

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

An Independent Farmer's Weekly owned and Edited in Michigan

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\$1 PER YEAR



Just because the Wood-chuck saw his shadow.

In this issue: If You Divided All the Money,—How Much Would You Get?—Live Stock Slump Held Only Temporary—Value Michigan's 1919 Crop Reaches \$343,000,000—Shiawassee Joins Beet Growers' Movement—Farmer and Hired Man

The Giant Farm Hand

—with his strength of a thousand men is ready to clear your land of stumps and boulders, to dig your drainage ditch, and to plant your trees. His name is



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In this golden year for the farmer, every idle foot of ground you own and do not cultivate is costing you money, and every stump in your fields is not only making it harder for you to plow and cultivate, but is occupying valuable land that might be growing crops. Get them out! Progressive farmers are using millions of pounds of Red Cross Dynamite every year to do this and similar work.

Put the Giant Farm Hand to work for you. If your project warrants, we will send a demonstrator to show you the easiest and cheapest way to do your work.

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In any case, find out what the Giant Farm Hand can do for you—and how. Write for "Handbook of Explosives" today.



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During the past 30 days more than 50 "LIVE WIRE" boys and girls have secured this dandy outfit which consists of 3 pencils, 1 pen holder, 1 combination pen and pencil, 12 pen points and holder, 1 pencil sharpener, 1 ink and pencil eraser and 1 aluminum collapsible drinking cup, all packed in a beautiful box, without it costing a penny.

HOW THEY DID IT

They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking Michigan Business Farming, had them look over one or two recent copies and explained just what this weekly has done and is doing for the farmers of Michigan and convinced them that they ought to be taking M. B. F. if they expected to keep abreast of the times and derive the same benefit over 70,000 farmers are now enjoying. Then they explained that they were working for a school outfit. That settled it, their friends subscribed and now the School Outfit is theirs.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

All you have to do to win this outfit is to call on two of your friends who are not now taking M. B. F. and ask them to help you win the outfit by giving you their subscription to M. B. F. for one year at \$1.00 each. Send us the \$2.00 with their names and address plainly written and the outfit will be yours.

Get your Father, Mother, Big Brother or Sister to help you.

Address MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Premium Manager

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Farmer and His Hired Man

Letters From M. B. F. Readers Show That There are Two Sides to the Farm Labor Question

The Farmer's Side

The "hired man" has certainly started something with me. In 1917 I had one hired man whom I paid \$30 per month. We farm 170 acres. That was the year that it was too cold for beans or corn to mature. We had been advised by the farm bureau to plant a large acreage of each. The corn was killed in the milk and was almost a total loss. The beans, only a few of them even got dry enough to keep. The whole crop was almost a total loss. That year I lost the interest on my investment, my own work, my wife's work and more money than I paid the hired man. My "hired man"

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For 1920 I am undertaking to farm 120 acres with the help of one man whom I have promised \$50 per month with house, garden, cow, pig, chickens and some time off to help his father harvest an apple crop if there is any. I also promised him 1-3 of the profits after deducting from the value of the products the interest on the investment, the pay for what I can do and other expenses. If I can only get a little for my work and interest on my investment, I will be pleased. I do not expect any profits.—John C. Stafford, VanBuren County, Mich.

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Hired Man will agree with her and every farmer may well take notice, for these are the sentiments of not one, but many wives.

Let the men thresh out the financial side of the problem. We are concerned with weightier matters.

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We are as completely tied to the land as the serfs of Russia ever were.

The commandment might read: "seven days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," then we would be obeying it. More than that, when it rarely happens that the work is done, there is no way to go. Never once have we had the use of a horse for any social purpose. We have gone to town to get when business was such that we both had

to go. We occasionally have the pleasure of going to church if the car is running and there is room. In the neighborhood we are simply X's hired man, and it is an actual fact that I have met only one woman outside of the farmer's family. Talk about social standing! I play the piano well; am interested in all current affairs, thanks to the papers and magazines; am well educated; in the past have been considered quite a desirable acquaintance. Yet I might just as well be on an island in the South Seas as on this 240 acre farm. Even my husband is so dragged out by the long hours that his first thought is for rest.

It is not just the man who is sold out, body and soul, to the farmer; his wife is also, and the returns do not make such slavery worth while.

I will cry as with one of old, "give me liberty or give me death."

Not as part of my argument but incidentally I would say that the following is true:

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Furthermore, how many farmers can afford to pay their hired men a bonus of five hundred dollars at the end of the year.—A Hired Man, Shiawassee County, Mich.

If We Made an Even Division of All the Money— How Much Do You Think You Would Have?

A Little Figuring Shows That the Combined Pocket-book is Not so Fat as You Think

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

Vice President of National City Bank, N. Y. City.

FROM THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE

The accompanying article was published in the March issue of the American Magazine, one of the most interesting and helpful journals in the country. It is by special permission of Mr. John M. Siddall, the editor, that we are able to present it to the readers of Michigan Business Farming.

IF ALL THE wealth in this country which is known as "capital" were to be divided among all the people, how much would each person receive? Would you be richer or poorer by such a division?

If the money which is paid annually for the use of this capital in industry were to be taken from its owners, and given, instead, to the wage earners, by how much would their income be increased?

There is a widespread belief that the workers, as distinguished from the employers, have not been getting a fair division of what is produced in industry.

The radicals are telling the workers to take over the industries and run them "for their own benefit." They declare that their share would then be far greater than it is under the present system.

There is nothing more important than to get the truth about this matter. For no one will deny that the best state of society would be that which afforded the greatest good to the greatest number.

We must realize at the outset that there are capitalists of all degrees. The man who owns a single bond, or who has a hundred dollars in the savings bank, or has bought a single share of stock in a company, or owns his own little store, or his stock of goods, no matter how small, is a "capitalist."

Any money which is employed in industry or business is active capital. Profits are the amount which remains after the other expenses of an industry or a business have been paid. They are the share which goes to the people who have put their money to work in the enterprise. It is paid to them in the shape of interests on notes and bonds, and as dividends on capital stock.

If we are going to do away with private capital altogether, you will have no more right to own one bond, or one share of stock, than another man will have to own a thousand. If you deny that anything shall be paid for the use of money, you will have to give up any return on your own savings.

But perhaps you have not saved anything! All you have is the salary, or the wages, you receive. And you think this income of yours will be very much greater if the people who have saved money and invested it should get nothing in return, and the profits which now go to them should be divided among the workers.

On this point I am going to quote a man who has made a careful investigation. Professor Wilford I. King, of the University of Wisconsin, a few years ago published a book called "Wealth and Income of the People of the United States." He used government figures in arriving at his conclusions.

Professor King found that if all the profits which now go to pay interest and dividends were to be divided among all the wage earners, in proportion to the pay they are receiving, each man would get not more than twenty-five per cent more than his present income from his labor.

Of course if he has saved money and invested it, he would lose the income from that; and this loss might wipe out the gain in his salary or wages.

Just what you could do with your savings is not clear, if nobody paid anything for the use of money. But if you can conceive it possible that money could be used without giving any return for it, that all profits could be added to wages, the result must nevertheless seem disappointing to the people who have been thinking that such an arrangement would give the wage earners a great deal more.

The plain truth is that each one would receive not to exceed a fourth more than he now gets. If you have \$20 a week now, you would have \$25 then; and so on. Professor King says this is an extreme rather than a moderate estimate.

Professor David Friday, of the University of Michigan, has made a similar study of incomes. He found that the average wage in the chief industries in 1918 was about \$1,350 a year. He also found that if all interest and dividend payments, that is, the amount paid for the use of capital, were divided among all the workers in these industries, their average wage would be increased

by about \$330 per year. This agrees with Professor King's estimate, which was based on pre-war figures.

Professor Friday adds significantly that the average wage would increase by \$330 a year—provided no decrease in the products of industry was brought about by this confiscation and distribution of profits.

But such a decrease would inevitably come. If all private savings were seized and put into industry without giving the owners any return for the use of their money, people would naturally hide whatever they were able to lay by.

If, by your energy, ability and thrift you were able to save part of your wages or salary, would you let somebody have it to use for nothing? No; you would keep it yourself, as you would have a perfect right to do.

Your common sense will tell you what would be the effect of this idleness of money. Your savings are your surplus. Capital is simply the accumulated savings of all the people. But capital which does not work, money which lies idle, is of no benefit to anybody.

A bag of gold pieces, or a package of bills, hidden away in a box, might as well be a bag of pebbles, or a bundle of waste paper, so far as its present value to the people is concerned.

What would become of the industries which pay us our wages and our salaries, if people refused to put their savings into those industries? Business must have capital. The merchant must have money to buy his goods. The manufacturer must have money in order to build his plant and install his machinery. Where are they going to get this money if nothing is to be paid for its use? You won't let him have yours. Your

neighbor won't give up his savings. You can see for yourself what the result would be.

You will have to admit that something must be paid for the use of money. But you may think that the amount paid has been too great; that the human workers should receive more than three fourths of the total product of industry.

That is a subject which is being studied by the best minds in the country. Many attempts are being made to establish a standardized "fair profit" arrangement which will meet the complex conditions of business. There are many difficulties to be overcome. And again your common sense will make you appreciate how far from easy the problem is.

For example, suppose you have saved \$5,000 and have put it to work for you in a certain factory. You have studied the matter carefully. You believe that the plant turns out a product which will be in demand and that the men at its head are honest and capable.

You find that your judgment has been good. The factory is managed well, the business grows and is prosperous. Because its managers are hard workers and have unusual ability—just as you thought—the profits are such that you receive 10 per cent on the money you invested. The chances are that you might object if you were told that a "fair profit" was only 6 per cent, and that therefore you could not have more than that.

I am not saying that this would be a just arrangement. I am merely suggesting that you yourself might claim that it wasn't. And I make this point only to show that the question of the adjustment of profits is a complicated one.

It is only the people who have nothing to lose, and who think they have everything to gain, who profess to find these problems simple. To the thrifty man, who has saved even a few hundred dollars, there are many things to be considered.

There is another theory advanced by some people which is even more difficult to accept. This is the theory that everybody should receive the same pay no matter what he does. Under the system these people would inaugurate, the manager, the skilled worker and the unskilled worker would be paid alike. The editor of a great newspaper would get the same as the office boy. The engineer at the throttle of the Twentieth Century Limited, with scores of lives in his keeping, would be paid the same as the section hand who shovels dirt along the right of way.

This may seem a glorious arrangement to the office boy and the section hand; although, if they have any brains at all, even they would laugh at it.

A great many people complain because they think the heads of business are paid too much. They hear of the high salaries received by executives, such as presidents of railroads, or of large industrial corporations, and they think that these men cannot be worth all that money, no matter how competent they are. They say that there cannot be so much difference between the value of any two men as to justify paying one of them \$50,000 a year and the other one only \$1,500 a year.

Imagine what it means to a business which has aggregate transactions of perhaps \$100,000,000 a year. A competent executive at its head may easily gain millions to the organization; and an incompetent one may cause it to lose millions. An able and brilliant man, if he can be found, is well worth \$100,000 a year to that business.

Suppose you were ill and had to have an operation; would you pay more to have it performed by the finest surgeon in the country than you would pay an inexperienced and stupid doctor? If you had a lawsuit on your hands, would a keen and trained lawyer be worth more to you than a dull-witted one with almost no legal experience? If you wanted to buy a ring, would you pay more for a diamond than you would for a piece of glass? If you were going to buy an automobile, would you give more for a new, high-powered, seven-passenger car than for a second-hand "flivver?"

(To be concluded in an early issue)

The Profits of Industry

THE SUBJECT of a more equal distribution of wealth has been discussed to some extent by M. B. F. readers, and one or two have advocated the abolishment of the "profit system," as a means to that end. While we firmly believe that something should be done to prevent the centralization of wealth in a few hands because of the power that such control of wealth gives to the possessors, it has always been our opinion that the decentralization of this wealth would not add so much to the per capita income as generally supposed. This opinion is borne out in the accompanying article. Were an equal distribution of wealth to be undertaken, how much more or less would the land-owning farmer have after the melon was cut and divided. According to the figures the average farmer would have much less after the division than he had before. His hired man would get only a very small share of the plunder. The balance would go to other hired men and wage earners of the city. It would be a case of dividing the earned wealth of the few among the many, so that the few would sacrifice much and the many would gain but little per capita.

We do not present Mr. Roberts' article as an argument that all industry is pure and deriving only fair returns upon its investment. For such is not the case. We present this article to show just exactly what it was intended to show that an even distribution of wealth would be impractical and unjust and could not possibly be a cure for poverty and unrest.

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Professor Friday adds significantly that the average wage would increase by \$330 a year—provided no decrease in the products of industry was brought about by this confiscation and distribution of profits.

But such a decrease would inevitably come. If all private savings were seized and put into industry without giving the owners any return for the use of their money, people would naturally hide whatever they were able to lay by.

If, by your energy, ability and thrift you were able to save part of your wages or salary, would you let somebody have it to use for nothing? No; you would keep it yourself, as you would have a perfect right to do.

Your common sense will tell you what would be the effect of this idleness of money. Your savings are your surplus. Capital is simply the accumulated savings of all the people. But capital which does not work, money which lies idle, is of no benefit to anybody.

A bag of gold pieces, or a package of bills, hidden away in a box, might as well be a bag of pebbles, or a bundle of waste paper, so far as its present value to the people is concerned.

What would become of the industries which pay us our wages and our salaries, if people refused to put their savings into those industries? Business must have capital. The merchant must have money to buy his goods. The manufacturer must have money in order to build his plant and install his machinery. Where are they going to get this money if nothing is to be paid for its use? You won't let him have yours. Your

The Profits of Industry

THE SUBJECT of a more equal distribution of wealth has been discussed to some extent by M. B. F. readers, and one or two have advocated the abolishment of the "profit system," as a means to that end. While we firmly believe that something should be done to prevent the centralization of wealth in a few hands because of the power that such control of wealth gives to the possessors, it has always been our opinion that the decentralization of this wealth would not add so much to the per capita income as generally supposed. This opinion is borne out in the accompanying article. Were an equal distribution of wealth to be undertaken, how much more or less would the land-owning farmer have after the melon was cut and divided. According to the figures the average farmer would have much less after the division than he had before. His hired man would get only a very small share of the plunder. The balance would go to other hired men and wage earners of the city. It would be a case of dividing the earned wealth of the few among the many, so that the few would sacrifice much and the many would gain but little per capita.

We do not present Mr. Roberts' article as an argument that all industry is pure and deriving only fair returns upon its investment. For such is not the case. We present this article to show just exactly what it was intended to show that an even distribution of wealth would be impractical and unjust and could not possibly be a cure for poverty and unrest.

neighbor won't give up his savings. You can see for yourself what the result would be.

You will have to admit that something must be paid for the use of money. But you may think that the amount paid has been too great; that the human workers should receive more than three fourths of the total product of industry.

That is a subject which is being studied by the best minds in the country. Many attempts are being made to establish a standardized "fair profit" arrangement which will meet the complex conditions of business. There are many difficulties to be overcome. And again your common sense will make you appreciate how far from easy the problem is.

For example, suppose you have saved \$5,000 and have put it to work for you in a certain factory. You have studied the matter carefully. You believe that the plant turns out a product which will be in demand and that the men at its head are honest and capable.

You find that your judgment has been good. The factory is managed well, the business grows and is prosperous. Because its managers are hard workers and have unusual ability—just as you thought—the profits are such that you receive 10 per cent on the money you invested. The chances are that you might object if you were told that a "fair profit" was only 6 per cent, and that therefore you could not have more than that.

I am not saying that this would be a just arrangement. I am merely suggesting that you yourself might claim that it wasn't. And I make this point only to show that the question of the adjustment of profits is a complicated one.

It is only the people who have nothing to lose, and who think they have everything to gain, who profess to find these problems simple. To the thrifty man, who has saved even a few hundred dollars, there are many things to be considered.

There is another theory advanced by some people which is even more difficult to accept. This is the theory that everybody should receive the same pay no matter what he does. Under the system these people would inaugurate, the manager, the skilled worker and the unskilled worker would be paid alike. The editor of a great newspaper would get the same as the office boy. The engineer at the throttle of the Twentieth Century Limited, with scores of lives in his keeping, would be paid the same as the section hand who shovels dirt along the right of way.

This may seem a glorious arrangement to the office boy and the section hand; although, if they have any brains at all, even they would laugh at it.

A great many people complain because they think the heads of business are paid too much. They hear of the high salaries received by executives, such as presidents of railroads, or of large industrial corporations, and they think that these men cannot be worth all that money, no matter how competent they are. They say that there cannot be so much difference between the value of any two men as to justify paying one of them \$50,000 a year and the other one only \$1,500 a year.

Imagine what it means to a business which has aggregate transactions of perhaps \$100,000,000 a year. A competent executive at its head may easily gain millions to the organization; and an incompetent one may cause it to lose millions. An able and brilliant man, if he can be found, is well worth \$100,000 a year to that business.

Suppose you were ill and had to have an operation; would you pay more to have it performed by the finest surgeon in the country than you would pay an inexperienced and stupid doctor? If you had a lawsuit on your hands, would a keen and trained lawyer be worth more to you than a dull-witted one with almost no legal experience? If you wanted to buy a ring, would you pay more for a diamond than you would for a piece of glass? If you were going to buy an automobile, would you give more for a new, high-powered, seven-passenger car than for a second-hand "flivver?"

(To be concluded in an early issue)

Live Stock Decline is Held Only Temporary

Shortage of Hogs and Beef Cattle Throughout the Country Points to Better Markets

By JOSEPH M. CARROLL
(Special Chicago Representative)

WHAT IS the trouble with the live stock situation at the present time? This is a question that would receive a multitude of answers, depending upon the source from which they come. However, when looked upon in a conservative manner, it appears the markets have been the victim of circumstances brought about largely by propaganda.

Pressure and then more pressure has been put behind the fact that the meat export business of this country is waning to a pre-war basis. This is undoubtedly true due to the cause of foreign money values dropping to such low levels. This naturally brought the traffic to a standstill less the foreign buyers pay premium prices for their commodities.

For some time past exchange rates on European nations have been in a dangerous position and when the English standard dropped so sharply attention was drawn to the fact more so than ever. At the time, it was stated that the foreign nations had run their trade balances down to such a level that their credit was on the verge of dropping off. To remedy this, it was suggested that they import less, increase production at home and send more products from their country to offset what they are requested to buy on the outside.

Only recently, the American Institute of Meat Packers, which includes practically all the firms in the industry, both large and small, issued a statement that there was no export demand for American meat. They gave the adverse exchange conditions and rebuilding in Europe as the reasons for this state of affairs. It was a very bearish statement and while it has been known that the exchange conditions would undoubtedly slacken the call, the statement as issued by the packers was looked upon as propaganda to further their campaign to force prices to a pre-war level.

In the statement it was made known that foreign countries have resumed meat production to an extent that the affect will be noted in a slackened demand for the American product and it would result in an over-supply in this country. The statement went on to say that sales of American pork have stopped in France, almost ceased in Holland and that England has a several month's supply on hand. It also hears the fact that Germany, is unable to pay for the products which they need from this country.

The report of the institute was far-reaching and according to some men in the trade, was to bearish as they believe conditions are not as bad as painted by the packers. However, the papers of the country carried the report of cessation of export shipments and it had the affect of lowering prices. On the day the report was issued, hogs declined 50c per hundred in most markets, the cattle trade was very dull at weak to lower prices while only moderate supplies seemed to prevent declines in the sheep trade.

Cattle prices have been working lower for some time past. During the past sixty days, practically all the cattle that have been fed grain have been sold at a loss to the owners. Just why the man handling this grade of stock should be punished at this time has been a mystery to most men in the trade. Packers stated that the demand has been lacking in local consumptive circles and the small export orders and then prospects of discontinuance undoubtedly would mean a surplus on their hands. The best part of it is, the packers discount the prices before the reasons fully develop.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been noted among the cattle feeders during recent weeks. They are unable to explain why packers should be pounding values at this time when the industry needs plenty of encouragement after the experience of the past season.

Last fall when these feeders were stocking up they had to contend with packer competition. The western range cattle are a desirable grade of



The kind that Michigan Produces

stock to be finished in native territory. Feeders wanted them keenly but at the same time packers were in the market for light weight beef and their competition forced feeding cattle prices to a relatively high level. The feeders were lead to believe that the demand would hold good for some time to come and on that account paid the prices for the thin stock. Now when the cattle are coming back to market, it is hard to get the buyers to look at them and when they are sold, prices are on such a level that losses have resulted in majority of cases. In many instances the selling price, after 80 to 100 days feeding, has been lower than the cost as feeders.

There are many feed lots still sheltering cattle that were put in at high prices. Owners are carrying them longer than expected, living in hope that conditions would assume a brighter aspect and allow them to get out on their ventures with an even break. The unsettled conditions in the fat cattle market, losses to feeders, indifferent opinions as regards the future of the business has been responsible for the small stocker and feeder demand since the first of the year. The damage has been done as far as most feeders are concerned and they have decided to stay out for the present and watch developments.

