

"—for all the Farmers of Michigan!"

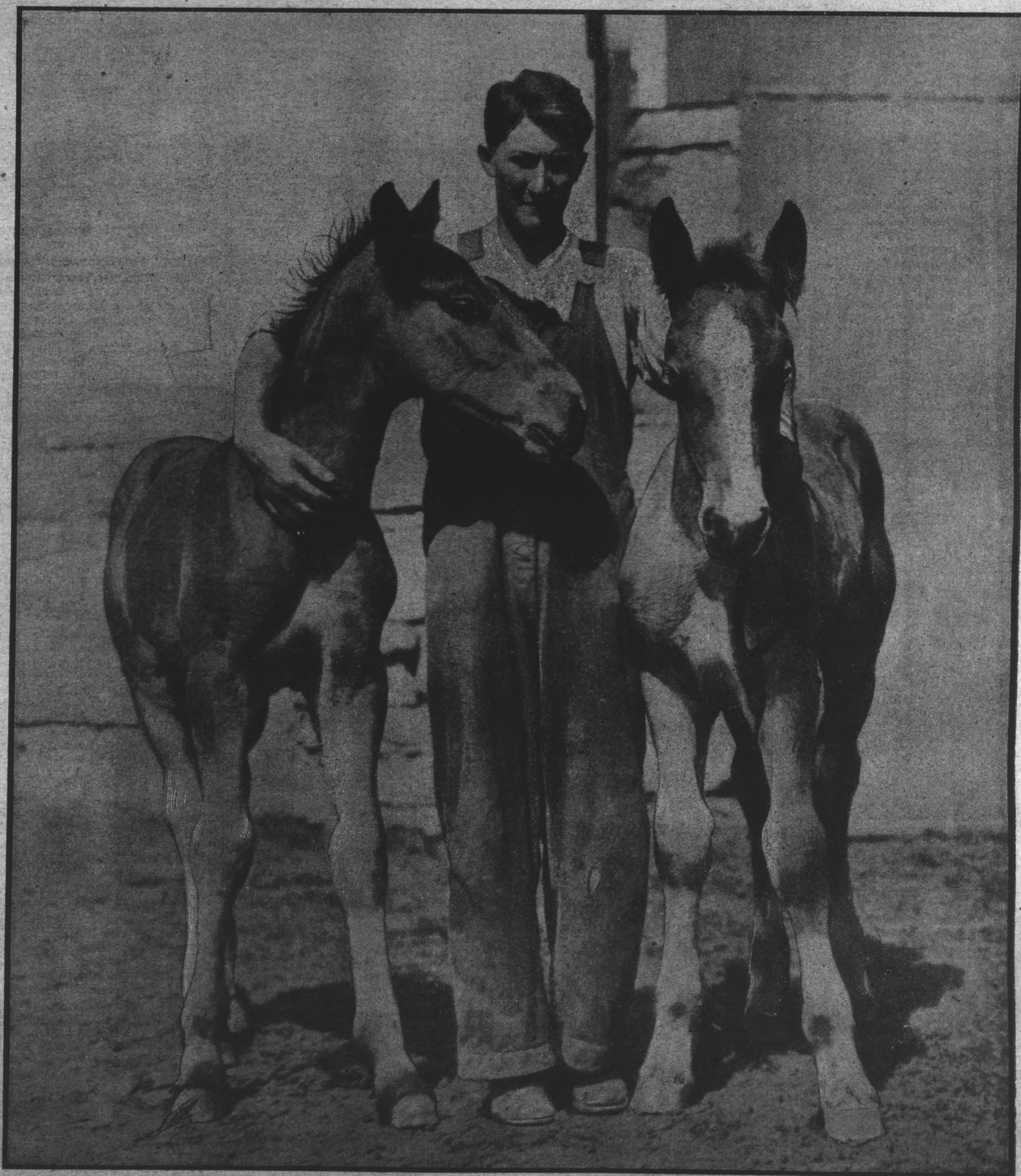
# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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\$1 FOR ONE YEAR  
(3 yrs \$2; 5 yrs \$3)



Michigan State Farm Bureau Appropriates \$2,000 to Aid Sugar Beet Growers—See pages 4 and 5

# Farmers' Week Speakers Urge Better Returns

## Agree That Agriculture Does Not Receive Rewards Commensurate With Investment and Labor Involved

WHY IS the farmer discontented? Speakers at Farmers' Week, M. A. C., answered the question as follows: (1) Inadequate returns; (2) lack of social and educational advantages; (3) lack of voice in affairs of government. All agreed that rural unrest was something more than talk; that it actually existed and according to Dean Ernest W. Groves, of the New Hampshire State College, would lead to civil war and revolution in twenty-five years' time unless the causes were removed.

The "flu" kept hundreds from attending Farmers' Week, but those who braved the dangers of the disease were amply rewarded by smiling skies, moderate weather and a program of vents that gave them a new and broader outlook upon life, and many valuable suggestions to take home with them. Few branches of agriculture were over-looked in the carefully prepared program of speeches, demonstrations and exhibits. The speakers were for the most part the best in their line, and the exhibits were among the finest ever seen at the college. Several of the speakers, notably Dr. H. C. Taylor of Washington, D. C., and Pres. G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, were prevented by sickness from keeping their appointments while Congressman A. F. Lever missed train connections and was obliged to cancel, although a crowd of several thousand awaited his appearance the entire afternoon of Friday.

The speaking talent included the following prominent men: Kenyon Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College; J. L. Howard, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus; Dr. C. V. McCollum, nutrition expert Johns Hopkins University; Gov. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, presidential aspirant; W. G. Eckhardt, county agent DeKalb county, Illinois, the highest paid agricultural agent in the United States; Harvey J. Sconce, former president of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, but now rural campaign manager for Frank C. Lowden; Dean Ernest W. Groves, of the New Hampshire Agricultural College; Milo D. Campbell, candidate for governor of Michigan.

Dr. Butterfield, who graduated from M. A. C. in '91, and is now president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, gave a very scholarly and impressive talk at the general session Tuesday evening on "Vital Problems of Country Life." One of the greatest problems he named was the difficulty in securing a fair return on the agricultural investment. He compared farming with other lines of business. "A merchant may easily turn over his entire stock in two or three years' time," he said, "whereas a farmer requires four to five years to turn over the value represented in his stock in trade. As long as a condition of this kind continues, we may expect nothing better than that farm boys and hired hands will migrate to the city."

A general feeling of disappointment because they were virtually ignored in matters of national and world affairs existed among the farmers, the speaker thought. He stated his belief that farmers could not be satisfied with a vocation so vitally necessary to the human race as agriculture, and yet he left entirely out of his reckoning when great affairs were being settled.

Dean Groves reiterated and amplified many of the statements made by Dr. Butterfield. He gave the difficulty of securing and keeping good help as one of the most fruitful causes of the discontent of farmers. He pointed out that the future was none too bright to the average farmer who at best must work longer hours than his city cousin, but, who in the face of the growing shortage of farm help, found even harder work and longer hours in prospect. Dr. Groves also stated his belief that farmers as a class were skeptical of the working out of popular government. The appalling inefficiency, climbing taxes, corruption, etc., aroused the farmer's native instincts of thrift and honesty, and yet he felt powerless to act to

curb these evils. One of the reasons for the farmer's skepticism, according to Dr. Groves, was his lack of voice in affairs of government.

### Governor Lowden Speaks

The vast gymnasium was thronged on Thursday evening when Gov. Lowden presented his address, "The Economic Relationship Between Food Producers and the Government." The governor showed a somewhat deeper insight in the problems of agriculture than most of the nation's big men who express themselves upon the subject. "The hope of agriculture in America lies in co-operation," Gov. Lowden said. He advocated co-operative buying but insisted that the co-operative movement should be carried on through voluntary association, not through Governmental agencies.

"The curse of farming in America has been the awful isolation on the farms," he said. "It is this that has driven our boys and girls from the farms. Co-operation will make the farm the best place in the world to live."

"Co-operative selling and buying will reduce the cost of living in the cities and increase the income of the farmer," he declared. "Groups of workers in the cities should organize to buy foodstuffs in quantities directly from associations of farmers," he said, "encouraged by the laws."

"The Farm Bureau is developing co-operation in all farm enterprises," he said. "It is the greatest practical farm organization in the history of agriculture in this country. The only way in the world that the farmer can get a fair show is by co-operative selling. The Illinois legislature has legalized co-operative bargaining. I did not want to go to the penitentiary for co-operating with my neighbors, and neither do the rest of the farmers."

Milo D. Campbell, the farmers' candidate for governor, occupied the platform Friday forenoon and made a deep impression upon his hearers. The sentiment at the college, and among the extension men for Mr. Campbell, is very marked, and many were the pledges of support that were made. The Farm Bureau will not as an organization get into politics, but the majority of its members and officers will individually do what they can to further Mr. Campbell's campaign. Roland Morrill, president of the Farm Bureau, attended the informal meeting which was held Friday night at the Kerns hotel to lay plans for Mr. Campbell's campaign, and he spoke very heartily of his preference for Mr. Campbell and his willingness to assist personally in the campaign. Other Farm Bureau members who attended

were equally open in their endorsement of Mr. Campbell.

### Highest Paid County Agent

One of the most interesting and valuable of all the addresses was that given by Mr. W. C. Eckhardt, county agent of DeKalb county, Illinois, who has performed miracles of co-operation in the marketing of farm products. Mr. Eckhardt spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and not once did his talk grow tiresome. Farmers received a vision of some of the things that can be done through organization as exemplified by the accomplishments of Mr. Eckhardt's county. We hope in a later issue to publish Mr. Eckhardt's addresses complete.

### Associations Hold Annual Conventions

It would be impossible to dwell in detail upon the programs of the various associations: which held their annual meetings during the week. The Muck Farmers' Ass'n had an attendance of about 300 at most of their sessions and successful growers of muck land crops, as well as muck land specialists from other states, gave interesting and valuable talks on their experiences. Ezra Levin is the extension expert in muck land and has been largely instrumental for the growth of the association and the interest manifested. The following officers were elected: C. E. Downing, Vermontville, Pres.; Lewis Merriman, Deckerville, vice-pres.; Ezra Levin, East Lansing, secretary.

### Veterinarians Elect

The Michigan Veterinary Ass'n held business sessions, annual election of officers and a banquet on Wednesday. They elected the following officers: Dr. R. H. Wilson, Rochester, pres.; Dr. B. A. Perry, Hastings, first vice-pres.; Dr. A. Z. Nichols, Hillsdale, 2nd vice-pres.; Dr. B. J. Killham, Adrian, 3rd vice-pres.; Dr. H. F. Palmer, Brooklyn, sec'y-treas.; directors, E. T. Hallman, East Lansing, six years; H. M. Armour, Chelsea, five years; E. B. Cavell, Northville, four years; A. McKercher, Lansing, three years; H. M. Gohn, St. Johns, two years; G. D. Gibson, Adrian, one year.

### Would Unite Potato Organizations

The principal item of business taken up at the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Producers' Ass'n was the question of uniting with the Michigan Potato Exchange. Opinions were expressed that the Potato Producers' Ass'n had accomplished its work and that the interests of potato growers could be best served by having the Potato Exchange carry on the functions of the other organization along educational lines. Suggestion was made by Prof. C. W. Waid that the Producers' Ass'n be continued and that a campaign for members be conducted, his idea being that an organization could be perfected with at least ten thousand members which should affiliate with the National Association. The matter was finally left to a committee appointed by Pres. Smith. The old officers were all re-elected as follows: Arthur N. Smith, Lake City, pres.; M. B. McPherson, Lowell, vice-pres.; H. C. Moore, East Lansing, secretary; Dorr D. Buell, Cadillac, treas.

### Maple Syrup Producers

The Maple Syrup Producers' Ass'n in annual session appointed a special committee to consider the feasibility of a central blending and canning plant. It will also take up the question of central marketing department to handle sales and develop standard brands. The plans call for the co-operation of 2,000 syrup producers, turning out 300,000 gallons a year, into a protective association.

Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n elected the following officers: L. Whitney Watkins, Manchester, president; A. B. Cook, Owosso, vice-president; J. W. Nicolson, East Lansing, sec'y-treas.; additional directors, Garfield Farley, Albion; Fred Cornair, Chebaning; ex-officio directors, Prof. J. F. Cox, East Lansing; Prof. F. A. Sprague, East Lansing.

A more detailed account of the annual meeting and plans adopted for the ensuing year will be published later.

## Looking Through the Eyes of Lincoln



Abraham Lincoln, the Great American

banishment behind the confederate lines among his "friends."

LET US not imagine for a moment that the great problems confronting us today are new. Lincoln had them to contend with and the biographer has left the printed record of his views on such questions as freedom of speech, labor, capital, woman suffrage, prohibition, Mexican intervention, etc. Let us consult them and learn what Lincoln would say and do were he on earth today:

### FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The freedom of speech and freedom of the press, were topics upon which Lincoln said little directly, but all his actions showed him in accord with the greatest liberality. He recognized the necessity of curbing attacks that would react against the morale of the Army, but beyond that he showed himself in sympathy with complete freedom of speech, even in war time. He greatly regretted the arrest of Clement L. Vallandigham, the leader of the Copperheads and finally changed his sentence from life imprisonment to

### RIGHTS OF LABOR

The rights of labor had come into discussion in Civil War times, and in his views concerning labor Lincoln was far in advance of the period in which he lived. Contained in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, '61, is this statement, "Labor is prior to, and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably will always be, a relation between capital and labor producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A few men own capital and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital—that is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is a mixed and not a distinct class.

### MEXICAN INTERVENTION

Very little aid and comfort would those who are crying for intervention in Mexico today get from Abraham Lincoln. He was entirely out of sympathy with the first Mexican War, and it may be presumed that he would still maintain that attitude today. In a speech to Congress in January, 1848, he said, "If he (President Polk) can show that the soil was ours where the first blood was shed, then I am with him. . . . But if he can not or will not do this—if by any pretense or non-pretense he shall refuse or omit it—then I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already—that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him; that originally having some strong motive—what I will not stop now to give my opinion concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scot-free by fixing the public gaze on the exceeding brightness of military glory—that attractive rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that serpent's eye that charms to destroy—he plunged into it, and has swept on and on till disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where."

### TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

And yet another question of the day—a controversy concerning which raged through the Nineteenth and into the Twentieth Century, and culminating recently in another Federal amendment—Lincoln was called to pronounce upon. This, the temperance question. Regarding it he declared, "Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a vileer slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed; in it more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest; even the dram-maker and the dram-seller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness."

# Methods Used for Conservation of Soil Moisture

## Explanations of Mulching, Tillage and Removal of Weeds for Retaining Water for Crops

By M. M. McCool

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

A DISCUSSION of the conservation of soil moisture is now in order. I promised in the introductory article to present some of the modern views and recent findings concerning the conservation of soil-water. I have delayed this phase of the general subject of soil moisture until the last or until the fundamentals or the relationship of soil texture to water retaining capacity, movement and others were discussed. It is my purpose to present facts that bear on this question rather than to write an entertaining or pleasing article. This means that the contributions by soil investigators located under different soil and climatic conditions must be considered.

It was shown in a former article that about as much water is required to produce one pound of dry matter in weeds as is required to grow the same amount of dry matter in some crops. In those regions where rainfall may be somewhat deficient, the prevention of weed growth is essential. A heavy growth of weeds may remove much of the water in the first foot of soil within a few days of warm weather. In addition to robbing the crop of water, they remove plant-food that the crop should utilize. It should be distinctly understood that weeds and grass take nitrates, phosphates, potash and others from the soil as do our crops that we grow. Thus the destruction of weeds serves a dual purpose, that is, saves both moisture and elements of plant-food; yet, we should not lose sight of the fact that weeds produced after a regular crop may increase the vegetable matter of the soil and also prevent some plant-food from being washed out of the soil. The importance of early spring plowing, of not permitting clover crops to grow too late in the spring, and the destruction of weeds after the harvest of wheat or oats, if seeding is to follow, where the rainfall is somewhat deficient cannot be overestimated.

### Soil Mulches

Mulching the soil to conserve the moisture has long been advocated and practiced. Some have taught that the soil should be thoroughly mulched at all times inasmuch as a loose surface layer of soil effectively breaks the capillary connection and prevents film movement of water to the surface thus cutting down the loss by evaporation; considering that these mulches should be about two or three inches in depth. It is a common belief that a firm or compact layer of soil is undesirable inasmuch as great losses of water may take place through this layer.

Somewhat recently the tremendous value placed on soil mulches in preventing the loss of water by evaporation has been questioned. It is now considered by many that soils that are hard and dry on the surface do not lose water by evaporation, that as soon as a dry layer is formed it is effective because the dry layer of soil is warmer than that below and as stated in an earlier article, moisture does not move from a cool, moist layer of soil to a dry and warmer one. Moreover to till a soil immediately after a medium sized rain is useless because it does not penetrate much below the depth to which cultural operations take place. Furthermore nature forms her own soil mulches by causing a more rapid loss of water from the surface than can be supplied by the relatively slow film movement from below, and once the dry layer is formed, it is sufficient and that under ordinary field conditions a soil that is unmulched loses little if any more water by evaporation than one that is mulched provided there are no cracks in the ground.

An examination of the results that are on record shows them to be somewhat contradictory. In eastern Montana under semi-arid conditions on loam soil the soil mulch was reported to be quite effective, the mulched field soils containing about twice as much available water as those unmulched. It must be admitted however that this difference

may have been due in part to the increased amount of rainfall that penetrated the soil on account of favorable structure or tilth.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has done more work on this problem than any other. Their workers report as a result of several years investigations under different conditions, that tillage has little effect on the moisture content of the soil other than to destroy the weeds and increase the amount of



The above is a well plowed field according to Dr. McCool. Note that the furrow slice should stand on edge as in the above.

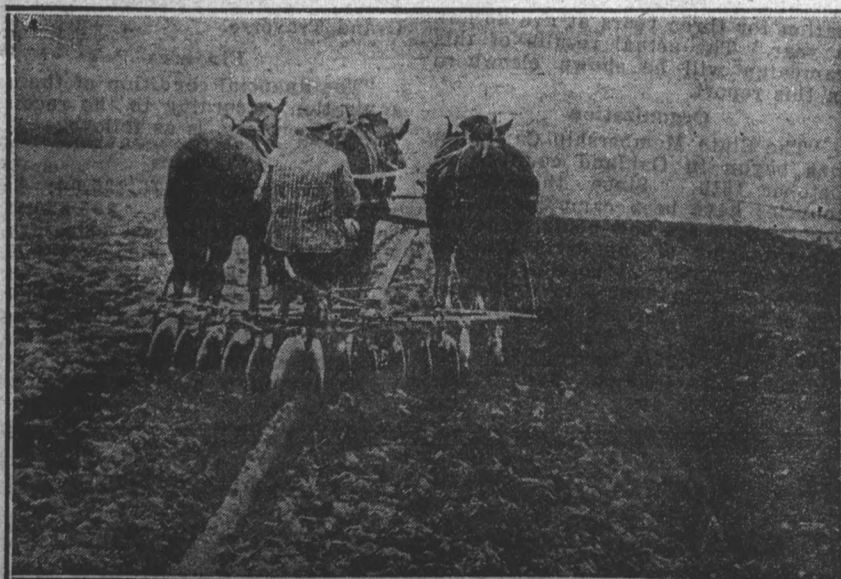
water that enters the soil. In these tests the soils were sampled to depths of six feet or more and the water content of each foot accurately determined.

Much careful field work has been done at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. The soil investigated was a silt loam. The five year average yield for corn is shown in table one.

Table 1.

Cultivation treatment	Bus.
1. Ordinary .....	40.4
2. Soil kept mulched all times	39.5
3. Not cultivated. No weeds allowed to grow .....	38.6

Mosier and Sustafson at the Illinois Experiment Station conducted experiments to determine the effect of various cultural methods upon the yield of corn grown on a silt loam soil. They conclude, as a result of eight year field investigations, that killing weeds is the most important consideration in the cultivation of corn on this soil, inasmuch as they rob the crop of plant food, light and moisture; where the ground is plowed to a depth of six or seven inches in the spring and a good seed bed produced there is very little necessity for cultivation of corn on sandy loams and silt loams to conserve the moisture. Some of their results are given in table II.



The disc is shown here at work on a heavy soil. The thorough preparation of the seed bed is essential to good yields.

Table II.

Treatment	Eight-year average Bu. corn per acre
Plowed, seed bed prepared, no cultivation, weeds kept down	45.9
Plowed, seed bed prepared, weeds allowed to grow .....	7.4
Plowed, seed bed prepared, cultivated shallow 3 times .....	39.2

The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, conducted experiments over

that there is practically no other value in cultivating corn except in keeping down the weeds so that the corn itself can have free sweep of the field.

"A number of years ago, while connected with the National Department of Agriculture, I carried out a lengthy series of tests covering 28 corn growing states, in an effort to determine if stirring the land after corn was planted served to increase the yield over and above what it would have been had weeds and grass at all times been kept down without any manipulation of the soil whatever. There were nine of these experiments in Indiana, and the average for the nine was five per cent increase in ear corn by merely keeping the land weed-free without even breaking the crust, as compared with the check plots where supposedly ideal shallow cultivation was given. In ten tests in Ohio the merely weeded plots fell about four per cent behind. In Missouri the weeded plots were three per cent ahead, in Iowa a little less than three per cent ahead, and in Nebraska two per cent ahead. Eight experiments in Illinois did not show quite so favorably for weeding as compared to cultivating, there being a difference of nearly nine per cent in favor of cultivating. More recent experiments carried on by the Illinois station, however, show a far less variation."

The majority of our information concerns the fine-textured soils. I shall report the results of three years' investigations carried on by the writer and associates, on deep sandy soil at East Lansing. This soil contains about one and one-half per cent of organic matter and varies but little to a depth of about eight feet, and is of such a nature that no water runs off, the rain that falls, "soaking in." Moreover, the surface of this soil is dry within a few hours after a rain, as it probably mulches itself or is a "self-mulcher."

