CONSERVATION OF WATER IN SOILS

(Continued from page 8)

material until seeded. Large gullies may be stopped by means of brush, logs or stump dams provided they are available. These may be held in position by stones and straw used with them. These methods are familiar to most of us.

In some sections of the country, although seldom used in Michigan, concrete dams are in vogue. These when properly installed are very effective. The Dickey system or the earth dam have recently come into prominence. This consists of a dam at the bottom of which is placed a large sewer tile with the upper end turned upward by means of an elbow joint. The water rises behind the dam to the height of the upturned tile before it passes out, this permits much of the sediment to settle out of the water and is thus held by the dam.

In the next article I shall discuss moisture conservation.

Blights the Soul

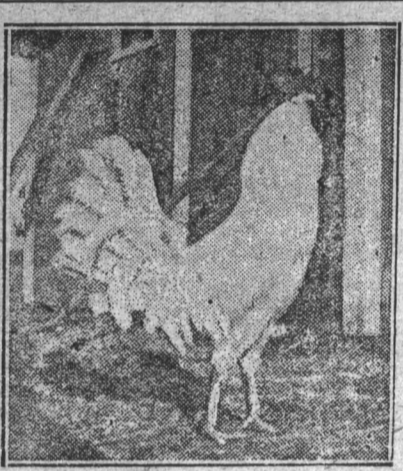
"Here is a preacher who announces that the automobile is a menace to religion."

"Maybe the poor fellow bought a second-hand car."—*Charlotte Observer.*

If He Prest Them Properly

"Oh, well!" said the Old Fogey. "Clothes do not make the man!"

"Don't you believe it," responded the C. B. H. "Suits have made many a lawyer."



Mr. A. F. Stegenga, of Portland, Mich., has sent the above picture of one of his prize Leghorns.

FIRST SHEEP ADVERTISER

As you will remember I was the first and for some time the only sheep advertiser in your paper. Will say it has proved one of the best and perhaps THE best of the numerous papers I have used. We have had a good trade this season. In August we shipped to Texas two cars (154) head, one of registered yearling ewes and one of rams, and since have shipped out over 60 head of small lots to customers in Michigan and other states. Have a car of yearling rams sold for delivery next June and a car of ewes for August delivery. We have also sold three cars of western ewes (690 head) to the farmers locally. So we take it for granted that the sheep business looks good. We are now offering our usual reservation of high class bred ewes that from the outlook will make some one plenty of money. Thanking you for past favors and wishing to assure you I am in perfect accord with your policy of a farmer-governor and farmer-legislature for farmers, I remain, respectfully, C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Yes, indeed, we well remember Mr. Lemen's initial advertisement in M. B. F. and how pleased we were when he told us that it was bringing him in a great many inquiries. In this manner we performed a service for Mr. Lemen in assisting him to sell his surplus stock, and we performed a service for our readers who took advantage of his offer and bought some good sheep. We'll wager that none of the three parties concerned in the transaction ever regretted that Mr. Lemen placed his advertisement in M. B. F.—Editor.

Healthy and Vigorous Fowls Mean Strong Livable Chicks



Mating Time

One of the most important seasons of the poultry year is at hand. At mating time your hens and roosters should be in the pink of condition so you'll get chicks that will live. Start in now to condition your breeding stock for the spring hatch.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

increases the vitality of the parent stock, gives you fertile eggs, insures a hatch of good, strong, vigorous chicks.

Speed up egg production during winter with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It contains tonics that promote a hen's digestion, tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—so that the proper amount of food goes to egg production—and not all to flesh and fat and laziness—when it's action and eggs you want.

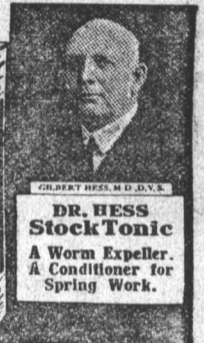
Pan-a-ce-a supplies the additional iron for the blood—which is essential to the speeding-up process. It contains certain forms of lime that supply needed material for making egg shells.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



THE BURCH PLOW WORKS CO. CRESTLINE OHIO

That's the mark of perfect satisfaction in plow service Burch plows have been used continuously for twenty-five years. No better riding or walking implements can be made than

BURCH PLOWS

In design, material and workmanship, they are unsurpassed. That is why for 45 years they have led wherever known. That is why you will get full value whenever you buy a Burch implement. Look for the trademark, for genuine Burch Plows are made only in Crestline.

The Burch Pulvo-Packer is most effective in settling the seed bed. Its patented construction insures good work. Call on the dealer or write for Catalog P3 and learn about it. Ask for the special Pulvo-Packer circular.



The Burch Plow Works Co. CRESTLINE, OHIO



HOMESTEAD FARMS, - - - WILLIAMSTON, MICH.

PUBLIC SALE OF PROLIFIC BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS

FEB. 26, 1920

20 HEAD 20

BRED GILTS

4 SERVICE BOARS

Write for Catalog.

WM. COX, Prop'r.

Mail your bids to Fe. Witt, field man for M. B. F., addressing them in care of Mr. Cox.

DUROC

FOR SALE BIG TYPE DUROC JERSEYS... one yearling boar sired by Brookwater Tippy Orion No. 55421.

PEACH HILL FARM

Choice Duroc fall boars for sale. Write, or better still, come and see them.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE FOR SALE. Yearling boars ready for service, spring boars, also yearling gilts open and bred for spring litters.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS-SERVICE BOARS

Booking orders for weanling spring pigs \$25 EITHER SEX. We deliver the hogs before you pay.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open.

DUROGS BOTH SEX FOR SALE, LAST OF Mar. and first of April farrow, 1919. Weighing around 175 to 200 lbs.

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

MEADOWVIEW FARM, REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Fall pigs for sale.

FOR SALE-REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY swine. Both sex. All ages. Rhode Island Red Barred Rock and White Leghorn cockerels.

FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS of quality. Three good boars, farrowed in Mar and April, 1919.

FOR SALE BRED SOWS. DUE TO FARTOW IN MARCH AND APRIL. Bred to MASTERPIECE'S ORION KING.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season.

PHILLIP'S PRIZE WINNING DUROGS FOR sale-A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts.

HYDE'S BIG TYPE DUROGS. 15 SPRING boars for sale. Good ones, sired by Prize winners.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale.

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES-A FEW MAY BOARS, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE

This add will save you from \$10 to \$20 on the purchase price of every bred sow or gilt of the most prominent blood line.

BRED GILTS ALL SOLD ONE SPRING BOAR LEFT FALL PIGS FOR SALE.

HAMPSHIRE BRED SOWS AND BOARS for sale, also fall pigs of both sex.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS NOW READY TO SHIP. FALL PIGS from new blood lines.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. SWINE-MY HERD CONTAINS the blood lines of the most noted herd.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters.

O. I. C.-FALL PIGS NOT AKIN. SERVICE boars. Buff Rock Cockerels, \$3 each.

GILTS WEIGHING 150 TO 250 LBS. IN BREEDING FLESH. BRED FOR MARCH AND APRIL FARROW.

SPRING BOARS READY TO SHIP, also bred gilts and a few fall pigs.

Mud-way-aush-ka farm offers O. I. C. bred gilts and two serviceable boar pigs.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C. exhibition prize at Saginaw Fair. Our herd boar, C. C. Michigan Boy.

SHEEP

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet.

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