Steer prices have ruled at a relatively narrow range during recent weeks. The better quality cattle, which have been fed the longest, have shown most decline from the high time. At the same time, packers have purchased the cheap grades with fair action. Killers claim there is no demand for the better classes of cattle, the consumptive demand calling for low priced cuts, eaters wanting quantity instead of quality.

Arrivals of cattle at all markets have been rather small for this season of the year. The receipts around the outset of the year were rather large but for the past several weeks supplies have been diminishing, yet the market has failed to respond to the lighter receipts. The cattle industry was the first hit by the clamp on export business as killers used this factor as a club some months ago. Argentina and Australia are now furnishing large quantities of meat for the English trade, and taking care of the demand that we filled during the war. During hostilities it was a case of getting meat supplies from the nearest point in order to save shipping. However, the signing of the armistice released shipping for the Argentina and Australia business and cut off the demand from this country.

In the hog market the situation has been somewhat different. During the opening month of the year an unusual advance put prices on a relatively high basis. Packers had an idea that they were going to put up some cheap product at this time, banking on large arrivals following the small liquidation last November and December. However, the large receipts did not materialize and instead of getting hogs around \$10 as some expected, sales were made up to \$16 at the high time. It was out of the ordinary to see prices make such an advance during the opening month of the year which is generally a weak period in the trade.

However conditions have been uneven since then and the bloom has been removed from the market. The buyers have had several factors to put to work to bear prices. Falling exchange conditions, talk of cessation of export business made the finest material with which to work.

During the semi-panicky days on the stock exchange and the board of trade, buyers at the stock yards were carrying out their end of the game, by declining hog prices \$1.50 within a two days period. This break eliminated practically all the advance scored earlier in the year. Later they succeeded in another campaign and at the lowest time, prices were at the bottom level for the year so far.

Just how far this decline will be carried is questionable. Hog feeders state that with grain prices at their present level, they will be unable to stand much of a decline, as they have been working on a very slim margin for some time past and since the present crop of hogs has started to move to market, talks of losses have been heard.

There is still talk of lowering the meat prices to reduce the cost of living. Every once in a while some agitator will make such a statement, leading the public to believe that the meat prices are holding other commodities at a high level. But records show that live stock prices are sharply below a year ago. This cannot be said about other food products while on the other hand the consumer is paying more than ever before for bulk of products that enter into everyday use in the household. That does not bear out the statement that meat prices are holding other commodities at a high level. If other foods would follow the course of meats, there is no question but that prices and cost of living would take a drop. The public is not clamoring for lower meat prices, because in the average shop a person can readily notice the difference when compared with the high time. But some butchers have failed to adjust their retail prices to keep in line with wholesale costs. In some neighborhoods it seems values have changed little despite the lower live stock prices. In such instances the people have a reason to complain but general price cutting should not be carried out because of this at the expense of the producer and feeder who has no recourse when his stock is ready to market.

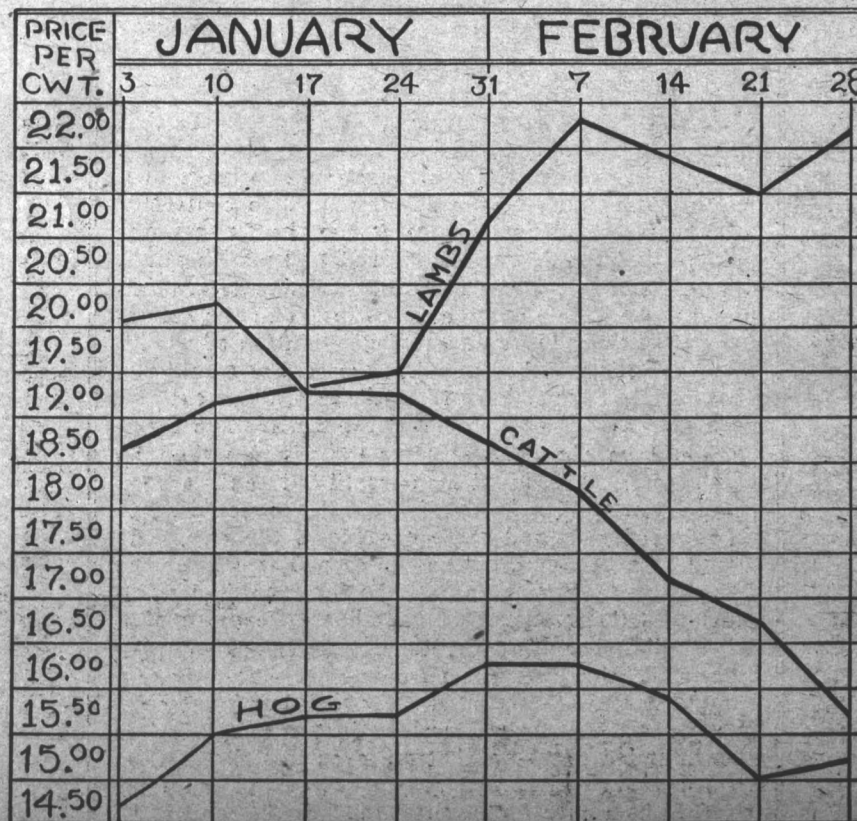
The recent break in hog prices is rumored as a means for packers to cheapen up on the product they have in their cellars. Since early in the year, it is stated in market circles, an eastern syndicate has been buying pork products in anticipation of a broad export demand. Packers sold considerable product to this outfit and the smaller packers of the east were finding an outlet through this source. Much of the meat was sold for May delivery and on a basis of \$15 and \$15.50 hogs. Now the packers are figured to be lowering market prices, to cut costs so the product can be turned over at a good margin. This undoubtedly is one of the reasons for the decline, as packers are reported to have a supply of stock on hand that was put in at prices higher than present levels.

Most men in the trade are of the opinion that the recent decline is only temporary. They look for an adjustment of conditions that would work for higher levels. Some have predicted that within the next 30 days, conditions would take a turn for the better.

It is known that this country has a monopoly on the fats of the world. While foreign nations are reported returning to a pre-war basis in live-stock production, it is the belief that it will be some time before they will be able to get along without the help of this country.

Germany is in great needs of meat products, especially pork and lard. So great is the needs there, that it has been stated if they were able to buy in a free manner they would clear out the cellar of every packing house in this country. Germany has endeavored to place large orders with the packers in this country. They realize that at the present value of their money it is practically impossible. But they want to make the deals on a long credit basis, giving treasury notes, bearing interest as se-

(Continued on page 21)



Value of Michigan's 1919 Crops \$342,602,000

Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service Issue Annual Statement of Crop Production and Acreage

By COLEMAN C. VAUGHAN, Secretary of State

and
VERNE H. CHURCH, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

THE MONEY value of crops grown in the State of Michigan during the past year is probably the greatest on record, not because of unprecedented acreages or yields but because of the higher price levels reached. The value of the crops mentioned in this bulletin is \$342,602,000. The small fruits, truck crops, chicory, mint, and various minor crops are not included, because quantitative estimates are not available. Neither is the value of live stock included, as that will be reported at a later date.

The total acreage of the crops included, exclusive of the fruits, is 8,856,000. This is a remarkable showing on the part of Michigan farmers when the difficulties under which they labored are taken into consideration. Farm labor was extremely scarce and high in price. Many farmers and farmers' sons have left the farms and moved to the industrial centers, in many cases the farm being entirely abandoned. The cost of farm machinery and all farm supplies is so much higher in recent years that farming operations on many farms are necessarily handicapped by lack of working capital. It is apparent that these difficulties were overcome by increased hours of farm labor, the shifting of crop rotations, and by the use of improved methods of machinery.

Winter Wheat

The crop of 1919 was one of the best ever grown in the state. The acreage was the largest since 1915, and the average yield per acre, 20.3 bushels, was the largest except that of 1915 in the last 15 years. The total production was also the largest except that of 1915 in the same period of time, being 19,295,000 bushels. This record production was the result of unusually favorable conditions throughout the growing season. The winter was mild and the abandoned acreage from winter-killing was exceptionally small.

The amount of wheat purchased by mills and elevators during the month of December is estimated at 1,190,000 bushels; the amount purchased since August 1, 7,810,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat

During the past four years the acreage of spring wheat has increased from a few thousand acres to 85,000. While the yield was 18.0 bush-

els in 1918, it was only 11.2 bushels in 1919. The estimated production for the past season is 952,000 bushels, having a value of nearly \$2,000,000.

Corn

One million six hundred fifty thousand acres were grown in the state this year. The average yield per acre was 39.0 bushels, and if all of the acreage had been devoted to grain this yield would have produced a crop of 64,350,000 bushels. As a matter of fact, approximately 35 per cent of the acreage went into silos. Treating this as being of equivalent value per acre as the grain crop, the crop is worth \$88,803,000, or more than that of any other year in the history of the state.

Oats

The crop was relatively the poorest of those grown in the state this year, and was the smallest production since 1907, being only 36,875,000 bushels as compared with 66,320,000 last year. The season was unfavorable for the spring grains, and many thousands of acres of oats were not harvested at all and many thousands were cut for hay. The yield per acre for the total acreage of 1,475,000 was only 25 bushels. The value of the crop, based on December 1 prices, is \$2,181,000.

Barley

Barley suffered similarly to oats the yield being only 19 bushels per acre. The acreage was also 20,000 less than last year, so that the production of 5,320,000 bushels was nearly four million less than that of last year. If sold on December 1, it would have brought a total of \$6,278,000.

Beans

The bean crop is estimated at 4,030,000 bushels or approximately 850,000 bushels less than last year. While the acreage was only 60 per cent of last year's the yield was 13 bushels as compared with nine produced last year. At an average value of \$4.20 per bushel, the crop was worth \$16,926,000.

Rye

The most marked change in acreage of any crop is that of rye which has increased from 325,000 in 1916 to 900,000 in 1919. At 15 bushels per acre, a production of 13,500,000 bushels is obtained, the largest of any state except that of North Dakota. The valuation of the crop is \$17,280,000, which is in marked contrast to the valuation in 1905 when the crop was only 2,146,000 bushels and was worth \$1,266,000.

Buckwheat

This crop is grown in many sections only as a catch crop—that is, a substitute for crops that for some reason could not be planted in season. As planting conditions in 1919 were more favorable than in other recent years, there was less need for substitution and the acreage of buckwheat was consequently smaller than usual, and less than in any year since 1905. The yield was 13.8 bushels and produced a crop of 662,000 bushels worth \$907,000.

Potatoes

The potato crop, based on December 1 prices, was worth \$38,729,000. The production amounted to 28,688,000 bushels or about the same as last year. Fourteen thousand less acres were grown but the yield was slightly larger, and the quality was

excellent. It is estimated that 10,460 cars will be shipped from the commercial area as compared with an available supply for shipping 12,000 cars last year. The commercial crop graded as follows: No. 1, 73 per cent; No. 2, 15 per cent; culls, 7 per cent.

Tame Hay

The estimated production of 3,180,000 tons, or about 500,000 tons greater than last year. The yield was lighter than usual, being 1.2 tons per acre. Two million six hundred fifty thousand acres were devoted to the crop, which is a slightly larger area than last year. Owing to the high average price of \$23.40 per ton, the value of the crop is the highest on record, being \$74,412,000.

Sugar Beets

The final revision of the estimated acreage, yield and production is not available, but the preliminary estimates are 110,448 acres harvested, a yield of 9.1 tons per acre, and a total production of 1,001,000 tons. As the average price paid to farmers was \$11.28 per ton, the average per acre value of the crop amounts to \$102.65, and the total crop value, \$11,291,000.

Clover Seed

The clover seed acreage is much less than usual, being estimated at 72,000 acres. One hundred one thousand bushels is the estimated production as compared with 90,000 bushels last year. The average price per bushel was \$27.50, and the total value, \$2,778,000.

Apples

The apple production is placed at 6,484,000 bushels as compared with 9,792,000 bushels last year. The crop was generally good from Oceana county northward along Lake Michigan to Traverse City, but was generally light in the southwestern counties. Over the remainder of the state, the agricultural crop was probably the lightest in many years. The commercial portion of the crop is placed at 1,109,000 barrels, that of last year being 1,495,000 barrels.

Peaches

While the state produced over two million bushels in 1915 and again in 1916, the crop this year was only 480,000 bu., although this was much larger than that of last year when only 85,000 bushels were produced. The average price was \$3.10 per bushel and the total value was \$1,488,000.

Survey of Acreage, Yield, Production and Value of Important Michigan Crops

CORN						
YEAR	Acreage harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't)	Average price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	1,229,000	34.0	41,776	0.46	19,217	15.64
1906	1,475,000	37.0	54,575	0.44	24,013	16.28
1907	1,900,000	30.1	57,190	0.55	31,454	16.56
1908	1,900,000	31.8	60,420	0.34	20,551	10.81
1909	1,590,000	33.3	52,907	0.61	32,273	20.31
1910	1,670,000	32.4	54,103	0.53	28,677	17.17
1911	1,680,000	33.0	55,250	0.65	35,900	21.45
1912	1,625,000	34.0	55,250	0.57	31,492	19.38
1913	1,675,000	33.5	56,112	0.67	37,595	22.44
1914	1,750,000	32.0	56,000	0.67	37,595	21.44
1915	1,750,000	32.0	56,000	0.67	37,595	21.44
1916	1,650,000	27.5	45,375	0.68	30,880	18.65
1917	1,750,000	21.5	37,625	0.65	24,506	13.95
1918	1,610,000	30.0	48,300	1.30	62,790	39.00
1919	1,660,933	32.3	53,517	0.79	41,540	24.90
Average	1,660,933	32.3	53,517	0.79	41,540	24.90

OATS						
YEAR	Acreage harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't)	Average price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	1,010,000	35.6	35,940	0.30	10,785	10.68
1906	1,425,900	30.7	43,748	0.33	14,437	10.13
1907	1,468,000	20.8	30,534	0.43	13,126	9.00
1908	1,409,000	29.7	41,847	0.49	20,505	14.55
1909	1,429,076	30.7	43,870	0.41	17,988	12.59
1910	1,515,000	34.0	51,510	0.35	18,028	11.90
1911	1,500,000	28.6	42,900	0.46	19,734	13.16
1912	1,435,000	34.0	48,826	0.33	16,103	11.52
1913	1,500,000	30.0	45,000	0.39	17,550	11.70
1914	1,515,000	33.5	50,752	0.45	22,838	15.08
1915	1,530,000	42.0	64,260	0.35	22,491	14.70
1916	1,423,000	30.0	42,690	0.33	14,091	9.90
1917	1,550,000	36.0	55,800	0.64	35,712	23.04
1918	1,658,000	40.0	66,320	0.69	45,761	27.60
1919	1,475,000	25.0	36,875	0.71	26,181	17.75
Average	1,459,472	32.1	46,925	0.46	21,760	14.60

BEANS						
YEAR	Acreage harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't)	Average price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Average value per acre
1914	490,000	11.2	5,488	2.02	11,086	22.62
1915	508,000	8.4	4,267	2.10	8,955	17.64
1916	470,000	6.6	3,102	5.15	15,975	33.99
1917	537,000	6.1	3,275	7.60	24,895	46.36
1918	543,000	9.0	4,887	5.00	24,435	45.00
1919	310,000	13.0	4,030	4.20	16,926	54.60
Average	476,000	9.0	4,175	4.34	17,184	36.70

RYE						
YEAR	Acreage harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't)	Average price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	134,100	16.0	2,146	0.59	1,266	9.44
1906	400,000	14.5	5,800	0.59	3,422	8.55
1907	376,000	14.5	5,452	0.72	3,925	10.44
1908	368,000	15.5	5,704	0.71	4,050	11.00
1909	419,020	13.9	5,814	0.69	4,012	9.59
1910	418,000	15.3	6,395	0.68	4,349	10.40
1911	400,000	14.6	5,840	0.85	4,964	12.41
1912	370,000	13.3	4,921	0.65	3,199	8.64
1913	375,000	14.3	5,362	0.62	3,324	8.87
1914	371,000	16.0	5,938	0.91	5,402	14.56
1915	350,000	15.5	5,425	0.85	4,611	13.18
1916	325,000	14.3	4,648	1.30	6,042	18.59
1917	341,000	14.0	4,774	1.65	7,877	23.10
1918	315,000	14.3	4,505	1.50	6,757	21.45
1919	900,000	15.0	13,500	1.28	17,280	19.20
Average	404,141	14.7	5,939	0.91	5,651	13.29

POTATOES						
YEAR	Acreage harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't)	Average price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Average value per acre
1905	241,836	6.7	1,623	0.56	9,074	37.52
1906	285,000	9.5	2,707	0.34	9,206	32.30
1907	299,000	9.0	2,691	0.47	12,109	40.50
1908	325,000	7.2	2,340	0.58	13,572	41.76
1909	365,483	1.05	38,244	0.35	13,385	36.75
1910	350,000	1.05	36,750	0.31	11,392	32.55
1911	330,000	9.4	3,102	0.71	22,024	66.74
1912	350,000	1.05	36,750	0.41	15,068	43.05
1913	350,000	9.6	33,600	0.30	17,808	50.88
1914	364,000	1.21	44,044	0.30	13,213	36.30
1915	355,000	5.9	20,945	0.56	11,729	33.04
1916	320,000	4.8	15,360	1.60	24,576	76.80
1917	378,000	9.5	35,910	1.03	37,706	99.75
1918	340,000	8.4	28,560	0.89	25,418	74.76
1919	326,000	8.8	28,688	1.35	38,729	118.80
Average	334,955	8.8	29,564	0.67	18,334	54.77

APPLES (Total or Agricultural crop)						
YEAR	Acreage harvested	Average yield per acre	Total production (000 om't)	Average price Dec. 1	Total value (000 om't)	Average value per acre
1912	17,200	0.50	8,600	0.80	6,880	40.00
1913	8,000	0.85	6,800	0.85	5,780	72.25
1914	17,200	0.55	9,460	0.74	6,992	40.42
1915	9,450	0.74	6,992	0.87	6,087	64.41
1916	12,480	1.40	17,472	1.15	19,992	156.19
1917	4,020	1.15	4,623	1.15	5,316	132.24
1918	9,792	1.15	11,261	2.20	24,774	252.99
1919	6,484	2.20	14,265			
Average	10,891	1.03	9,329			

Shiawassee Joins Beet Growers' Movement

Farmers at Owosso Mass Meeting Swear Allegiance to State Association and Will Stand by the Colors of Organization

Is This Treason?

SAID A. B. COOK before the mass meeting of farmers at Owosso: "I have raised beets longer than any other man in Shiawassee county. But I did not sign a contract for 1920 acreage, and I will NEVER sign another beet contract until the farmers have a part in its making. If that is treason, make the most of it."

THE BOAST of the sugar manufacturers that they had Shiawassee county "sewed up" was a little premature, or else it was a bad job of "sewing." Hundreds of farmers of that county who signed the blanks presented by the field men of the Owosso Sugar Company, without being advised of the higher cost of labor, have written the companies and cancelled their acreage. This fact came out at the big mass meeting of five hundred growers held at Owosso on Tuesday of last week, every last man of whom got to his feet and by his standing signified that he would join the beet growers' association and accept the terms it may negotiate for them with the manufacturers.

The attendance and the enthusiasm at the Owosso meeting was a surprise even to the most sanguine leaders. Manager, C. E. Ackerman explained what had already been accomplished by the growers in other counties, and expressed the hope and belief that Shiawassee county would join solidly in the movement and hasten the day when the manufacturers will no longer dictate the terms of the sugar beet contract. John Ketcham, who had been to Washington to present the claims of the sugar beet growers to the Attorney General told the farmers that the Department of Justice was already at work investigating the relative costs and profits of sugar beet growing and beet sugar manufacturing, and that the Attorney General had faithfully promised that he would assist the growers to get a square deal. This encouraging information, Mr. Ketcham said, should induce the growers to stand pat and not sign any more contracts.

Colorado Represented

Albert Dakan, of Longmont, Colorado, chairman of the research and publicity committee of the United States Beet Growers' Ass'n, was present and made some startling charges against the sugar beet trust. These charges were all the more interesting to Michigan beet growers because they involved a prominent Michigan man, Chas. B. Warren, present Republican national committeeman and large stockholder in Michigan sugar companies. Mr. Dakan has spent the better part of the last several years in digging up official records showing the methods employed by the sugar trust in securing control of the beet sugar industry of Colorado, Utah, Michigan and other states, and he throws an illuminating light upon the manner in which the sugar companies at the command of the trust bought up prominent farmers, subsidized newspapers, and hoodwinked the farmers. Mr. Dakan said in part:

"H. O. Havemeyer was a genius in business organization. By 1900 he was absolute master of the U. S. sugar business. About that date he saw the beet sugar industry looming high on the western horizon and realized its meaning as a competitor and set out to seek control. Many truly independent companies were springing up in Michigan, Colorado and Utah-Idaho territory. To these regions the secret agents of Havemeyer proceeded. In every beet sugar factory community competing sites were secured by these agents. They bluntly told the independent factory owners to give Wall Street control or Wall Street would build competing plants beside those already built and pay any price, 'even \$10 per ton for beets.' The going

price to farmers was \$4.50 per ton. "No independent factory could stand out against the sugar trust's millions. By 1906, Havemeyer reigned absolute in both beet and cane sugar in the nation.