Potatoes, corn and radishes have been grown with and without the formation of a soil mulch. The portions of the field that were not mulched were scraped with a hoe to eradicate the weeds, care being taken to leave the surface of the soil unmulched. The mulched portions were cultivated three inches deep, as usual. The yearly and average yield of corn and potatoes are presented in Table 1, the amount produced on the tilled portions of the field being taken as 100. The yields of radishes are not given, but the differences were not greater than could be attributed to variation in the land upon which they were grown.

Table 1—Yield of Crops on Moisture Plots Given in Per Cent of Yields of Cultivated Crops.

Corn	
Plot 5; treatments, weeds clipped; 1917, Stover grain, 123.73, 111.35; 1918, Stover grain, 84.42, 91.09; 1919, Stover grain, 113.04, 101.22; Average, Stover grain, 107.06; plot 6, cultivated; 1917, Stover grain, 100.00, 100.00; 1918, Stover grain, 100.00, 100.00; 1919, Stover grain, 100.00, 100.00; Average, Stover grain, 100.00.	

Potatoes	
Plot 7; treatment, weeds clipped; 1917, 106.17; 1918, 89.32; 1919, 86.90. Average, 94.13. Plot 8, cultivated, 1917, 100.00; 1918, 100.00; 1919, 100.00. Average, 100.00.	

The moisture content of the differently treated soil was determined during the growing season.

A small area of the same soil type was covered by means of a glass roof. The sides and ends of the outfit were so arranged that free circulation of air took place; yet no rain entered. One area under cover was mulched with a one-inch layer of fine black muck, another with three inches of soil and still another unmulched. The water lost from each plot from May 30th until June 27th was determined by carefully sampling and weighing and drying the samples collected. According to the results that were obtained, which are presented in Table 3, the differences in

(Continued on page 17)

# State Farm Bureau is Now Ready for Business

East Lansing Convention Puts Stamp of Approval on Projects of Farmers' New Business Organization

**D**ECLARING itself to be an honest-to-God farmers' business organization, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, in annual session at East Lansing last week adopted a puncture-proof constitution, passed censure-proof resolutions and otherwise removed all suspicion that it was under obligations to anyone but farmers.

Outstanding among the recommendations and resolutions were those appropriating \$2,000 to aid the sugar beet growers in their campaign for fair beet prices, advocating a marketing committee to be composed of one representative from the Bureau and one from each of the other farm organizations and associations in the state, restricting voting privileges to men "actually engaged" in farming, opposing compulsory military training and demanding the right of collective bargaining.

Thirty-five counties were represented by the following delegates:

Muskegon, O. S. Marvin; Oakland, Geo. Gunn; Berrien, A. R. Hall; Manistee, Hugh Kenby; Genesee, M. M. Billings; Kent, M. R. Shisler; Gladwin, M. G. Reynolds; Lenawee, J. B. Daniels; Lapeer, M. B. Millson; Bay, C. R. Oviatt; Wexford, Neil Martin; Saginaw, Thos. Price; Missaukee, Lloyd Ardis; Washtenaw, L. A. Seamons; Marquette, F. S. Vandenboom; Oceana, Alfred Hendrickson; Ottawa, Melvin Smith; Macomb, Rob't Knight; VanBuren, M. E. Phillips; Barry, M. A. Smith; Montcalm, Clair Taylor; Allegan, Robert Monteith; St. Clair, North Westbrook; Tuscola, V. F. Wilcox; Shiawassee, George Winegar; Presque Isle, John Hoeft; Wayne, Sam Spicer; St. Joseph, Aaron Hagenbuck; Eaton, M. L. Huber; Monroe, L. H. Kirkland; Benzie, Byron Wolcott; Clinton, Jas. R. Campbell; Grand Traverse, Jas. Harris; Mason, Ben S. Wilson; Livingston, H. M. Morton; Calhoun, Elmer Ball.

The business session of the Bureau opened in the Agricultural Building Thursday morning. Through an error on the part of the Bureau clerical force this meeting was advertised as open to "delegates only," but all who cared to attend were admitted, rules being adopted, however, restricting the privilege of the floor to delegates and officers. This prevented endless discussion which is the bane of so many farm meetings and confined the business of the meeting to those who were sent there by the farmers to transact the business.

Pres. Roland Morrill spoke briefly of the work, plans and future prospects of the Bureau which he called the "consummation of a dream." He emphasized very strongly, as did every speaker and delegate the fact that the organization was composed strictly of farmers, and managed by farmers for the purpose of carrying out the business end of farming. He asserted that the Bureau as an organization must keep clear of political and religious issues.

Secretary C. R. Bingham presented a very complete and interesting report, the most important portions of which are as follows:

"The activities of the Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the last year, subsequent to the Organization Meeting on February 5th, 1919, at East Lansing, which was attended by delegates from fifty-seven county farm bureaus, have been directed mainly toward the perfecting of the organization, inasmuch as this must be accomplished before the Michigan State Farm Bureau can operate extensively, for the benefit of the farmers of the state, commercially, legislatively and educationally.

## WHERE THE STATE FARM BUREAU STANDS

1. Approves of efforts of beet growers to secure fair contract for 1920 and appropriates \$2,000 to aid fight.
2. Favors marketing committee composed of representatives from all state farm organizations.
3. Urges legislation to protect both to buy and sell collectively.
4. Promises assistance to milk producing and distributing conditions in Michigan.
5. Demands early action to bring about restoration of efficiency in railroad transportation whether under federal or private control.
6. Urges improvement in rural telephone service and establishment of more uniform rates.
7. Declares itself independent of alliance with any commercial, labor or industrial organization.
8. Advocates co-operation in agricultural affairs with all other farm organizations and with the state and federal departments of agriculture.
9. Condemns speculation in food products and other commodities.
10. Opposes the national compulsory military training bill.
11. Restricts voting privileges to men "actually engaged in farming."

"In a resume of the development of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in 1919 I would like to stress the following outstanding facts: The organization took place February 5, 1919, with fifty-seven counties participating, at which time I was requested to act as temporary secretary. On March 5th the Executive Committee tendered me the office for the remainder of the year.

"It soon became apparent that the means and methods for financing this organization, fixed at the February 5th meeting, were entirely inadequate. In March, therefore, after explaining the Farm Bureau movement to the Farmers' Club of the Senate and the House at Lansing, a bill was drafted and later introduced and passed, which appropriated three thousand dollars a year for two years for the benefit of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

"Still the problem of financing was retarding development of the organization. An appeal was made to individual farmers of the state asking them to lend their financial support on collateral notes. In this way funds were raised which permitted continuance of the work on a small scale. The methods of the Illinois Agricultural Association in regard to finances were then investigated, and a meeting of the Executive Committee of this organization was called in Grand Rapids, August 5th, 1919, at which time Mr. J. C. Sailor, of the Illinois Agricultural Association fully explained the work in his state. Authorization then was given the secretary, Mr. R. G. Potts, Macomb County, and Mr. A. E. Il-lenden, Lenawee county, to proceed immediately with the execution of plans for a state-wide membership campaign to secure individual memberships of farmers for this organization for three years at five dollars a year. The actual results of this campaign will be shown elsewhere in this report.

### Organization

"The State Membership Campaign was begun in Oakland county on October 15th. Since then fifteen counties have been campaigned and preparations are now being made for the extension of the drive into 22 others as rapidly as possible.

"Membership figures in the counties covered so far are approximately as follows:

"Oakland, 1,850; Barry, 1,391; Allegan, 1,850; Gladwin, 672; Mont-

calm, 1,474; Van Buren, 1,650; Lapeer, 1,844; Genesee, 1,382; St. Clair, 2,192; Kent, 1,375; Tuscola, 1,819; Macomb, 1,450; Ottawa, 1,000; Washtenaw, 1,300; Shiawassee, 1,500. Total, 22,749.

"These figures must necessarily be approximate at this time, as follow-up work in these counties is constantly adding to the original campaign totals. These figures would indicate that, providing the progress of the campaign continues at the present rate, by the end of the year there will be close to 100,000 Farm Bureau members in Michigan. The twenty-one additional counties which have applied for the membership campaign and which will be reached as rapidly as can be done with efficiency, are:

"Eaton, St. Joseph, Monroe, Wayne, Saginaw, Benzie, Leelanau, Emmet, Mason, Wexford, Cheboygan, Calhoun, Berrien, Livingston, Huron, Clinton, Presque Isle, Grand Traverse, Mecosta, Oceana, Jackson.

"It is difficult to work out any definite percentage of the farmers who are being signed, inasmuch as no solicitation can be perfect. However, of the farmers being reached by solicitors, approximately 95 per cent are becoming members of the Farm Bureau.

### Members in Good Standing

"The records of the Secretary show that the following counties are members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in good standing:

"Muskegon, Oakland, Berrien, Manistee, Genesee, Kent, Gladwin, Lenawee, Lapeer, Bay, Wexford, Saginaw, Missaukee, Washtenaw, Marquette, Oceana, Ottawa, Macomb, Van Buren, Barry, Montcalm, Allegan, St. Clair, Tuscola, Shiawassee, Presque Isle, Wayne, St. Joseph, Eaton, Monroe, Benzie, Clinton, Grand Traverse.

### Finances

"The financial condition of the organization, according to the records of the Secretary, is as follows:

### Finances

"Total receipts, \$76,225.00; forwarded to treasurer, \$66,225.00; borrowed by secretary's office from F. S. S. B. (notes unpaid) \$4,000.00; borrowed by Secretary's office from F. S. S. B. (notes unpaid) \$6,000.00. Disbursements: Printed matter, supplies, \$4,395.92; advertising and publicity expense, \$6,894.37; secretary's traveling expense, \$880.84;

secretary's salary, \$2,500; office expense, \$2,171.26; postage, \$304.98; executive board, \$650.62; special committees, \$400.57; indebtedness paid by treasurer thru secretary, \$10,400; indebtedness paid by secretary's office, \$6,000; solicitors' expense, \$37,630.49. Total disbursements, \$72,229.05. Assets—Due from county membership checks (1920) \$51,095.05; due from county membership checks, (1921-22) \$227,490; cash on hand, \$1,850; cash in treasury, \$2,145.95; state appropriation, \$3,000; inventory, \$1,047. Total assets, \$286,628; liabilities (note F. S. S. B.) \$4,000. Actual valuation, \$282,628.00.

### Commercial Activities

"Preparatory to possible establishment of a Purchasing Department of this organization, to work on an extensive scale in supplying Farm Bureau members with many, if not most, of the materials necessary in their business, the Secretary's office in the last few weeks has collected much relevant data, on which is based the recommendation that such a department be established with expert help and proper office facilities and that appropriations of \$15,000 from the general organization funds be made for the initiation of such activities without delay. It is possible, through such a department, to effect a tremendous gross saving for the Farm Bureau Members in Michigan.

"Illinois already is working extensively in this direction and other State Farm Bureau federations are preparing to follow suit. Co-operation with these farmers' business institutions will be financially advantageous to our membership and can be easily effected. Already overtures toward this end have been made to us.

"The items given particular attention in our preliminary investigation were fertilizers and seeds, especially clover seed. A dozen of the largest fertilizer manufacturers in the middle West were communicated with and several of the large seed wholesalers interviewed.

"Findings were that this organization can purchase in practically any quantity; that a large central agency purchasing for the county farm bureaus will obtain a considerably reduced price, based on cuts in manufacturers' overhead costs; and that a straight seven per cent discount can be obtained on fertilizer purchased for delivery in the next few weeks. Acid phosphate may be purchased in carload lots, sulphate of ammonia and potash in less than carload quantities.

"Clover seed can be bought by the state organization, is ordered in the next few weeks, at a considerable saving financially to members. It is possible to purchase in carload lots, for many individuals in a county, with their small individual purchases being packed separately in the cars.

"As the spring planting season is not far distant any purchasing activities of this organization this spring necessarily must be limited, recommendation is made that the department be created and properly financed in preparation for extensive operations for the fall season.

"While many individual members of this organization have sought specific assistance, which has been given them and enabled them to make a considerable saving, estimated in gross at approximately \$1,000, on orders for fertilizer, coal, fence posts, corn, alfalfa and other seed and salvage grain, this method of purchasing is impractical if attempted on an extensive scale. Recommendation for operation, there-

**"This convention declares the Michigan State Farm Bureau independent affiliation with any commercial, labor or industrial organization."**

—Resolution adopted by Michigan State Farm Bureau at East Lansing, Fe.

fore, would be that a Purchasing Department of this organization deal directly only with the County Farm Bureaus on orders of individuals assembled in the various counties. If due authorization is given for establishment of this department, it is believed that fertilizer orders for several thousands of tons can be placed this month at a large saving to members.

**Would Aid Sugar Beet Growers**

"In the last few weeks, also, the Secretary's office has interested itself in the problem of the sugar beet growers of the State, which hinges on the refusal of manufacturers to consider negotiations for any new basis for a contract with the growers in 1920. Mr. John L. Shepard, of Allenton, Michigan, was requested to act with the Committee of Sugar Beet Growers as representatives of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. His report, backed up with figures that graphically illustrate conditions, show that the manufacturer's profit is approximately seven times the farmer's profit; that this was true on the 1919 crop, and that the growers cannot be expected to continue to do business extensively under the present contract scale in the coming year.

"It is, therefore, urged that the Michigan State Farm Bureau assist the growers in efforts to obtain a fairer contract, one that will bring about a more equitable division of profits between the factories and the farmers than is now true, but not one that will mean an increase in the gross figure and a corresponding increase in the cost of sugar to the consumer.

"It is recommended that this assistance to the sugar beet growers be in the form of a publicity campaign, and that this convention appropriate \$2,000 for such a campaign to set the facts of the case of the growers squarely before the public, and acquaint the sugar consumers of Michigan with the fact that the price they are now paying for sugar is exorbitant; that it is not the fault of the beet grower that such excessive prices are charged, but the fault of the manufacturer, not content with a reasonable return on their investment. There also is an opportunity to lend the beet growers a helping hand in their organization activities. It is urged that such co-operation be extended to whatever reasonable, co-operative extent is determined by the executive committee of this organization elected today."

C. A. BINGHAM, Secretary.

The newly drafted constitution was then submitted to the delegates, and reading and ratification went forward rapidly. Only three changes were made in the entire draft and those of little importance, showing that considerable thought had been given to the preparation of the in-

**Objects of Farm Bureau**

**T**HE PURPOSES of this association shall be to encourage, correlate and promote the efforts of the county farm bureaus of Michigan, affiliated with it, and their individual members and to co-operate with other agricultural organizations in advancement and improvement of agricultural interests in Michigan and the nation, educationally, legislatively and economically, by doing primarily and principally for members and not for pecuniary profit the following, namely:

Buying and selling merchandise, farm machinery, fertilizer, stock feeds, live stock, or any other farm products whatsoever; operating storage warehouses, elevators, creameries or mills; canning, preserving, pickling, evaporating, dehydrating or otherwise converting or manufacturing farm fruits, grains, vegetables or any other kind of farm products whatsoever; securing better results in grading, packing, marketing and advertising the products of members; renting, buying, building, owning, selling, and controlling such buildings, equipment and other real and personal property as may be deemed necessary in the conduct of the affairs of this association.

Any and all of the above mentioned purposes executed by this association for members shall be at actual cost to this association and not primarily nor principally for pecuniary profit as specified in the law under which this association is incorporated.

strument. It must be admitted that the Constitution of the Bureau comes as close to being puncture-proof as one could reasonably expect a constitution for a new organization to be. Trial may show the wisdom of some changes, but as the draft stands it offers little loophole for criticism or mis-direction of the Bureau's affairs.

The constitution and by-laws will probably be printed in some subsequent issue.

**Election of Officers**

The election of officers brought some surprises. It was freely rumored for several days prior to the business session of the Bureau that Roland Morrill, the president, did not desire to become a candidate for re-election, and as a result there was some speculation as to whom his successor might be. The names of Jas. Nicol, of Allegan county; Dorr D. Buell, of Wexford county, and Jas. N. McBride, of Lansing, were mentioned as good men for the job, and the friends of each did a little "electioneering" on the side, but when the time came for nominations, Roland Morrill and R. G. Potts were unanimously re-elected president and vice-president respectively, without opposition. In accepting the honor for a second year, Mr. Morrill said: "Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have bestowed upon me. I feel though that you should choose younger men than I for these important positions. We old fellows tire out and there is much to be done. Feeling that I will have your united support during the ensuing year as I have had the past, I will accept the presidency for another year."

Under the provisions of the new constitution the executive committee membership was changed to six persons, three elected for two years

and three for one year. The following members were elected for two years: A. J. Rogers, Jr., Beulah; A. E. Illenden, Adrian; James Nicol, Allegan. For one year: Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Hasings; Robert Blemhuber, Marquette; Ashley M. Beridge, Greenville.

Following the adoption of the resolutions the business session of the Bureau adjourned and the crowd repaired to the gymnasium to listen to addresses by Milo D. Campbell, candidate for governor; John C. Ketcham, master of the State Grange; Jas. N. McBride; J. R. Howard, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus and W. G. Eckhardt, "the highest paid agricultural agent in the United States."

The resolutions committee of this convention presented its report as follows:

From among the maze of matters that has been brought to our attention the attempt has been made to select those of the most vital importance to the farmers of this state, assembling in some cases several similar resolutions into one, as we have realized the utter impracticability of attempting, in the short space of time allotted, to run the gamut of problems and their ramifications that are today confronting the farmers of this state and this nation. With these ideas in mind, for your consideration, the following declarations are recommended.

That this convention declares the Michigan State Farm Bureau independent of affiliation with any commercial labor or industrial organization, but asserts that it shall maintain a co-operative attitude to all movements promoting and pertaining to the welfare of American institutions.

That this organization declares it to be its earnest desire and purpose to co-operate with other state federations of farm bureaus and other agricultural organizations in efforts for improvement of agricultural conditions not only in this state, but over the country.

That this organization demands adequate protection, through the medium of appropriate federal legislation, of the rights and privileges of farmers of Michigan and the United States to buy and sell collectively.

That this convention urges early action in the establishment of the purchasing department of this organization, as already approved, because of the vital need of the farmers of the state for adequate mediums of doing business, and furthermore advocates earnest consideration by the executives of this organization of ways and means of providing better mediums for the marketing of farm products that will not only be of financial benefit to the farmers, but also the consumers.

That this organization assist in an attempt to remedy the milk-producing and distributing conditions in Michigan with the intention of determining more definitely the cost of production, and that milk and its products be paid for on a quality basis as well as butterfat content, and that due publicity be given to milk and its products as a necessity in the diet of children; and that we further insist that the producers have as much right to a voice in determining weight and test of their products as the manufacturer and distributor.

That this organization is not interested primarily in federal or private ownership of the railroads, but in efficiency of them and demands early action to bring about restoration of efficiency of live stock and other perishable commodity transportation, both in car equipment and train schedules, with the belief that such adequate service at just and equitable rates can be arrived at the sooner under private ownership; furthermore that the executive committee of this organization seriously consider advisability of creation of a traffic department that may efficiently serve the members of this organization in many ways they vitally need such service.

That the interests of the rural telephone subscribers of Michigan are not adequately taken care of to the detriment of large rural business interests, their financial loss is resulting through discriminatory rates and service, and that it, therefore, is urged the attention of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission be called to these conditions and remedy for them devised.

That this organization urges the enactment of national legislation that will restrict the opportunities for speculation in food stuffs and other commodities that exist today and are largely responsible for the high cost of living problem of the nation.

That this organization declares its opposition to the national compulsory military training bill, such opposition being in accord with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Legislation that will take the boys of the farm away from home at an age when they are of the most help to their parents, and which will persuade many of them to forsake rural life, is underivable in our belief. No lack of patriotism prompts this opposition; the American farmers' loyalty to the government being apparent in the response of thousands from the country to the call to arms in 1917.

That this convention expresses its earnest appreciation of the efforts of the Executive Committee of this organization and especially the secretary, Mr. C. A. Bingham, in the building in the last year of this organization into a valuable instrument for the farmers of this state to use in betterment of agricultural conditions.

That this organization recognizes that its strength and origin have largely been achieved through co-operation with the state and federal departments of agriculture. We declare it to be our desire to continue such co-operation in the future.

That this convention sincerely regrets the illness of our treasurer, Mr. Fred VanNorsdall, and member of our Executive Committee, Miss Flora C. Buell, which unfortunately has kept them from our annual meeting, and extends to them our earnest hope of speedy recovered health.

**Mr. Sugar Beet Grower, Get in Line With Other Growers and Win a Fair Price for 1920**

**H**AVE you figured cost of raising beets in 1920? Continue to grow on old contract, your government presumes you do so at a profit. It will cost 25 per cent more to farm this year than two years ago. Did you ever figure the fertility a crop of beets takes out of an acre of land? It will take out \$37.50 at present prices. Your government will allow you to charge that up. You never figured your managerial expense. You can charge at least 10 per cent or \$15 per acre. You never figured the \$6 extra for contract labor. You will have to add at least \$3 more if you keep them this year. Figure it up now. Don't wait and then kick on how you lost money and damn the sugar beet industry next year. Can you produce an acre of beets next year less than \$160? Many of the best farmers say "No; where

will you land next fall if you accept the old 1917-18 contract and the government reduces the beet sugar price to 9 cents per pound? (The government would be justified in doing so as the Lever Law enforced will not allow the factories to make the excessive profits they made last year on 12c sugar) and you should raise an average crop of 8 tons per acre and receive \$80 for what will cost \$160.

Get in line. Join with your brother farmer. Join the Michigan Sugar-Beet Growers' Ass'n. They got you the price raised from \$8 to \$10 two years ago. They will get you the \$12 this year if you join and stick. They only want a fair price to produce at a profit. The government and the consuming public want producers to have a fair price to increase domestic

sugar. The Lever Act will allow the factories to charge enough to make a profit. Don't worry about them. They want you to drudge and produce them the beets at the old price and they also want to wipe the Lever Law away and charge what foreign sugar will cost. They are Gougers. Profiteers.

In the last two weeks over 2,000 growers have joined and paid in a dollar each. Don't stand back and

think you can honorably take the extra money your brother farmers get you for your beets this year and not join and stand with them. "Bill Wallis" said that when we ask you for a dollar you would take the door jams right out of the halls trying to get away, will you? No. Join now; don't wait. Send your name with a dollar on your check to C. E. Ackerman Mgr. Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association, Durand, Mich.