"The people of the United States then began to tire of exploitation at the hands of the great captains of industry. Officials were elected to serve humanity instead of mammon. Among other things a suit was started to dissolve the sugar trust. Its offices in Wall Street, Denver and other cities were raided by federal officials who secured thousands of private, confidential letters and records. These were admitted under oath by the sugar men as correct and printed in the record of that case which is pending in the U. S. District Court in the Southern District of New York.

"The sugar beet growers' committee secured the above record and many other documents in its search for information.

The confidential letters of the sugar men tell such an astounding story of brazen exploitation that it is deemed wise to present a few of them. The methods of C. S. Morey in the states of Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana, are duplicated or practiced by Charles B. Warren of Michigan, and Bishop Cutler, of Utah. The private letters show intimately how these minions of the sugar trust secured "prominent farmers" in every factory community to spy on their brother farmers, throw cold water on farmers' organized efforts and keep the trust officials posted and also keep country newspapers in line. These letters also tell how sugar factory managers are really community managers, who dominate commercial clubs, county fairs, school boards and local politics, designedly in the interest of the trust.

"Every farmer should have copies of these letters. The story they so graphically tell teaches him the ab-

solute necessity of organization on his part for self protection. The same men who were trained by Havemeyer to exploit the farmer still sit in the seats of power in the sugar business of this country. There is no evidence that they have reformed. Beet growers have as yet only an imperfect organization, still it has won many millions of dollars for them, as the following records prove. It looked like a hopeless task to tackle such a power, but its the story of David over again.

Why Beet Growers Found it Necessary to Organize

This question is strikingly answered by the following letters: (p. refers to page of Sugar Trust Suit Record.)

"117 Wall St., New York.

"Mr. C. S. Morey, Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: It occurred to me today that you might probably be willing to assume a confidential relation between me and my associates in reference to a possible purchase of the stocks of the different Beet Sugar Corporations in your state. Your early and favorable consideration will be appreciated.—H. O. HAVEMEYER, Pres. Amer. Sugar Refining Co. (p. 332, Vol. 1.)

Morey Accepts and Boards Wall Street's "Boat."

"Denver, Colorado.

"Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, N. Y.

"Dear Sir: I stated frankly to Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Granger that I had put myself in your boat and was going to act with you in every way.—C. S. MOREY.

Gets Some "Good Farmer Friends" to Help Run the Boat.

"Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, N. Y.

"Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: We have thought best to let the farmers cool off a little and are not taking any hand in the matter of their meetings aside from having some of our good farmer friends present to keep us posted and also to counsel the farmers to be sensible and moderate in their demands. If we get in too tight a place we shall consult with you before we make any change whatever in our contracts.—C. S. MOREY. (p. 442.)

"Prominent Men" to Help "Fix Tax Assessments."

"Denver, Colorado.

"Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, N. Y.



Does It Pay to Organize?

NO ARGUMENT should be needed other than that contained in the accompanying report of Mr. Albert Dakan that farmers must organize for their protection against the selfishness of the sugar trust and other trusts. Some farmers are slow to organize. Others are jealous and suspicious of their neighbors. Others are skeptical. They think belonging to an organization means just paying in dues and attending meetings. But, my friends, in this day and age it means something more than that. If you have confidence in the integrity of the officers of the organization which you are asked to join, with your help that organization can become a tremendous power for good, and the small dues you pay to help support it will be returned to you a thousandfold. Read what Mr. Dakan says about the value of organization to the beet farmers of the western states. Here in Michigan we have never had a substantial organization reaching into all the beet counties. But even the THREAT of organization and the holdings of a few meetings have had the effect in the past of inducing the manufacturers to pay a higher price after they had solemnly declared that they could not afford to pay a higher price. Have the manufacturers in the state of Michigan ever raised the price of beets voluntarily? Have not all the increases been as a result of some suggestion or urging or forcing on the part of the growers themselves. If even the semblance of an organization has been able to gain these concessions in the past what cannot a solid and well financed organization do in the future? Every beet grower in Michigan knows what the answer is. The Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n is young but it has already enrolled over seven thousand members. Join now if you have not already done so, and put this association in a position where it can negotiate the terms of all future contracts, and spare you the annual controversy over the price.—Editor.

WE expect to meet five thousand beet growers at the big mass meeting to be held in Saginaw next Monday, March 8th, at the Saginaw Auditorium.

"Dear Sir: Nearly every prominent citizen of Fort Collins owns a farm and a great many of them are beet growers. We want the influence of the community on our side. The influence of a few very strong men would save us a good deal of money in water rights, litigation and in the assessment of our property taxes.—C. S. MOREY. (Vol. 4, p. 1867.)

"Voluntary Raise" Exposed

"Mr. C. S. Morey, New York City. "Dear Sir: We must take the initiative in this matter and before the farmers make their demands we must publicly announce that we voluntarily raise our price. After having seen Mr. Havemeyer in New York wire me at an early date what course you advise us to pursue so that I may take advantage of the situation, and disarm our farmers by making the first announcement.—O. A. GRANGER, (General Manager.)

Cities Instructed to Aid Wall Street

"In December, 1914, the beet growers sent a committee of three men from Colorado to Washington before the Hardwick Committee. These men gave the farmers' side of the business. Immediately after their testimony was in a general letter sent to Commercial Clubs to select "good farmers" to go to Washington and attempt to discredit what the farmers committee had done quite thoroughly. The Commercial Clubs of Northern Colorado responded with alacrity, carefully hand-picked a strong delegation of "prominent good farmer friends," as Morey describes them, and sent them to Washington and they did their best for the sugar trust.—(Senate Lobby Probe Report, Vol. 2, p. 1383.)

Business Men and Public Mislead

"The officials of the Greeley sugar factory in order to checkmate the farmers' committee, took some prominent Greeley business men, among whom was the editor of the local leading paper, down to the factory, opened the books and 'showed' them that that factory was only making about 3 per cent on its investment. This was a willful misrepresentation, for the farmers' committee has possession of documentary evidence of a very great profit made at that factory over the period disclosed and the methods used by the company in doctoring its books for such deceptive purposes. Then for years the sugar company officials have systematically conveyed half-truths to business men in confidence and have vaguely threatened to 'close down or move a factory unless the business men joined in helping squelch the farmers' movement for a better price.' Go into almost any sugar factory town and some credulous 'business men will be found who turn pale with fear for the loss of a factory, at the mention of the farmers' efforts.' The company officials have always stoutly affirmed that they voluntarily raised the price of beets without any reference to the farmers' demands, indeed would have paid more if the farmers had stayed home and kept still."

(Note: Mr. Dakan has given M. B. F. a very convincing report of what organization has accomplished for the farmers of the western states. This will be published in a later issue, together with correspondence showing how the manufacturers not only manufactured sugar but public sentiment as well, favoring their cause. When you read this you will better understand the source of some of the stories that have appeared in the country press about the enormous "profits" of beet growers.)

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Profitable Gains From Feeding Sugar Beet Silage

Experiments Show That This Type of Silage Has a High Feeding Value

(Continued from last week)

THESE CATTLE were delivered to the beet growers from the range in November, 1918. Marketing began on February 10 and was concluded about April 1, 1919. The 2,250 steers showed an average gain of 170 pounds per head. The average spread in the price of the feeders and the finished cattle was 21-2 cents per pound. The beet growers in some instances pastured the cattle upon their different fields for a time after receiving them, but were fed and finished mainly with alfalfa hay, beet-top silage, and beet pulp. The most satisfactory practice was to start with pulp and hay and later add the silage, finishing with about 30 to 35 pounds of silage and 15 to 20 pounds of hay per day. Not many feeders used grain. Several used a light spread of beet molasses upon the pulp or hay. After making deductions for the market price of hay and all other feeds and also for wages for the time spent in feeding, the 32 beet growers made net profit of more than \$40,000 in feeding this lot of steers. This did not credit the operation with the several thousand tons of manure which was later spread upon the beet fields, thus greatly aiding to maintain soil fertility.

John Stosich was one of the most successful of the 32 feeders. His 26 steers were delivered to him on November 22, 1918, at an average weight of 1,018 pounds. On March 11 they weighed out at 1,265 pounds gross, showing a gain of 247 pounds per steer. During the first three weeks the steers were grazed on the fields, gleaned feed from along the fences, irrigation ditch banks, and the autumn growth on the grain and other fields that otherwise would have been waste. On December 15 they were started upon a light feed of hay and about 75 pounds of wet beet pulp per head each day. The pulp was gradually increased to 140 pounds. On February 1 beet-top silage was mixed with the hay and pulp. The pulp was gradually decreased, and finally the beet-top silage was entirely substituted for it, finishing the steers on 30 pounds of silage and less than 20 pounds of alfalfa hay daily. The steers produced 225 loads of manure, which Mr. Stosich spread upon 15 acres that were seeded to beets in April, 1919.

These results are mentioned in detail because they illustrate an entirely profitable method of marketing surplus hay with the beet tops and other farm-grown feeds. At the same time they produce a fertility that renders it possible to increase the beet tonnage.

Siloing and feeding the beet tops mixed with pulp, hay, and molasses were the incentives which started the beet growers in this particular district to feeding cattle. They would not have undertaken to do the feeding had it not been for the increased supply of feed they had secured as a result of siloing their beet tops. Their winter profits in the feeding operations handsomely supplemented their earnings from the growing of crops during the summer. They had no worry about marketing and deliver-

ing surplus hay. They were enabled to fertilize properly an increased acreage and to meet the perplexing problem of maintaining soil fertility. This procedure has stabilized the beet crop with these growers, and it has also greatly aided them in establishing a crop rotation, which is seriously needed in most beet-growing areas. Making better use of the beet tops will reduce the hay requirements and allow part of the alfalfa land to be plowed. More feeding means more manure available on the farm, while better fertilized soil allows other intensive crops to be grown profitably in rotation with beets, grain, and alfalfa. The procuring of the steers and the supervision of their feeding were done by an experienced feeder employed by a sugar company. The entire enterprise also had the assistance of the farm bureau and the extension division of the University of Idaho.

Profitable Gains

A sugar company in Colorado owns and operates several thousand acres of land tributary to its sugar factories, feeding regularly several thousand head of cattle. One lot of 135 steers made an average gain of 2.3 pounds per head daily in a period of 115 days, counting the shrinkage in buying on the Denver market and on the outshipment to the Kansas City market. This company found the following ration per steer per day to be



Type of earth silo used in the west. Commercial types of silos are best and do not require so much care in packing, etc.

good: 25 pounds of beet-top silage, 60 pounds of beet pulp, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, 4 pounds of beet molasses, and 3 pounds of cottonseed cake. Accurate records of the operations showed a labor cost of 70 cents per ton for hauling the tops and filling the silo. This company calculates that cured silage was produced at the rate of 35 per cent of the weight of the marketed beets and that a heavy crop of beets will yield from 5 to 6 tons of silage per acre of beets. A 10-ton crop of beets has yielded 31-2 tons of cured silage per acre. In estimating siloing capacity (the earth-silo type) about 38 cubic feet for each ton of beet tops is calculated, allowing a settling of 12 inches for a well-packed silo 5 feet in depth. The following analysis of corn silage was made at the company's laboratory:

Comparative Analysis of Beet-Top and Corn Ensilage

Constituents	Beet-top Corn silage.1	silage.2
Moisture	64.36	63.50
Ash 3	9.25	1.51
Crude protein	2.87	3.12
Crude fat	.44	.80
Crude fiber	5.46	6.53
Nitrogen-free extract	17.62	20.54

1 It is possible that silage produced from beet tops grown in other localities might show a higher or a lower feeding value.

2 The analysis here given for corn silage is considerably higher than the generally accepted standard analysis for the product.

2 Dirt gathered with the tops makes a high ash content.

A Value Nearly Equal to Alfalfa Hay

A firm of feeders in the



Sheep grazing on beet tops left in the field

northern Colorado district after an experience of several years says—

We believe 1 ton of tops properly siloed is worth almost, if not altogether, as much as a ton of alfalfa hay for feeding to cattle. Any farmer, regardless of the size of his beet field, can cheaply make a pit, save all of his tops, and feed them at any time, as there is no limit to the time that they will keep. We have been very successful in getting good gains on our cattle since we started feeding them in this way.

Collateral Value

The average beet grower concludes that 2 tons of good beet-top silage is worth 1 ton of good alfalfa hay. Very few men who have fed the silage think that it has a value less than 50 per cent of the value of hay. Those who consider the value as great as the estimate above quoted probably reach conclusions that are not entire-

portant to eliminate the dirt. Three pounds of beet-top silage per head per day were fed for a period of 40 days to 800 head of sheep, about one-half ewes and one-half lambs, which made a gain of 4 pounds per head more than sheep of like quality that were fed entirely on beet pulp and hay. The silage comes out warm, even in mid-winter, and is greatly relished by the sheep.

This feeder made 125 tons of silage from 25 acres of beets. It cost him about \$1 per ton to gather and silo the tops.

Unanimous Approval

As against the very few adverse experiences which have been reported, the following statement taken from the *Farm Bureau News*, the official organ of the Sevier County (Utah) Farm Bureau is offered:

Without an exception, every man who siloed beet tops last year reports excellent results and savings from the feed that it furnished. Most of the farmers reporting rate the value of the silage at about 2 tons of silage equal to 1 ton of the best alfalfa hay. One or two men say that it is nearly equal in feeding value to alfalfa hay.

Feeding Aged Ewes

One man had bad results in feeding beet-top silage to aged ewes. Samples were taken from the silo. The analyses indicated that the silage was normal. It is likely that the chief cause of trouble was the feeding to weak ewes of too much of the succulent silage at the outset. In most instances, those who use aged ewes find that silage will cause them to produce more milk for their lambs than they otherwise would, which allows them better to sustain their usual large percentage of twin lambs. Two instances were reported where the milk flow was excessive when beet-top silage was fed to aged ewes, and the udders became swollen and feverish and gave trouble in this respect. Beet-top silage should always be fed lightly at the start.

Feeding Steers

In another instance an extensive feeder lost several head of steers while feeding beet-top silage. The tops were gathered carefully from a sandy soil. The silo was located on a sandy spot. It is difficult to gather tops from a sandy field and then silo in sandy earth with sandy side walls in a pit silo without having an excessive proportion of sand in the silage. In some instances as much as 5 per cent of the net weight of the silage was found to be sand and dirt. Compacting in the stomach of the animal is almost sure to follow when there is sand or dirt in the silage.

Beware of Moldy Silage

Steers have died as a result of improperly feeding hay and grain. It is important that the moldy silage that is found on and near the surface or sides of the silo be carefully removed and destroyed. Moldy silage is even more dangerous than moldy straw or moldy hay. These often cause loss with animals.

In a few instances horses were allowed to get to the beet-top silo and gorge themselves. Even good silage is not recommended for horses, pigs, or calves. Moldy silage is almost sure to cause trouble if fed to any kind of stock. The total number of bad results reported from the feeding of beet-top silage is very small.

(Further details on gathering, silaging and feeding the by-products of beets may be found in *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1095* which may be obtained free by writing the Bureau of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.)



Opening the earth silo



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"BECAUSE I use a truck on Goodyear Cord Tires I load potatoes, onions, etc., in the fields and haul to Louisville, 12 miles, in 50 minutes. Horses take 2 hours. The pneumatic-tired truck saves much labor and expense on my two farms totaling 180 acres."—Jacob Rupp, Farmer, R. F. D. No. 1, Louisville, Kentucky

THERE are farmers everywhere throughout this country today who have practically duplicated the experience related above by this Kentuckian.

They have proved that Goodyear Cord Tires free them from slow hauling, either by horses or solid-tired trucks, and thus free them from one of the worst handicaps ever placed on farming effort.

The use of the spry Goodyear Cords has the effect of moving a farm closer to town, of speeding up the other power-driven machinery on it, and so of getting each day's work done most easily and quickly.

Thus the perfected pneumatic truck tire is a powerful factor in that progress which not only is increasing decisively the income of the farmer but also is making his activities far more pleasant.

Its traction, cushioning and nimbleness have been made thoroughly practical for farm trucking by Goodyear Cord construction, which adds a tremendous toughness well known to rural users of Goodyear Cord Tires.

Accurate information detailing the results attained by farmers, ranchers and country motor express lines with pneumatic-tired trucks can be secured by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, at Akron, Ohio.

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SHIAWASSEE

BREEDERS'

The Shiawassee Co. Jersey Breeders' Association held its first annual winter meeting on Wednesday, February 18 at Owosso. Owing to impassable roads and an epidemic of "flu" only about twenty people were out for the meeting. In spite of small attendance a very enthusiastic meeting was held. A business session was held at 10:30 in the office of County Agent H. E. Dennison, at which time election of officers was held for the ensuing year. The following officers were re-elected, President F. M. Crowe, vice-president, F. A. Thompson, Secretary, L. C. Reynolds, and treasurer, Mark Grout. Directors for the coming year are F. G. Frederick, Geo. Winegar, Sr., C. S. Richardson, H. C. Moore and Chas. Vandermark.

A luncheon was held at Christian's tea rooms at 12:00 after which the following program was given:

"Jersey Cattle in their Native Home." Professor A. C. Anderson; "The Value of Live Organizations in Promoting Jersey Interests," Mr. Alvan Balden, president of the Michigan Jersey Cattle Club.

At 3:00 the breeders attended the Lincoln theatre in a body to see the film, "Hearts and the Jerseys," which was loaned by the American Jersey Cattle Club for the occasion.

Plans for the ensuing year if carried out will put the Jersey Breeders of Shiawassee county on the map. Action looking toward Register of Merit testing and the standardization of breeding through the selection of similar blood lines in sires were some important things done at this time.

Shiawassee county has nearly two hundred head of pure bred Jerseys and with a good live organization working in connection with the state and national organizations the breeders feel that this county can become a real Jersey center.

Live Stock Shippers Being Penalized

According to the new rules adopted by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange a co-operative shipper of live stock is not an absolute criminal at least an offender against the rulers of the stockyards and as such must and will be fined for each and every offense. Where the specially privileged stock buyer may sell a carload of cattle at the yards for a commission ranging from \$14 to \$18, the co-operative shipping association's farmer must pay from \$14 to \$25. The same rate applies to calves and in the case of hogs the stock buyer can get away with a charge of from \$10 to \$12, but Mr. Farmer for his crime of butting in in an attempt to cut down his expense of doing business must pay from \$12 to \$16. Great game, isn't it? Yes, for it is estimated that the co-operative shipping association shipping to the Chicago markets will during 1920 pay from one and one-quarter to one and one-half million dollars more into the pockets of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange than they did in 1919.—*Organized Farmer.*

Dep't of Agriculture Seeks Co-Operation of Farm Organizations

In seeking solutions for present-day problems in which agricultural interests of this country are so vitally interested, it is the desire of the United States Department of Agriculture to secure co-operation and frank suggestions from any and all organizations directly concerned with farm progress, declared Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture today, in welcoming a delegation of 100 farmers representing the National Board of Farm Organizations in session in Washington.

"The industries which this department is designed to serve are of tremendous magnitude and there is no one, I believe, who appreciates this more keenly than the Secretary of Agriculture," said Mr. Meredith. "If we are to serve the farmers of this country, and through them the Nation as a whole, they must have contact with the department and the department with them. Therefore, I am speaking no idle phrase when I say that I want the suggestions which you men and others can give. Frank honest criticism will be gladly received also. It is by such contact of mind with mind that the best

WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL DIGEST

results will be obtained. I want you men to know that whenever you come to this department with suggestions or requests for help, we will do all in our power to serve you."

Muir Co-Op. Association

The Co-operative Shipping Association of Muir and Lyons has purchased lots on east Main street in Muir. Whether this means the erection of a general warehouse, an elevator or coal sheds is not yet given out, but it evidently presages a branching out into other lines of business by the association, which is already doing the bulk of the shipping of live stock.

OAKLAND BUREAU ACTIVE

C. B. Cook, Oakland county farm bureau agent, has returned from Columbus, O. where he was called for the fifth time to explain to Ohio farm bureau men the manner in which Michigan and Oakland county have built up their strong organizations. Mr. Cook and B. F. Beach, farm bureau business advisor, have four meetings scheduled for the week in communities desirous of establishing branches of the farm bureau.

Greatly Reduced Food Production Is Threatened

Serious risk of reduced food production this year because of high wages demanded by farm laborers, high cost of farm equipment and supplies, and because of pronounced movements of people from the farms to the cities is indicated by reports and letters that are reaching the United States Department of Agriculture from many sections of the country.

The most definite of these reports come from New York state, where records of the population on 3,775 representative farms on February 1 this year and February 1 a year ago were made by Federal and state workers. It was disclosed that during the past year the number of people on these farms decreased nearly 3 per cent and the number of hired men decreased more than 17 per cent. If the same ratio holds for all farms in the state about 35,000 men and boys left farming to go into other industries, while only about 11,000 have changed from other industries to farming. This is a more rapid movement from the farms to other industries than took place in the early part of the war.

The same condition in varying degrees exist in all sections, according to the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates, although they are not so acute farther from industrial centers.