Which?

# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

## MORE MICHIGAN CATTLE BUT DOBBINS DECREASE

Increased prices of milk in the cities of the state, especially in Detroit, added \$13 to the value of every cow in Michigan during the last year. The cow population, previously on the decline, increased 25,000 in 1919.

According to annual live stock summary, issued by the State and Federal Joint Crop Reporting Bureau, Michigan had 873,000 cows Jan. 1, 1920. Cows sold during 1919 on the average at \$96 each. This is \$10 higher than the average price throughout the United States.

Automobiles and motor trucks, however, were continuing to humiliate the horse. A year ago the average horse was worth \$105. The price is now \$95. For the first time in the history of the state horses are worth less than cows. Michigan's horse population decreased 20,000 during 1919. It is now 640,000. Cattle are the only species of live stock that have not decreased in value. The average value of sheep has decreased from \$12.50 a head to \$11.80. The average hog is worth \$22 against \$23 a year ago. The value of mules has fallen from \$106 to \$99.

The value of all stock on Michigan farms is \$236,231,000. Although there are 130,000 head of live stock more in the state than a year ago, the value is \$8,482,000 less.

## FARM HELP WANTED

Calls are coming to the Michigan Free Employment Bureau for farm hands, those married seeming to have the preference, though occasionally single men are asked for, says a dispatch from Battle Creek. Married men, the best who can qualify, receive \$50 a month, house rent a garden patch and other concessions. One opportunity is forthcoming for a man who has his own team and agricultural implements. A good start will be given him. And there is a home and small salary awaiting a middle-aged man in the country. Single men on farms who can prove their worth, are commanding from \$40 a month up, but the supply is limited, even though board and room and washing go along with the handsome wages. Said one man: "I can remember the time when I started work on a farm for the monthly wage of \$4 and I was quite glad to get that amount. Later I got \$17 a month. That was a big wage then. Look at the difference and then they are not tempted." There is lots of work for mechanics who can qualify, and places plentiful for housemaids.

## RECORD BUSINESS AT FREMONT

More than a half million dollar business was done by the Fremont Co-operative Produce Co. during the year 1919, according to the report of the manager, A. L. Burt, given at the annual meeting of the corporation held in its warehouse. This was one of the most prosperous years in the history of the business. All the directors, namely, D. H. Brake, Dirk Kolk, Geo. R. Warren, John Dobben, John Rotler, Joe Rozema and A. L. Markey were re-elected. Mr. Brake is again the company's president; Mr. Warren, vice president and Dirk Kolk, secretary-treasurer. A regular dividend of 7 per cent was declared and \$2,500 will be paid to the purchasing stockholders in dividends which are computed upon the amount the stockholder has bought of the company during the year. Nearly \$5,000 of the stock was subscribed for which leaves about 1,300 shares still unsold.

## FOXES FOR N. E. MICHIGAN

A Washington correspondent of Michigan daily papers recently wrote a lengthy article on fox farming, in which he said "there are millions in it" and quoted from a government publication on the subject in which directions for the care of foxes are given, including their housing, the

sort of a place in which to keep them and their feeding. Among other things it says that "a light, sandy soil, with rather hard winters, and summers with considerable rainfall provide the best surroundings for the fox." Possibly this will yet solve the question of what to do with the jack pine lands. Now its up to some Northeastern Michigan man to make the experiment. "With the hides of silver gray foxes bringing as high as \$1,500 each and a prime black fox fur worth \$5,000, it ought to be worth trying," said Secretary Marston, of the Development bureau.

## SPLIT IN KENT BUREAU

Although agreed on the purpose of the Kent County Farm Bureau,

## Work Urged as Remedy for Soaring Costs

SHERMAN J. LOWELL, master of the National Grange, declares it is the belief of farmers of the country that the only way to reduce the cost of living is for every one to be willing to do "a reasonable day's work" and that the 44-hour week would never support even America. Mr. Lowell's statement, in part follows:

"Those who are best informed on agricultural conditions in America can not offer the slightest hope of lower food prices so far as the farmer is concerned.

"In the reconstruction everyone must get ready actually to work again, to save again and to a considerable degree to get back to thrift and common sense, or else accept as permanent the present scale of living costs, in which event we might just as well stop ranting about the high cost of living and realize that a new basis of economic procedure is here to stay.

## Slave Long Hours

"This is the declaration of the National Grange, which sees no reason why its members should slave long hours, seven days a week to supply

## Iosco Farmer Rises to Defense of County

I AM a reader of the M. B. F. and admire very much the presentation of fact which its every issue contains, but deplore publication of matter that tends to cash reflection on any community or its citizens, or any matter that may be construed as a reflection on any particular place or its inhabitants.

Referring to Mr. Grenell's production in the January 17th issue of M. B. F., "Changing Michigan Sand Lands to Fertile Acres," I note with regret that he leaves the impression with his readers that Iosco county is the worst land in Michigan that will raise crops, and that parts of it are "uncivilized" which undoubtedly is a reflection on the county and its inhabitants.

In our endeavor to enlighten would-be settlers as to the many good features of Northeastern Michigan cut-over lands, such statements as referred to cannot harmonize with such endeavor. The "knocker" is ever present and undoubtedly takes advantage of all such deductions, and constructions as may be deduced from such statements and make harm where none was intended. In my opinion it occurs to me that the reason given why Walthalla came to be located in Iosco county does not add any weight to the proposition discussed, but on the other hand may be easily construed as a reflection, as also the reference to the "civilized section" of Iosco county. One would assume that a portion of the county is uncivilized, when the facts would not bear out such conclusions. Iosco county has many fertile acres and a large portion of good farm lands only waiting for development into productive farms. It also contains many natural resources awaiting development and its citizens are among the best of the state, highly civilized, industrious and

that the organization should primarily be of benefit to actual farmers, delegates from the townships to the reorganization meeting of the bureau divided on how the membership should be constituted.

One party favored confining the membership to those owning farms or occupying farms as tenants and deriving the major portion of their income from the farm. The other party advocated making the actual farmers voting members and the absentee farmers non-voting members.

Confining the membership to those living on the farm and deriving the major portion of their income therefrom would bar city farmers and many managers of co-operative buying and selling organizations.

cheap food to the other workers of the country who enjoy short hours and unlimited opportunity for rest and pleasure. Speaking as the largest and best established farmers' organization in America, the grange hereby notifies the world that the farmers do not intend to keep responding to the call, "produce, produce and produce," so long as other lines adopt as their slogan, "reduce, reduce, reduce."

"There are five very definite things that may be expected to have an effect on the production of a world's food:

"A more direct and less expensive system of distribution.

## Lengthen Work Day

"The removal of all artificial restrictions upon the sale of farm products.

"A lengthening of the workday with honest service for the wages paid.

"Increase of back-to-the-farm movement which will enable farmers to meet the wage scale of competing occupations.

"Increasing social and educational privileges in the rural communities."

an asset the state may well be proud of. Where did you get your prize-winning farm products and your prize winning Short Horn cattle, and many other things too numerous to mention? Why, from Iosco county, of course! Iosco county as well as any other undeveloped portion of the state, has its natural conditions to be subdued, and while we find some things not conducive to the best farming it is not the worst by any means.—Amos Freeman, Glennie, Mich.

THE CRITICISM of our correspondent is well taken. Not enough distinction made between the good land and the poor land in Northern Michigan. So much has been written about Michigan's "jack pine plains" that the average person is wont to think of that great section of the state as an unbroken expanse of sand, jack pines and scrub oaks, incapable of producing anything but the hardest of shrubs and legumes. There is not a single county in all the state of Michigan that does not have its variety of soils. Some of these are just average, but in most of the counties of the upper part of the state the soils range in quality from the very richest capable of growing profitably all crops that are indigenous to this latitude, to the "white sand" that Mr. Grenell described in his articles. There are millions of acres of fertile cut-over land that have grown great forests of hardwood timbers now lying dormant and unused in Northern Michigan. They are to be found in Iosco county, in Roscommon, in Alpena, in Otsego, in Emmet, Grand Traverse, in fact, in every county of Northern Michigan. These lands, when cleared, produce large crops for several years without the application of fertilizer, and are as fertile in every sense of the word as the majority of soils in the lower part of the state. But, it is true, as Mr. Grenell has stated, that there are also many more million acres of the "light" soils which need "coaxing" to produce anything. Some day the majority of these will undoubtedly be under cultivation, but it will require large quantities of money and perseverance to bring them to the producing stage. Until that time arrives, it is only fair that careful distinction be made between them and the extremely fertile heavier soils.—Editor.

## LIVE STOCK SHIPPERS' PROGRAM

Following is the program for the short course in marketing for live stock shipping association managers and county agents billed for Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 10 and 11, at Detroit:

Tuesday, Feb. 10, 9:30 a. m.—Grading cattle on the market under the direction of representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, a cattle salesman and packer buyer. Observation of methods of handling co-operative shipments at the market. 1:30 p. m.—Market Report Service of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, by representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Chicago. Conference on accounting, preparing and other matters pertaining to the operation of live stock shipping associations.

Wednesday, Feb. 11, 9:30 a. m.—Grading hogs, sheep and calves on the market under the direction of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, representatives and a packer buyer. 1:30 p. m.—Some Problems of the Stock Yard Companies in Connection with Co-operative Live Stock Shipments, F. S. Welsh, New York City, General Manager Detroit and Buffalo Stock Yards. Railroad Pointers for Co-operative Live Stock Shippers and the Prevention of Claims, C. B. Heinemann, Chicago, secretary, National Live Stock Exchange. The Co-operative Live Stock Shipper and the Commission Man, H. M. Bishop, president, Detroit Live Stock Association, M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich. Advantages of State and National Associations of Live Stock Shippers, E. J. Tröper, Chicago, Ill., organizing secretary, National Federation of Co-operative Live Stock Shippers.

Inasmuch as arrangements were not made in time for headquarters for the meeting, those attending the short course were requested to assemble at Hotel Garvey, M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit.

## WHEAT BELOW NORMAL

In the December Crop Reporter a tremendous decrease is shown in the acreage of winter wheat sown last fall. In 1918 more than 50,000,000 acres were put to this crop whereas in 1919 only some 38,000,000 acres were planted, this representing a decrease of nearly 24 per cent. As it happens, this figure is the same as the average for the five years, 1913-1917. Seemingly no plans are made to supply the abnormal demands now made on our wheat crops, nor even those occasioned by increase in population.

To make matters worse the condition on December 1 was reported as being 85.2 per cent, as compared to 89.5 per cent the normal for the past ten years.

## Farming Engineering at M. A. C.

Agricultural men of the state will study special features of farm engineering work in a new short course which is to open at the Michigan Agricultural College on March 1 and run for four weeks. Drainage, Farm Buildings, Home Conveniences, and a choice of carpentry, blacksmith or gas engine work will make up the divisions of the course.

"We expect this course to attract city men as well as those who are working on farms at present," says O. E. Robey, acting head of the farm mechanics department at M. A. C. "There is a tendency for city workers to get back to the farm, any many are anxious to fit themselves for some special agricultural work.

"Under the Home Conveniences division of our work we will take up farm lighting and heating plants, water systems, and sewerage disposal systems. All the work will be given a practical angle. Actual surveying will be done when we study drainage, buildings will be designed under the Farm Buildings sections, and the laboratories and shops of the college will be used for the work in forge, carpentry and gas engines."

# Make Producers of "Useless Members," Says Secretary Meredith

## New National Agricultural Chief Insists on Remedies for Marketing and Other Troubles

**I**N ANSWERING questions of newspaper men regarding means for reducing the high cost of living, Edwin T. Meredith, the newly installed Secretary of Agriculture, said that useless employees, no matter in what line they may be engaged, must be released from non-productive work and given an opportunity to become producers upon the farm or in the factory. If this is done and if jobbers and retailers recognize the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering on the farmer and content themselves with a reasonable profit, he said, the question of the high cost of living will largely solve itself to the permanent good of all. But unless the whole country—all business and all labor—does recognize this as a common problem and do the things necessary to solve it, he continued, "less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced."

"I am surprised," said Mr. Meredith, "that I should have received the number of messages I have, particularly from daily papers, asking what plans I, as Secretary of Agriculture, have to reduce the high cost of living, indicating that the general feeling is that this is essentially an agricultural problem. It is, of course, related to agriculture, but no more than to many other lines of activity, and I am tempted to believe that the solution of the problem lies more in the hands of those interested in distribution and non-productive enterprises than in the hands of the farmers of the country."

### Give Farmer Satisfactory Conditions

"The farmers must certainly produce. They have produced and will produce—that is their business. They are on a piece measure basis, so given satisfactory conditions they will do their part, as the farmers of America have in every situation or crisis that has faced the country. But this question of satisfactory conditions is a big one. It is not a satisfactory condition for the farmer to receive reduced prices for his pork, wheat, hides, while the prices of his machinery, lumber and shoes are raised. It does not conduce to a pleasant frame of mind on the part of the farmer or spur him to greater production to be obliged to sell his products for half or less than he later sees them sold for at retail. The dairy farmers of the country wonder if they are treated fairly when they receive thirty-five to forty cents for butter and see it retail at eighty-five cents. The poultry men wonder why, when they receive from forty cents to fifty cents for eggs, they retail as high as a dollar per dozen. The hog growers wonder if they are not in a hazardous business when they buy fencing and all other supplies at greatly increased prices, and then see their produce fall fifty per cent and sold by them at an actual loss, in answer to a demand on the part of the rest of the population for a reduced cost of living."

"The farmers of America," the new Secretary went on, "are willing to assume their part of the responsibilities as American citizens in meeting any problem threatening the welfare and stability of our country, but this high cost of living problem is a mutual one, and they ask that it be approached by all the people as a common problem. They ask that those engaged in distribution eliminate the lost motion and not put so great a burden upon production as there is upon it today. In other words, they ask that there be an adequate number of producers of wealth, and this includes property and food of all kinds, and only such number of distributors as is necessary to perform the services required. They ask that the banks, railroads, wholesale houses, retail establishments, factories, all of which are vitally necessary to the farmer and recognized by him as such, be speeded up along with him, that the work now done by three men may be done, if possible, by two, and the burden of transportation and distribution be thereby lightened. If the factory executive will speed up his plant that there may be two days' labor in the supplies, machinery, or

what not, that the farmer buys, rather than three days' labor the article will cost the farmer that much less his profits be increased and his production stimulated, more men stay on the farm, more men go to the farm.

### Put Useless Employees at Productive Work

"Business men must look to the operation of their establishments, no matter in what line they may be engaged, and see that no useless employee is retained to add to the cost of distributing what the farmer now produces. Useless employees must be released from non-productive work that they may go into productive work and add to the sum total that may be distributed among all."

"Let us enjoy in America as highly developed a system of distribution and in this I include all the professions, doctors, lawyers, teachers, as well as retailers, transportation, etc., as we now have, but let us cut out the useless member, the surplus one here and there, and give him an opportunity to become a producer upon the farm, or in the factory. Let us have six tenths of our people in production and four-tenths in distribution, that there may be six-tenths of what a man can produce each day for

each of us, rather than have four-tenths in production and six-tenths in distribution, which gives us only four-tenths of what a man can produce each day for each of us. To do this conditions in production must be attractive, farming must be remunerative and offer to a young man who engages in it an opportunity equal to that offered him should he go into a bank, railroad, wholesale or retail establishment."

### Labor Must Meet Farmer Half Way

"The farmer asks that the laborers in the mines, the factory and the mills, who are also real producers along with the farmers, make an effort comparable to his and see there is just as little labor expense as possible in each article turned out by their hands, thereby helping the farmers of America, who in turn will help the laborer. This is not inconsistent with the views and desires of the loyal, intelligent laboring men, who recognize the mutual advantage to all in an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Given this and the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers taking a reasonable profit and recognizing the harm that must ultimately come from profiteering upon the farmer, the question of the high cost of living will largely solve it-

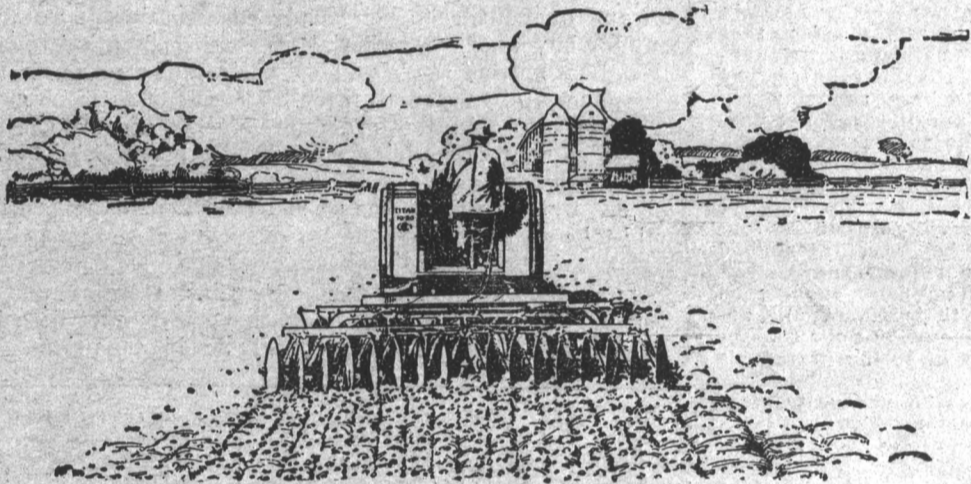
self to the permanent good of all concerned.

"On the other hand if the whole country, all business and all labor, does not recognize this as a common problem," the Secretary continued, "and do those things which give the farmer a fair compensation for his efforts, do those things which make farming remunerative, pleasant and as attractive as other lines of endeavor, the conditions will not improve. On the contrary, more and more will the young man leave the farms, more and more will the older men become discouraged, and less and less will there be of farm produce to divide among the whole people for their sustenance, and higher and higher will go the price of that which is produced."

### All Must Strive for Cheaper Distribution

"Attention must be given by public-spirited citizens to the methods which tend to quicken and cheapen distribution of farm products, such as better terminal facilities, easier transfers, inland water transportation, back hauling and round-about routes eliminated. We must all interest ourselves in helping solve the problems of the farmer and furnish

(Continued on page 9)



## Help Mother Nature

**N**ATURE does her share in seed bed building by providing fertile soil, moisture, and healthy seed. There Nature's obligation ends. The rest is up to you.

And the preparation of a mellow, thoroughly pulverized seed bed is almost as important as fertile soil and moisture. Upon it depends the healthy germination of the seed and a sturdy growth of the plant.

A seed bed prepared with **International Tillage Tools**—disk harrows, spring and peg-tooth harrows, combination harrows

and culti-packers—will form a solid foundation for a bumper crop because these implements are thorough in their work. And they are not only efficient but also very durable, being made of high-grade material throughout. The name "International" is a guarantee of unquestioned worth.

Let us mail you descriptive folders of these tillage implements so that you will know just a bit more about the preparing of Spring seed beds. With every implement goes an alert, responsive and intelligent service. The International dealer will serve you direct.



**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

USA

# MARKET FLASHES

## WHEAT IN WEAKER CONDITION

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.57	2.53	2.60
No. 2 White	2.55		
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

Wheat has suffered along with all other grains during the past week. There are many factors entering into the price fluctuations, the biggest being the foreign exchange. When the value of British sterling shot way down last week, it had the effect of greatly raising the price of American wheat to the British dealers—consequently the trading dropped off and prices suffered in this country, a condition hailed with delight by the public, which is still generally unaware that farmers are getting less than their cost of production. A decline of more than one million bushels occurred in the American exports for a week ago compared with the same week a year ago. At the same time, it is interesting to note that Argentine exports of wheat were twice as great as those from the United States, whereas a year ago the American exports were ten times as great as the Argentine's.

Another important bit of news in the wheat world was the fact that Canada has been shipping large quantities of wheat into this country. The government has been releasing big lots to millers, and they are not buying much on the open market.

Along with the above bearish factors, we find that supplies are very light at the terminals. Farmers are shipping little. More than \$3 per bushel is still being paid for good quality dark northern and Detroit reports almost no price change, on the same day that Minneapolis announces a decline of 10 cents a bushel. The supply of spring grades is especially short, and prospects for the future crops are not great. Michigan in most sections has been pretty fortunate because of snow remaining over the fields of winter wheat, but this does not hold true for most other wheat growing districts. English experts continue to produce strong statements showing that there will be much less demand for American grains as soon as the agricultural nations get back onto their feet this year and the world's supply of ships increases.

## CORN FALLS HARD

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.50	1.43	1.64
No. 3 Yellow	1.46	1.40	1.60
No. 4 Yellow			1.54

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.35	1.25	1.42
No. 3 Yellow	1.30	1.19	1.40
No. 4 Yellow			1.37

Corn has suffered quite severely of late, especially due to the foreign exchange declines. When the value of British sterling struck its lowest level in American money values last week, corn turned bearish in the American markets and has not yet recovered. Moreover, there has not been heavy trading on the declining market as might have been expected. There are many who predict still further drops in the comparative value of European money. It seems that the world has been figuring all the time in money rather than in material, which is really the basis of all values, while money is merely the medium of exchange representing the material. The balance of trade, or the amount of America's exports in excess of her imports has gone on for years always heavily in America's favor, and along with this process the value of the dollar has climbed. The world is awakening to this fact in hard jolts, and the latest jolt has knocked down grain prices substantially.

Market bears are publishing reports that selling is likely to be



DETROIT—Corn, rye and barley considerably lower; oats and wheat stay high. Beans dull and easy and hay firm.

CHICAGO—Grains dull and lower from exchange slump and bigger receipts. Hogs higher. Potatoes lower.

## Weekly Trade and Market Review

**B**USINESS has been good lately in the Middle West in spite of serious drawbacks, including bad times for the farmers who are sending anything to market. In the East the drawbacks on business have been more marked than in the West. Severe winter has helped effect a huge traffic tie-up, hurting business in this country. At the same time, international trade is severely hampered by the foreign exchange which has raced far down, reaching its lowest level the past week. With German marks, formerly worth more than twenty cents, now worth only about one cent apiece, the Germans would not be able to buy from America without bankrupting their future. The same applies to most other foreign countries, and large shipments to foreign ports have dropped off day by day. This same influence has hit the grain markets. Rye and barley have suffered sharply, largely on account of the foreign trade being forced out of the running by the bad exchange conditions.

The hazardous outlook has caused some eastern concerns, industrial and mercantile, to be sharply conservative. On the other hand, many big buyers of raw material are confirmed optimists as to the future. Throughout most of the West good business is reported in the cities, there being no let-up in the retail trade. The sale of farm implements has been so great, we are told, that orders are stacked up way ahead of deliveries. Mail order houses are doing a land office business. Nearly all big auto and tractor concerns are far oversold. One of the greatest auto concerns reports that it has so many orders in the South alone that it would take up practically the entire output of the plant. Steel plants are again running and building has picked up.

Meanwhile, the past week, all grains excepting oats, suffered sharp reverses. Farmers are not getting much to market both because of bad weather and because many are holding for higher prices.

greater from now on, with the breaking up of winter about to begin in earnest. They say that the market has gone over the top and there will be no more room for extensive bullish operations. Farmers who have been holding back considerable amounts of corn usually show a disposition to shut off the supply when the market goes lower. If they do that in case easier prices continue, bullishness may be expected again. But if many farmers rush to market with their holdings to realize on them at once, the chances for the bears are fine. In fact, with heavy shipments on an easy market, the bears would just about have things all their own way.

Millions of bushels of corn are being held back at the country elevators awaiting cars for shipment, but stocks at terminals are the lowest in years. Probably a great many millions of bushels are still with the farmers. Their action is expected to determine largely the future of the corn deal.

## OATS STAY HIGH

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.90		1.00
No. 3 White	.89	.84	
No. 4 White	.88	.83	

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.80	.58	.67
No. 3 White	.59	.57	.66
No. 4 White	.58	.56	.64

Oats have suffered less than any of the more important grains during the downward rush on the markets the past several days. After rising to a point about equal to the highest on record for the crop, the oat market encountered a number of weakening factors. Of course, the fall of corn and other grain before the onslaughts of an upset foreign exchange had a weakening effect. Along with this, Canada has been shipping into this country considerable quantities of oats. Dealers can hardly understand this, since Canada had as bad luck with the oat crop as the United States did.

Limited receipts of American oats accompanied by good foreign and local demand have concentrated to supply intrinsic strength to the oat market generally.

## RYE AND BARLEY DOWN

Rye and barley, depending upon the good graces of international support, have been sort of "deserted at the church" during the past week. Just when it looked as though foreign trade was going to furnish rye and barley with very favorable conditions, it scampered and the rye and barley markets got the severest setbacks sustained for a long while. Detroit quotes rye quiet and easy at \$1.52 for cash No. 2, and barley, cash No. 3 at \$2.90 @ 3 per cwt.

## BEANS DOWN TO \$7

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.00	7.75	8.00
Red Kidneys		14.00	14.75

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	8.00
Prime	6.50	7.50	8.50
Red Kidneys	11.25	12.00	12.75

Beans in the Detroit market have declined to \$7 per cwt. for immediate and prompt shipment, according to the quotations received at the beginning of this week. It is thought that this action was caused partly by the general slump on the markets by the fall of the exchange rates, because in the bean factor there are numerous strong bullish factors in the offing. For instance, the shortage of the bean holdings has become painfully evident, and the jobbers themselves seem to have turned bullish in their predictions.

Regarding the quantities left with farmers, we gather the following reports from Lowell, Mich.: Beans are sold closer than any time in five years, only 10 per cent being the estimated quantity left; unless prices go up soon, the smallest acreage in ten years will be planted. F. B. Drees, secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association, reports the following stock of beans on hand in this state: 334 cars C. H. picked, 16 P. H. picked, 23 fancy screened, 222 cars picking stock, a total of 595 cars. It is difficult to estimate the average amount in farmers' hands, the reports running as high as 50 per cent of last year's crop and in some cases as low as ten. The majority of the estimates however, run from 20 to 25 per cent of the crop.

California has cleaned up left-over stocks of beans and the wholesale grocers are reported to have begun their purchases, thus adding more fuel to the already ardent hopes of the bulls.

## POTATOES RULE EASIER

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	4.50	4.25
Chicago	4.75	4.60
Pittsburg		4.50
New York		4.25

Detroit	1.85	1.75
Chicago	1.70	1.75
Pittsburg	1.90	1.85
New York	2.20	2.10

A note of caution has ruled throughout the market reports of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING regarding the potato situation. Readers were advised to sell gradually through the winter while prices were still high, twice as high as last year for part of the season at least, and not to wait for still higher prices which were never sure of coming. This advice seems justified by the turn taken in the market the last week or so. In almost all parts of the country the price of potatoes has slumped badly.

Chicago, which gets a great amount of Michigan's potatoes, particularly shows an upset condition. In Chicago, under larger receipts and lighter demand, the carlot spud market dropped off each day for several days during last week. Growers who had been holding out for a long time began to

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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 .....  
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dump their holdings into the market last week and the result was bad. Chicago and other markets show a disposition to buy only from day to day, in hope of lower prices. There are some bulls who look for temporary revivals in price, but they are keeping quiet this week.

Pittsburg, New York, Minneapolis and other big markets report conditions similar to Chicago. One of the factors for lower prices, in addition to larger receipts and poorer demand, is the government early potato crop. Last year, it will be remembered, the early spuds came around early enough to raise havoc with the holdings of the old crop. The federal report follows:

"There will be an approximate increase in the early Irish potato crop of 12 per cent in the states of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, the Carolinas and Texas this season over last year. All of the states mentioned except Louisiana and Georgia, according to present prospects, will have an increased acreage. The acreage estimate by states this year and last are as follows:

	1920.	1919.
Alabama	4,750	3,100
Florida	19,620	18,300
Louisiana	11,950	16,600
Georgia	1,350	1,350
Mississippi	1,680	1,500
North Carolina	28,750	21,300
South Carolina	9,450	8,000
Texas	10,000	8,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,550</b>	<b>78,400</b>

Planting in the Hastings section of Florida is being completed this week. Beaufort, N. C., will have an increase of about 35 per cent in acreage. Planting will begin next week in the Eagle Lake section in Texas if weather permits but so far there has been a great deal of rain in the district.

**HAY PRICES HIGHER**

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	\$32.50 @ 34	\$32.50 @ 33	\$31.50 @ 32
Chicago	\$34.00 @ 35	\$33.00 @ 34	\$32.00 @ 33
New York	\$37.00 @ 38	\$36.00 @ 35	\$35.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	\$35.00 @ 36	\$34.00 @ 33	\$32.50 @ 33

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	\$32.50 @ 33	\$31.50 @ 32	\$31.50 @ 32
Chicago	\$33.00 @ 34	\$32.00 @ 33	\$32.00 @ 33
New York	\$37.00 @ 38	\$36.00 @ 35	\$35.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	\$35.00 @ 36	\$37.00 @ 38	\$38.00 @ 39

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	\$26.50 @ 27	\$25.50 @ 26	\$24.50 @ 25
Chicago	\$28.00 @ 27	\$24.00 @ 25	\$23.00 @ 24
New York	\$32.00 @ 33	\$31.00 @ 32	\$27.00 @ 28
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	\$25.00 @ 25	\$23.00 @ 24	\$19.00 @ 20
New York	\$27.00 @ 28	\$26.00 @ 25	\$23.00 @ 24
Pittsburg	\$25.50 @ 26	\$25.00 @ 26	\$24.00 @ 25

Unprecedented snows in the northern and eastern portions of the United States practically stopped the movement of freight during the latter half of last week and supplies of hay are greatly reduced in consequence. City deliveries are interfered with but the deep snow has tied up motor trucks to such an extent that the horse has won another inning. Values are strong and higher under the small supplies and if country loading and railroad deliveries are not resumed promptly further advances will result. Much difficulty is reported in getting balers this season and this with car shortages is keeping the shipments below normal.

Various parts of Michigan have been reported to have the following conditions:

Macomb County—Farmers are holding in this section as the crop was about half of last year and the farmers think they will need most of this for their stock. The car situation is very bad, and shipments move slowly. Perhaps half of the hay has been moved and possibly a few cars more will be loaded when the farmer is sure he has enough to get through the winter.

Sanilac County—The crop this year was mostly of No. 2 and clover mixed in this section and was about 10 per cent more than last year's crop. None of the old crop will be carried over and the general outlook is not very good.

Eaton County—This section produced at least 50 per cent more than in 1918, and about 60 per cent has been moved. Farmers are selling, but can get no cars. Prices seem too high to last.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS**

Fewer cattle were shipped during January than for many months, yet the prices of cattle have declined. In explanation of this, we find that the international situation is responsible. There are more head of cattle and stock in this country than at any other time in history, but the enormous foreign demand is gradually growing less. That leaves the country with what amounts to a surplus. Moreover, foreign countries which might buy of us are unable to pay the exorbitant rates caused by the foreign money exchange scale. Much the same can be said for other kinds of live stock. Lambs are being kept high partly because of great national demand. The hog market has been gaining considerably the last few days and so has the lamb market. But cattle has been generally pretty dull.

**PRODUCE MARKET UNSETTLED**

In reviewing the produce markets of the past week, one finds a variety of conditions. Potatoes, as noted above, have slumped. On the other hand, apples have firmed up after an easy season, and better prices are being given in many cities. The onion market has been ruined for the time being at numerous points, while the demand for numerous kinds of vegetables has kept up well, and well ahead of supplies. Detroit quotes the following:

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, 59 1-2c; fresh creamery in 1 lb. bricks, 60 @ 61c.

Eggs—Fresh, 55c per doz; storage 43c.

Dressed hogs—Choice country dressed under 150 lbs. 17 @ 19c; over 150 lbs., 15 @ 16c per lb.

**NEW SECRETARY'S PROGRAM**  
(Continued from page 7)

him facilities that will help him in his business. While such facilities must be furnished, we find on the contrary there is now being made an assault on the Farm Loan Bank, which gives the farmer money on favorable terms, without commissions, without renewal charges, finances him to carry on the fundamental activity of our country, gives him long time that he may plan ahead where necessary. The assault is made by selfish interests, and their success would, in my judgment, be a blow to agriculture in America and result in ultimate harm to all interests. But how many business men in America have recognized this as their problem, or interested themselves in the farmer's behalf? Very few, and yet they could well afford, in fact must, interest themselves in this and other problems affecting the farmer, or they will feel the reaction.

"The farmers of America are willing and anxious to meet the problem of reducing the cost of living as

a mutual one. They seek the co-operation support and sympathy of the business world, and receiving it they will do their part and more. All of us working to this end are strengthening and making permanent agriculture, the very foundation of our whole structure, and therefore doing well for our country as a whole. Every person, no matter in what walk of life he may be engaged, should have a sympathetic, helpful interest in agriculture, be helpful to the farmer, and see he gets a fair, square deal in all matters. Surely, such an attitude is an expression of the highest type of patriotism in peace."

**A CORRECTION**

In the beautiful advertisement of the Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company, which adorned the back cover of the January 31st issue of M. B. F., an error appeared in the signature, where the word "Fire" was inserted instead of "Auto." as it appeared in the copy.

We are sure that very few of our readers noticed this error, but in justice to the company it should be stated that the insurance policy which they write on automobiles in this state, cover not only fire but theft and liability, also for a small additional charge a rider covering collision, in which the car itself is injured is added.

Inquiries regarding rates should be addressed to Wm. E. Robb, Secretary, Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Company, Howell, Michigan.

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TRACTOR OIL

TEXACO

TRACTOR OIL

It is economy to use an oil of high quality in lubricating the tractor

Every farmer can get the best oil. It's marked with the red Star and green T

There is not a single book of instructions on tractor maintenance, issued by the various tractor makers, which does not lay great emphasis on lubrication. For uninterrupted and longtime service in the hands of the farmer, all say practically this: "The first and most important thing in caring for the tractor is to see at all times that all parts are properly lubricated with the very best grease and oil that can be obtained." Now, every farmer can obtain Texaco Tractor Oil. He need only look for the red Star and green T. It marks the quality tractor oil that economically lubricates longer, that keeps the motor working, and lengthens the tractor's life. Texaco Tractor Oil comes in 33 and 55 gallon well-built steel drums, wooden barrels and half-barrels, and five gallon cans.



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**Then Aches and Pains**

**H**ARD work outdoors, a little carelessness, and Exposure brings on Rheumatic Twinges, Sciatica, Stiff, Sore, Complaining Muscles. Having Sloan's Liniment handy, you apply a little to the sore parts, let it penetrate without rubbing, and soon a warm tingle of comforting relief is your reward. Get the biggest bottle today—six times as much as the smallest. Good to the last drop, no matter how long you keep it. All druggists—15c, 70c, \$1.40.

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**The Silo Beautiful That Lasts for Ages**



Get the beauty and durability of vitrified tile in the Preston-Lansing patented block. Our method of construction gives enormous strength—block braces block in ship-lap formation. Between each tier is a thick layer of cement and twisted steel reinforcing. Only a thin line of mortar shows inside and out, giving a smooth, beautiful finish. Silage settles better—less chance for frost to penetrate. The dead-air spaces protect against extremes of temperature.

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The beautiful, even color of the blocks lasts indefinitely. The steel hip roof gives extra silage space. Steel or tile chute—continuous doorway. The first cost is the only cost. Write for Catalogue and Prices.

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For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

**CULOTTA & JULL**  
DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

**SUDAN GRASS 18 CENTS**

Per Lb. Wonder Crop of the Age. Makes two tons grow where one grew before. Produces a hay crop in 60 days after sowing. The solution of the hay problem. All live stock thrive on this nutritious crop. May be used for pasture or cut for hay. Have re-cleaned tested Timothy \$5.50 bu. Sweet Clover \$6.40 bu. Alsike and Timothy \$5.10 bu. Clover and other Field Seeds at low prices. Write today for Free Samples and Big Money Saving Seed Guide.  
American Mutual Seed Co. Dept. 27 Chicago, Ill.

**Organized Ohio Farmers Market Their Wool Crop Successfully**

By J. F. WALKER  
(Secretary, Ohio Sheep & Wool Growers' Association.)

**F**IFTEEN Ohio wool growers met to discuss ways and means of protecting the great wool industry of the state on the 25th of May, 1918. It was felt that the one thing needful was the establishing in some way a plan for marketing that would eliminate the speculation of wool dealers, also the numerous hands through which the wool passed on its road to market. The average buyer of wool was almost as ignorant as to its grades and quality as was the average grower, which broadly speaking meant that neither knew nothing about the business. It was felt that the year 1918 would be an ideal year to put such a plan in operation, as the price had been absolutely determined and it would afford a fine opportunity to see what could be saved, merely by eliminating the usual marketing expenses. Some 200,000 pounds of wool were handled in this way and a comparison with grades of the same quality sold locally revealed the savings of 7c a pound to those who consigned their wools. This so encouraged the growers that an active campaign was at once put on to see what might be done with the wool clip of 1920.

We were informed early in the year that 35c or 40c a pound would be the top of the market. It was very evident that dealers anticipated paying no more than 50c for the top wools of the 1919 clip. When growers refused to accept this valuation and began arranging shipments, the market immediately began to advance, in some cases as much as 15c a pound over night in the desperate effort of certain dealers to stop the work of the organization, and for six weeks a merry fight was on. Every known argument whether legitimate or illegitimate, every bit of influence that could be brought to bear against the organization or its officials or sales agents was used. Men were told on one hand that the wools would be held to speculate with and as the market was bound to go down they would lose. On the other hand they were told that these wools were sold in advance and as the market was rapidly going up they would lose. They were told that the sales agents were not responsible or give them a square deal in spite of the fact that the concern handling wool of the association had an honorable career for over forty years and had built up a reputation for handling high grade wool in a thoroughly honorable manner.

They were also told that the sales agents sold these wools to themselves for speculative purposes. They were told they would not receive their money for a year and that if it had not been pernicious activities of the Wool Growers' Association, dealers would have paid them \$1 a pound for good wool. That the officials of the Association were getting a rake-off and would sell them out when the time came. Charges of graft that would aggregate over \$1,000,000 were talked of but only so vaguely there was no means of bringing these men into court and make them substantiate the statements they were so eagerly making or suffer the penalty for their falsifications.

In spite of all this, however, over 2,000,000 pounds of wool were consigned and handled thru the Association. Over 5,400 men were represented in the consignments. A brief summary of the year's business is appended which will show somewhat of the actual results accomplished. It is not only in the marketing of the wools that the growers have

benefitted, they have been informed as to grades of wool and its uses, etc., as never before. They have been instructed on preparing and caring for their wools. They are realizing that the difference between good and poor wools is decidedly more when it comes to the manufacturers than they ever received at the hands of the local buyers and are not satisfied to any longer permit their good wools to help carry the poor wools to market. They are getting in a position where they can make themselves felt in no small way on matters that affect the industry.

At the present time they are actively behind the pure fabric law, realizing that its passage will mean much not only to them as producers of wool, but also as consumers and that it is a step in the right direction for the protection of the public. They are interested in increased consumption of mutton as this will afford a better outlet for their surplus stock, and they are encouraging the development of other State Associations because the stronger the organization of the different states the stronger the business generally. When the purpose of the organization is fully carried out it will mean that America will produce sufficient wool to take care of its own requirements, that the wool growers of America will have been so educated that they will produce a uniform of high quality wool and will understand somewhat of its value to the manufacturer. That the sheep industry will be stabilized so as to furnish a guaranteed reasonable profit to those engaged in it.

The question has been raised repeatedly as to the comparative advantages of the consignment plan or the county pool. The only advantage of the county pool is to the grower of inferior wool because these wools are sold generally on the old flat rate basis. Wool pooled when consisting of wools that are in keen demand are generally sought for but when these wools are not scarce or the trade is being well supplied then the pools suffer in consequence. Another decided disadvantage is the fact that they are made up of various grades and that no manufacturer would use all these grades in his plant so they are generally sold to the dealer who grades them up and sells them after taking his profit on them. Another disadvantage is that those in charge of the pool generally are men who are not wool experts, knowing but very little of grades or market requirements except that they get it through current market reports which are more or less biased to favor the dealer.

Should there be any question on this point it is only necessary to ask the grower to go back over the files of his papers carrying market reports and observe the extreme steadiness and low prices and draggy market of wool generally while it is in the

hands of the producers. Then note its activities when it gets out of their hands. Ohio has long had a reputation for producing high class wools, yet Ohio would not produce one third of the Ohio delaine that was sold on the Boston market when the wool was in the government control. This means that other states have sold wool that went to market as Ohio wool. It means that an advance price was received by the dealer and the men in that state who were producing good wool were not receiving credit for it.

As a proof of what unscrupulous dealers will do, a friend of mine went to a large concern operating in the middle west about the middle of January this year and asked him what they would pay for very choice delaine wool. He was offered 58c a pound for it and finally told him that they would give him 60c. This at a time when good delaine was approaching the \$1 mark to the manufacturer is certainly significant and only means that the old order must change.

The question is sometimes raised as to why it would not be advisable for growers to hire their own graders, prepare their wools and sell direct to the manufacturer without the sales agent. The methods that organized businesses have found successful in disposing of their products surely ought to be a safe guide for those undertaking adventure along this line. No business today even those having practically a monopoly on every product but has its sales agent. These agents are men who are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of all those customers who handled their products. Some of these sales agents work on a commission basis and their salaries viewed from the standpoint of a farmer often seem enormous, yet it is very evident that if they could be dispensed with and men of less ability could be employed it would be done. In the wool business no two manufacturers work the same grade of wool even though it may be the same market term, as for instance delaine. There are possibly a dozen different grades of delaine wool on the market, depending on shrinkage, character, etc. One will require a certain grade for the making of its yarn, another mill another grade, and the experienced sales agent who is conversant with the grades of the various mills will more than secure his commission in advance prices by grading wools that will be satisfactory to these different mills. More than that he is devoting his entire time to the selling end of the game and knowing the trend of the market will secure top prices for his patrons.

The Ohio Association this year expects to market six million pounds of wool. Indications point to a greatly increased membership. The

**The Type of Horse Which Needn't Fear the Tractor Invasion**



There is and probably always will be a good market for horses like the above, "Daisy," of "Little Gay" by a purebred Percheron stallion, is 11 years old and weighs 1,400 pounds.

organization end of the association has been carried out to a great extent thru farm bureaus and occasionally wool growers associations have been instrumental in organization of farm bureaus. The future of the wool industry at this time depends on the thought and hands of those engaged in its production. The old methods of flat rate prices and speculation are doomed. The new plan of cooperative selling at fair market prices direct to the manufacturer thru a competent sales agent seems the best plan that has been devised.

## One Farmer Who Made Profit on Hogs

Most farmers have become so disgusted over the losses in the hog business that they are incredulous when a brother farmer makes profit on hogs. But here is his side of it:

HERE is much said today about raising hogs at a loss. I will give the readers of our farm paper, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, my methods of making a little profit in the hog business. I endeavor to raise two litters of pigs from one sow every year. I have tried several breeds of hogs, and find the Red hog at the same age will outweigh the others, so I raise them. However I have had good success with the Poland-China and Chester White.

In selecting a brood sow, I look for a long, rangy, straight-back animal; well up on large bony legs, having not less than twelve teats, short nose and ears large that fall well over the eyes. If such an animal is bred to a boar of fine qualities about Dec. 1st you have a good start for an April litter. Should a person be so fortunate as to have very warm quarters and plenty of room for exercise, earlier pigs would be desirable no doubt, but they are liable to get too fat and by not exercising have the "thumps" and other troubles, such as indigestion, etc. When I experience such conditions, I take an old broom and brush them out of their quarters every day until they get terribly afraid of me, and will scamper when I come around. They need to get on the ground as early as possible. If the weather is not suitable, I carry dry dirt to them which they like very much. The feeding of the dam is very essential both before and after farrowing time. Some unsuccessful farmers think that a hog is something that can shift for himself and not much thought is given to its wants or needs.