Another New York report, applicable in some degree in every part of the country, is that farm wages this year will average 14 per cent higher than they were in 1919, although in 1919 they were 80 per cent higher than they were at the beginning of the war. Estimates from 350 farmers in all parts of New York state indicate that experienced farm help, hired by the month, will be paid this year about \$52 a month and board, as compared with \$45.50 last year. Experienced married men, not boarded but provided with a house and farm products, are expected to receive on the average about \$68.50 a month in cash as compared with \$60 last year.

Numerous letters to the Department of Agriculture from its field workers or from farmers indicate a widespread disposition to cut down plantings so that the work of cultivating can be attended to by the farmer himself or by members of his family. The assertion that farmers can not pay the high wages demanded in competition with other industries and make a profit on their products is frequently made. Many farmers, also, declare it is unfair to them to be under the necessity of working ten, twelve or more hours a day when the tendency in other industries is toward a shorter working day and a decreased output.

U. S. LIVE STOCK FIGURES

In the United States, the total value of all live stock decreased from \$9,

\$28,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1919, to \$8,561,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1920 as compared with \$5,890,000,000 in 1914 and \$4,911,000,000 in 1919. Total numbers of all live stock in 1920 were 215,760,000, compared with 218,446,000 in 1919, 190,655,000 in 1914 and 196,480,000 in 1910.

While milk cows have been Wisconsin's most valuable class of live stock since 1914, it has become the most valuable in the United States this year, when horses and other cattle both gave it place. Milk cows numbered 23,747,000, as compared with 23,475,000 in 1919, 20,737,000 in 1914 and 20,625,000 in 1910. Total value was \$2,022,000,000, compared with \$1,836,000,000 a year ago \$1,118,000,000 in 1914 and \$728,000,000 in 1910.

Other cattle decreased from 45,085,000 in 1919 to 44,385,000 in 1920, as against 35,855,000 in 1914 and 41,178,000 in 1910. Value was \$1,915,000,000 compared to \$1,993,000,000 in 1919, \$1,116,000,000 in 1914 and \$785,000,000 in 1910.

Horses numbered 21,109,000 in 1920, 21,482,000 in 1919, 20,962,000 in 1914 and 19,33,000 in 1910, and were valued at \$1,993,000,000 this year, compared to \$2,115,000,000 last year, \$2,292,000,000 in 1914 and \$2,143,000,000 in 1910.

There were 72,909,000 swine in on farms in the United States in 1920, compared to 74,584,000 in 1919, 58,933,000 in 1914 and 58,186,000 in 1910. They were valued at \$1,386,000,000 this year, compared to \$1,645,000,000 last year, \$613,000,000 in 1914 and \$533,000,000 in 1910.

Sheep have declined in number steadily since 1910. On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 48,615,000, compared to 48,866,000 a year ago, 49,719,000 in 1914 and 52,448,000 in 1910. Total value in 1920 was \$512,000,000; in 1919, \$563,000,000; in 1914, \$200,000,000, and in 1920, \$216,000,000.

Fifteen Million Loaned to Farmers During January

During the month of January, 1920, an aggregate of \$15,055,985 was loaned to 4,402 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long-time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$2,607,300, the Federal Land Bank of Houston following with \$2,487,985. The other banks closed loans in January as follows: Spokane, \$1,969,200; Louisville, \$1,322,700; Omaha, \$1,182,800; Columbia, \$1,041,500; New Orleans, \$983,200; Wichita, \$924,000; Baltimore, \$780,200; St. Louis, \$702,250; Springfield, \$578,300; Berkeley, \$571,400.

During January 6,377 applications were received by the twelve banks asking for \$25,073,158, and during the same month 6,352 loans were approved by them amounting to \$21,552,875.

On January 31, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,944 Farm Loan Associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 118,189 farmer-borrowers as of that date amounted to \$318,445,231. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by borrowers to-wit: \$7,941,865, the grand total of loans now in force is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

St. Paul	\$42,373,400
Spokane	41,164,270
Omaha	38,925,890
Houston	36,038,751
Wichita	26,161,800
St. Louis	23,874,100
Louisville	22,588,100
New Orleans	21,870,905
Columbia	16,972,105
Berkeley	16,191,100
Baltimore	12,716,100
Springfield	12,127,945

Up to January 31, 1920, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to-wit: \$7,941,265, the Banks amounted to \$18,788,277.65. Of this amount all but \$237,426.52 or 1.3 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$108,031.03 represents delinquent instalments maturing during the month.

Townsend Measure Would Relieve States of National Highway Expense

Main Features of Michigan Senator's Bill Described and Commended by National Grange

SENATOR Chas. E. Townsend, senator from Michigan, is author of and sponsor for the Townsend Highway bill, one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation now pending in Congress. This bill proposes to substitute for the present "hit and miss" co-operative State Aid System. A fully operative National System by which there would be built and maintained entirely at National expense a National connected highway system. It has the support of farmer interests in a large way; of automobile owners as represented in all their large organizations; of highway organizations quite generally; and of the automobile building industry almost to a man.

Readers of MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING will be interested in this bill its principal provisions, and some of the things that have happened to it before it reached the present form in which it was written and introduced just prior to the holiday recess of the Senate.

The following paragraphs from a recently issued statement by Senator Townsend gives the principal provisions of the bill:

"1. Authorizes the construction and maintenance of a national system of highways exclusively at the expense of the national government."

"2. Creates a Federal Highway Commission to be named by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate to take over all the highway functions now exercised by the Department of Agriculture, and to construct and maintain a national highway system."

"3. The national highways shall consist of two main highways in every state, comprising one per cent of the total highway mileage of each state as ascertained by the commission, where one per cent is not sufficient to cause these highways to connect with (a) adjacent states, (b) bordering countries, (c) waterways, the commission is authorized to extend the mileage in that amount."

"4. All highways shall be adequate for present and future needs, with a right of way 66 feet, and a minimum surface of 20 feet."

"5. The commission is directed to consult the state highway departments as to locations of those highways and is further authorized to have all the work undertaken by the State Highway Department, supervisory power remaining with the commission."

10. For the purpose of carrying out the Act there is appropriated \$50,000,000 which shall become immediately available; \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and \$100,000,000 for each of the three succeeding years, in all \$425,000,000."

An earlier draft of this bill introduced in the 65th Congress and printed, was distributed widely by Senator Townsend. Among others, it was sent to over 7,000 different subordinate granges. According to reports made public by the National Grange office in Washington, the replies received were over 12 to 1 in favor of the Townsend bill. Following this referendum, a number of changes, suggested by the Granges, were incorporated in the bill. It was sent to hundreds of other organizations with similar results, and the result of the constructive criticisms from all these sources is embodied in the present bill.

At its session in Grand Rapids in November, 1919, the National Grange passed the carefully prepared resolution dealing with the highway problem and referring to the Townsend plan, endorsing its principal features, and instructing its Washington representative, Thomas Clark Atkeson to co-operate with others in perfecting a satisfactory bill and securing its passage and enactment if possible.

A study of the fundamental economics of the highway problem explains both the reason for the action by the Grange, and the reason farmers generally are favoring the Townsend plan, when it comes to their attention.

Roads were at first the work of the individual, the foot path, the bridle path. Next they were the work of the neighborhood or community. Then in this country the towns (in the north) or the counties (in the south) took

hold of the problem. Automobile development brought about hard surfaced expensive highways; and now town and county aid has grown into state and federal aid. All this did not happen or develop by accident. There is a fundamental economic reason, but a reason and a condition which has escaped general attention.

Whom does this road benefit?

At first it was, of course, essential to the individual. He needed it to get to his dwelling place. But as agriculture developed to a productive industry, as cities grew and the surplus products of the farms became the food of villages and cities, then the benefit of the road shifted. That shift in benefit has reached its height at this moment, and today the road is of more benefit in dollars and cents to the city dweller than to the farmer himself.

A good road cheapens the hauling cost of every pound of freight that goes over that road. Haulage cost is an item, added to production cost that along with the other items of distribution, is passed on to the consumer to pay. Decrease the cost of haulage,

the consumer benefits. The bulk of the freight hauled over American roads is farm products going to market.

A good road by a farm does not make that farm a pound more of grain or meat or anything else; nor does it enable a farmer to produce any farm product at less cost to him. What the good road does to the farmer is to increase the livability of country life, give better access to church, school; some opportunities and recreation, but these are items difficult if not impossible to translate into cash value.

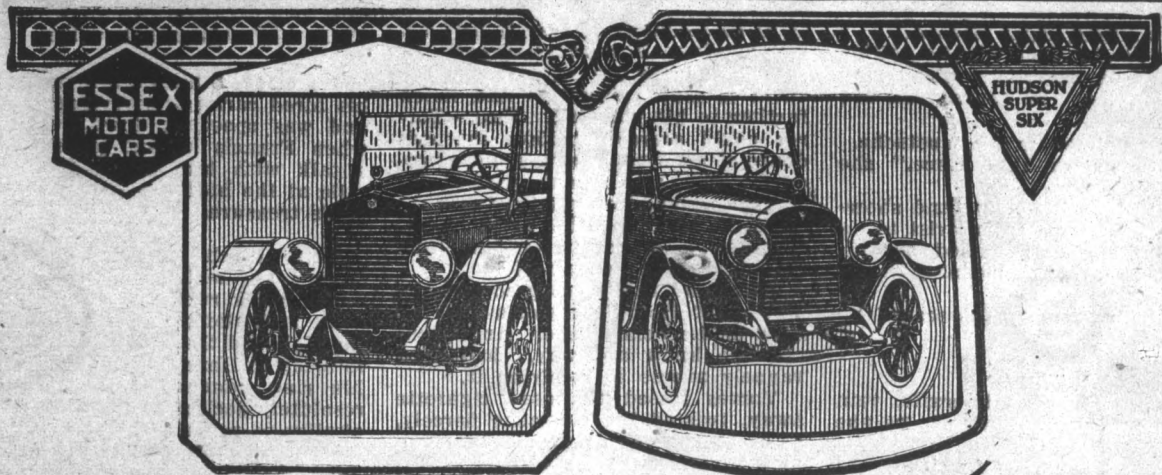
When propositions to spend millions on hard-surfaced roads are presented to the farmers, these facts are the ones they think about. Every step in the development of highway policy has come because of this situation, whether it was appreciated or not.

Good roads are of benefit to the whole public. The Townsend bill is the first appreciation of this in a broad national way. The Townsend bill undertakes to set apart sufficient mileage of highways, estimated at one per cent of the total in each state, to make

up a national system. These roads which would be the most expensive to build because the most necessary and hardest used by the great increasing truck traffic, the government would build and maintain at its own expense. This is the broadest recognition yet in evidence of the appreciation of all the public, that good roads are of benefit to all the public, by reason of their efficiency in reducing transportation costs on all commodities hauled over these roads.

It is hoped and expected that the enactment of the Townsend bill and the building of this national system will lead to and be followed by similar activity on the part of the states. A state relieved by the national construction of the part of the national system in that state—the roads of most importance and greatest expense in the main—will have its resources available to build the next important roads on greater mileage because less expensive. In like manner, counties and towns can work out their problems, each from resources untouched

(Continued on page 21)



Only Essex Shares Hudson's Qualities

They Show Why Essex Went 3037 Miles in 50 Hours

A critical public has judged the Essex. In the year past it set a world's sales record.

More than \$35,000,000 was paid for 22,000 Essex cars now in service.

That shows how men wanted what Essex offered.

Now Essex proves the accuracy of motordom's judgment.

Let the official tests speak:

On the Cincinnati Speedway a stock chassis Essex made a new world mark of 3037 miles in 50 hours, under observation of the American Automobile Association.

With other trials the same Essex ran a total of 5870 miles in 94 hours, 22 minutes driving time, averaging over a mile a minute.

Both Have This Motor Heat Control

Still another Essex phaeton holds the world's 24-hour road mark of 1061 miles.

The Essex and Hudson are of course totally different types.

But note the advantages Essex shares with Hudson.

For instance, the radiator shutters by which efficient operating heat is maintained in coldest weather. They mean everything to satisfactory winter driving. Closed, they keep the heat in.

No unsightly hood covers are needed. They give summer efficiency to gasoline. They end hard starting. And in warm weather, opened, they give the maximum cooling.

The Performance Leaders in Every Community

The Essex, of course, does not cost as much as the Hudson, and though it is admittedly the runner-up in performance, it can never be all the Super-Six is.

In speed—in acceleration—in hill-climbing—in endurance—no stock car ever matched Hudson's famous records.

In every community you will find the two cars most noted for performance are the Hudson Super-Six and Essex.

Demand for both is so large that only by placing your order ahead can you insure delivery when you want it.

Essex Motors—Detroit, Michigan

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

Author of the "Valley of the Moon," and other stories.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, has become bored by the city's luxury and tameness and has decided to go on an extensive fishing trip. Regan, a former colleague of Francis' father, is plotting to get the young man out of the way so that Regan may be free to manipulate the great Tampico oil stocks in which young Morgan is heavily invested and in which he has great faith. Regan gets Torres, a dusky-skinned visitor, to lure Francis to the Caribbean Islands where a pirate ancestor of Morgan has buried a great treasure. The lure works and young Morgan starts out on the trip alone. Becalmed in a small vessel at sea, he lands on an island whither he had been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover she has quarreled with. He is chased from the island by her father and brothers. Francis explores another island where a young man threatens his life and then saves it from savages who attack young Morgan. Francis and the young man discover they are related. The young man, whose name is Henry Morgan, is also hunting for the hidden treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia. Francis returns to the first island to get Leoncia to forgive Henry.

"MORGAN, Francis Morgan, as I explained there, Henry and I are some sort of distant relatives—forty-fifth cousins or something like that."

To his bewilderment, a great doubt suddenly dawned in her eyes, and the old familiar anger flashed.

"Henry," she accused him. "This is a ruse, a devil's trick you're trying to play on me. Of course you are Henry."

Francis pointed to his mustache. "You've grown that since," she challenged.

He pulled up his sleeve and showed her his left arm from wrist to elbow. But she only looked her incomprehension of the meaning of the action.

"Do you remember the scar?" he asked.

She nodded.

"Then find it."

She bent her head in swift, vain search, then shook it slowly as she faltered:

"I . . . I ask your forgiveness. I was terribly mistaken, and when I think of the way I . . . I've treated you . . ."

"That kiss was delightful," he naughtily disclaimed.

She recollected more immediate passages, glanced down at her knee and stifled what he adjudged was a most adorable giggle.

"You say you have a message from Henry," she changed the subject abruptly. "And that he is innocent . . . ? This is true? Oh, I do want to believe you!"

"I am morally certain that Henry no more killed your uncle than did I—"

"Then say no more, at least not now," she interrupted joyfully. "First of all I must make amends to you, though you must confess that some of the things you have done and said were abominable. You had no right to kiss me."

"If you will remember," he contended, "I did it at the pistol point. How was I to know but what I would get shot if I didn't?"

"Oh, hush, hush," she begged. "You must go with me now to the house. And you can tell me about Henry on the way."

Her eyes chanced upon the handkerchief she had flung so contemptuously aside. She ran to it and picked it up.

"Poor ill-treated kerchief," she crooned to it. "To you also must I make amends. I shall myself launder you, and . . ." Her eyes lifted to Francis as she addressed him. "And return it to you, sir, fresh and sweet and all wrapped around my heart of gratitude . . ."

"And the mark of the beast?" he queried.

"I am so sorry," she confessed penitently.

"And may I be permitted to rest my shadow upon you?"

"Do! Do!" she cried gaily.

"There! I am in your shadow now. And we must start."

Francis tossed a peso to the grinning Indian boy, and, in high elation turned and followed her into the tropic growth on the path that led up to the white hacienda.

Seated on the broad piazza of the Solano Hacienda, Alvarez Torres saw through the tropic shrubs the couple approaching along the winding drive

way. And he saw what made him grit his teeth and draw very erroneous conclusions. He muttered imprecations to himself and forgot his cigarette.

What he saw was Leoncia and Francis in such deep and excited talk as to be oblivious of everything else. He saw Francis grow so urgent of speech and gesture as to cause Leoncia to stop abruptly and listen further to his pleading. Next—Torres could scarcely believe the evidence of his eyes, he saw Francis produce a ring, and Leoncia, with averted face, extend her left hand and receive the ring upon her third finger. Engagement finger it was and Torres could have sworn to it.

What had really occurred was the placing of Henry's engagement ring back on Leoncia's hand. And Leoncia, she knew not why, had been vaguely averse to receiving it.

Torres tossed the dead cigarette away, twisted his mustache fiercely, as if to relieve his own excitement, and advanced to meet them across the piazza. He did not return the girl's greeting at the first. Instead with the wrathful face of the Latin, he burst out at Francis:

"One does not expect shame in a murdered, but at least one does expect simple decency."

Francis smiled whimsically.

"There is goes again," he said. "Another lunatic in this lunatic land. The last time, Leoncia, that I saw this gentleman was in New York. He was really anxious to do business with me. Now I meet him here and the first thing he tells me is that I am an indecent, shameless murderer."

"Senor Torres, you must apologize," she declared angrily. "The house of Solano is not accustomed to having its guests insulted."

"The house of Solano, I then understand, is accustomed to having its men murdered by transient adventurers," he retorted. "No sacrifice is too great when it is in the name of hospitality."

"Get off your foot. Senor Torres," Francis advised him pleasantly. "You are standing on it. I know what your mistake is. You think I am Henry Morgan. I am Francis Morgan, and you and I, not long ago, transacted business together in Regan's office in New York. There's my hand. You shaking of it will be sufficient apology under the circumstances."

Torres, overwhelmed for the moment by his mistake, took the extended handed and uttered apologies both to Francis and Leoncia.

"And now," she beamed through laughter, clapping her hands to call a house-servant, "I must locate Mr. Morgan, and go and get some clothes on. And after that—Senor Torres, if you will pardon us, we will tell you about Henry."

While she departed, and while Francis followed away to his room on the heels of a young and pretty mestiza woman, Torres, his brain resuming its functions, found he was more amazed and angry than ever. This, then, was a newcomer and a stranger to Leoncia whom he had seen putting a ring on her engagement finger. He thought quickly and passionately for a moment. Leoncia, whom to himself he always named the queen of his dreams, had, on an instant's notice, engaged herself to a strange Gringo from New York. It was unbelievable, monstrous.

He clapped his hands, summoned his hired carriage from San Antonio and was speeding down the drive when Francis strolled forth to have a talk with him about further details of the hiding place of old Morgan's treasure.

After lunch, when a land-breeze sprang up, which meant fair wind and a quick run across Chiriqui Lagoon and along the length of it to the Bull and the Calf, Francis, eager to bring to Henry the good word that his ring adorned Leoncia's finger, resolutely declined her proffered hospitality to remain for the night and meet Enrico Solano and his tall sons. Francis had a further reason for hasty departure. He could not endure the presence of Leoncia—and this in no sense uncomplimentary to her. She charmed him, drew him, to such extent that he dared not endure her charm and knew if he were to remain man-faithful to the man in the canvas pants even then digging holes in the sands of the Bull.

So Francis departed, a letter to Henry from Leoncia in his pocket. The last moment ere he departed, was abrupt. With a sigh so quickly repressed that Leoncia wondered whether or not she had imagined it, he tore himself away. She gazed after his retreating form down the driveway until it was out of sight, then started at the ring on her finger with a vaguely troubled expression.

From the beach Francis

signaled the Angellique, at anchor, to send a boat ashore for him. But before it had been swung into the water, half a dozen horsemen, revolver-belted, rifles across their pommels, rode down the beach upon him at a gallop. Two men led. The following four were hand-dog half-castes. Of the two leaders, Francis recognized Torres. Every rifle came to rest on Francis, and he could not but obey the order snarled at him by the unknown leader to throw up his hands. And Francis opined aloud:

"To think of it! Once, only the other day—or was it a million years ago?—I thought auction bridge, at a dollar a point was some excitement. Now, sirs, you on your horses with your weapons threatening the violent introduction of foreign substances into my poor body, tell me what is doing now. Don't I ever get off this beach without gunpowder complications? It is my ears, or merely my mustache, you want?"

"We want you," answered the stranger leader, whose mustache bristled as magnetically as his crooked black eyes.

"He is the honorable Senor Mariano Vercara e Hijos, Jefe Politico of San Antonio," Torres replied.

"Good night," Francis laughed, remembering the man's description as given to him by Henry. "I suppose you think I've broken some harbor rule or sanitary regulation by anchoring here. But you must settle such things with my captain, Captain Trefethen, a very estimable gentleman. I am only the charterer of the schooner—just a passenger. You will find Captain Trefethen right up in maritime law and custom."

"You are wanted for the murder of Alfaro Solano," was Torres' answer. "You didn't fool me, Henry Morgan, with you talk up at the hacienda that you were some one else. I know that some one else. His name is Francis Morgan, and I do not hesitate to add that he is not a murderer, but a gentleman."

"Ye gods and little fishes!" Francis exclaimed. "And yet you shook hands with me, Senor Torres."

"I was fooled," Torres admitted sadly. "But only for a moment. Will you come peaceably?"