It is time well spent to make the sow feel that you are her friend, by talking to her and scratching her back with a stick when you are where she is. After the first two months of the gestation period, a change of feed should be given of non-heating elements. If corn has been fed change and substitute with wheat, oats, bran and middlings. Be careful that she does not get too fat and so have weak pigs, without hair and other troubles, too numerous to mention. Milk and fine middlings, with oats and bran and an ear of corn twice a day and a few potatoes once a week are fine for her, keeping her from being nervous and cross at time of farrowing, and so keeping her from devouring her young. Should she take to that, a piece of salt pork (2 lbs.) cut in small pieces will usually suffice. It is well to keep watch of the dam, if a young sow, and take the pigs away while she is farrowing, by putting them in a warm box with a light cloth cover or carpet over them, if the air is chilly. It is well to let the little fellows have nourishment before putting them away if you can and not disturb the mother. Do not feed the sow very much for a day or so, but give her plenty of water. Do not feed her sour feed as it will reflect back to the pigs and cause trouble, not at least until the pigs are two weeks old. Should bowel trouble set in, give teaspoonful of some tonic in the sow's swill, once a day, for three days. I use "Raleigh's Mountain Herb" medicine. I suppose other make of dope would answer the same purpose. After the pigs are three or four weeks old I make a "creep" for them so that they can get extra feed, such as wheat, oats and middlings dry. At noon some skimmed milk in their trough also. When they are six to eight weeks old, the sign being right—out of the stomach—I put them in an enclosure where the dam will not hear them, if possible, and give them, with a little increase of feed four or five times a day. Keep them hungry for their feed, by dealing it out in small quantities at a time, and so making them "stretch" out instead of getting short and fat. A little shelled corn now would not injure the rations.

I plant a lot of sweet corn and when it is fit to use, throw the stalks and corn to them, not too much, as it will sour them. When the stalks get tough I jerk it and feed it plentiful, watching their tails to see if they "curl" all right. If they don't curl I change feed immediately.

At the end of six months, under this treatment, you should have a hog

weighing around 250 lbs., at a small cost besides your time and trouble.

In three to five days after weaning the pigs, the sow will come in heat, and so get ready for another litter in the fall.

Pigs need more care in cold weather. Feed them warm swill especially in the morning as they come from their warm quarters. Their bedding must be kept dry and plentiful, and if everything works according to schedule, you will be pleased with results. I believe that the hog business and prices are going to be in the farmer's favor again, soon. The man who sticks will be the gainer in nearly all lines of farming.

I know of large farmers going out of the sheep business when Wilson was elected because the tariff loomed up before them so greatly that it worked a detriment to them. Just a word more about feeding. In cold weather feed some corn, wheat and rye ground three to one, oats, charcoal, wood ashes and middlings. Change around on this as they may require, and you will come out with profit, but not so large as before. I consider that expenses run about one-third in warm weather and one-half in cold weather feeding. Would like to hear from some of the practical men who have had these economic conditions to solve.—F. H. Carpenter, Otsego, Mich.

### PLEA FOR SOY BEANS

IN STUDYING over the clover seed situation tonight I have come to the following conclusion: With clover seed from \$30 to \$32 per bu. can a farmer afford to sow it, when soy beans (one of the greatest legumes if not the greatest) are selling at from \$5 to \$6.50 per bushel of same number of pounds. Now the soy bean situation is very acute also. The supply is very much below normal and beans every month are taking a raise as is clover seed. To relieve the bean shortage why not every farmer that has from 1-2 to 10 acres that he can put in soy beans to advantage, do so and then next year the soy bean proposition will not be handicapped. Soy beans and corn, as you know, are one of the finest combination crops for hogs that can be raised and one reason is that if you inoculate the soy beans that you are storing up in the ground a good lot of nitrogen that the corn is taking away by its growth. It is surprising to know the value of inoculation in the growing of soy beans. Experience only will show how much nitrogen can and will be produced if handled in the right manner. The amount produced by soy beans may be far in excess to that of clover on same number of acres. The writer has had stocks of soy beans that the roots would be full of nodules as large as the end of a man's thumb, or 1-4 to 1-2 inches in diameter.

The hog proposition looks good to me as there have been hundreds of farmers that have gone out of hogs entirely owing to the loss they sustained on them this fall by the market dropping below 50 per cent in 90 days, and I cannot blame them, only it makes it better for those who stay in the game (as we may rightly call it, I guess.) The rule of supply and demand will invariably rule if given a fair show.

In summary, will say, sow some soy beans for seed. Get your seed early and avoid the rush and then handle the crop to best advantage by inoculating and well tending, then get beans in the dry as soon as possible in the fall and sow to wheat getting and additional few bushels to the acre and I believe you will be more than pleased in dollars and cents and also that you have as much or more nitrogen in the soil as if you had sown the same number of acres of clover seed at a very much higher initial cost. Then if you care to sow clover seed in the wheat do so and the next year cut a good crop of hay and seed then turn under for corn with about 9 or 10 loads of manure spread on along in fall or early winter and I believe you will be more than pleased again with the results.—G. P. Phillips, Eaton County, Mich.

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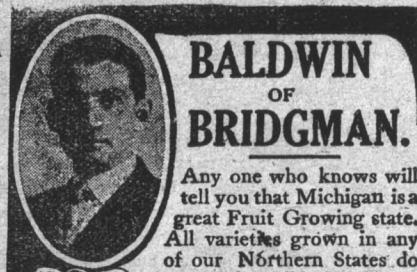
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# MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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## Society and the Farmer.

WE HAVE talked much of the farmer as a "business man." Let us for a few brief moments think of him as a social being, entitled to education, to understanding of government, to participation in the social functions of life, in fact to all that culture, refinement, civic and religious consciousness, which are the heritage of every well-rounded citizen of a free country.

The rural community has been deficient in the educational and social side of life. At first, necessity was a grim obstacle that stood in the way of their development. The matter of prime importance and immediate and continuous action was the making of a living. Sufficient rewards could not be earned in one half of the year to tide the farmer and his family over the second half of the year. Necessity was a master that exacted every ounce of effort during every moment of the waking day. Therefore, education and the development of the farmer's social natures were sadly neglected.

But these conditions are prevalent no longer. True, they exist in some portions of the country, but as a general thing the farmer has by hard work, thrift and perseverance managed to put his farm on a business basis, create a working capital to tide him over brief spells of hard luck or recreation. To many farmers the problem of making a living and laying by a sustenance no longer worries them. They are free to give more attention to the educational and social requirements of themselves, wives and particularly their children. To those farmers who are not so fortunately situated we would say that the first essential is to put their business in such a position, and the second essential as good citizens is to develop their social natures, become intimately acquainted with the processes of government, the requirements of citizenship, and to spend such time as they can spare in their intelligent consideration. But no farmer can afford to neglect the one essential for the other. A thorough education is not only the right of every child born on a farm but the future demands of all occupations, including farming and home-making, will be for abilities that can only be acquired through the teachings of the grades, high school and the college. Your children will in future years thank you far more for a good education and the ability to meet and talk without restraint with other people than they will for the few paltry dollars that you have saved for them.

If the hope of democracy rests upon the farmers, the farmer must equip himself to justify that hope. He must not only have the heart to interest himself in politics, in art, in religion, etc., but he must know how to use that knowledge in the welfare of the individual, the home, the state and nation. A man can be a good farmer without a knowledge of these things, but he cannot be a good citizen.

## Foiled!

SOMEWHERE in Michigan are several gentlemen who are grating their teeth and muttering under their breath, "the ungrateful wretches." These gentlemen spread a fine net to ensnare the Michigan State Farm Bureau. They loaned the Bureau money. They took two of the Bureau heads to sit among them. They put one of their number in the Bureau organization. Then they sat back to await results. The Bureau, in the role of the unsuspecting fly walked straight into the spider's web. Friends warned it, and tried to keep it away from the snare, but to no avail. Then the farmers of the state took a hand, tore away the web and rescued the Bureau before Mr. Spider was aware of what was being done. The separation is not entirely complete, but the financial obligation has been repaid, and the Farm Bureau officers and delegates took action at East Lansing last week which virtually renounces all affiliation with the Bureau's "city friends." Foiled again, gentlemen! The farmers are too much for you.

"We have discovered that the Coalition Committee loaned us their money for their benefit instead of ours as we supposed," was the admission of a member of the executive committee at East Lansing last week. A perfectly natural discovery! What this member did not know was that the Coalition Committee was using the name of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the propaganda with which it is flooding the state at the present time. "One of the functions of the Farm Bureau and the Coalition Committee, etc.," reads one of their circulars, which was prepared and mailed out to several hundred newspapers in the state without the knowledge or sanction of the Bureau. There is danger in this word-wedding of the Committee and the Bureau, even though the Bureau is entirely ignorant of the ceremony and does not agree thereto. We sincerely hope for the sake of the Bureau's good name and influence that it will take early action to sever the last link with the Coalition Committee ere that propagandist organization drags the Bureau into a mire of politics, legislative entanglements and industrial controversy.

As for the officers and leaders of the Farm Bureau, we think they have entirely vindicated themselves of any intentional betrayal of the farmers' interests. Nothing that transpired at the annual session could longer substantiate such a suspicion if it ever existed. The new Constitution should stand the test of time and criticism. The recommendations of Sec. Bingham are all excellent, and should meet with the approval of all farmers. We want to particularly commend Mr. Bingham for his attitude toward the beet growers and his recommendation that they be given financial assistance.

Michigan Business Farming welcomes the opportunity that has thus presented itself to clear the good name of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and to urge again that the farmers interest themselves in the movement.

## Abolish the State Constabulary.

ONE OF the first acts of the next legislature should be to put the Michigan State Constabulary out of business. If there was any reason at all for its creation which is disputed by well-informed men that reason no longer exists. The nation has banished booze. The enforcement of the liquor laws is now a national function rather than a state function, and judging from the character of the enforcement officials and the amount of money that congress has voted for their use the national prohibition law will be enforced as well in Michigan by the national authorities as we ourselves could enforce it through the state constabulary or any other police force we might create.

Word comes out of Lansing that the Constabulary is "broke," having spent \$180,000 of the people's money since the first of last July. Prior to that time it had spent \$831,000 of the five million dollar "war fund". But that's ancient history. We are more concerned with the present and prospective cost of maintaining this military institution. It

has not and it cannot return full value for the money it costs the taxpayers. The sensible, the economical, the obvious thing to do is to abolish it altogether and spend the money in behalf of our suffering educational and charitable institutions.

## Farmers Get the Boomerang

THE LAST official report of Michigan's live stock population shows a large increase in numbers over last year, but a value eight millions dollars less, pretty good evidence that the investigation into the high cost of living has had its effect. Now, we suppose the attorney general will be prepared to tell us exactly how much of the farmer's loss is the consumer's gain.

Experience and common sense tell us that investigations into conditions that are worldwide are fruitless so far as providing a remedy is concerned. At the best only a very few individuals and cases of profiteering can be investigated, and while these are under fire and temporarily forced to abide by the dictums of the government, thousands of others continue their usual practices. The government has virtually told the consumer to expect a reduction in living costs without a similar reduction in income. It can't be done, and the club that the government uses acts as a boomerang that starts on the trail of the profiteers but always comes back to the producer and raps him on the shins. The farmers ought all to remember the professional high cost of living Nemeses, who deprive the farmer of his legitimate price, put it in the pockets of the profiteers and boost the cost of living another notch or two.

## Coasting Vs. Climbing

ONE of our readers protested the other day that he had heard about using better sires and better cows, ever since he could remember. But now the shouting is louder than ever, and more dairymen are getting into the business of purebreds and grades, while the scrub is passing out. It is well that this is true and too much harping upon the subject is almost impossible. Here is an extract from a letter from Richard Strabbing, tester for the St. Joseph County Cow Testing Association, who reports big success for the cow testing work in his county:

How about it, brother testers and dairymen, in our line doesn't it seem as though it pays cash to co-operate? Sleeping dairymen, and there still are plenty of them, must wake up to the fact that the scrub bull and the boarder cow are like an auto without gasoline. Without bettering your stock you are staying on the same spot or coasting backwards down hill.

There is nothing especially new in Mr. Strabbing's statement, but it puts the situation in just a little bit different light. The increase by many thousands in the purebred and grade cattle in Michigan the past year shows the trend of action of business dairymen in this state. No, Michigan is not coasting down hill backward—it is climbing up and up, and may she never cease climbing.—V. E. B.

## Our "Shocked" Legislators.

NEWSPAPER advices state that the Michigan delegation received a "shock" from the resolutions adopted at the farmer-labor conference in Detroit several weeks ago "instructing" Michigan's representatives in congress to vote for an extension of rail control. Fine! That shows progress. A good many men who go to the legislature and to congress show that they are quite impervious to appeals, petitions, requests and supplications. Such hackneyed approaches go into one ear and out the other, but if "instructions" will register a sensation of "shock"—a jarring into consciousness, if you please, of the fact that the folks back home are on the alert,—well, three cheers for the instructions. Let's have more of 'em.

A. Mitchell Palmer ought to turn his searchlight of investigation upon the State Farm Bureau. They adjourned their annual session last week without passing resolutions declaring their Americanism or their opposition to Bolshevism.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES**

To all who have studied the question of public ownership of public utilities in this and other countries, very few, if any, favor private ownership instead, except those financially interested in such business or some other big business. It is well known that all, or nearly all men interested in some monopoly or so-called "Big Business" stand together.

Many, when government or public ownership of railroads, water, light, etc., etc., is mentioned, think of the government or public as some monster far off, instead of we, the people. Of course, very few would favor turning our wagon roads or streets back to private or toll roads, our schools to private schools, our courthouses, postoffices, parks, fair grounds, or even the sun and air. But hold on, the wise Creator so fixed sunlight and air so as yet the cunning few cannot control them and they remain common property.

One of the great monopolies in our country not run for the benefit of a few, even the few who manage it, is our postoffice department. Yet the monopoly is so strict that no one is even permitted to make a postage stamp, card, stamped envelope, issue a money order, etc. Prices on the same have not been advanced. They are not held up for all that the traffic will bear. No one has ever gotten rich out of it; no one even depressed by it; no strikes. It goes to the uttermost corners of the earth for the poor for the same meager price as for the rich. It is no respecter of persons, has no favorites, no exorbitant salaries like private corporations.

The difference between a publicly owned and a privately owned utility, the former is run for service without profit while the latter is run for private profit, which has given us most of our millions and millionaires. The ten million dollar fund recently raised by the railroad securities and security holders, and used to advertise in the press, hire speakers, create public sentiment against public ownership or even public control, will chloroform many unthinking who will at once place themselves on the side of the monopolists to their great rejoicing and profit.—*B. E. Kies, Hillsdale County, Mich.*

The opponent of government ownership of public utilities will admit that it is a most beautiful theory, but that it will not stand the test of practice. If a private corporation can and will conduct a public utility giving maximum service for the minimum of cost and be satisfied with normal profits, there is really no special advantage to be gained by substituting public ownership. But, when a private corporation is given a monopoly of a public utility and abuses the confidence that the public has placed in it by exacting the highest rates possible, giving the least service that it is safe to give, and paying exorbitant salaries and dividends, the patrons of that public utility are fully justified in taking over its control providing that it protects the legitimate investment of the private owners. The war brought the transportation systems of the country into the limelight where all might observe and easily ascertain that the roads had practically wrecked themselves upon their own rocks of manipulation and watered stock. It would appear that the railroads have abused the confidence that the public has placed in them, and it is therefore a proper question for discussion as to whether or not, in view of our recent experience with the railroads, it would not be better for the public to assume the control and operate them for service instead of profits.—*Editor.*

**MICHIGAN AS A SWINE STATE**

Ever since I can remember the farm papers have been crying for the farmer to get a better bull or cow, but so far not one of them has raised his voice above a whisper to tell the Michigan farmer to get a better boar or sow. Now the breeder has his share of that blame too, as he has been asleep.

When we see the wonderful progress made in Minnesota and the Dakotas in the past five years, one wonders why Michigan has not been keeping up. We have the greatest pastures, raise all kinds of the best of small grains and corn in a large part of the state, and we are at the threshold of the greatest markets of the country. Nearly every farm carries some hogs, and yet you can find less than 1 per cent of pure breds.

The farmer is not the one at fault, because he will buy good ones if he can be made to see where they are enough better to warrant the investment, and it is up to the breeders and farm press to show him



# WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



The Mich. Duroc Ass'n is going to try to do its part in the next year to show him where he is at, and we will need your help. Of course we understand you cannot champion one breed but you can do a lot along general lines. I trust you will give this some of your attention, as it is to your interest as well as ours.

With best wishes, I am yours very truly—*W. C. Taylor, Breeder pure-bred Duroc-Jersey Swine, Milan, Mich.*

We extend wide-open arms to the Michigan Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Ass'n and all other swine associations in the state to use the columns of M. B. F. to tell the farm folks of Michigan about their respective breeds. We know of no reason why Michigan should not be a great hog state. Surely if we can raise such corn as we did last year the feeding problem will be largely solved. We've boosted Michigan as a cattle and dairying state, a sheep state, and we've made good on our boast. From now on the swine shall have their inning.—*Editor.*

**WHAT DOES IT COST?**

To say that the M. B. F. is one of the best papers published for the farmers would be speaking very lightly of the matter. It is the best and no getting around it. Hits the nail on the head and every dinged time and "begorry," as Pat says, "is doing things all the time." Now to get down to brass tacks. A farmer these days has a right to know what is causing his increased prices in every-

thing, where his tax money goes, and the like, along with the right to know how much it costs him to produce and to have a say in who should be his representatives to our legislature. It is the right time for farmers to organize the same as other corporations and state what their prices should be.

Take, for instance, in the cost of beans. How many farmers know how much it costs to raise a bushel. The answer is that few know. The farmers have been playing a losing game and the time has come for them to come on and say, "Organize our county." Arenac is a banner bean county but the present price of beans, \$6.50 per cwt. is not enough and at the high cost of labor, beans cannot be raised at a profit short of around \$8 per hundred. Sugar beets are another crop that our county is a banner for and the fight for better prices is on and here's hoping that it will still go on until right is produced. We need not look for any decrease in prices of farm tools, taxes or anything that the farmer has to buy for some time to come.—*M. B. R., Arenac County.*

The first to feel the drive on the high cost of living is food. Why? Because the farmer, of all producers, is in the poorest position to defend himself. It is hardly to be expected that prices of other commodities, which are based on cost of production, will come down. It behooves the farmer, as you say, to organize and protect his own industry.—*Editor.*

## The Week's Editorial "Should a Farm Paper Follow Principle or Experience?"

**B**ECAUSE I think, as a rule, I can make better use of the limited space in these columns, I do not often print any of the great mass of letters which I receive commending the work I am striving to do for the advancement of the interests of the agricultural and industrial producers of the grain belt. Such letters are always encouraging and helpful to me in various ways, and I want my correspondents to know I appreciate them greatly, even though I do not print many of them. I am here reproducing excerpts from two such letters, only to serve as texts for a few observations which I believe to be timely, and which I trust will not be regarded by my readers as inappropriate. Mr. S. M. Gearhart, of Bolan, Iowa, writes:

"I have been taking your paper for the last four years. I have read your editorials with much interest, and have found you to be right in almost every case. I am glad there is one man in this country, printing a paper that reaches as many people as yours reaches, who is not afraid to pass his judgment and to uphold the farmer and the laboring man."

It is a comparatively easy matter for an editor of a farm paper to "pussyfoot" on questions of great importance to the farming interests; to give partial support to this side of of vital contention, and, again to give partial support to the opposing side of the same contention; to give countenance and encouragement, for instance, to the dishonest propaganda of corrupt interests against particular farmer movements and, in the next breath to emit fulsome and slobbering editorials on "the importance of farmer organizations;" to oppose to the limit economic co-operation by and among the farmers (until co-operation has become a demonstrated success) and then to favor co-operation, after the farmers have compelled recognition of the principle. In short, it is easy to play the game of the special interests in every way, and then to jump on the band wagon of popular favor when, after years of struggling and political battling, the farmers have succeeded in forcing popular recognition of the righteousness of their principles and policies. My readers may have come in contact with so-called farm papers which pursue this two-faced policy which is sometimes described as "playing both ends against the middle."

But the policies of farm papers

other than my own are matters of no concern to me, and in truth I give but little thought at any time to papers of the class I have mentioned. What I am particularly interested in is in making my own farm papers in every way truly worthy of the large circulation which they enjoy; truly worthy of the confidence and good will, which they are receiving in full measure from several hundred thousand agricultural producers in this great section of the Middle West. It, of course, pleases me to have a thoughtful reader say that he has found me to be "right in almost every case," but it is much more gratifying to me to glean from his letter the assurance that he believes that I mean to be right in all cases, though, humanlike, I may err in some. Another reader, Mr. J. B. Dole, of Mendota, Missouri, is kind enough to say:

"The miners in our camp told me of your article in defense of the miners, and I borrowed a copy of your paper, and after reading it I breathed a prayer of thank to God that we had a man big enough to stand up for the rights of his fellow man, regardless of what others might say or do. May you live long to point out the errors of those 'higher up,' as they are sometimes described, but some of whom are disgraces to our nation."

Mr. Dole's words, far from arousing in me any feeling of personal pride, give me a spirit of humility. I only hope that I may be given the mental and moral sturdiness that will enable me to measure up in some degree to his generous estimate of me.