"As if—" Francis shrugged his shoulders eloquently at the six rifles. "I suppose you'll give me a pronto trial and hang me at daybreak."

"Justice is swift in Panama," the Jefe Politico replied, his English queerly accented but understandable. "But not so quick as that. We will hang you at daybreak. Ten o'clock in the morning is more comfortable all around, don't you think?"

"Oh, by all means," Francis retorted. "Make it eleven, or twelve noon—I won't mind."

(Continued on page 14)



The escape from Torres and his murderous gang



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 be in the market for more oil again about.....and
 you may quote me on.....gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 12)

"You will kindly come with us Senor," Mariana Vercara e Hijos, said, the suavity of his diction not masking the iron of its intention. "Juan! Ignacio!" he ordered in Spanish. "Dismount! Take his weapons. No, it will not be necessary to tie his hands. Put him on the horse behind Gregario."

Francis, in a venerably whitewashed adobe cell with walls five feet thick, its earth floor carpeted with the forms of half a dozen sleeping peon prisoners, listened to a dim hammering not very distant, remembered the trial from which he had just emerged, and whistled long and low. The hour was half-past eight in the evening. The hammering had begun at eight. The hammering, from which place of eminence he was scheduled at ten next morning to swing by a rope around his neck. The trial had lasted half an hour by his watch. Twenty minutes would have covered it had Leoncia not burst in and prolonged it by the ten minutes courteously accorded her as the great lady of the Solano family.

"The Jefe was right," Francis acknowledged to himself in a matter of soliloquy. "Panama justice does move swiftly."

The very possession of the letter given him by Leoncia and addressed to Henry Morgan had damned him. The rest had been easy. Half a dozen witnesses had testified to the murder and identified him as the murderer. The Jefe Politico himself had so testified. The one cheerful note had been the eruption on the scene of Leoncia, chaperoned by a palsied old aunt of the Solano family. That had been sweet—the fight the beautiful girl had put up for his life, despite the fact that it was foredoomed to futility.

When she had made Francis roll up the sleeve and expose his left forearm, he had seen the Jefe Politico shrug his shoulders contemptuously. And he had seen Leoncia fling a

passion of Spanish words, too quick for him to follow, at Torres. And he had seen and heard the gesticulation and the roar of the mob-filled court-room as Torres had taken the stand.

But what he had not seen was the whispered colloquy between Torres and the Jefe, as the former was in the thick of forcing his way through the press to the witness box. He no more saw this particular side-play than did he know that Torres was in the pay of Regan to keep him away from New York as long as possible, and as long as ever it possible, nor than did he know that Torres himself was in love with Leoncia, was consumed with a jealousy that knew no limit to its ire.

All of which had blinded Francis to the play under the interrogation of Torres by Leoncia, which had compelled Torres to acknowledge that he had never seen a scar on Francis Morgan's left forearm. While Leoncia had looked at the little old judge in triumph, the Jefe Politico had advanced and demanded of Torres in stentorian tones:

"Can you swear that you ever saw a scar on Henry Morgan's arm?"

Torres had been baffled and embarrassed, had looked bewildered to the judge and pleadingly to Leoncia, and in the end, without speech, shaken his head that he could not so swear.

The roar of triumph had gone up from the crowd of ragamuffins. The judge had pronounced sentence, the roar had doubled on itself, and Francis had been hustled out and to his cell, not entirely unresistingly, by the gendarmes and the Comisario, all apparently solicitous of saving him from the mob that was unwilling to wait till ten next morning for his death.

"That poor dub, Torres, who fell down on the scar on Henry!" Francis was meditating sympathetically, when the bolts of his cell door shot back and he arose to greet Leoncia.

But she declined to greet him for the moment, as she flared at the

Comisario in rapid-fire Spanish, with gestures of command to which he yielded when he ordered the jailer to remove the peons to other cells, and himself with a nervous and apologetic bowing, went out and closed the door.

And then Leoncia broke down, sobbing on his shoulder, in his arms: "It is a cursed country, a cursed country. There is no fair play."

And as Francis held her pliant form, meltingly exquisite in its mad-deningness of woman, he remembered Henry, in his canvas pants, barefooted, under his floppy sombrero, digging holes in the sand of the Bull.

He tried to draw away from the armful of deliciousness, and only half succeeded. Still, at such slight removal of distance, he essayed the intellectual part, rather than the emotional part he desired all too strongly to act.

"And now I know at last what a frame-up is," he assured her, farthest from the promptings of his heart. "If these Latins of your country thought more coolly instead of acting so passionately, they might be building railroads and developing their country. That trial was a straight passionate frame-up. They just knew I was guilty and were so eager to punish me that they would not even bother for mere evidence or establishment of identity. Why delay? They knew Henry Morgan had knifed Alfaro. They knew I was Henry Morgan. When one knows, why bother to find out?"

Deaf to his words, sobbing and struggling to cling closer while he spoke, the moment he had finished she was deep again in his arms, against him, to him, her lips raised to his; and, ere he was aware, his own lips to hers.

"I love you, I love you," she whispered brokenly.

"No, no," he denied what he most desired. "Henry and I are too alike. It is Henry you love and I am not Henry."

She tore herself away from her own clinging, drew Henry's ring

from her finger, and threw it on the floor. Francis was so beyond himself that he knew not what was going to happen the next moment and was only saved from whatever it might be by the entrance of the Comisario, watch in hand, with averted face striving to see naught else than the moments registered by the second hand on the dial.

She stiffened herself proudly, and all but broke down again as Francis slipped Henry's ring back on her finger and kissed her hand in farewell. Just ere she passed out the door she turned and with a whispered movement of the lips that was devoid of sound told him: "I love you."

Promptly as the stroke of the clock at ten o'clock Francis was led out into the jail patio where stood the gallows. All San Antonio was joyously and shoutingly present, including much of the neighboring population and Leoncia, Enrico Solano, and his five tall sons. Enrico and his sons fumed and strutted, but the Jefe Politico, backed by the Comisario and his gendarmes was adamant. In vain, as Francis was forced to the foot of the scaffold, did Leoncia strive to get to him and did her men strive to persuade her to leave the patio. In vain, also, did her father and brothers protest that Francis was not the man. The Jefe Politico smiled contemptuously and ordered the execution to proceed.

On top the scaffold, standing on the trap, Francis declined the ministrations of the priest, telling him in Spanish that no innocent man being hanged needed intercessions with the next world, but that the men who were doing the hanging were in need of just such intercessions.

They had tied Francis' legs, and were in the act of tying his arms, with the men who held the noose and the black cap hovering near to put them on, when the voice of a singer was heard approaching from without and the song he sang was:

"Back to back again the mainmast,
Held at bay the entire crew . . ."

Leoncia, almost fainting, recovered at the sound of the voice, and cried out with sharp delight as she descried Henry Morgan entering, thrusting aside the guards at the gate who tried to bar his way.

At sight of him the only one present who suffered chagrin was Torres, which passed unnoticed in the excitement. The populace was in accord with the Jefe, who shrugged his shoulders and announced that one man was as good as another so long as the hanging went on. And here arose hot contention from the Solano men that Henry was likewise innocent of the murder of Alfaro. But it was Francis, from the scaffold while his arms and legs were being untied, who shouted through the tumult:

"You tried me! You have not tried him! You cannot hang a man without a trial! He must have his trial!"

And when Francis had descended from the scaffold and was shaking Henry's hand in both his own, the Comisario with the Jefe at his back, duly arrested Henry Morgan for the murder of Alfaro Solano.

CHAPTER IV.

"WE MUST work quickly—that is the one thing sure," Francis said to the little conclave of Solanos on the piazza of the Solano hacienda.

"One thing sure!" Leoncia cried out scornfully ceasing from her anguished pacing up and down. "The one thing sure is that we must save him."

As she spoke she shook a passionate finger under Francis' nose to emphasize her point. Not content, she shook her finger with equal emphasis under the noses of all and sundry of her father and brothers.

"Quick!" she flamed on. "Of course we must be quick. It is that, or . . ." Her voice trailed off into the unvoiced horror of what would happen to Henry if they were not quick.

"All Gringos look alike to the Jefe," Francis nodded sympathetically. She was splendidly beautiful and wonderful, he thought. "He certainly runs all San Antonio, and short shrift is his motto. He'll give

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Henry no more time than he gave us. We must get him out tonight." "Now listen," Leoncia began again. "We Solanos cannot permit this . . . execution. Our pride . . . our honor. We cannot permit it. Speak! any of you. Father—you. Suggest something."

And while the discussion went on, Francis, for the time being silent, wrestled deep in the throes of sadness. Leoncia's fervor was magnificent, but it was for another man and it did not precisely exhilarate him. Strong upon his was the memory of the jail patio after he had been released and Henry had been arrested. He could still see, with the same stab at the heart, Leoncia in Henry's arms, Henry seeking her hand to ascertain if his ring was on it, and the long kiss of embrace that followed.

Ah, well, he sighed to himself, he had done his best. After Henry had been led away, had he not told Leoncia, quite deliberately and coldly, that Henry was her man and lover, and the wisest of choices for the daughter of the Solanos?

But the memory of it did not make him a bit happy. Nor did the rightness of it. Right it was. That he never questioned, and it strengthened him into hardening his heart against her. Yet the right, he found in his case, to be the sorriest of consolation.

And yet what else could he expect? It was misfortune to have arrived too late in Central America, that was all, and to find this flower of woman already annexed by a previous comer—a man as good as himself, and, his heart of fairness prompted, even better. And his heart of fairness compelled loyalty to Henry from him—to Henry Morgan, of the breed and blood; to Henry Morgan, the wild-fire descendant of a wild-fire ancestor, in canvas pants and floppy sombrero, with a penchant for the ears of strang young men, living on sea biscuit and turtle eggs and digging up the Bull and the Cal for old Sir Henry's treasure.

And while Enrico Solano and his sons talked plans and projects on their broad piazza to which Francis lent on half an ear, a house servant came, whispered in Leoncia's ear, and led her away around the ell of the piazza, where occurred a scene that would have excited Francis' risibilities and wrath.

Around the ell, Alvarez Torres, in all the medieval Spanish splendor of dress of a great hacienda-owner, such as still obtains in Latin America, greeted her, bowed low with doffed sombrero in hand, and seated her in a rattan settee. Her own greeting was sad, but shot through with curiosity, as if she hoped he brought some word of hope.

"The trial is over, Leoncia," he said softly, tenderly, as one speaks of the dead. "He is sentenced. Tomorrow at ten o'clock is the time. It is all very sad, most very sad. But . . ." He shrugged his shoulders. "No I shall not speak harshly of him. He was an honorable man. His one fault was his temper. It was too quick, too fiery. It led him into a mischance of honor. Never, in a cool moment of reasonableness would he have stabbed Alfaro."

"He never killed my uncle!" Leoncia cried, raising her averted face.

"And it is regrettable," Torres proceeded bently and sadly, avoiding any disagreement. "The judge, the people, the Jefe Politico, unfortunately, are all united in believing that he did. Which is the most regret he did. Which is most regrettable. But which is not what I came to see you about. I came to offer my service in any and all ways you may command. My life, my honor, are at your disposal. Speak. I am your slave."

Dropping suddenly and gracefully on one knee before her, he caught her hand from her lap, and would have instantly flooded on with his speech, had not his eyes lighted on the diamond ring on her engagement finger. He frowned, but concealed the frown with bent face until he could drive it from his features and begin to speak.

"I knew you when you were small, Leoncia, so very, very charmingly small, and I loved you always—No, listen! Please. My heart must speak. Hear me out. I loved you always. But when you returned from your convent, from schooling

abroad, a woman, a grand and noble lady fit to rule in the house of the Solanos, I was burnt by your beauty. I have been patient. I refrained from speaking. But you may have guessed. You surely must have guessed. I have been on fire for you ever since. I have been consumed by the flame of your beauty, by the flame of you that is deeper than your beauty."

He was not to be stopped, as she well knew, and she listened patiently, gazing down on his bent head and wondering idly why his hair was so unbecomingly cut, and whether it had been last cut in New York or San Antonio.

"Do you know what you have been to me ever since your return?"

She did not reply, nor did she endeavor to withdraw her hand, although his was crushing and bruising her flesh against Henry Morgan's ring. She forgot to listen, led away by a chain of thought that linked far. Not in such rhodomontade of speech had Henry Morgan loved and won her, was the beginning of the chain. Why did those of Spanish blood always voice their emotions so exaggeratedly? Henry had been so different. Scarcely had he spoken a word. He had acted. Under her glamor, himself glamoring her, without warning, so certain was he not to surprise and frighten her, he had put his arms around her and pressed his lips to hers. And hers had been neither too startled nor altogether unresponsive. Not until after that first kiss, arms still around her, had Henry began to speak at all.

And what plan was being broached around the corner of the ell by her men and Francis Morgan? Her mind strayed on, deaf to the suitor at her feet. Francis! Ah—she almost sighed, and marveled, what of her self-known love for Henry, why this stranger Gringo so enamored her heart. Or any man? No! No! She was not fickle nor unfaithful. And yet? . . . Perhaps it was because Francis and Henry were so much alike, and her poor stupid loving woman's heart—while it had seemed she would have followed Henry anywhere over the world, in any luck or fortune, it seemed to her now that she would follow Francis even farther. She did love Henry, her heart solemnly proclaimed. But also did she love Francis, and almost did she divine that Francis loved her—the fervor of his lips on hers in his prison cell was ineradicable; and there was a difference in her love for the two men that confuted her powers of reason and almost drove her to the shameful conclusion that she, the latest and only woman of the house of Solano, was a wanton.

A severe pinch of her flesh against Henry's ring, caused by the impassioned grasp of Torres, brought her back to him, so that she could hear the spate of his speech pouring on:

"You have been the delicious thorn in my side, the spicked rowel of the spur forever prodding the sweetest and moist poignant pangs of love in my breast. I have dreamed of you, and for you. And I have my own name for you. Ever the one name I have had for you: the Queen of my Dreams. And you will marry me, my Leoncia. We will forget this mad Gringo who is already dead. I shall be gentle, kind. I shall love you always. And never shall any vision of him arise between us. For myself, I shall not permit it. For you . . . I shall love you so that it will be impossible for the memory of him to arise between us and give you one moment's heart-hurt."

Leoncia debated in a long pause that added fuel to Torres' hopes. She felt the need to temporize. If Henry were to be saved . . . and had not Torres offered his services? Not lightly could she turn him away when a man's life might depend upon him.

"Speak!—I am consuming!" Torres urged in a choking voice.

"Hush! Hush!" she said softly. "How can I listen to love from a live man, when the man I loved is yet alive?"

Loved! The past tense of it startled her. Likewise it startled Torres, fanning his hopes to fairer flames. Almost, was she his. She had said loved. She no longer bore love for Henry. She had loved him, but no longer. And she, a maid and woman

(Continued on page 23)

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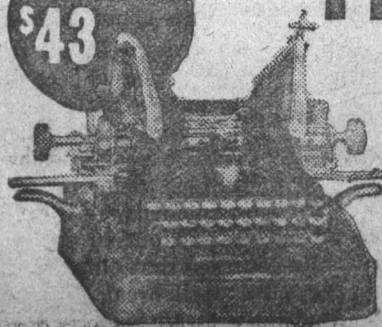
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The Militarists Take a Licking

AFTER every war there is a certain amount of unscrambling to be done. Useless fighting equipment is scrapped and the vast army of private soldiers and petty officers is demobilized. But there is always a large number of army officers who do not want to be unscrambled. They enjoy the easy, respectable job of officering, and they and their friends try to induce Congress to provide them with an army or something to officer. In these efforts they are encouraged and aided by another substantial group of citizens who have money invested in Mexico or other foreign countries, or perhaps would invest their money in other countries if they could be assured of the protection of the United States government in case the people of the other countries would not stand for the exploitation of their natural resources. Naturally they want a large standing army and compulsory military training. Between this class of citizens and army officers in the American Legion Congress has been pestered to death to enact such legislation. But they are not the only ones who have been busy. The men and women of the United States who have something more at stake than army jobs and investments in foreign countries have been doing a little lobbying themselves and because they represent a very considerable part of the population Congress has been obliged to listen to them. As a result, the army reorganization bill has been passed by the House minus the clause for compulsory military training.

Military training is a dead issue in this country now, but there is something that goes with military training which is a very live issue, and that is physical training. In every grade in every school in the United States physical training should be taught as a part of the curriculum. In the lower grades this training need not be more than the simplest calisthenics, deep breathing, chest expansion, body bending, etc., but in the higher grades, the dumb bells, the Indian club, the basket ball, and the more intricate gymnastics should be brought into use. Moreover, the taking of these courses should be as compulsory as the reading or arithmetic lesson. We are not a nation of weaklings as some of the military training exponents claim, but we have not yet developed as strong a race of men and women as it is possible to develop. Too many of our children are sickly and too many of our adults are chronic sufferers. The time to build the body aright and enure it to the hardships and diseases of life is when it is young and yielding. We do not want, we will not have, compulsory military training, but we should by all means have compulsory physical training.

Effect of Industrial Activity on Agriculture

THE MICHIGAN Manufacturer and Financial Record is greatly perturbed over the suggestion recently made by Orlando Barnes, of the State Tax Commission, that the

state derive an additional source of revenue from the income tax, and the editor of that journal seizes the opportunity thus presented to vent his long accumulated spleen against the agricultural interests of the state, likening those who would compel the people of the cities to pay their just portion of the state taxes to the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. Listen to this mess of error:

"The farmer who has seen Michigan pass from an agricultural state to the fifth industrial area of the nation; who has seen great industries grow up until they furnished employment to thousands of men; who has experienced the doubling, trebling and quadrupling of his farm values by reason of the great markets that the industrial cities have built up at his very doors; who has been so blind that he could not see his own opportunity as a producer, and so dense that he could not present the attractive side of farm life to his sons, letting them grow up to become recruits for the city's industrial life, has engendered a jealousy in his own mind."

We will not accuse the editor of this organ of the industrial interests of hypocrisy. No doubt he believes all that he has written. But his ignorance of the rural mind and the influence of industrial prosperity upon the markets for farm products, the value of farm property, and upon the farm labor supply is truly pitiful. Yes, it is altogether true that the farmers have seen the industrial centers of Michigan grow into great and prosperous cities. And at the same time they have seen their farm help migrate in a steady stream to the factories of these great cities which have bid for their services and secured them because the farmer could not meet the competition. They have seen their farm values and assessment increase by leaps and bounds, but it has not occurred to their critics that this increase has added nothing to the productive capacity of the farms nor to the farmers' net income. Farm values are high in the lower part of the state, not because the demand exceeds the supply or because the net income from the products of these farms is much greater than in former years, but because we are in a period of price inflation and the land speculator has put an artificial value upon the farms which is partly upheld by the speculation in the immediate vicinity of the big cities where fancy prices are paid for farm property to subdivide into city lots. It ill becomes those who have taken the farmers' sons and hired men to criticize the farmers for their failure to keep them.

A careful investigation will prove that the proximity of great manufacturing centers to agricultural communities is a curse rather than a blessing to the communities, and that the largest number of abandoned farms are found in the eastern states where industrial activity is the greatest.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen

WINTER is hanging on with a powerful grip. Snow-bound fields and roads, and ice-bound lakes and brooks give no sign that spring is anywhere about. Even the old-timers who remember so vividly the fierce winters of the early eighties and nineties whistle and say, "Gosh all hemlocks!" when they look at the thermometer these late winter mornings. Where is spring? Is she lost, strayed or stolen?

Paradoxical as it may seem, the shortest month of the year is at the same time the longest month of the year. Or so it seems to those who are anxious for the springtime. December, January and February are, according to the almanacs, the months of winter. March is supposed to usher in the spring. But March fell down on the job this year all right as we haven't seen anything of spring in these parts. How about yourself?

Ah, well, all things have an ending. Each day the old earth swings her northern latitudes a little nearer the sun and in the places having a southern exposure the snow melts a little nearly every day. Very soon now, perhaps tomorrow or perhaps a couple weeks from tomorrow, the feathered harbingers of spring will put in an appearance; the little fringes of ice that cling to the edge of the swifter streams will break up and float away; the snow in the meadows and woodlands will yield to the warm

smiles of the sun and the soft touch of the southern winds.

Then the earth will soften and John will get scolded for tracking in the mud. And the old Plymouth Rock rooster who seems to think that the minute the snow is gone his harem ought to speed up production, will scold his wives for not laying more eggs. And we shall all feel again the great joy of living throbbing in our veins, and we shall want to be out of doors, and smell the freshness of the ozone left by the first warm rains. These are the signs of spring. Let 'em come.

Milo Campbell After Wool Gougers

MILO CAMPBELL, candidate for governor, bearded the lion in his den, so to speak, when he appeared before a Boston city club last week and attacked the Boston wool dealers as gougers and profiteers some of whom were present at the meeting. For a long time Mr. Campbell has been on the trail of the men who were responsible for the gigantic wool swindle during the war, which took millions of dollars out of the pockets of farmers and placed them in the pockets of the Boston wool dealers. Mr. Campbell's published charges and his personal appeals to the department of justice failed to secure action against the offenders, whose guilt was substantiated in the public eye when they failed to make answer to the charges. As a result of Mr. Campbell's investigations and disclosures of the wool trust, there must come an elimination of the excess profit takers resulting in greater returns to the producer and cheaper clothing to the consumer. We admire Mr. Campbell for his courageous exposure of the Boston wool trust, and feel proud that we are to have the opportunity of supporting him for governor of the state of Michigan.

Wheat Guaranty Will Continue

THE GUARANTEE on wheat will continue despite the desperate efforts of Sen. Gronna of North Dakota to have it removed. The farmers did not feel like changing their entire wheat holdings upon Mr. Gronna's judgment, and so petitioned Congress not to consider the Gronna proposal.

Some farmers are worrying about the wheat market. They are not certain whether they ought to sell their crop now or take a chance on a higher price. It must be borne in mind that the government guaranty expires June 1. Between now and then a farmer can secure at least the minimum government price. After that date he must take his chances. Should the exchange situation clear up, there is great probability that wheat prices would advance, but if there is no improvement in the trade conditions, there is little prospect of any material price changes. We caution farmers to study this situation very carefully lest they be caught with their grain on a falling market when the government guaranty is removed.

The editor of a newspaper who owns a block of stock in a sugar company suggests that the attorney general investigate the losses of the sugar companies and make the farmers help share them. Sure, that will be all right. Share the profits of the beet sugar business the last ten years with the farmers, and the farmers will have plenty of cash to pay their share of the losses.

The Michigan Manufacturer & Financial Record admits that for eight years the "balance of power in the state legislature has been held by the industrial counties." Well, why brag about it? We only have to look at our tax receipts to know the statement is correct.

Order your lime and fertilizer yearly. With the fertilizer shortage, the car shortage, the farm help shortage and the food shortage, a good many farmers are going to be short of crops and cash next fall.

A clothing expert is reported as saying that a suit of clothes which cost \$25 last fall will cost \$100 this fall. If that's the case, mother will have to go back to the old spinning wheel.

PRICE FIXING

I see on the third page of your issue of Feb. 7th an article by John D. Miller, "Shall the state fix the price of farmers' milk?" and you invite criticisms of the proposed law. Will say, yes, the state should fix price of milk, but the proposed law should get no mercy from farmers or anyone else. It would be unfair to the producer in more ways than one. In fact, Lenine is much fairer to his people than a lot of proposed legislation is to the people of this state. How shall we get a fair price? Well, here is one way it could be done: Let the Gleasons, Granges, Farmers' Clubs, etc., each year at their annual round-up elect one of their number as a part of a committee to meet at a certain date with the pure food commissioner and determine what the actual cost of producing milk is for that year as near as may be and then add ten per cent to the actual cost and that shall be the price of milk for that year or it might be for a three months' period or a six months' period. Then let the municipality where milk is sold organize a milk committee of such a nature that it could absolutely control the situation and the city become responsible to the State Dairy and Food Commissioner who shall see that on complaint the city is treating everyone fairly. Milk prices to be published in papers of city as often as they are made and the price the milk producers get also to be published. And at same time there should be a clause compelling manufacturers and all others handling goods in this state of whatsoever kind to label their goods in such a way as to show prices they sold goods at and the date of such sale and that every jobber or dealer through whose hands the goods shall go, shall also brand the price and date he sold the goods for, or in other words: the cost plus 10 per cent shall be the selling price of the goods. If it shall be determined that a 10 per cent increase is not a sufficient amount for handling the goods, then a commission of experts from that trade, business or profession shall determine what shall be a just profit. The findings of the commission shall be subject to appeal and revision by the Supreme Court of the state. There to be no haggling in justice and circuit courts. I believe that if the principles mentioned were carried out we could get appropriate justice instead of the wild helter-skeltering nightmare of profiteering we have now.—*Wm. Kilpatrick, Cheboygan.*

That's a rather novel suggestion, to say the least. But would it work? No two individuals or firms produce goods at exactly the same cost. A firm may lose money one year only to make it up the next. Under legalized price-fixing he would have to bear his losses, but his gains the following year could not exceed ten per cent of his cost for that year. Again, production fluctuates. At one period there is a great surplus of food and other commodities, and rather than bear a total loss the producers thereof bid against each other which lowers the price and has a natural tendency to increase consumption. In order to make such drastic price-fixing legislation effective there would have to be maintained a very elaborate and expensive administration machinery to care for the inevitable complaints and punish the profiteers. What do our other readers think of Mr. Kilpatrick's suggestion?—*Editor.*

STANDS WITH BEET GROWERS

I enclose my subscription to your paper. I am with the beet growers first, last and all the time. I did not know there was a move on foot to get better prices for our beets until I received your circular. I had three and a half acres of beets last year, worked them good, and had them nice and clean, and got only \$35 from them after all the expense was paid. The sugar company takes absolutely no risk. They take a note for the seed with 7 per cent interest. We give them a note for the work with interest. If we raise any beets, all right. If we don't we lose our work and pay them for their side of it just the same. I am ready to sign a contract with every beet grower in the state not to sow a beet seed unless they will sign on the \$12 contract based on 9 cent sugar. If all the beet growers will do that they will see how quickly the sugar companies will come across. They are going to put an extra expense on us by raising the wages of the help they furnish. Unless we can get the \$12 contract I will never plant another

seed.—*J. W. Noble, Genesee county.*

You feel exactly the same as most of the beet growers do, whether they grow one acre or fifty acres of beets. If the farmer is to take the major risk he ought to have the major profits out of the industry, and he is going more than half way when he rests his claim on an even 50-50 split.—*Editor.*

BOOST BY TELEPHONE

While I have not written to you before complimenting you upon your unswerving stand on all problems pertaining to the farmers' interest, I wish to thank you nevertheless. I am behind any movement that will have a tendency to improve farming conditions. I believe Mr. Campbell is the right man to make the run for next Governor and I pledge my vote and support in his campaign. As I believe in boosting the good cause I am enclosing \$1 bill to renew my subscription for one year. Am also sending two other subscriptions, one year each for which they agree to pay later. The reason I am not sending their money is that I called them on the telephone this morning and got their subscription that way. (Tell others to boost over the telephone when time is limited.—*Reader, Conway, Mich.*

All right, Mr. Booster, we accept your suggestion and thank you for your interest and help.—*Editor.*

SITE-VALUE TAXATION

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." So please allow me space to answer a question put by Mr. Stanley Warner in your issue of Feb. 21.

Mr. Warner says: "I don't see how Mr. Grenell can be in sympathy with the farmer and at the same time advocate single tax or the 'untaxing of wealth.'" And another correspondent says: "The single tax is a beautiful theory, but it has never worked out successfully."

It is because I look upon the farmer as the most excessively taxed of all wealth producers that I advocate "untaxing wealth." For nearly all that the farmer possesses is wealth. What I mean by "wealth" is those values created by human exertion. Thus to untax wealth is to untax farmers.

Two values attach to every farm: one is wealth value, which is usually large; the other is unearned increment value, also known as social value, which is invariably small. I would untax the wealth value en-

tirely, and increase the unearned increment tax in order to absorb the unearned increment.

"But," someone may say, "what difference does it make whether we raise taxes from land values or from wealth values?"

It makes all the difference between being a prosperous farmer or a tax ridden farmer. Do the farmers of Michigan realize that the "unearned increment" in land value in the city of Detroit alone, is more than all the unearned increment attaching to Michigan farm land? That is to say, on 50,000 Detroit acres there is a billion dollars of unearned increment. And less than a thousand persons and corporations and estates own over half of the value of the city of Detroit.

That is to say, shifting taxation from wealth to unearned increment would relieve the farmers and make the owners of the values they have not earned pay the taxes.

Farmers think the single tax law will tax land. Not so. It aims to tax land value—a very different thing. Land value makes a city lot on Woodward avenue, in

the center of Detroit—a lot 60x100 independent of improvements, worth on the market \$300,000. This is a social value, and is produced by the million people living in and around it; by one person, black or white, rich or poor, as much as by any other person. This social value ought to be made to pay the taxes, because it is independent of the individual exertions of the units.

The taxation of site values means the untaxing of values created by labor. It will encourage industry and enterprise and discourage land speculation. And in this untaxing the farmer, of all classes, will receive the greatest benefit.

Now one word as to the single tax being fine in theory, but which never has been tried. If a thing is right in theory it will work; when it does not work it proves that that theory somewhere holds a fallacy.

The single tax (site-value taxation) is working. It has been working for a number of years. Those who are living under single tax conditions are prospering. They have resisted every effort to go back to the "tax everything" blundering and inequitable way of collecting revenue.

The single tax is working in the Canadian northwest, in Australia, in

New Zealand. That is one of the reasons why 25,000 farmers from the U. S. entered Canada last year and took up land. They pay no taxes on their improvements. Used land, worked, pays no more taxes than unused land being held for speculative purposes. The social value (unearned increment) and not the improvements made (wealth) determines the tax. Farming is encouraged; land speculation is discouraged.—*Judson Grenell, Washtenaw County.*

Well, we're getting down to concrete cases now. Give us some more of them.—*Editor.*

POLICY OR DUTY

In sending my vote on president, I think Johnson is the best successor to the Americanism and vital principle of Roosevelt. I believe in the ultimate operation of the railroads by the government but it might not be best to try to continue under the present circumstances. It might be wise to turn the roads over to private operators again for trial. I think the farmers would do well to choose the M. B. F. as the best agent and representative of their interests. So many farm papers now offer to be the agents and advertising mediums for speculators and manufacturers and their claim to be a farmers' paper is a pretense.

I don't see why a farm paper cannot be published for the interests of farmers and at the same time be the best advertising medium.

In regard to the Farm Bureau, I think the great task of the farmers is to convince the nation that food productions and soil conservation must be made a national issue. That the financial, manufacturing and business interests of the country must co-operate with the farmers by equalizing prices that farmers may be enabled to keep up the soil, the farm equipment and labor supply.

Farmers cannot keep up the fertility of the soil and the food supply while all the organized industries are using the press fixing and price-fixing power against them. Exploitation must be stopped, the soil is already on strike, and it will require national co-operation with the farmers to recompense her and induce her to call off the strike.

We cannot maintain the present standard of living, increase the population and continue to exhaust the soil. We are undermining the foundations of our structure to build it up and it is pretty top heavy.

We are flouting God and nature and defying the law of compensation. What we need is a higher standard of righteousness and common honesty and a regard for nature. If we build up our character and our soul we will have nothing to fear.

A plunge into debauchery of character and natural resources is the greatest danger that threatens us.—*John E. Belt, LaPeere County.*

There is no reason why the interests of farmers and the manufacturers of the commodities which they use should clash. Anything that makes the farmer more contented and more prosperous should be encouraged by those who want to trade with farmers. Most of them realize this, and it is only an occasional advertiser who withdraws his patronage from a farm paper because he is displeased with its policy. A good many farm papers, however, live in fear of their advertisers, and color their editorial policies and news stories to make them pleasing to their advertisers. This is a policy which M. B. F. will never adopt. It will lose its advertising, if need be, before it will sacrifice the interests and respect of its readers. But we are convinced that we shall not often be confronted with such an alternative as that, for we believe that the majority of men who advertise in these columns like the majority of farmers who read these columns are big enough to concede us a right to hold and express our opinions and will not seek to lead us from our chosen course.—*Editor.*

BRITISH PROPAGANDA

I wish to tell you that you publish the only farm paper in Michigan, that is worth the price of subscription. The old style of "pussyfoot" farm papers make a fellow tired. I also wish to say that D. E. Crosby hit the nail squarely on the head in every sentence he wrote in your Feb. 21st issue. Thousands, yes, millions of people have felt the same way but

(Continued on page 27)



WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY



WILL JOIN THE FARM BUREAU AND RUN IT

Am enclosing amount for three years' subscription. Have great confidence in your paper, and know that the farmers of Michigan feel that in your paper and work they have a watchman of their interests that is always on the job. That is just what we need, and lots of it. A majority of farmers depend upon you to know what is wrong. We shall join the Farm Bureau and we shall run it.—*C. O. Richwood, Ionia County.*

The Week's Editorial

A WRONG CONCLUSION

Some town people (you have heard them, so have we), have in times past apparently forgetful of what their own attitudes have been concerning matters of public welfare, have accused the farmer of being the author, abettor, and instigator of all kinds of anti-enterprise propaganda and have therefore deplored his retirement from his agricultural pursuits to take up his abode among the urban dwellers, where churches, schools, etc., will be more convenient for himself and family.

Such accusations may be true of some farmers somewhere, but North Branch's experiences in this particular have been decidedly negative to the imputation. We, of town, if we will but frankly admit it, must take off our hats to the farm folks of this community. They have us standing still when it comes to public as well as individual improvements.

What would have become of the good roads program now so generally being carried into effect hereabouts if the farmers had been afraid

of taxation, and the "tight wads" some people are pleased to call them? Our farmers have eagerly assumed heavy burdens of taxation that their market places might be made more easily and agreeably accessible and the comforts of the pleasure drivers inestimably enhanced. Furthermore, they have and are continually building better, more modern and sanitary equipped homes, as well as otherwise making their premises more sightly and productive.

Those who have sold, leased or turned over their farms to the control of their sons and have come to this village to reside, with very few exceptions, if any, can be counted among those who are ready and willing to support every reasonable movement for municipal improvement, and are the least of the canters against the taxes which such undertakings would involve.

In view of the object lessons so conspicuously in evidence, we will be obliged to be up and moving if we keep pace with our farmer friends.—*North Branch Gazette.*



MARKET FLASHES



WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

There is no improvement in the exchange or money situation. Exports have fallen to a negligible quantity, the effect of which has already been seen upon prices of food products. The demand for loans from all classes of industry was never greater, and because of the huge decrease in the nation's gold supply the Federal Reserve banks have been obliged to call in some of their loans to member banks, which in turn are becoming more stringent in their loans to patrons. In a measure, this is a good thing. Millions of dollars have changed hands since the war through speculation, encouraged and aided by the ease with which the big speculators have been able to secure money. This class of loans will be the first that the banks will shut down on, and with good effect upon the crazy speculative tendencies of the time. However, if the gold supply continues to decrease, farmers may experience some difficulty in securing loans for their farming operations this spring and summer, and in any event will be obliged to pay top-notch interest charges. The country realizes, however, that the farmers credit needs must be supplied, and he will probably be the last to suffer in case of a money stringency. The situation is not particularly encouraging, neither is there cause for alarm. The Federal Reserve System was provided to meet just such emergencies with which we are confronted and confidence is expressed that it will not fail to keep the financial structure intact and the wheels of commerce going.

The most serious thing that the farmer faces today is the falling prices on his products. This started several weeks back, but has continued, with intermittent recoveries which have not lasted long. It looks like the first step in the gradual downward revision in the high cost of living, but why the most numer-



DETROIT, March 3rd.—Corn up 2c, oats 1c, and rye 3c. Market strongest in month. Beans firmer. Potatoes higher. Cattle and hogs firm after weak start.

CHICAGO, Mar. 3rd.—Corn market firm upon receipt of crop reserve reports. Oats advance 2 cents. Hogs steady; firm; sheep and lambs weak. Potatoes strong and higher.

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

ous and essential class in the United States be the first to feel the brunt. Could the markets of the world be unlocked to American food products through the stabilizing of the money exchange and larger purchasers of European goods the tenor of the markets would be exactly the opposite.

WHEAT DEMAND SLOW

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.47	2.53	2.60	
No. 2 White	2.45			
No. 2 Mixed				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.30	2.30 1/2	2.36	
No. 2 White	2.28	2.28	2.34 1/2	
No. 2 Mixed	2.26	2.27	2.33	

There is no denying the fact that the upward trend seen in the wheat market several weeks ago has been halted, and many think permanently for the balance of the year. Exports for the week ending Feb. 14th were 2,708,000 bushels, and for the following week 3,882,000, as compared with 5,468,000 bushels exported for the week ending Feb. 22nd, 1919. The Price Current Grain Reporter says in this connection: "Prospects are for a large carryover of wheat at the end of the crop year, as the export movement has dropped to almost nothing,

actual clearances of domestic grain during the first two weeks of February, as near as can be ascertained, having been around 2,000,000, only a remarkably small showing."

We must watch the wheat market very carefully for the next three months. The government's guarantee expires the coming June, and no man knows what will happen thereafter. If Europe is not going to be in any condition to take a large part of our supplies we are going to be obliged to take a loss on our wheat after June 1st or hold it over another year. Indications point to a below normal crop in 1920. "Winter wheat conditions are by no means bright," says the above journal, "and there is sufficient evidence at hand to indicate that the abandoned acreage this year will be somewhat above normal, and unless weather conditions are ideal a small crop will be secured. Scattered reports from the northwest do not indicate any increase in the spring wheat acreage, but this will ultimately be offset by the large amount of grain carried over into the new crop."

We have been asked by a number of readers to advise them personally what to do with the balance of their wheat holdings. If we only knew! Were trade conditions normal wheat would be selling now for 25 per cent more than it is. If trade conditions improve during the next few months which is very doubtful, the foreign business would soon shoot the price upward, but if you want our honest opinion, we will say that the farmer who can get \$2.20 net for his wheat will be money ahead in the long run to get it while the getting is good.

CORN GETTING BEARISH AGAIN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.59	1.50	1.69	
No. 3 Yellow	1.52	1.48	1.67	
No. 4 Yellow			1.64	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.39	1.33	1.52	
No. 3 Yellow	1.33	1.31	1.48	
No. 4 Yellow				

After the bulls upset all the dope of the bears at the beginning of last week and actually turned a declining into an advancing market, the bears again got control, and are using the expectations of a freer car movement as an argument that the great bear movement has begun. As a matter of fact, the only bulls who've got the courage of their convictions and the power to back them up are the farmers who want \$1.50 for corn, f. o. b. loading stations. If these boys persist long enough in their demand for dollar and a half corn, they'll get it, despite the roars of the bear speculators. The market dopesters figure out that henceforth and forever, now that the railroads have gone back to the private owners, all trains will run on the nick of time, empty cars will be available at every siding for loading, and crops will be moved from producer to consumer like clock-work. Of course, they're going to be fooled, but they don't know it, and their ignorance is keeping the grain markets in a wabbling condition with prices most uncertain. However, we cannot see how a freer movement of the crop at this time when farmers are hanging back from selling is going to result in lower prices. We should think that it would have exactly the opposite effect. Free car movement, enabling dealers to fill contracts and orders on schedule time, makes everybody feel good, and there is nothing

more conducive to a bull market than good feeling and optimism. If they but know it, the farmers hold the situation in the palm of their hands, and can feed the market at virtually their own price providing their grain is handled promptly all down the line.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye is little higher, but there is no particular strength to the market, being influenced by substantially the same conditions that are affecting other markets at this time. Barley prices have not changed for some time, and the market is easy. Rye \$1.61 per bushel. Barley \$2.90 @ 8 per cwt.

OATS HOLDING THEIR OWN

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.94		1.03	
No. 3 White	.93	.88		
No. 4 White	.92	.86		

Oats are not so strongly affected by the conditions that are bearing other grain markets. France is taking considerable of the crop under financial arrangements entered into last fall. Some difficulty is being experienced, it is true, in export contractors meeting their obligations, but even this has little effect upon the general situation. There will continue to be occasional fluctuations in the oat market, but unless trade conditions become demoralized, the trend will continue to be upward at least until we know something about what the 1920 acreage is to be and the growing conditions.

BEANS AT STAND STILL

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAR. 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	6.75	7.50	8.00	
Red Kidneys	14.25	14.50	14.75	

The bean situation looks bad, but according to those who deal in beans and watch the market closely, the looks "be deceiving." We want to caution our readers right here that the recent drop in beans means nothing at all. In fact, the cheering news comes that beans will probably go a little lower, BUT this will be in preparation for the rise that is expected to come. We are advised that little if any trading is being done at present prices. The world must have beans and it can only defer its purchases about so long and then it must go into the market and bid for the supplies. The present dullness may continue for another month or perhaps two at the outside, but basing our judgment upon information that we believe to be absolutely reliable, buyers will be actively in the field by that time, and in view of the short supply prices are bound to soar. The market today is in no condition to warrant a farmer selling.

POTATOES STEADY

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR. 1, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	4.66	4.60		
Chicago	4.60	4.70		
Pittsburg	4.67	4.60		
New York	4.50	4.40		

The unseasonable cold weather has held the potato market firm and price changes of the past week have been upward on most markets. The Chicago market was easy at the opening of the week, but on Thursday and Friday last, there were advances ranging from 10 to 20 cents per cwt. The Detroit market has been a good one all season long, and at no time with the exception of the early part of February were the supplies over sufficient. In spite of the cold



"I've Bought APEX Seeds for 35 Years"

It is no uncommon thing today to find farm owners in Michigan who have used APEX seeds for 35 years consecutively.

Their sincere respect for the APEX brand, after a 35 year period, is well worth remembering when you purchase seeds.

To carry the brand APEX—seeds must be absolutely high grade, vigorous and pure of quality—they must pass analysts' tests for germination and Michigan Seed Law requirements—they must be grown in the North of America to insure their success in the hardy, rugged soils and climate of Michigan.