But as I said at the beginning of this article, and as I have said before it all comes down to the question of what a publisher's aims and ambitions are. If he wants to be all things to all men; to dwell in peace and harmony with his fellow men, because he stands for nothing that could offend anyone; to say what he thinks others are thinking; and to follow instead of lead—if these are his ideals, he will choose the path of least resistance by making his motto "Whatever is, is right." I have no quarrel with those who hold this ideal, for they have a right to think as they please. But it does not happen to be my ideal, and I could not follow it without losing my own self-respect, which I value more than anything else in the world.—*Iowa Homestead.*

**A TALE OF WOE**

Enclosed find my subscription for three years. You may need the money if you are anything like the fellow that is mentioned in a little piece entitled, "Clings to life

to learn what is coming next." The following letter was recently received from a customer to whom a letter had been addressed calling his attention to a payment past due on a purchase:

"For the following reason I am unable to send you check asked for. I have been held up, held down, sand-bagged, walked on, sat on, flattened out and squeezed, first for federal war tax, the excess profit tax, the Liberty loan bonds, thrift stamps, for state, county and city taxes, the capital stock tax, the auto tax, the merchant's license and the broker's license and by every society and organization that inventive minds can conceive, to extract what I may or may not possess, from the Society of John the Baptist, the G. A. R., the Women's Relief, the Women's Suffragette, the Navy League, the Red Cross, the White Cross, the Black Cross, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Jewish Relief, the Armenian sufferers, the Belgian Relief, and every hospital in town. And I am inspected, suspected, examined and re-examined, cussed, discussed, knocked, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason why I am clinging to life is to see what in h—l is coming next." You certainly are doing a great work. Keep it up.—*Subscriber in Van Buren County.*

Well, you know what Sherman said about it.—*Editor.*

**PROHIBITION VS. WHAT?**

The editor of M. B. F. and the writer do not agree on prohibition at all. The writer lived and worked in big cities for 37 years and saw considerable drinking. He found a big majority of the drinkers were decent drinkers. The quicker the small minority drank themselves to death the better. But it never came under the writer's personal observation that anybody did drink themselves to death. In other words he never saw anybody whose death could be directly traced to the immoderate use of liquor.

Can you say as much for prohibition? To judge by the papers prohibition has been the death of more people in the last few weeks than J. Barleycorn was in the last 50 years. Wet orators told us if prohibition succeeded our taxes would be higher. "Well," were they right? "Are yours any higher?" Mine are more than four times higher than they were 15 years ago. If the government income is cut \$500,000,000 a year, will the government spend that much less or will they raise it on something else? Just one guess. You guessed right, they'll raise it on something else. Our children's ice cream cones, on Peptogenic Milk Powder or Mellen's Baby Food.—*Edw. J. Schubert, Ingham county, R. F. D. 4*

In the early days of the prohibition agitation the temperance people presented indisputable facts showing that a large percentage of the cases of crime, insanity, poverty, disease, etc., was caused by the chronic use of alcohol. Crime means prisons. Insanity means insane asylums. Poverty means almshouses. Disease means hospitals. The maintenance of these institutions cost the nation many hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Today the almost unanimous verdict, based no longer upon opinion, but on evidence, is that the temperance people were absolutely right. Instances are legion of jailers closing their jails altogether,—no occupants; of sheriffs and other officers of the peace resigning their jobs,—no business; of hospitals abandoning enlargement plans,—no call for the extra accommodations.

Some day when the entire nation shall have given prohibition a fair trial the figures will be compiled to show what effect it has had upon the business of these various institutions, and how much it has increased or decreased taxes. So far as your state taxes are concerned they could not be affected by prohibition. The state received no share of the liquor tax. The license fee was divided between township, village or city and the county in which they were located. The total liquor receipts in Michigan in '15 were \$1,709,709.63. Of this amount Wayne county received \$787,675.00, leaving a balance of \$922,034.63. Apportion this over the other then wet counties of the state, and you can readily see what a small fraction of the entire township and county expenditures the liquor tax took care of. If you want the real secret of high taxes compare the annual cost of government for ten years back and you'll have it.—*Editor.*



# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

FOR WEEKS the reads had been piled high with drifts and well night impassable. Only necessary travel was indulged in and then on the cross roads the men had to dig regular tunnels through which the faithful horses or puffing "Henry's" pulled their loads. All the reading matter had been given a more careful perusal than usual, even the ads coming in for more than their usual share of attention. Everyone was longing for something to do out of the ordinary when, on Sunday morning, February the 8th, came a telephone message from Martha Graham who lived out on the main line.

"Hello, Sarah, do you know I am so tired of my own company that I have decided that if something does not happen pretty soon, I'll simply die. Yesterday's paper said that we could look for milder weather this coming week and so, as I sat by the fire darning Joe's socks, I just thought I would start something. You know this is Valentine's week—also Lincoln's birthday. All the papers are full of suggestions for decorations, menus, etc., and I just thought to myself, I don't care if it does sound funny for me to be having a Valentine party. I'm going to do it! Won't you and John come over Thursday evening early, dressed like children and be sure and bring a home-made Valentine. Come early—as early as seven anyhow."

We had longed for something different but this was so unusual that we hesitated, but finally reluctantly consented to come dressed up, for Martha has insisted that no one would be admitted who wasn't dressed up. Well, I was certainly busy the first three days of that week rigging up clothes for John and me. I found a blue serge summer suit of John's which we used by pulling the pants up around the knee until they puffed up like a boy's short trousers, then we pulled a pair of the boy's long black stockings on over them, rolling them back like socks. He had no oxfords so we took a pair of dressing slippers which he put on for slippers after we arrived. Then a soft shirt of white which John had last summer with a black ribbon bow tie made him look quite boyish. I did my hair up in kid curlers the night before and in spite of the family kept it up so that I could wear it in short tight curls, with a big butterfly bow of bright red ribbon right on top. Then a white dress of last summer's wardrobe, was easily shortened. John insisted that we would feel foolish, but really when we arrived it just seemed as if everyone had entered into the spirit of the thing and some of them had actually borrowed their children's clothes so that we weren't at all conspicuous, and oh, what a good time we did have!

The entertainment which our hostess provided began when the daughter of the house played "Auld Lang Syne" while her mother read the lines of that old familiar poem:

Backward, turn backward, O time,  
in your flight;  
Make me a child again, just for to-  
night;  
Let me forget the long, weary years,  
The trials and troubles, the heart-  
aches and tears.  
Let me be young again, happy and  
gay;  
Let me forget the cares of the day;  
Let me forget the hair that is white,  
Make me a child again, just for to-  
night.  
Turn back the years in life's busy  
whirl;  
Just let me be a dear little girl,  
To share in the joys of childish de-  
light;  
Make me a child again, just for to-  
night.

Everyone had to suggest some game they had played as a child, and an hour was spent playing these games, then while some of the

"boys" popped corn, the "girls" made taffy of corn syrup and just before we left for home, each one was invited to pull a valentine from the heart shaped box which our hostess had provided. Of course the valentines were the ones which we had made and which our hostess took from us as we came in, attaching them to ribbons which extended from the heart shaped box.

Quite a little ingenuity was displayed in the making of those valentines. Some there were which

And tender always. And your love  
I cherish over and above  
Earth's fairest gifts. You've made of  
me  
All that I am and hope to be,  
Mother mine,  
My Valentine."

And as we drove home that evening, and discussed how much fun we had had and how little expense there had really been in connection with the whole evening's entertainment, we resolved to open our home more to the neighbors, and ourselves take life a little less seriously.



Here is how a Serbian woman dresses when she goes out to help with the harvests.

showed real talent on the part of neighbors whose ability to draw we had never suspected while the one which won the most favorable comment was an original poem which a strapping young fellow had written and dedicated to his mother:

#### To His Mother

Today an old sweetheart of mine  
Is my precious Valentine;  
My best and oldest sweetheart you  
Are, mother, dear. So loyal, true

#### HOME, HOME, SWEET HOME!

With the desire to make this page more attractive, we have decided to "dress it up" with pictures of homes and home scenes of our readers. It is not always the largest home that is most attractive, but the homey home—you know the kind—the one which makes you want to stop and visit when you pass. Perhaps it is because of the well-kept grounds, or the lovely flowers—or perhaps it is the children at play with their pets in the yard which suggests that here is a real home. There are thousands of these homes in Michigan and almost everyone has a picture taken on a bright Sunday afternoon of the baby, or perhaps the little boy taking his first horseback ride or it may be just a picture of the house. We want to share these home scenes with all our readers. So for one month we will offer a prize for every picture which is sent in which is clear enough so that we can use it in our paper. We will return all pictures that we cannot use—immediately, and those which are available will be used and then returned.

Send all pictures direct to the editor of this page and beginning with the March paper, watch for the pictures, one of which will appear each week.

#### HELPFUL HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To clean feathers soak them in benzine and then rinse on the clean benzine and dry out of doors. Be sure and keep away from the fire.  
For grease spots on silk, lay a blot-

ter under the spot and then rub some warmed flour on the stain. Brush off and then renew until the stain disappears.

When washing your windows, add a small quantity of blueing to the water.

If the leather in your shoes becomes hard, rub the shoes with a little castor oil and they will become soft and pliable.

The best way to keep black leather shoes from looking worn and also from breaking is to dip a flannel in olive oil and rub into the leather.

Four eggs to a quart of milk is the proportion for boiled custard. Five eggs for frozen desserts.

If porcelain baking dishes become discolored on the inside fill them with buttermilk and let them stand for a day or so. The acid in the milk will remove the stains.

A little sugar added to oatmeal while it is cooking adds to the flavor.

A thick slice of onion laid on top roast of beef and cooked with it, gives a fine flavor to meat and gravy.

When setting bread sponge, omit putting in salt until light and ready to knead. The salt partly kills the yeast germs and this retards fermentation.

An apple in the cake box will keep the cake moist.

A tincup of vinegar set on the back of the stove and kept boiling while cabbage and onions are cooking will prevent the smell from going through the house.

After doing kitchen work, rub the hands with salt for a few minutes and then rinse with tepid water. This will smooth them so that you may embroider or sew without difficulty.

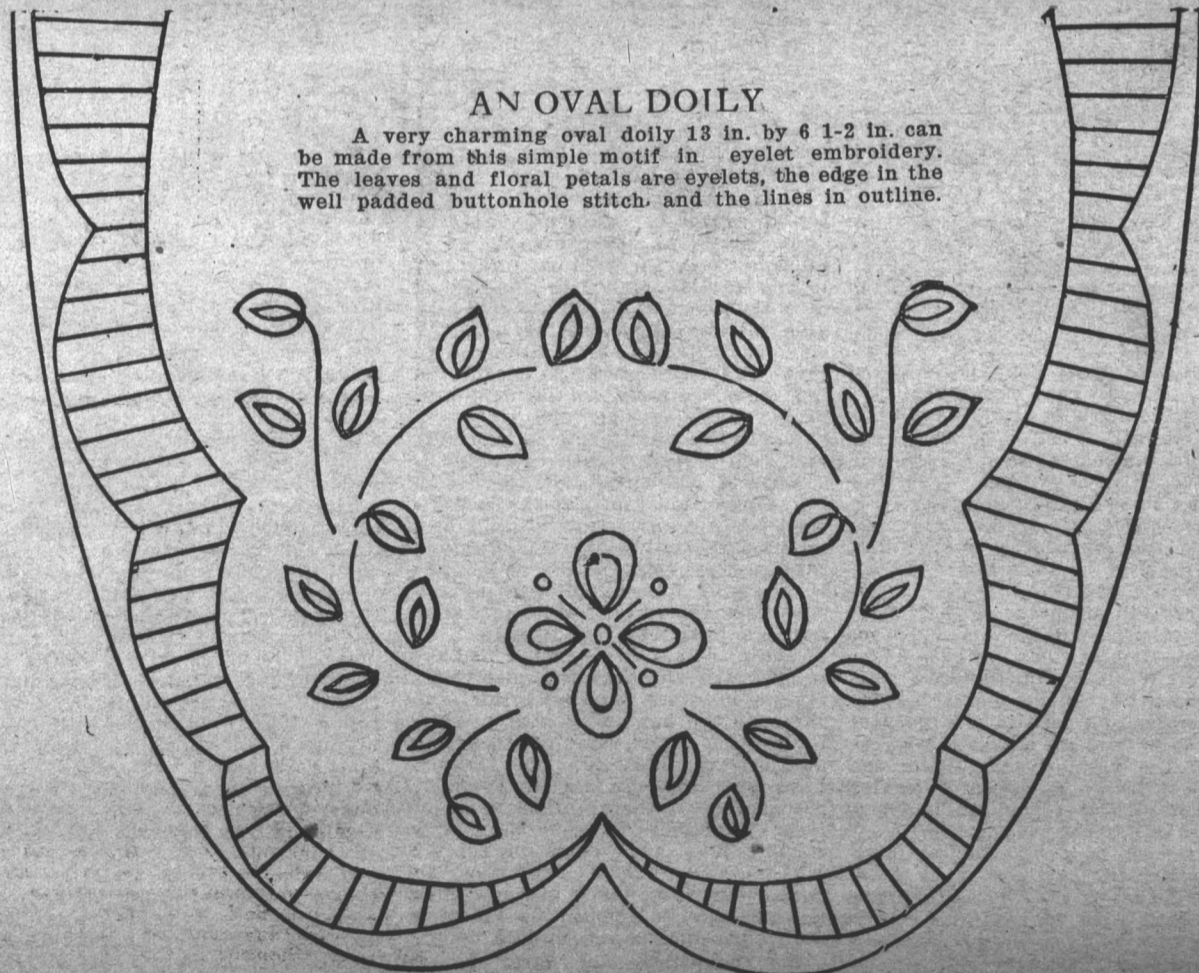
Crumpled tissue paper is one of the best things for polishing mirrors and glass of all sorts after washing.

Marks on woodwork made by scratching matches will disappear when rubbed with a lemon.

Half an ounce of gum arabic and half a teaspoonful of boiled milk mixed with enough plaster of paris to make a creamy paste is an excellent thing with which to mend broken bric-a-brac or china.

#### AN OVAL DOILY

A very charming oval doily 13 in. by 6 1-2 in. can be made from this simple motif in eyelet embroidery. The leaves and floral petals are eyelets, the edge in the well padded buttonhole stitch and the lines in outline.



**LATEST STYLES**  
and New York Patterns

No. 3044.—Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 will require 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures 12-3 yard at the foot.

No. 3059.—Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 2709.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The skirt measures about 2 1/4 yards at the foot.

No. 2657.—Child's Short Clothes Set. Cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for the dress, 13-4 yards for the petticoat and 2 7/8 yards for the combination.



Nos. 3046-3048.—Business Costume. Waist 3046 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 will require 2 5/8 yards of 36-inch material. Skirt 3048 cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 requires for a one-piece skirt, 2 5/8 yards of 48-inch material if cut crosswise, and 2 1/8 yards of 54-inch material if cut lengthwise. With front and back seams—2 1/4 yards of 54-inch material will be required if cut with front edges straight, and 2 3/4 yards if front and back edges are cut bias. The skirt measures about 2 1/2 yards at the foot. Two separate patterns.

No. 3045.—Ladies' Envelope Chemise. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 2 5/8 yards of 36-inch material.

Herewith find ..... cents for which send me the following patterns at 10c each:

M .....

.....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Pattern No. .... Size .....

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

**NEIGHBORLINESS REVIVED IN AMERICA**

AMERICAN rural and village life is experiencing a new era of neighborliness. It began a score of years ago, but received its greatest impetus during and since the war. Well-housed rural clubs—something almost unheard of a few years ago—are springing up all over the country. Because they mean so much to their neighborhoods, and because this neighborhood movement contains so much of promise for the 50 million Americans who live in the country or in village of less than 2,500, the United States Department of Agriculture has sent representatives to learn first hand the history of nearly 300 of these club houses. The results of this investigation have been recently published in a bulletin "Rural Community Buildings in the United States," which can be had by addressing a request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This publication tells the extent of the rural club movement, the character of the club houses, the uses to which they are put, how their erection was financed, and how they are managed. In addition details are given regarding eight different clubs representative of as many different kinds of communities. How each solved its particular building problems is explained.

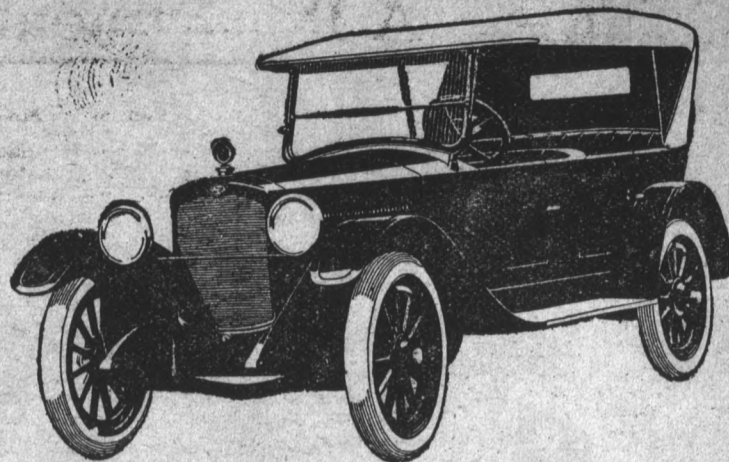
The majority of the structures visited were erected by popular subscription or by the sale of stock in a community organization. In some cases the projects were financed by local manufacturing concerns. Other buildings were the gifts of public-spirited individuals. A few were erected by public funds raised thru taxation or the sale of bonds. In all cases the structures are the centers of a great variety of wholesome activities such as communities without central meeting places can not enjoy. One evening a building may be used for a basket ball game, the next night for a neighborhood dance, later in the week for a political gathering, and on Sunday for union church services or union Sunday school. Any rural or semi-rural district interested in erecting a club house—whether it is to cost \$2,000 or \$50,000—is expected to find helpful suggestions in this publication.

**Many Amusements Provided**  
Many of the simpler structures, located in the open country, contain an auditorium with movable seats which permit it to be transformed into a dining room, an athletic room or a dance hall. Usually, also, there is a stage and a well-equipped kitchen. These features make possible banquets and entertainments which mean much in the life of rural communities. In the club houses in smaller towns, in addition to the rooms mentioned, there are often a library, a reading room, a women's rest room, and a meeting place for various organizations.

The club houses in the county seats and larger towns are more pretentious, some having special banquet rooms, gymnasiums, swimming pools, billiard rooms and offices for the county agent and for local commercial club secretaries. The following is a partial list of the varied uses to which these buildings are put: Lectures, night school classes, home talent entertainments, dances, banquets, socials, political meetings, election, indoor athletic games, welfare work, boys' and girls' club work, domestic science classes and demonstrations, agricultural society meetings, farmers' institutes and co-operative purchasing and marketing activities.

The stockholders, and in some instances the associate or social members, elect a board of trustees of from three to nine members who manage the building. This same body, or the board, elects the usual officers, such as president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. Various committees are either appointed or elected. The details of management are often delegated to a house secretary, a physical director or a caretaker. In a few instances, where buildings have been presented by an individual or an industrial concern, control is placed in a select board nominated by the donor and possessing power to appoint its successors. Township and city buildings are managed by the usual officials.

**IT SURPASSES COMPETITION**



**GRANT SIX**

This new Grant Six surpasses everything anywhere near its price in beauty, quality and richness of finish; it surpasses them all in power and performance and surpasses them in roominess and comfort just as it surpasses them in practical economy.

If we told you about its fine upholstery, its excellent body finish, its completeness of equipment, including even a Boyce Motometer, you would undoubtedly sense the fact that the car is unusually complete and surprisingly good value in every way.

Experience gained in building over fifty thousand light sixes is embodied in this car. Careful buying, and quantity production, makes its price possible. And you will be surprised and pleased by its reasonable price just as you will by its high quality.

But you don't buy a car that way. You see it. You ride in it. You size it up in every detail and it is the car itself, not the beauty of its description, that sells you.

Four body styles to choose from — Five passenger Touring Car; Three passenger Touring Roadster; Five passenger Sedan; Four passenger Coupe.

Write for new illustrated catalogue and name of Grant Six dealer in your community.

**GRANT MOTOR CAR CORPORATION**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

**Dye That Skirt, Coat or Blouse**

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old, Shabby, Faded Apparel Just Like New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything! A Direction Book is in package. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

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Upward  
**American**  
FULLY GUARANTEED  
**CREAM SEPARATOR**

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well-made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$19.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of Monthly Payments. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. Western orders filled from Western points. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO Box 3067 Bainbridge, N. Y.





# The Children's Hour

**D**EAR CHILDREN: My, what a gay, glad week is this. With Valentine's day promising many a pretty visit from Dan Cupid who takes charge of our valentines, and Lincoln's birthday, we will most all be very busy in school, so I won't write a long letter this week but will save the space for the prize winning letters. But I must tell you that perhaps there will be some disappointed ones. However, the prizes were awarded to those whom I thought told me all they knew about Lincoln and Washington without copying it from a book. We all have to learn from our books but in order to have it ours we must tell it just as we would to each other, with the book safely away on the shelf and so I have endeavored to award the prizes of a Trip Around the World in Postal Cards to those whose stories seemed to show that they told it in their own words.

The prize winners were Elinor Briggs, of Vermontville, Ellis Bazzett, of Bradley, Bernice Konwinski, of Posen and Beatrice Dickerson, of Moreley and then there were two more who had especially good ones about Washington which I have saved for next week when we celebrate the birthday of the Father of Our Country. Affectionately yours—**LADDIE.**

**PRIZE STORY**

Dear Laddie:—I am a farmer girl, 12 years old. I live on a farm of 160 acres. I like Lincoln and Washington both because they were great men and did a lot for their country. I like Lincoln best because he made his own way. When he was little he was very poor. He did everything he could to get himself to a higher position. I will now close.—Elinor V. Briggs, Vermontville, Mich.

**Abraham Lincoln**

Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky. As soon as he was old enough to understand, his mother read him stories from the Bible. All his schooling together was not quite a year. When he was eight his parents moved to Indiana. When he was 21 he wanted to become a lawyer and studied all he could. In 1830 they moved to Illinois. Lincoln became a lawyer in 1837. He was elected president in 1860, and was inaugurated March 4th. In April the war started. It closed in 1865. Lincoln was shot in Ford's theatre by John Booth.

Washington and Lincoln were both great men but I like Lincoln best. He was noted for his kind heart. He never forgot that he had been a poor boy and was always kind to the poor people. He was born in a log cabin and worked hard for what little education he got. He wrote the Emancipation Proclamation which freed the slaves and caused the Civil War.

Washington was born in Virginia. His parents were rich people but he was a very pleasant man. He always spoke the truth and people could depend on him so he was chosen for many important duties. He was elected first president of the United States.—Ellis Bazzett, Bradley, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is my third or fourth time that I have written to you but I didn't see my last letter in print. Now I must tell you something about George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. George Washington was born Feb. 22, 1732. He was our first president, from 1789 to 1797. Abraham Lincoln was our sixteenth president, from 1861 to '65. He was born Feb. 12, 1809. Now I will try to get a prize for a story.—Bernice Konwinski, Rosen, Mich.