For 35 years produced under the name of APEX by Michigan's Seed Specialists.

Ask your dealer or write us

CAUGHEY-JOSSMAN COMPANY
MICHIGAN SEED SPECIALISTS
DETROIT MICHIGAN

Dept. 2



Re-cleaned and Tested

FIELD SEEDS

weather the big markets like Chicago and Pittsburg are getting plenty of supplies, and a week or two of warm weather would certainly mean lower prices.

Each day that passes more firmly convinces us that potatoes will not go again to the high level of late January, and we urge our readers to get their holdings on the market before warm weather arrives. An early spring might prove disastrous to the market, but weather conditions point to cool weather well into April and should afford farmers every opportunity to move their crop at fair prices. According to authentic reports the high prices here have attracted foreign growers and several thousand bushels of Danish potatoes have come in through the port of New York the last two weeks. And more are on the way if we can believe the following from the *Chicago Packer*:

"The information comes from Denmark to the effect that there would be several heavy consignments of potatoes in here within the next few weeks. The New York branch of the Department of Agriculture received a cable Tuesday stating that the steamship 'Frederick the Eighth' which left Copenhagen February 19 had 7,433 sacks of potatoes aboard. The sacks weigh 150 pounds each. It requires about 12 days for the trip so the boat should dock in New York harbor the fore part of next week. There are also about 200 tons of Danish cabbage aboard.

"Some of the potato men who are importing Danish potatoes evidently expect to do some business, as up to the middle of this week, custom house permits for the admission of foreign potatoes into this port covered about 365,000 sacks. Potato men do not expect anything like this amount here because importers in all commodities always ask for permits greatly in excess of what they expect to receive."

RECORD HAY PRICES

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34.12.50 @ 33.81.50 @ 32		
Chicago	34.00 @ 35.33.00 @ 34.31.50 @ 31		
New York	42.00 @ 43		
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37.36.50 @ 36.34.00 @ 35		

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 34.31.50 @ 32.31.50 @ 32		
Chicago	33.00 @ 34.32.00 @ 33.31.00 @ 32		
New York	41.00 @ 39.00 @ 40		
Pittsburg	36.50 @ 37.38.50 @ 36.39.50 @ 39		

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	26.50 @ 27.25.50 @ 26.24.50 @ 25		
Chicago	26.00 @ 28.25.00 @ 27.24.00 @ 25		
New York	28.00 @ 30.27.00 @ 29.25.00 @ 27		
Pittsburg	30.50 @ 30.29.00 @ 30.27.50 @ 28		

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	25.50 @ 26.24.50 @ 25.24.50 @ 25		
Chicago	24.00 @ 25.23.00 @ 24.21.00 @ 23		
New York	25.00 @ 27.22.00 @ 24.21.00 @ 23		
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29.28.50 @ 29.28.50 @ 28		

Record prices were made on hay this week in Eastern markets due to protracted storms and consequent famine conditions. Consumers' stocks have been working down for several weeks and they have been forced into the market regardless of prices. Country roads are almost impassable on account of deep snow and heavy drifts and the amount of hay loaded is very small. Shippers, however, are making every effort to get hay to market and with a break in the weather increased supplies and a return to normal values is certain. Railroads are furnishing cars more freely but the rail movement is slow because of the storms. Future prices will depend entirely on the movement to market and conservatism on the part of shippers is necessary to avoid losses on goods that can not move immediately, for when the movement does increase consumers will buy in limited quantities and the decline will probably be even sharper than the advance.—*Hay Trade Journal*.

CATTLE MARKET CONTINUES DOWNWARD COURSE

Detroit—Receipts, 746; canners and cutters, 75c lower; butcher cows 50c lower; all other grades closing dull and 25c lower, some going over unsold; best heavy steers, \$10.75 @ 11.25; best handy weight butcher steers, \$9 @ 9.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.75 @ 9; handy light butchers, \$8 @ 8.50; light butchers, \$6.50 @ 7.50; best cows, \$8 @ 8.50; butcher cows, \$6 @ 7; cutters, \$5 @ 5.50 canners, \$4 @ 5; best heavy bulls, \$8 @ 8.50; bologna bulls, \$7 @ 7.50; stock bulls, \$7 @ 7.25; milkers and springers, \$65 @ 125. Veal calves: Re-

ceipts, 547; market steady; a few fancy brought \$21.50 @ 22; bulk of sales, best, \$20 @ 21; others, \$8 @ 15. Sheep and lambs: Receipts, 901 market slow; best lambs, \$19.50 @ 20; fair lambs, \$17 @ 18.50; light to common lambs, \$12 @ 15.50; fair to good sheep, \$12 @ 13; culls and common, \$6 @ 8. Hogs: Receipts, 2,363; market fairly active; pigs, \$15.25 @ 15.50; heavy, \$14.50; mixed hogs, \$14.75 @ 15.

East Buffalo—Cattle. Receipts, 120 cars; prime shipping steers, \$14 @ 14.50; best shipping steers, \$11.50 @ 20.50; medium shipping steers, \$10.50 @ 11.50; Canadian heavy steers, \$11 @ 11.50; Canadian steers and heifers, \$9.50 @ 10.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., \$12 @ 13; light native yearlings, good quality, \$10.11; best handy steers, \$10.50 @ 11; fair to good kind, \$10 @ 10.50; handy steers and heifers mixed, \$9 @ 10; western heifers, \$9 @ 10; state heifers, \$9 @ 10; best fat cows, \$9.50 @ 10; butchering cows, \$7 @ 8; cutters, \$6 @ 7; canners, \$4.50 @ 5.25; fancy bulls, \$9.50 @ 10; butchering bulls, \$7.50 @ 8.50; common bulls, \$7 @ 8; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$9.50 @ 10; medium feeders, \$8 @ 9; stockers, \$6.50 @ 7; light common, \$6 @ 6.50. Hogs, receipts, 80 cars; steady; medium and heavy, \$15.50 @ 15.75; mixed, \$16; yorkers and pigs, \$16 @ 16.25. Sheep. Receipts, 40 cars; steady; top lambs, \$20.75 @ 20.85; yearlings, \$16 @ 18.50; wethers, \$15 @ 16; ewes, \$14 @ 14.50. Calves, \$7 @ 23.

Chicago—Hogs: Receipts, 44,000; estimated tomorrow, 40,000; steady to 15c lower; bulk, \$14.25 @ 15; top, \$15.25; heavy, \$14.40 @ 14.60; medium, \$14.50 @ 15; light, \$14.85 @ 15.25; light light, \$14.50 @ 15; heavy packing sows smooth, \$13 @ 15.50; do rough, \$12.25 @ 12.75; pigs, 13.25 @ 14.50. Cattle: Receipts, 13,000; estimated tomorrow, 13,000; firm; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime \$14.25 @ 16; medium and good, \$11.50 @ 14.25 common, \$9 @ 11.50; light, good and choice, \$12 @ 15.25; common and medium, \$8.50 @ 12; butcher cattle, heifers, \$6.50 @ 13; cows, \$6.25 @ 11.75; canners and cutters, \$4.50 @ 6.25; veal calves, \$15.25 @ 16.50; feeder steers, \$7.50 @ 11.50; stocker steers, \$6.75 @ 10.25. Sheep: Receipts, 13,000; estimated tomorrow, 10,000; firm; lambs, \$17.50 @ 20.30; culls and common \$14 @ 17.25 ewes, medium, good and choice, \$11.25 @ 14.50; culls and common \$6 @ 10.75.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Eggs in good supply and brisk demand. Butter steady and quiet and receipts not large. Farmers are not liberal sellers of potatoes and there is an increasing demand. An advance is quoted and the market is firm in other vegetable lines owing to moderate offerings. All fruits are in moderate demand and quiet. Receipts of poultry are small and the market holds its firmness owing to active buying by consumers.

Apples—Western boxes, \$3 @ 4; Spy, \$3.25 @ 3.50; Baldwin \$3 @ 3.25; Greening, \$3.50 @ 3.75; Steel's red, \$3.75 @ 4 per bu.

Honey—White comb, 32 @ 35c a lb. Cauliflower—\$2.50 @ 2.75 per case. Potatoes—\$7 per 150-lb. sack. Onions—Indiana, \$5.75 @ 6 per 100-lb. sack.

Calves (dressed)—Fancy, 37 @ 28c per lb. Dressed Hogs—Best, 19 @ 20c; heavy 17 @ 18c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 36 @ 38c; Leghorns 35 @ 36c; hens, 38 @ 40c; small hens, 36 @ 37c; roosters, 23 @ 24c; geese, 30 @ 35c; ducks, 40 @ 45c; turkeys, 44 @ 45c; lb.

Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 37 @ 38c ducks, 40 @ 42c; geese, 28 @ 30c per lb.

SKY IS CLEARING

Couldn't do without BUSINESS FARMING no-how. Here's my \$1. I am going to write Mr. Fordney today and give him my respects. I am farming 180 acres, every foot of it available tilled to perfection and one of the best kept up farms in the Thumb and through such shysters as Mr. Fordney we are kept grubbing. I am one of the fellows promised by Mr. Wilson a golden harvest through the war. He said if we did not reap it it would be our own fault. Consequently I started in with 55 acres of beans and kept from two to seven men all summer hoeing and cultivating. If my memory serves me right we got the Pinto



Our Many-Tongued Ancestors

Born of the diverse nations of the earth, Americans appreciate, now more than ever before, the necessity for national unity; one flag, one purpose, one form of patriotic understanding.

A confusion of tongues makes for a confusion of ideas and principles. Everything which goes toward the up-building and maintenance of a one language people makes for national strength and national progress.

It is in such service that the Bell Telephone has played so vital a part. Its wires reach every corner of the

country, making intimate, personal speech between all kinds of people a matter of constant occurrence.

But the telephone is no interpreter. If its far reaching wires are to be effective, those who use them must speak the same language. The telephone best serves those who have become one with us in speech.

Yet uniformity of language is not enough from those who would gain the greatest good from the telephone, neither is financial support enough; for complete service makes essential true co-operation on the part of every subscriber.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

Deal, I have been 41 years farming and have done enough overtime work to have made 5 men rich as farmers would reckon, and thank the Lord I believe the sky is clearing for a fairer dawn. Hoping and trusting.—J. D. S., Tuscola County.

WHAT'S A FARMER?

A farmer is:—
A capitalist who labors.
A patriot who is asked to produce at a loss.
A man who works eight hours a day twice a day.

A man who has every element of nature to combat every day in the year.

A man who is a biologist, an economist and a lot more lists.

Who gives more and asks less than any other human being.

Who takes unto himself for his own sustenance and that of his family, those of his products that other people will not utilize.

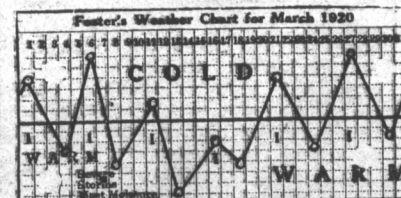
Who is caricatured on the stage and in the daily papers, but who can come nearer taking hold of any business and making it go than any other American alive and in captivity.

That's what a farmer is.

—Sharpless News.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about March 8, 13, 18, 24, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 9, 13, 19, 25; plains sections 10, 14, 20, 26; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio Tennessee valleys 11, 15, 21, 27; eastern sections 12, 16, 22, 28, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland near March 13, 17, 23, 29. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves and cool waves about one day behind.

These disturbances will control the weather of the Provinces and States from near March 8 to 29. Most severe storms and most precipitation are expected during the week centering on March 12. Most precipitation is expected where most has occurred and least where least has occurred since first of last December, because no material change

has occurred in the causes.

High temperatures are expected to cross continent during weeks centering on March 6 and 27. General low temperatures are expected during the ten days centering on March 13.

Fair cropweather is expected for March, east of Rockies, except in river valleys that extend east and west with high ridges south of them. Cropweather of March in the southern part of the cotton belt and on Pacific slope does not promise best results. There are two dangers that the crops of 1920 must contend against. Too much rain in large sections and the outcrops that such weather favors and a shortage of rain in other sections together with the bugs that dry weather favors.

These extremes of wet and dry will not continue all thru the crop season and therein lie our best hopes. Then excessive rains are sometimes followed by a deficiency of moisture and thus the farmer worries along between hawk and buzzard. But no worse mistake could be made than to flee from the evils you know on the farm into the evils you do not understand in the cities. The best investment anyone can make at this time is to buy a good little farm and keep it as a nest egg.

W. T. Foster

BAKER'S COCOA

IS GOOD
for Breakfast
Luncheon
Dinner
Supper



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

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

WAITER BAKER & CO. LTD.
Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

BE PRUDENT

The economical and effective way to sustain strength is to keep your body well nourished. Be prudent. A little of

Scott's Emulsion

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Were she to move to the city, what would she do? She had married young—never had any business training, and, although she was an excellent housekeeper, wife and mother, what could she realize on that now if she were to go to the city. No one would want even a housekeeper who had two growing boys to feed.

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Help me to earn by honest toil and not by strife,
My daily bread, so fitly called the staff of life;
Nor stint the measure of my daily toil—
Though those who merit may not reap the spoil;
To help each comrade that I find in dire distress,
Although, perchance, there never is redress—
To seek each day such comforts as will give,
Contentment with the humble life I live;
To see some good in everyone I meet,
Though it be a beggar of the village street,
Or fallen maid whom others fain would shun—
Let me remember each as someone's cherished one;
To keep my faith though others strive for gold
And earn at last a shelter in the fold—
Where each receives the merits he has won
So let me live until the race is run
In harmony with all my friends and God
As those in ancient times who tilled the sod.

We are very sure that Our Page will be much more attractive than it has been from the fact that we are receiving so many pictures of homes and farm scenes of our members. All that we can use will be paid for with a special prize, and those that are not available for use will be returned.

More and more the subscribers are coming to learn that our Personal Service Shopping Department is a real benefit. Special patterns have been secured for subscribers during the past week, and we bought a rubberized apron with pockets for one subscriber who was going down south and wanted such an apron to hold her wash cloth, hair pins, and the numerous other articles a woman needs in the dressing room. These aprons are very handy, as they can be tied around the waist while you are dressing and all your toilet articles are close at hand, and at night they roll up and the different articles are kept in their separate compartments, much like the comfort kits the soldier boys used to use. They would be fine to take on a long motor trip.

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WE THANK YOU

Can't get along without M. B. F. Best paper in the state for the farmers. Hope we land our governor.—Reader.

CALUMET

Saves



Calumet Baking Powder forms the very foundation of kitchen economy. It is the best way to reduce the high cost of living.

There's nothing you can do, nothing you can use that will help so much in keeping down food expense.

CALUMET is so perfectly made—so perfect in keeping quality—that bake-day failure is impossible. Nothing is wasted or thrown away. Everything used with it—flour, sugar, eggs, flavoring—is converted into wholesome bakings.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save material it's used with.

Made in the world's largest, most modern baking powder factory. Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

Order today! Conserve! Economize! SAVE.

All Baking Materials

BEST BY TEST

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

makes the kind of bread you can serve three times a day and always have it eaten.

And good bread is an excellent body-builder. It is a splendid food for children.

In fact, there's nothing better for the kiddies than good bread and butter or bread and milk.

It makes them grow sturdy and healthy.

But you **MUST** have GOOD bread for old or young. It should be light, tender, flavory and wholesome—just the kind LILY WHITE, "The flour the best cooks use," bakes.

Better baking satisfaction or your money back is guaranteed.

Valley City Milling Company

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CALUMET Saves



Calumet Baking Powder forms the very foundation of kitchen economy. It is the best way to reduce the high cost of living.

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makes the kind of bread you can serve three times a day and always have it eaten.

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Grand Rapids, Michigan.



DEAR CHILDREN: One of our little friends asked me this week how many subscribers it would take to earn a pencil box, and so I know that some of you are still interested in getting subscriptions for your favorite paper and earning prizes. The pencil boxes are awarded for only one new subscriber. If you are working for a prize, be sure and send the names of your subscribers, with the \$1.00 for each subscriber, direct to me and tell me what prize you wish.

I still have a couple of flash lights which I ordered at Christmas time so that I would have them on hand as soon as they were won, and I know there are just lots of boys who could get just one subscriber and earn one of these lovely flash lights. There is also left from the Christmas prizes a Boy Scout jack knife on a chain, which is just lying here waiting to be won, and it only takes one subscriber to get that also.

One little girl inquires this week if I am Scotch. I know that my name sounds Scotch, and it may be possible that way back in my history some of my ancestors came from Scotland, but it is so far back that I am unable to trace it, so I guess I am mostly just "Yankee." Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

THE JUNIOR COOK

Rudabago

Many times tasty and inexpensive vegetables are not used as much as they should be because the cook doesn't know the best way of preparing them. Rudabago is the very cheapest of all winter vegetables and when cooked this way is one of the most delicious.

Peel and cut into inch size pieces about 2 pounds of rudabago.

Wash, cover with water and put on to cook, in a tightly covered vessel.

After it has boiled hard for ten minutes, put over a low fire and cook for 1 and one-half hours.

Take off cover, mash the vegetable with a wire masher and add 1 teaspoonful of salt—more if desired.

Stir well. Increase heat slightly and cook for one-half hour more.

By this time the vegetable should be thick and a rich yellow and should be cooked dry enough to serve on a plate with meat without seeming "watery."

At the end of the half hour add 1 tablespoonful meat drippings (bacon is best) and cook five minutes more. Serve hot.

If any is left over, pour in a baking dish, cover the top with cracker crumbs, dot with meat fat and bake 10 minutes or until browned and hot.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle
Girls Names—1. Harriet. 2. Bernice. 3. Druisilla. 4. Katie.

EN-AR-CO AUTO GAME FREE!

On page 13 of this issue at the bottom of the National Refining Company advertisement is a coupon, which if mailed with two 2-cent stamps to this address: 2020 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio, will bring any reader of M. B. F., an exciting game called the "Auto Tour."

If your father, brother or uncle owns a tractor or an automobile, just ask him how much oil or gasoline he buys per year, and write in the name of his machine on the coupon. The company want to send circulars and quote prices, but there is absolutely no obligation to buy. The game comes free for the information and the two 2-cent stamps.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl, 11 years old. I am in the 5th grade at school. I have three-quarters of a mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Canton Stevens. I like him very well. We live on a 40 acre farm. For pets I have two yellow cats. We have 2 horses, 1 cow and 1 calf and about 40 chickens. My letter is getting long so I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. —Mrs. Sherman, Worley, Mich.

Oranges

OUTSIDE the snow lay thick upon the ground and the wind whistled round the eaves, but inside the fire crackled merrily and under the reading lamp a bowlful of oranges, round and yellow, smiled like so many little shining suns and invited Jamie to partake of their sweetness.

"My, these oranges are good, grandma," said the little boy, pulling off the fragrant peeling. Where did they come from?"

"Probably from Florida or California where it's nice and warm most of the time," said his grandma, looking up from her knitting. "Let's see—are they navel oranges?"

Jamie held one up for her to see. "Yes, they are navel. Then they came from California, most likely for most of the Florida oranges have seeds in them."

"What is a navel orange, grandma?" Jamie asked.

His grandma picked up an orange. "Do you see that little cluster of skin at the end? Sometimes inside of that is another tiny little orange. And then navel oranges never have any seeds."

"How'd that happen? Did some smart man make them grow that way?"

"No, they grow that way naturally." "How do new orange trees grow if there's any seeds to plant?" the little boy wanted to know.

"They are budded or grafted," said his grandma.

"What does that mean?" Jamie asked.

"A small piece with buds on it is cut from a tree that is bearing oranges, and set in the wood of a tree which has become too old to bear any more fruit. It is tied securely into the slit bark of the old tree, and after a while it begins to grow and makes a fine young tree."

"Don't any oranges grow from seeds?" asked Jamie.

"Oh, yes, but the best trees are made by budding. If you plant several orange seeds in a flower pot and keep them nice and warm and give them plenty of water, you can raise a little orange tree yourself—a seedling, but it won't grow very large."

"How big are regular orange trees?"

"About as high as this ceiling. The leaves are always green, and there are blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit on the trees all at the same time."

"How funny! How long does it take

for oranges to get ripe?" Jamie asked.

"About a year, but there are usually three crops a year, and the trees keep right on blossoming all the time."

"Do the trees grow in orchards?" the little boy asked.

"Yes, they are set out in rows, with ditches containing water between them."

"Water? What for?"

"The countries where the oranges grow have what they call dry seasons when there isn't any rain, so the trees have to be watered and this is done by the ditches—irrigation ditches, they are called," explained his grandma.

"How many oranges grow on one tree?" asked Jamie.

"Anyway from 250 to 500 a year in California, although in more tropical countries there are more than that on one tree."

"One time I had an orange that was red inside. What kind of an orange was that?" Jamie wanted to know.

"That was a blood orange," said his grandma.

"Are there many kinds of oranges, grandma?"

"Over a hundred different varieties. Did you ever eat a tangerine?"

"I always call tangerines kid glove oranges. Why do people call them that?" asked Jamie.

"I suppose it is because they are so easy to peel and eat that you could do it without soiling your gloves."