**Lincoln and the Pig**

One day Lincoln and a friend were on their way to a party. As they passed a swamp they heard a pig squealing. When nearly to the house Lincoln said, "My friend, I am going back and get that poor pig out of the swamp." "But you will spoil your clothes," said his friend. "I know this is my best suit and I shall be sorry to spoil it, but I'd rather spoil a dozen suits than think of that poor pig all night." And he went back and pulled the pig out. Then he went home for he couldn't go to the party with his soiled clothes.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write to you. I am a girl, 10 years, 9 months and 25 days old. I thought I would write a story about Abraham Lincoln. Well I will close.—Beatrice E. Dickerson, Morley, Mich.

**Abraham Lincoln**

When Abraham Lincoln was a boy he had few of the opportunities which most boys now have. In the poor log cabin which was his home there were no lamps to give light at night, and the few candles which Mrs. Lincoln sometimes made were too precious to be used on common occasions, but there was a big fireplace in one end of the house in the winter time and they had plenty of wood by cutting it. He studied his lessons at night

by lying with his back to the fire so the light would shine on his books. For paper he used smooth boards or a large wooden shovel and charcoal for his pencil. In his home there were but three books. He went three miles to borrow one on Washington. After supper he read it till it was past midnight and went to bed leaving his book in a crack upstairs where he slept so he could read it. In the morning he awoke and heard it raining. He got the book but it was soaked with water. He went down stairs, tried the book but it was not as good as before. He went to give the book back and the owner said, "If you will work for me for three days you may have the book. So Lincoln worked for him and received the book."

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. I did not see my letter in print. I thought I would write a story.—Gladys Burt, West Branch.

**Abraham Lincoln-George Washington**

I think I like George Washington the better of the two. Everybody liked Mr. Washington because he did such brave and daring things. He was born on a plantation in Virginia on February 22, 1732. When he was not very old he wanted to be a sailor but his mother did not want him to leave, so he stayed at home. Once when he was not very old, he was with some other boys. He climbed up higher than any other boy would go, to the top of the Natural Bridge in Virginia and printed his name on a rock. Washington fought in the Revolutionary war. He was the first president of the United States, being elected president in 1789. George Washington died at his home in Mt. Vernon in 1799. When he died the whole world mourned him. The United States celebrates his birthday every year on February 22.

**A Story of George Washington**

George Washington was born in Virginia February 22, 1732. He was not a poor boy. Some people think a rich boy is sure to be proud and lazy, but George was neither. So are some people mistaken. He was the first president of the United States. When the first four years were over the people made him president again. When the second four years were over the people again wanted to make him president, but he would not allow it, saying, "No one should be president more than two terms. He went back to his home in Virginia and lived a quiet, happy life. He died in 1799.—Alice Reavey, Akron, Mich.

## THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF A RAINDROP

By Ethel Allen Murphy

**PART IV.**

"THE Moon Maiden spread wonderful white dreams on us, and always when the moon was brightest our longing for the known, yet unknown sea, was the deepest. Could any Garden Soldier tell us why the moon made the streams long for the sea? Deep down in us we could feel the moon pulling us on to it!"

"Oh, come to the sea, the deep, deep sea,

Whose waters still obey,  
And ebb and flow forever free,  
Yet bound to the month's bright ray!"

"Great cities grew up along our way. And at night these cities seemed to bloom with flowers of fire. A million, million times brighter than the firefly's torch or the glowworm."

"But we went on in a deeper, broader, more powerful stream, and by our force we gave power and light to the great cities where thousands of soldiers in the United States School Garden Army were raising their wonderful gardens. We were proud of our million, million strength. And because we were united, and all worked and pulled together, we were strong enough to bear on the great, moving shoulders of the muddy streams the boats that carried the golden grain from the ters from one great city to another."

"And something else we carried, too, because we carried the gifts of the plains to the mountains. We carried the golden grain from the fields to the people who mined the coal from the earth. The people of the plains and the meadows, and those who raised gardens and had orchards sent grains and vegetables and fruits to those who lived in the mountains and forests. And the mountain folk and the forest folk

sent great logs to build houses, and coal to warm the children's homes, and minerals from the treasuries of the mountains.

"No one of us, alone, Garden Lady, would have been of any use, but when we joined we made the rivers and the streams, and so because we were all together we carried the great boats. We were united in one great army, just like the boys and girls of the United States School Garden Army. Why, there isn't anything, Garden Lady, that the boy and girls can not do if they all are united and work together like the drops of water."

"As we carried the gifts from the mountains to the plains, our stream that has been clear and sparkling grew yellow with mud, tawny colored, but grand in its bigness, and beautiful too, when the sunlight and sunset colors, and moonlight and clouds sent their messages and their dreams of beauty to us."

"Other streams joined us. Then there was great news of their adventures. These streams, too, brought millions and millions of earth grains or mud with them and this dark-colored mud was a rich gift from highlands to lowlands; for sometimes in the Spring, when there were great rains and the white cold cover of the earth grew warm and turned to sparkling water, the big and little streams came hurrying down from all directions. Then our stream grew so big and deep and broad that it spread out over the banks, carrying great loads of mud with it. And when the water went back, the land was made rich with a new layer of earth, full of food for growing things."

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you, so I thought I would try it. We live on an 160-acre farm. We don't live on it, but we work it just the same. For a pet we have a dear little baby. I have two little sisters; one is six years, the other is one year old and she is the pet of the family. I am 10 years of age and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Sister Mary Christine and we all love her very much. There are 100 pupils in our school. There are five teachers, one music teacher. I take lessons on the piano. As my letter is getting long I will close.—Josephine Potvia, Merrill, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. I like the children's page. We have six cows, 30 chickens and one pig. I have three pets, two rabbits and a cat. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Ernie Burt, West Branch.

Dear Laddie:—I have written you before but never saw my letter in print. I am a little girl 10 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I like to go skating, go down hill on my sled. There is a creek down a little ways from our school, and we often go there at noon. The name of our school is Hillside, because it is on a large hill. There are 17 pupils in our school, three in my class. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—June Ganley, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is my second letter as I didn't see my first letter. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Dowling and I like her very much. I like to read the "Children's Hour" stories and the Doo Dads. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have no brothers or sisters. I would like to hear from any of the boys and girls.—Doris Rykert, Bailey, Mich.

**OUR PUZZLE CORNER**

Answer to last week's puzzle, the Fox, Goose and Corn. Take the goose over, return and take fox over, bring goose back, take corn over, return for goose.

**THREE WORD PUZZLE**

I am candy, change my head I am to consider, change again I am a gentle push.

**FOUR LETTER SQUARE**

A precious stone.  
A square of glass.  
A girl's name.  
Slender.

**BEHEADINGS**

Behead to bring low and find what ball players run for.  
Behead to raise or lift up and find approval.  
Behead acid and find skill.  
Behead custom or treatment and find wisdom.  
Behead staff and find a playing card.  
Behead no one and find some one.  
The letters taken off form a certain season.

**Answers Three Word Puzzle**

Fudge. Judge. Nudge.

**Four Letter Square**

O—P—A—L  
P—A—N—E  
A—N—N—A  
L—E—A—N  
**Beheadings**  
A—base  
U—praise  
T—art  
U—sage  
M—ace  
N—one

**JUNIOR COOK**

**Fish Balls**

Measure one cupful of fish flakes. These may be the fish flakes that come canned ready for use of left over bits of fish may be flaked into small bits and used. Add to the fish three cupfuls of mashed potatoes.

With a large fork, or better still, clean finger tips, mix the fish and potato till it is a smooth paste. If left over fish is used it will likely need no seasoning. If canned fish is used add one-half teaspoonful of salt. Mold into neatly shaped balls and put in a cool place for at least one hour.

Put two tablespoonsful of meat drippings into a frying pan over a fire. When the grease is smoking hot lay the balls in the pan. Cook moderately fast till the lower edges of the balls are brown. With a small pan cake turner or large spatula turn the balls and brown on the other side. Take up onto a hot platter. Garnish with a bit of parsley and serve at once. These are delicious for either breakfast, luncheon or dinner. A relish of home made chilli sauce goes nicely with these balls.

**The Remedy**

First Office Boy—"I told the boss to look at the dark circles under my eyes and see if I didn't need a half-day off."

Second Office Boy—"What did he say?"

First Office Boy—"He said I needed a bar of soap."

(To be continued)



# County Crop Reports

**ST. CLAIR**—Farmers all busy with various kinds of farm work, that is, what few farmers there are left as this part of the county is stripped of all its available surplus help. The new city of Marysville, which is being built at the present time, is demanding all the spare help. Weather is very cold with lots of snow and good sleighing at the present time. Some farmers are holding their hay, thinking the price will be higher but the largest part of it has gone to market.—**I. J.** The following prices were paid at Smiths Creek—Wheat, \$2.40; corn, \$1.50; oats, 86; rye, \$1.61; hay, No. 1 timothy, 26; No. 1 light mixed, 25; straw-rye, 13@14; wheat-oat, 13@14; beans, \$6.75; potatoes, \$2.25; hens, 24; springers, 25@28; butter, 56; eggs, 65@70; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 14@15; beef steers, 6@9; beef cows, 6@8; veal calves, 16@20; apples, \$4.

**BAY**—Big slump in sugar beet contracts; farmers not in a hurry to contract until manufacturers come across. We have two and one-half months before seeding time and in most cases later so we are not getting excited over the situation. So let us all hold back while the fight is on. A few beans are going on the market. Most farmers having any hay for sale are selling at present at around \$25 per ton. Hay is real light and dry. Roads are snow bound part of the time and so it is difficult to get around. The ground is frozen to a good depth. Are buying a little coal, only about as it is needed, price ranging from \$8 to \$10 per ton. Some clover being threshed, mostly June clover.—**A. G.** The following prices were paid at Bay City—Wheat, \$2.52; corn, \$1.45; oats, 86; rye, \$1.56; hay, \$25; barley, \$3; straw-rye, \$3; wheat-oat, \$7; beans, \$6.75; potatoes \$2; hens, 20; springers, 20; butter, 50; butterfat, 58; eggs, 55; sheep, dressed, 12; lambs, 17; hogs, 18; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 9; veal calves, 19.

**MIDLAND**—The following prices offered at Midland, as quoted by Orr Bean & Grain Co.; Wheat, S., \$3; W., \$2.50; corn, shelled, \$1.45; oats, 84; rye, \$1.58; buckwheat, \$2.85; beans, \$6.60; barley, \$3; peas, \$4.

**GRATIOT, (E.)**—We have had quite cold weather; was 14 below some of the time. Some of the roads were so badly drifted they had to be scraped. I look for a cold summer because everyone is putting up ice. Not much grain moving at present.—**J. W.** The following prices were paid at Ithaca—Wheat, \$2.50@2.80; corn, 65; oats, 82; rye, \$1.60; hay, \$25; beans, \$6.75; potatoes, \$2; springers, 22; geese, 20; butter, 55; eggs, 60; hogs, 15.

**PRESQUE ISLE**—Most of the farmers are trying to do a little lumbering this winter, some are getting out some logs for their own use as building material, while others are getting out all kinds of forest products for market including mine props and fence posts. But it keeps a lot of them busy doing chores and keeping the home fires burning. We are having an extra severe winter here this winter, there is about two and one-half feet of snow in the woods now. But as usual clover and all kinds of winter grain are covered with a heavy blanket of snow. This county is fast becoming a live stock and milk producing center. Several carloads of pure bred stock has been shipped in here the past year. Chas. Atkins, Sam Schnepf and Chas. Heron are some of our farmers that are building up fine herds of Holsteins. The Rainy Lake Branch Co. have a fine herd of Herefords, they also have over two hundred ewes, their last car load of sheep came in the last part of last month. The farm bureau movement is progressing very nicely in this county. The Millersburg Co-operative Marketing Ass'n isn't doing much these days, only laying plans for the future. Preparations are going forward and material is being placed for their root cellar that is to go up before the potato season opens next fall. Some prices offered are as follows: Wheat, \$3.50@4; oats, \$2.70; rye, \$2.55; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$26; beans, \$6.25; potatoes, \$2; butter, 50; eggs, 60.—**J. M.** Millersburg, Mich.

**SANILAC (N.E.)**—Farmers are cutting wood in a few cases, also pressing and hauling hay to market, and marketing some wheat, oats and barley at good prices. January has not let up for a thaw this year. We have fair sleighing, but does not pack. Our mail man has only missed one trip so far this winter on account of storms. Our farmers are Millo D. Campbell men for Governor. 150 stockholders in our co-operative store at Deckerville receive satisfactory dividends and good treatment. A semi-monthly auction sale of horses held here for farmers' benefit is being well patronized. 150 in today. Prices offered at Deckerville—Wheat up to \$3.10; corn, \$1.50; oats, 85; rye, \$1.60; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$22; No. 1 light mixed, \$20; beans, \$6.75; butter, 65; eggs, 60.—**J. C. F.** Deckerville, Mich.

**CLINTON (N.)**—Not much doing on the farms now but cutting wood and doing chores. A good time to "warm up" for the spring election. The agitation for better beet prices started a little late, as usual, about four-fifths of the growers have signed their contracts for 1920. Why wasn't the campaign started at least a month sooner? Prices offered at St. Johns: Wheat, \$2.45; oats, 80; rye, \$1.65; beans, \$6.50; potatoes, \$2.25; hens, 25; ducks, 22; springers, 25; butter, 55; butterfat, 64; eggs, 60; sheep, 6@8; lambs, 13@18; hogs, 15; veal calves, 12@20.—**A. E. J.** Bannister, Mich.

**MBCOSTA**—Farmers are busy doing chores, cutting wood and some are selling wood, others are selling beans and grain and potatoes. The weather is very cold. Prices offered are as follows: Wheat, \$2.30; corn, \$1.25; oats, 90; rye, \$1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$30; No. 1 light mixed, \$25; beans, \$6.25; red kid-

ney, \$7; potatoes, \$3.85; hens, 27; butterfat, 58; eggs, 60.—**L. M.** Hersey, Mich.

**MONTCALM**—Farmers are putting up ice and hauling potatoes. Prices offered at Lakeview—Wheat, \$2.50; corn, 80; oats, 80; rye, \$1.70; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$25; No. 1 light mixed, \$25; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat, \$18; beans, \$7; red kidney, \$14; potatoes, \$3.85; onions, \$2.25; hens, 22; springers, 20; ducks, 24; geese, 22; turkeys, 40; butter, 65; butterfat, 65; eggs, 60; sheep, 8; lambs, 10; hogs, 15; beef steers, 12; beef cows, 4; veal calves, 18.—**G. B. W.** Lakeview, Mich.

**MANISTEE**—The farmers are cutting wood, some hauling gravel and going to town, a few selling some potatoes, beans and feeds and some have contracted their number of acreage of cucumbers and also acres of peas and beans for a canning factory to run next year at Bear Lake, owned by a Manistee company, with a factory at that place. Looks like great business here next year. Fruits will also be canned. Enough said I guess. Weather is still cold, not so much snow, but lots of drifting of roads. Some warm, thawy days. Snow on ground frozen. Quite a few farmers have beans and potatoes to sell at a future date. Not much buying or building going on here these days. Following are the prices offered at Bear Lake: Butter, 55; eggs, 55; butterfat, 63; potatoes, \$3.25 cwt; navy beans, \$6.25; red kidneys, \$1—per cwt; rye, \$1.40; wheat, \$2.10; beef, 6@8; pork 16@17 1-2 dressed; veal, 10@13 alive; 16@20 dressed; live chickens, 18@22; hides, 20@25.—**H. A.** Bear Lake, Mich.

**SAGINAW (S.W.)**—Good, snug winter weather, 20 below zero a few mornings ago. Plenty of snow. The roads are badly drifted, has nearly stopped the automobiles. The farmers are hauling some grain to market, oats are bringing a fair price, 85c per bushel; beans are down 25c to \$6.50 cwt. There are quite a number of farmers planning on going up to Lansing next week to Farmers' Week. Prices at St. Charles are: Wheat, \$2.35; corn, in ear, 60; oats, 85; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$24; No. 1 light mixed, \$22; beans, \$6.50 cwt; potatoes, \$2.25 bu; hens, 20c; springers, 20; butter, 55; butterfat, 60; eggs, 65; hogs, \$15; beef steers, 8@12; beef cows, 6@10; veal calves, 12@20.—**G. L.** St. Charles, Mich.

## CONSERVING THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE SOIL

(Continued from page 5)  
the amount of water lost from the unmulched plot and the one mulched with 3 inches of soil are negligible, whereas the changes in the water content of the soil beneath the layer of muck are appreciably less than in the others.

### The Loss of Water From Soils Under Cover Loss of Water Percent

Depth treatment	No. 3-in. mulch	1-in. mulch
0-6	3.00	2.25
6-12	1.21	1.48
12-24	1.52	1.27
24-36	1.15	1.39
Total	6.88	6.40

In general these results are in accord with those obtained by several investigators.

The attitude toward the formation of the dust mulch has radically changed in some sections. I recall conditions on my father's farm in northwestern Missouri about twenty years ago when we considered that we had done a day's work when eight acres of corn had been cultivated. As I well remember the day lasted from a little after sun up until nearly sunset! Moreover, one season after the corn was too tall to cultivate without breaking it down with the disk of the walking cultivator. I rode a horse that dragged a mower wheel between the rows of corn to form the dust mulch.

Last summer I had the privilege of touring across the famous corn belt to the home farm in Missouri. In talking with several men I noted that they had changed somewhat in regard to this proposition. Many of them lay much more emphasis on fall plowing and deep and thorough preparation of the seed bed and the prevention of weed seed formation after the small grains are harvested.

I was recently informed that what was probably the largest yield of potatoes in Michigan last year was obtained from land that was cultivated twice. This particular field did not produce many weeds, however.

With few exceptions the reports of carefully conducted field tests show that mulching the soil is of secondary importance in cultural operations. I discussed rather fully the modern views on the movement of moisture in soils showing that in the absence of a water table or water level film as capillary movement water in the soil is very feeble, moreover temperature has great bearing.

(To be continued)

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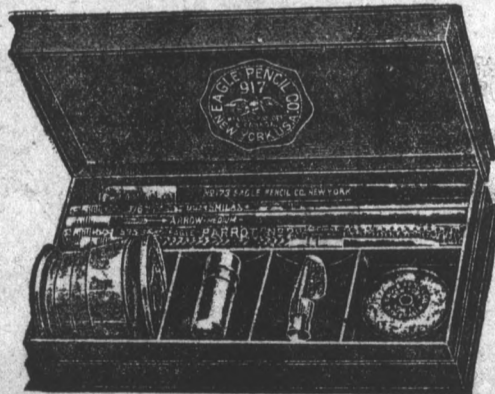
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# HEARTS OF THREE

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

## The Story's Just Started; Read This

**L**AST WEEK this great story by Jack London started by telling how Francis Morgan, son of a millionaire who had just died, grew bored by luxury in New York and was just starting off for a fishing trip. But at the same time, Regan, an old Wall Street partner of the elder Morgan was plotting with a dusky-skinned visitor named Torres, to get Francis off to the Caribbean haunts of the ancient pirate Morgan, who was an ancestor of Francis, in search of buried treasure, thus leaving Regan free to manipulate the stock market, especially the Tampico stock in which young Morgan was heavily invested and very confident. Don't fail to read this installment.

**A**LL OF this was in turn Greek to Thomas Regan, who smiled his acceptance of listening and with the same smile conveyed any business-man's tolerant unbelief.

Scarcely was Senor Torres gone when Francis Morgan was shown in.

"Just thought I'd drop around for a bit of counsel," he said, greetings over. "And to whom but you should I apply, who so closely played the game with my father? You and he were partners. I understand, on some of the biggest deals. He always told me to trust your judgment. And well, here I am, and I want to go fishing. What's up with Tampico Petroleum?"

"What is up?" Regan countered, with fine stimulation of ignorance of the very thing of moment he was responsible for precipitating. "Tampico Petroleum?"

Francis nodded, dropped into a chair, and lighted a cigarette, while Regan consulted the ticker.

"Tampico Petroleum is up—two points, you should worry," he opined.

"That's what I say," Francis concurred. "I should worry. But just the same, do you think some bunch, onto the inside value of it—and it's big—I speak under the rose, you know, I mean in absolute confidence?" Regan nodded. "It is big. It is right. It is the real thing. It is legitimate. Now this activity—would you think that somebody, or some bunch, is trying to get control?"

His father's associate, with the reverend gray of hair thatching his roof of crooked brain, shook the thatch.

"Why," he amplified, "it may be just a flurry, or it may be a hunch on the stock public that it's really good. What do you say?"

"Of course it's good," was Francis' warm response. "I've got reports, Regan, so good they'd make your hair stand up. As I tell all my friends, this is the real legitimate. It's a damned shame I had to let the public in on it. It was so big, I just had to. Even all the money my father left me, couldn't swing it—I mean, free money, not the stuff tied up—money to work with."

"Are you short?" the older man queried.

"Oh, I've got a tidy bit to operate

with," was the airy reply of the youth.

"You mean . . . ?"

"Sure. Just that. If she drops, I'll buy. It's finding money."

"Just about how far would you buy?" as the next searching interrogation, masked by an expression of mingled good humor and approbation.

"All I've got," came Francis Morgan's prompt answer. "I tell you, Regan, it's immense."

"I haven't looked into it to amount to anything, Francis; but I will say from the little I know that it listens good."

"Listens! I tell you, Regan, it's the Simon-pure, straight legitimate, and it's a shame to have it listed at all. I don't have to wreck anybody or anything to pull it across. The world will be better for my shooting it I am afraid to say how many hundreds of millions of barrels of real oil—say, I've got one well alone, in the Huasteca field, that gushed 27,000-barrels a day for seven months. And it's still doing it. That's the drop in the bucket, we've got piped to market now. And it's twenty-two gravity, and carries less than two-tenths of one per cent of sediment. And there's one gusher—sixty miles of pipe to build to it, and pinched down to the limit of safety, that's pouring out all over the landscape just about seventy thousand barrels a day.—Of course, all in confidence, you know. We're doing nicely, and I don't want Tampico to skyrocket."

"Don't you worry about that, my lad. You've got to get your oil piped, and the Mexican revolution straightened out before ever Tampico Petroleum soars. You go fishing and forget it." Regan paused with finely simulated sudden recollection, and picked up Alvarez Torres' card with the pencilled note. "Look, who's just been to see me." Apparently struck with an idea, Regan re-

tained the card a moment. "Why go fishing for mere trout? After all, it's only recreation. Here's a thing to go fishing after that there's real recreation in, full-size man's recreation, and not the Persian palace recreation of an Adirondack camp, with ice and servants and electric push buttons. Your father always was more than a mite proud of that old family pirate. He

claimed to look like him, and you certainly look like your dad."

"Sir Henry," Francis smiled, reaching for the card. "So am I a mite proud of the old scoundrel."

He looked up questioningly from the reading of the card.

"He's a plausible cuss," Regan explained. "Claims to have been born right down there on the Mosquito Coast, and to have got the tip from private papers in his family. Not that I believe a word of it. I haven't time or interest to get to believing stuff outside my field."

"Just the same, Sir Henry died practically a poor man," Francis asserted, the lines of the Morgan stubbornness knitting themselves for a flash on his brows. "And they never did find any of his buried treasure."

"Good fishing," Regan girded good-humoredly.

"I'd like to meet this Alvarez Torres just the same," the young man responded.

"Fool's gold," Regan continued. "Though I must admit that the cuss is most exasperatingly plausible. Why, if I were younger—but oh, the devil, my work's cut out for me here."

"Do you know where I can find him?" Francis was asking the next moment (all unwittingly putting his neck into the net of tentacles that Destiny, in the visible incarnation of Thomas Regan, was casting out to snare him.)

The next morning the meeting took place in Regan's office. Senor Alvarez Torres startled and controlled himself at first sight of Francis' face. This was not missed by Regan, who grinningly demanded.

"Looks like the old pirate himself, eh?"

"Yes, the resemblance is most striking," Torres lied, or half-lied, for he did recognize the resemblance to the portraits he had seen of Sir



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Henry Morgan; although at the same time under his eyelids he saw the vision of another and living man no less than Francis and Sir Henry, looked as much like both of them as either looked like the other.

Francis was youth that was not to be denied. Modern maps and ancient charts were pored over, as well as old documents, handwritten in faded ink on time-yellowed paper, and at the end of half an hour he announced that the next fish he caught would be on either the Bull or the Calf—the two islets off the Lagoon of Chiriqui, on one or the other of which Torres averred the treasure lay.

"I'll catch tonight's train for New Orleans," Francis announced. "That will just make connection with one of the United Fruit Company's boats for Colon—oh, I had it all looked up before I slept last night."

"But don't charter a schooner at Colon," Torres advised. "Take the overland trip by horseback to Belen. There's the place to charter with unsophisticated native sailors and everything else unsophisticated."

"Listens good!" Francis agreed. "I always wanted to see that country down there. You'll be ready to catch tonight's train, Senor Torres? Of course, you understand, under the circumstances, I'll be the treasurer and foot the expenses."

But at a privy glance from Regan, Alvarez Torres Hed with swift efficiency.

"I must join you later, I regret, Mr. Morgan. Some little business that presses—how shall I say?—an insignificant little lawsuit that must be settled first. Not that the sum at issue is important. But it is a family matter, and therefore gravely important. We Torres' have our pride, which is a silly thing, I acknowledge, in this country, but which with us is very serious."

"He can join afterward," and straighten you out if you've missed the scent," Regan assured Francis. "And, before it slips your mind, it might be just as well to arrange with Senor Torres some division of the loot. . . . If you ever find it."

"What would you say?" Francis asked.

"Equal division, fifty-fifty," Regan answered, magnificently arranging the apportionment between the two men of something he was certain did not exist.

"And you will follow after as soon as you can?" Francis asked the Latin American. "Regan, take hold of his little law affair yourself and expedite it, won't you?"

"Sure, boy," was the answer. "And if it's needed, shall I advance cash to Senor Alvarez?"

"Fine!" Francis shook their hands in both of his. "It will save me bother. And I've got to rush to pack and break engagements and catch that train. So long, Regan. Good-bye Senor Torres, until we meet somewhere around Bocas del Toro, or in a little hole in the ground on the Bull or the Calf—you say you think it's the Calf? Well, until then—adios!"

And Senor Alvarez Torres remained with Regan some time longer, receiving explicit instructions for the part he was to play, beginning with retardation and delay of Francis' expedition, culminating in similar retardation and delay always to be continued.

"In short," Regan concluded, "I don't almost care if he never comes back—if you can keep him down there for the good of his health that long and longer."

Chapter II.

**M**ONEY, like youth, will not be denied, and Francis Morgan, who was the man-legal and nature-certain representative of both youth and money, found himself one afternoon, three weeks after he had said good-bye to Regan, becalmed close under the land on board his schooner the Angelique. The water was glassy, the smooth rool scarcely perceptible, and, in sheer ennui and overplus of energy that likewise declined to be denied, he asked the captain, a breed, half Jamaica negro or a monkey or something," he skiff over the side.

"Looks like I might shoot a parrot or a monkey or something," he explained, searching the jungle-clad shore, half a mile away, through a twelve-power Zeiss glass.

"Most problematic, sir, that you are bitten by a labarri, which is deadly viper in these parts," grinned the breed skipper and owner of the Angelique, who, from his Jamaica father had inherited the gift of tongues.

But Francis was not to be deterred; for at the moment, through his glass, he had picked out, first, in the middle ground, a white hacienda, and second, on the beach, a white-clad woman's form, and further, had seen that she was scrutinizing him and the schooner through a pair of binoculars.

"Put the skiff over, skipper," he ordered. "Who lives around here?—white folks?"

"The Enrico Solano family, sir," was the answer. "My word, they are important gentlefolk. old Spanish, and they own the entire general landscape from the sea to the Cordilleras and half of the Chiriqui Lagoon as well. They are very poor, most powerful rich . . . in landscape—and they are pridelful and fiery as cayenne pepper."

As Francis, in the tiny skiff rowed shoreward, the skipper's alert eye noted that he had neglected to take along either rifle or shotgun for the contemplated parrot or monkey. And, next, the skipper's eye picked up the white clad woman's figure against the dark edge of the jungle.

Straight to the white beach of coral sand Francis rowed, not trusting himself to look over his shoulder to see if the woman remained or had vanished. In his mind was merely a young man's healthy idea of encountering a bucolic young lady, or a half wild white woman for that matter, or at the best a very provincial one, with whom he could fool and fun away a few minutes of the calm that fettered the Angelique to immobility. When the skiff grounded, he stepped out, and with one sturdy arm lifted its nose high enough up the sand to fasten it by its own weight. Then he turned around. The beach to the jungle was bare. He strode forward confidently. Any traveller, on so strange a shore, had a right to seek inhabitants for information on his way—the idea he was acting out.

And he, who had anticipated a few moments of diversion merely, was diverted beyond his fondest expectations. Like a jack-in-the-box, the woman, who, in the flash of vision vouchsafed him demonstrated that she was a girl-woman, ripely mature and yet mostly girl, sprang out of the green wall of jungle and with both hands seized his arm. The hearty grip in the seizure surprised him. He fumbled his hat off with his free hand and bowed to the strange woman with the impertubableness of a Morgan. New York trained and disciplined to be surprised at nothing, and received another surprise, or several surprises compounded. Not alone was it her semi-brunette beauty that impacted upon him with the weight of a blow, but it was her gaze, driven into him, that was all of sternness. Almost it seemed to him that he must know her. Strangers, in his experience, never so looked at one another.

The double grip on his arm became a draw, as she muttered tensely: "Quick! Follow me!"

A moment he resisted. She shook him in the fervor of her desire, and strove to pull him toward her and after her. With the feeling that it was some unusual game, such as one might meet with on the coast of Central America, he yielded, smilingly, scarcely knowing whether he followed voluntarily or was being dragged into the jungle by her impetuosity.

"Do as I do," she shot back at him over her shoulder, by this time leading him with one hand of hers in his.

He smiled and obeyed, crouching when she crouched, doubling over when she doubled, while memories of John Smith and Pocahontas glimmered up in his fancy.

Abruptly she checked him and sat down, her hand directing him to sit beside her ere she released him, and pressed it to her . . . while she panted:

"Thank God! Oh, merciful Virgin!"

(Continued next week)

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**Uncle Rube Says**

**THE OPEN SEASON**

**T**HIS BEIN' the open season for huntin' candidates for the next legislatur', mebbe a word or two in regard to the proper way of huntin' 'em an' of the kind of game to look for, would not be amiss.

For quite a number of years now we've been doin' most of our huntin' for this sort of game in the cities—kinda pickin' 'em out of lawyers' offices an' places similar—doctors, bankers, professional politicians—any thing would do if the gittin' was easy an' if the quarry had a little of the coin of the realm to help the hunters to catch him.

You know lawyers like to git into the legislature—they like to make our laws, 'cause they know how to make 'em so they can, for a good fat fee, keep the feller out of jail that breaks them. You see, the more laws, the more business for lawyers an' so, as I jest mentioned, lawyers kinda like to git into the legislature an' they are easy game for the candidate hunter—why they won't even skulk nor try to hide when they know darn well the hunter is right onto them—rather, they'll jump right out in plain sight an' say, "take me if you want me; I'm entirely in the hands of my friends, an' if I'm needed I'll sacrifice myself, although I'd rather live a private life with my little family." "In the hands of his friends!" "Sacrifice!" "If he is needed! ! ! " Gosh! all fish hooks! Who ever knew a lawyer that would not jump at the chance to land a job when he had a chance to frame or help make the law? Jest think how many of 'em we've had in the last few years, an' of some of the things they've done too, bigosh!

Now, I ain't got anything agin lawyers—not as lawyers I ain't—no more'n I have agin doctors or preachers or pedlars or anything—they're all all right in their place—but why do we need so many of 'em in our law makin' body? Why not get some other kind of timber to put into the weak places? You know we've been told that when we could get a good business administration in our state capitol, things would be different. Well, accordin' to reports, we've had the business administration an' things are different ain't they? By gosh! I'd say they wuz different. What have the farmers had handed to them durin' the last few years? Most everything has been considerably different don't you think?

An' now that we've tried business administrations an' found 'em jest as we wuz told they would be different—why wouldn't it be a good idea to try a good commonsense administration once or twice? Get Milo D. Campbell for governor, an' then get some good, level-headed men in the legislature to support him; get men that will think of somethin' besides creatin' jobs for some of their political wire pullers—that will give the farmers an' the laborin' class a fair deal,—men who will look well into matters callin' for the outlay of large sums of money, that will not be so ready to vote more taxes onto an already overburdened people.

There are plenty of good men for our state offices, men who will fill them with credit to the state an' to

the people, men who are honest an' earnest, who will not be always holerin' "business administration" which seems to mean an expensive one, but rather a sensible administration, fair to all.

An' take it from me, you don't have to go inside a lawyer's office you don't have to consult any professional politician or political wire puller to find the right kind of men. Great Scott! You don't think fer a minute, do you that all the smart men in Michigan have become lawyers or doctors or preachers? Why I know many farmers in this state who are jest as bright, jest as honest an' jest as capable of fillin' the highest office as any professional men that ever walked. An' so now, while the open season is on, it's a mighty good time to hunt your candidate; look around you an' you'll find him; then get together in your district an' elect him.

Remember that every big interest, every graft, every political ring, has a candidate picked out, someone who will work solely for its interests an' for no other. They don't care a whoop for you nor for me; they work for the masters that elected them an' b'gosh they do their master's biddin' every time. So it's up to the farmers an' the laborin' class to get together in this matter.

Now while the huntin' is good an' candidates are at large, pick out the right one an' don't lose sight of 'im for a minute—not till he's landed in to the place where you want him—or her. Need I say more or is enough a plenty?— Cordially—Uncle Rube.

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He then tried to get an appointment to the U. S. Land Office, but failed.

He became a candidate for the U. S. Senate and was badly defeated.

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In 1858 he was defeated by Douglas.

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E. M. Raynals & Co., of Detroit, are brokers and would likely be able to sell this corn at about 7c per pound. There seems to have been a great deal of pop-corn grown last season, therefore the market is pretty well supplied.—Fred G. Merriman, Assistant Manager.

## CHATELS AND MORTGAGES

I purchased a farm on a land contract. Since then I borrowed money from the same party and gave a chattel mortgage on my cattle. Can I pay the principal on the land contract first, or am I entitled to pay off the chattel first?—A Reader, Charlevoix County.

You have the right to pay either indebtedness first. You can not sell the chattels to pay the contract. If the chattel mortgage is due, the mortgagee can oblige you to pay that claim or foreclose thereon.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## NAPOLEON MOTORS

I am thinking of investing some money in Napoleon Motor Company stock. Would you advise me to do so?—Subscriber, Ingham County.

I have half a dozen inquiries regarding investment in the Napoleon Motors Company, located at Traverse City, Michigan and with these letters has come a large amount of advertising matter calling attention to investors of the wonderful fortunes made in motor stocks.

As I have before stated, I will not advise our readers to buy or not to buy any kind of stock. You are welcome to my opinion and must use your own judgment.

Motor Truck Companies are springing up in all sections of this and other states. Ninety per cent of these institutions or concerns are assembling plants, nothing more or less. There has been a great demand for trucks and no doubt this demand will increase rather than diminish. However if you will pick up any of the large magazines you will notice that all of the larger automobile concerns are building trucks and as they are able to manufacture at least certain parts of the trucks, they are going to have a great advantage over the concerns that are merely assembling plants, located

several hundreds of miles from the factories where they buy their parts. I make this prediction, you can see how nearly I hit the bulls eye. In three years from today there will be fewer automobile manufacturing plants than there are at the present time.

It is absolutely foolish to expect to make from any truck or automobile company the fortunes that were piled up in the early history of the automobile business.

In justice to the Napoleon Motors Company will say that I have made no investigation as to the merits of their truck or the business management of the company.

## THE FARM BUREAU

I would like to ask a question that is causing much discussion in our neighborhood. When the solicitors for the Michigan State Farm Bureau came through I joined for three years at ten dollars per year, five dollars to go to the Tuscola County Farm Bureau, with W. C. Sanson secretary, and five dollars to the Michigan State Farm Bureau with C. A. Bingham, secretary. Now my neighbors tell me it's just a money scheme, that there were thousands of dollars raised through our taxes this fall to support these farm bureaus. Is it so? Please explain this in the best farm paper printed, the M. B. F. My taxes jumped from \$48 to \$109.22 since 1914.—C. S., Caro, Mich.

The last legislature appropriated, I believe, the sum of \$5,000 for the use of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and I think this was the only state money that has ever been given to the Bureau. The legislature also appropriated funds for the horticultural society and one or two other farmer organizations. There is no reason why the small amount contributed by the state to the Bureau should influence you against supporting the Bureau as you can see for yourself that your share of the \$5,000 was a very small fraction of a cent. The various counties which have county agents have appropriated small sums for the salary and expenses of their agents, but the services of the agents to the farmers have in the majority of cases more than justified this expense. As to what the local and state bureaus plan to do with their membership funds is a matter that has not been explained but that they will put them to good and honorable uses we do not question.

S-sh, don't say anything about your taxes. If they only jumped from \$48 to \$109 in five years, you're lucky. You're about due for a re-assessment.—Editor.

## SENSE AND NONSENSE



### HARD LUCK

Young Tree—Here's hard luck, just as we are starting to grow nicely, these infernal seven-year locust have to come!

### Signs of the Times

In Greenwich, Conn.: "Kids cleaned, any size, ten cents. Bring 'em in." Between Minneapolis and St. Paul: "Midway Harness Co., Manufacturers of Second-hand Harness." In Milwaukee: "Always at your service. Wm. P. Hug." In Chicago: "C. Schor, Sand and Gravel."

### On a Returnable Basis

Mr. Sophie—"Well, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?"

Willie—"That's what she did for Mr. Bunker last year, and he gave her back before Easter. I expect you'll do the same."



### AN UNDERSEA MOTTO

You say it's very valuable? Yes, worth its weight in gold-fish!

### Street Car Casualty

A man was found dead beside one of the street-car tracks in St. Paul the other day. Probably starved to death waiting for his car.

### No Fair Telling

Customer—"How can one tell the imitation pearls from the real ones?" Salesman—"Ah, madam, you do not tell—you just keep it to yourself."

### Had No Limousine

"Pa, how much money did Cressus have?" "Oh, I don't know. About enough to live in what is at present middle-class style, I guess."

## A Railroad Situation You Should Know About----and Prepare For

Undoubtedly you have experienced delays in freight shipments. Perhaps you have experienced a delay in the shipment of Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

While we are doing everything possible to prevent delays for our customers, we believe that a frank statement of railroad conditions in the United States today will show you the difficulties under which we are working and the wisdom of ordering far in advance.

In 1918 the United States moved more freight than they had ever moved in history before. Prior to that year, under private management, a great many of the roads had been unsuccessful in securing sufficient revenue to build equipment, and to expand as a normal business expansion required. Therefore the large tonnage moved in 1918 was a result of improvements and economies in re-routing, and was in no way due to expansion of the mechanism of transportation. For more than two years now, few box cars and locomotives have been built in America. The increasing rate of depreciation of box cars and locomotives without proper care and proper money appropriations has sent an enormously large percentage of them to the junk heap. Yet, in the face of this condition—fewer box cars, fewer locomotives, fewer operatives—the world is demanding of Americans more produce from their farms and factories—more transportation.

The natural consequence is congestion—a congestion that is frightful and beyond comprehension. Scarcity of labor is further adding to the difficulties.

You can readily see that ordering far in advance is absolutely essential at this time. In order to make it convenient and economical for you to do this

—we will postpone all payments on shipments of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash made during February. Shipments made during February will be billed April 1st. A cash discount will be allowed until April 10th, and a net cash payment on or before July 1st.

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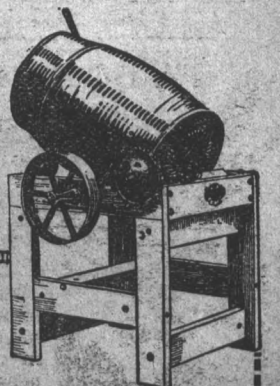
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Greatest Money Making Crop. Big Money for the grower. Builds up land rapidly and produces heavy money making crops while doing it. Excellent pasture and hay. Easy to start. Grows in all soils. White Blossom unshelled. Our scarified, highly germinating tested Seed is the best. Write today for big Seed Guide and FREE Samples. American Mutual Seed Co. Dept 927 Chicago, Ill.

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Concrete improvements have saved money for so many farmers that their Sheldon Farm Concrete Mixer has become as important a piece of farm equipment as their corn sheller or cultivator. Do away with the old-fashioned, expensive, back-breaking, unsatisfactory hand and shovel method. Mix your concrete the Sheldon way and get a uniform mix every time; save labor, save time and save the cost of the Sheldon on the first job.

**SHELDON CONCRETE MIXER** does the same high grade work as a \$300 mixer, yet costs only a fraction as much. Solidly built to stand strain and vibration for years. Easy to operate—easy to move—mixes two wheelbarrowsful at a batch—a 1 1/2 H. P. engine will run it.



**MAIL COUPON TODAY** and get our 1920 Book on Concrete. It will tell you how you can save money on your concrete work. Shows all types of Sheldon Mixers and gives our direct-to-you low prices. It's FREE. Get your copy today.

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D. T. P. O. BRED GILTS Sired by MOW'S Big Jones Bred, out of Grand Daughters of Dish...

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA tried sows and gilts bred to MICHIGAN BUSTER BIG DEAMONES 5TH, BOB-O-LINK or WONDER BUSTER.

THE OLD FASHION SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS CHOICE GILTS—BRED March, April—\$50 to \$100

WONDERLAND HERD LARGE TYPE P. O. A few choice bred gilts for sale.

Big Bob Mastodon (his name) MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET in the King row buy a Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH. Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. BOAR pigs spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels.

LTPC A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT AT FARMERS' PRICES. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. O. SOWS FOR MARCH AND April. Thirty farrow. Fall pigs, none better, call or write.

Large Type P. C. Hogs Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also yearling sows.

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

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.

DUROCS 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.

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS Sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, first aged boar at Detroit in 1919.

A FEW BRED DUROC GILTS. BRED TO A son of Principal 6th. These gilts are long-bodied with good hams and shoulders.

FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS of quality. Three good boars, farrowed in Mar and April, 1919.

FOR SALE BRED SOWS. DUE TO FALLOW in March and April. Bred to MASTERPIECE'S ORION KING.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELEATED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season.

PHILLIP'S PRIZE WINNING DUROCS FOR sale—A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts.

HYDE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. 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. Write your wants.

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. \$50 each.

HAMPSHIRE HAMPSHIRE This add will save you from \$10 to \$20 on the purchase price of every bred sow or gilt.

BRED GILTS ALL SOLD ONE SPRING BOAR LEFT FALL PIGS FOR SALE

HAMPSHIRE BRED SOWS AND BOARS both sex. Best of breeding. Call or write RAYMOND SKINNER & SON.

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.

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O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May 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, was the largest hog of all breeds shown.

SHEEP WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders.

REG. SHROPSHIRE BRED EWES 1 TO 3 years old, large, healthy, well fleeced.

OXFORD DOWNS I can spare a few registered ewes of any age. O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

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HAMPSHIRE SHEEP Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram.

PET STOCK FOR SALE Shetland Pony, born May 25, 1919. Also bred mare, 2 years old.

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S. O. BUFF LEGHORNS, DAY OLD CHICKS, \$25, \$4.50, 100, \$17. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.50. Hens, \$1.75 each.

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THE tide has turned. The big demand today is for the small tank-type tractor—for the Cletrac—that goes further than the simple job of plowing and takes the place of horses over plowed ground and seedbed, working faster and at lower cost.

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