"I wonder if I could!" laughed Jamie. "But what makes some oranges kind of brown, grandma? Is that another kind?"

"They are called russet oranges," replied his grandma, "but they are not any special variety. You could here, because the orange growers did not know how to pack them so they wouldn't rot. They have to be handled very carefully. Each orange is picked by hand and put into a bag or basket. The pickers and packers must have their finger nails cut very short, for the slightest prick in the skin causes the orange to decay. And they must not be bruised, either. After they are picked they are set aside for a few days to rest—curing, that is called, then they are sorted."

"How are they sorted?" Jamie wanted to know.

"Sometimes by hand, but usually by machine."

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer boy. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. For pets I have a little black dog. My father takes the M. B. F. He likes it very much. As my letter is getting long must close.—Donald Miles, Vermontville, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before. I am 10 years old and in the 4th grade. My father takes M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters and stories. My hair is light and I have got blue eyes. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Agnes Dora Peterson, Rodney, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would like to join the Children's Story Club. I am 10 years old and in the 3rd grade. I have 1 mile and a quarter to walk to school. I have 5 brothers and one sister. I like to read the Doo Dads. Well, I will close and if my letter escapes the waste basket. I will write a story. Good bye, Horace Cooper, Pewamo, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade in all of my studies but one and that is spelling. I am in the 6th grade spelling. Our teacher's name is Alice L. Hughes. For a pet I have one rabbit and 20 chickens. I hope to see my letter in print. Well I must close.—Gerald E. Dobbins, McDonald, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl, 11 years old and live on a 40 acre farm. We have 4 cows, 4 pigs and 2 horses. For pets I have a dog, 12 years old and a cat 2 years old. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Kinyon. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Mildred Rowden, Auburn, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. I am a girl 14 years old and in the 8th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Gould. I like her real well. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I also like to read the Doo Dads. I have no sisters or brothers. I would like to have some one of the members of the Children's Hour write to me. I hope to see my letter in print. Velma P. Gilmore, Remus, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am 10 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the McNitt school. My teacher's name is Anna Cook. I like her very well. I did not go to school today. We have 5 calves, 8 cows, 6 pigs, 15 sheep, 3 horses and for pets I have a cat and a dog. I would like to know how to get a pencil box. If you will write and tell me how I could get one I would be well pleased. I will close, hoping my letter will escape the waste basket. Yours truly, Sylvia Norrant.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 10 years old. My father is a bookkeeper at the Federal Sand and Gravel Co. We live about a mile from town, so my sister Jean and I stay with my aunt Fannie in town and go to school. I like to read the Children's Hour. Are you Scotch? I thought by your name you was; I am. My uncle James Bell sells farms and he takes the Michigan Business Farming, and my other uncle is Senator McRae and he takes the Business Farming too. I like the Doo Dads but they were not in the paper this week. This is all for this time, hoping to see my letter in the Business Farming.—Elizabeth McRae, Greenbush, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the second time I have written. Before I did not see my letter in print so am writing again. I am a little girl, nine years old, and am in the fifth grade. My birthday is the 9th of January. I live on a 80 acre farm. We have 50 chickens about 15 turkeys, four horses, 12 cows, 5 pigs, one big one and four little ones. We have a car which we got in the fall. It is an Overland. I have two brothers and one sister. Thelma will be 21, the 23 of February. Floyd is 13 and in the 5th grade. Philip is 6 and in the 1st grade. My teacher's name is Miss Jessie McKellar, which is very nice. My letter is getting long. I hope my letter is in print. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. We'll close for this time. Martha A. Bell, Freeland, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I live on an 80 acre farm. Then we have an 80 acre farm rented and we bought 40 acres more. We have 7 horses, 25 head of cattle and 12 pigs and 9 of them are little pigs. They are very curly. And I have 5 other sisters and two brothers. Their names are Ida 16, Walter 14, Ralph 11, Edith 9, Marion 7, Esther 3, Velma 1 year. I am 13 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Colby. I like her very much. I would like to see some more of the Doo Dads. I will give a riddle: 30 white horses upon a red hill, now they chant, now they dance, now they stand still. Answer: your teeth. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Miss Blanche Thomas, Sandusky, Mich.



"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 15)

of delicacy and sensibility, could not, of course, give name to her love for him while the other man still lived. It was subtle of her. He prided himself on his own subtlety, and he flattered himself that he had interpreted her veiled thought aright. And . . . well, he resolved, he would see to it that the man who was to die at ten next morning, should have neither reprieve nor rescue. The one thing clear, if he were to win Leoncia quickly, was that Henry Morgan should die quickly.

"We will speak of it no more now," he said with chivalric gentleness, as he gently pressed her hand, rose to his feet, and gazed down on her.

She returned a soft pressure of thanks with her own hand ere she released it and stood up.

"Come," she said. "We will join the others. They are planning now, or trying to find some plan to save Henry Morgan."

The conversation of the group ebbed away as they joined it, as if out of half-suspicion of Torres.

"Have you hit upon anything yet?" Leoncia asked.

Old Enrico, straight and slender and graceful as any of his sons despite his age, shook his head.

"I have a plan, if you will pardon me," Torres began, but ceased at a warning glance from Alessandro, the eldest son.

On the walk, below the piazza, had appeared two scare-crows of beggar boys. Not more than ten years of age, by their size, they seemed much older when judged by the shrewdness of their eyes and faces. Each wore a single marvelous garment, so that between them it could be said they shared a shirt and pants. But such a shirt! And such pants! The latter, man-size, of ancient duck, were buttoned around the lad's neck, the waistband reefed with knotted twine so not to slip down over his shoulders. His arms were thrust through the holes where the side-pockets had been. The legs of the pants had been hacked off with a knife to suit his own diminutive length of limb. The tails of the man's shirt on the other boy dragged on the ground.

"Vamos!" Alessandro shouted fiercely at them to be gone.

But the boy in the pants gravely removed a stone which he had been carrying on top of his bare head, exposing a letter which had been thus carried. Alessandro leaned over, took the letter, and with a glance at the inscription passed it to Leoncia, while the boys began whining for money. Francis, smiling, despite himself at the spectacle of them, tossed them a few pieces of small silver, whereupon the shirt and the pants toddled away down the path.

The letter was from Henry and Leoncia scanned it hurriedly. It was not precisely in farewell, for he wrote in the tenor of a man who never expected to die save by some inconceivable accident. Nevertheless, on the chance of such inconceivable thing becoming possible, Henry did manage to say good-bye and to include a facetious recommendation to Leoncia not to forget Francis, who was well worth remembering because he was so much like himself, Henry.

Leoncia's first impulse was to show the letter to the others, but the portion about Francis withstrained her.

"It's from Henry," she said, tucking the note into her bosom. "There is nothing of importance. He seems to have not the slightest doubt that he will escape somehow."

"We shall see that he does," Francis declared positively.

With a grateful smile to him, and with one of interrogation to Torres, Leoncia said:

"You were speaking of a plan, Senor Torres?"

Torres smiled, twisted his mustache, and struck an attitude of importance.

"There is one way, the Gringo, Anglo-Saxon way, and it is simple, straight to the point. That is just what it is, straight to the point. We will go and take Henry out of jail in forthright, brutal and direct Gringo fashion. It is the one thing they will not expect. Therefore, it

will succeed. There are enough un-hung rascals on the beach with which to storm the jail. Hire them, pay them well, but only partly in advance, and the thing is accomplished."

Leoncia nodded eager agreement. Old Enrico's eyes flashed and his nostrils distended as if already sniffing gunpowder. The young man was taking fire from his example. And all looked to Francis for his opinion or agreement. He shook his head slowly, and Leoncia uttered a sharp cry of disappointment in him.

"That way is hopeless," he said. "Why should all of you risk your necks in a madcap attempt like that, doomed to failure from the start?" As he talked, he strode across from Leoncia's side to the railing in such way as to be for a moment between Torres and the other men, and at the same time managed a warning look to Enrico and his sons. "As for Henry, it looks as if it were all up with him—"

"You mean you doubt me?" Torres bristled.

"Heavens, man," Francis protested.

But Torres dashed on: "You mean that I am forbidden by you, a man I have scarcely met, from the councils of the Solanos, who are my oldest and most honored friends?"

Old Enrico who had not missed the rising wrath against Francis in Leoncia's face, succeeded in conveying a warning to her, ere, with a courteous gesture, he hushed Torres and began to speak.

"There are no councils of the Solanos from which you are barred, Senor Torres. You are indeed an old friend of the family. Your late father and I were comrades, almost brothers. But that—and you will pardon an old man's judgment—does not prevent Senor Morgan from being right when he says your plan is hopeless. To storm the jail is truly madness. Look at the thickness of the walls. They could stand a siege of weeks. And yet, I confess it, almost tempted when you first broached the idea. Now when I was a young man, fighting the Indians in the high Cordilleras, there was a very case in point. Come, let us all be seated and comfortable, and I will tell you the tale . . ."

But Torres, busy with many things declined to wait, and with soothed amicable feelings shook hands all around, briefly apologized to Francis, and departed astride his silver-saddled and silver-bridled horse for San Antonio. One of the things that busied him was the cable correspondence maintained between him and Thomas Regan's Wall street office. Having secret access to the Panamanian government wireless station at San Antonio, he was thus able to relay messages to the cable station at Vera Cruz. Not alone was his relationship with Regan proving lucrative, but it was jibing in with his own personal plans concerning Leoncia and the Morgans.

"What have you against Senor Torres, that you should reject his plan and anger him?" Leoncia demanded of Francis.

"Nothing," was the answer, "except that we do not need him, and that I'm not exactly infatuated with him. He is a fool and would spoil any plan. Look at the way he fell down on testifying at my trial. Maybe he can't be trusted. I don't know. Anyway, what's the good of trusting him when we don't need him? Now his plan is all right. We'll go straight to the jail and take Henry out, if all you are game for it. And we don't need to trust to a mob of un-hung rascals and beach-sweepings. If the six men of us can't do it, we might as well quit."

"There must be at least a dozen guards always hanging out at the jail," Ricardo, Leoncia's youngest brother, a lad of eighteen, objected. Leoncia, her eagerness alive again, frowned at him; but Francis took his part.

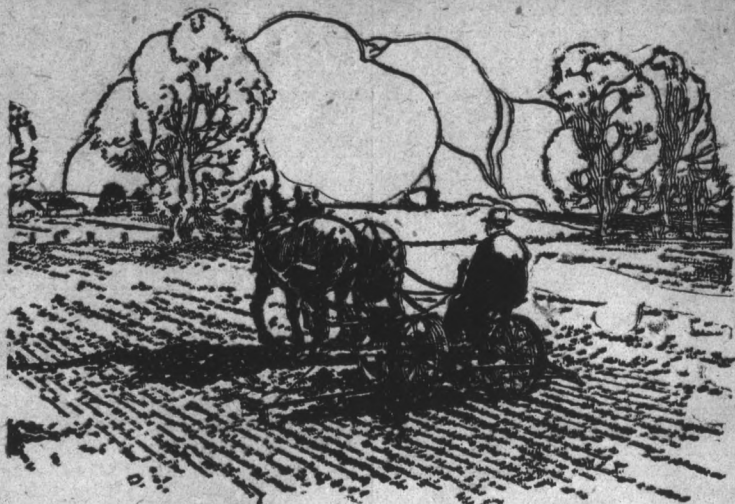
"Well taken," he agreed. "But we will eliminate the guards."

"The five-foot walls," said Martinez Solano, twin brother to Alvarado.

"Go through them," Francis answered.

"But how?" Leoncia cried.

(Continued next week)



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Box 15, Bridgman, Mich.

CULL BEANS FOR CATTLE

Will you please tell me through your valuable paper whether cull beans are good for brood sows and fattening hogs, and if so, how much, and how to prepare for feed. Also are cull beans, corn and oats ground together good for milch cows?—A. E. Burt, Mich.

When used in proper quantities beans may be fed to dairy cattle with good results.

There are three ways in which cull beans may be fed:

1. They may be ground and mixed with other grains.
2. They may be fed whole by soaking from ten to twenty-four hours before feeding.

3. They may be fed after cooking. The cooking of cull beans entails considerable labor and where a considerable number of cows are to be fed this method of preparing is seldom feasible. When the beans are soaked it is best to put the wet beans on the silage and then drop the ground feed on both of them. This causes the provender to stick to the silage and the cow ingests all of the material together.

It has been our experience after a good many trials in feeding beans that a cow will not consume over three pounds of the dried beans per day and still clean up her feeding regularly. So in making a grain mixture it is not advisable to allow more than three pounds of dry beans for each mature cow fed.—A. C. Anderson, Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

TAX EXEMPTION LIMIT

I have a forty acre farm near the village of F— and would like to know how many cows and horses I may keep without taxes. I have three Jersey cows and a span of horses. I like the M. B. F. very much and will soon have to renew. —Mrs. M. Oakland County.

The law does not specifically exempt any number of animals from taxation. A person who is a householder is entitled to an exemption of \$500 on household provisions, furniture and fuel and an exemption of \$200 on personal property actually used in his business. Your subscriber, therefore, would be entitled to an exemption of \$200 worth of livestock used on his farm if he is act—

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usually a householder in the township. Horses and cattle not over one year old and sheep and swine not over six months old on the second Monday of April are also exempt from taxation.—B. F. Burtless, Secretary Board of State Tax Commissioners.

DETROIT MILK PRICE

Please give me some information about the Detroit Commission's milk price. I have not seen anything of it in your Michigan Business Farming for a long time. I wish you would publish it in your Business Farming every time the Commission sets the price.—J. J. H. Vassar, Mich.

We referred your letter to Mr. R. C. Reed, secretary of Michigan Milk Producers' Association. His answer follows: Will say that we will try in the near future to give the report of the Detroit Commission findings. Frequently, I do not know of the meeting of the Commission until a very short time prior to its sitting and have about all that I can do to keep my locals advised in proper time. The Commission is not called by myself; it is a law unto itself and does its own sweet will, which has been very fortunate for the producers of Michigan up to the present time. There will be no meeting of the Commission until the latter part of next month as the milk price for March is on the same basis as the milk price for February, or \$4.05, f. o. b., Detroit.—R. C. Reed, Secretary, Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n.

LUPINE SEED

With great interest I followed up articles about lupine and seradella. I know these plants and their value and though as much as I would like to sow them and as hard as I tried for the last two years I could get no seed. Some seed stores didn't know it at all. Some didn't handle it. Now if I could get information where to obtain some if only several pounds of each I'd very much appreciate the favor.—P. K. Big Rapids, R 1.

Mr. Schmidt advises that he procured his seed from Nungessen, Dickinson & Co., of Hoboken, New Jersey.

SENSE AND NONSENSE



NOBLE BIRD

Hen—My I certainly am helping to lower the cost of living.

His Identity

"Permit me, sir!" suavely said a distinguished looking "stranger" in Wayoverbehind to the owner of the balky mule. "I fancy I can start the stubborn but useful animal."

Approaching the varmint from the front he addressed a few words to him in low, well-modulated tones, whereat the mule flapped his ears in pleased acquiescence and marched onward with his load.

"Well, I'll be dod-swizzled!" exclaimed an innocent bystander. "Did you see that? Who is that feller, anyhow?"

"He is a representative of a large Eastern publishing house who calls upon and sells to prominent citizens valuable literary works that they do not want and haven't got any use for," replied another and somewhat more sophisticated bystander.

His Likely Fate

"I hear your hired man has mysteriously disappeared," said Farmer Bentover. "What do you s'pose has become of him?"

"I don't know," replied Farmer Hornbeak, "but I kinda suspect he yawned and fell down his own throat."

Not Censored!

Women should not be censured for wearing narrow skirts—it may be their only safeguard against jumping at conclusions.

"What do you think of the two candidates?"
"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one of them can be elected."

Men employ speech only to conceal their thoughts.—Voltaire, 1778.



COULDN'T MAKE HIS FEET BEHAVE

Bug—I just can't help dancing when they beat this drum.

A lady passenger, on a train going through the country, saw a wind-mill for the first time. Upon her return to her home city, she told some of her friends how kindhearted the farmers are. "Just think of it," said she: "They have electric fans for their cat-1."

In Bad Shape

John, aged four, came downstairs one morning with a very bad cold in his head. Running to his mother, he exclaimed: "Oh, mother, both my eyes is leaking and one of my noses is frozen up."

AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE

I would like to know if I have got to get a license for auctioneering farm sales and how much is that and do I have to have a state and county license?—J. M. E. LeRoy, Mich.

An auctioneer must file a bond with two sureties in the sum of \$2,500. This will entitle him to act for four years. There are certain duties he must perform as pointed out in the statute. The law applies to each partner of a firm. See C. L. 1915, Sec. 7021 and following. Apply to Secretary of State.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

OAT SPROUTER

I have just bought a house with a furnace and wish to know how to make oat sprouters.—Subscriber.

On the basis of 100 hens build frames that are 10 x 20 inches and 2 inches deep using on the bottom common lath far enough apart to allow the water to trickle through but near enough to prevent the oats from dropping through. Soak the oats twelve hours in warm water. Spread them on a tray one inch thick. This is for Monday. Tuesday prepare the second tray in the same way and following with a tray each day of the week until he has the full seven. Place these in a frame work as drawers would be in a common bureau. Sprinkle with water at 65 degrees temperature every morning. Keep them near the furnace in the furnace room. By the following Monday the first tray will be ready to feed the sprouts. They should be from 1-4 to 1 1-2 and well matted with roots. We recommend one cubic inch per hen per day but two cubic inches would not be out of the way. After the tray has been emptied spray it with a weak solution of formaldehyde to prevent mould and start over again.—C. H. Burgess, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

Will you kindly advise me how much a cord of stone should weigh?—J. B.

It is very difficult for us to state the weight of a cord of stone, as different stone are composed of different substances which cause them to vary greatly in weight. However, one cord of stone composed of bed rock weighs 22, 240 pounds.

A Quick Shave

A man came running into a barber shop and said to the barber, who happened to be an Irishman:

"Shave me as quick as you can; I want to catch the next car."

Pat, the barber, hustled and soon had the man shaved, when he said:

"Well, you did a quick job!"

"Yes," says the barber, "but I could have shaved you quicker than that if I had had a little more time."

According to Orders

The doctor consulted his thermometer and looked startled. Then he hurriedly tested his patient's pulse.

"Good gracious, man!" he gasped.

"What have you been doing? Your temperature is up to danger point and your pulse is terrific. Have you been limiting yourself to infant diet, as I told you?"

The patient nodded feebly.

"Yes, doctor, I have," he whispered.

"During the last twenty-four hours I have eaten three apple cores, over a dozen match stalks and various buttons; but I find considerable difficulty in chewing the coal."



BLISS

Fish—My, my, I do believe that fellow is going to drop in for lunch.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JEST FINISHED

SAY! Do y' know, I got quite a s'prise las' week an' for a little spell was a feelin' purty dum good—got a raise in wages—hadn't 'zactly asked for it neither; jest kinda hinted that I'd sort a like it ya know. Well I got it; we all did, an' by gosh! I was figgerin' on what a lot of things I was goin' to do with all that extra money, 65 cents a day extra means quite a bit in a year ya see. Well I didn't have to figger very long, hardly atall ya might say, 'cause the other fellers, the business fellers heard of it 'bout as soon as I did an' they had everything planned to git that money, an' they're gittin' it all right too, believe me!



they know how to git it all right. First thing, my meals went up, 5 and 10 cents. I'm takin' 'em at a restaurant now, my reg'lar boardin' mistress bein' in a hospital tryin' to git well from an operation—5 and 10 cents—an' many of the things I eat was gittin' cheaper, eegs, butter, likes o'that. Not only meals went up but the pesky barbers, they heard about the raise an' up went their prices, 5 and 10 cents on a shave an' 15 cents on a hair-cut. They had to live they said, an' I said mebbe they did but I didn't see no real reason for it, safety razors an' everything bein' so cheap, but they stuck an' so more of my money found a outlet.

Then socks went up, an' clothes, sugar and flour; doctors raised their rates an' ice took an upward jump; jest think of it, ice goin' up, when we got more of the darn stuff than we know what to do with. Well, I soon found that I wuz worse off with the raise than I was without it, financially speakin', an' so I can't see where a raise in wages has helped me a darn bit, can you? 'Course, I wuz glad to git it an' appreciated it all right, but the things I wanted to do with it I can't 'cause it all goes for livin' an' breathin' an' clothes any way, so what's the use?

An' speakin' 'bout clothes! They wuz a feller blew into this town the other day—quite a oldish feller—sed he come in to see the sights of a big city; sed things wuz purty dull to home, not much goin' on. He said, "Why," he said, "a feller dropped dead in the postoffice over there last week an' they didn't find him for three days;" "gosh!" he sed, "I'd hate to drop dead on the streets back home," "I swan!" he sed, "they would not discover me 'til they had 'nother band concert." I asked 'im where he hailed from an' he sed, "from Marshall, Mich., b gosh!" Then, being a former resident of that thirvin' city, I kinda got in conversation with the ol' feller an' asked 'im how he liked our town, "O, fine," he sed; "Hot dog! but there's some purty sights here." He sed, "Why, you got the swellest women, classy an' right up to date dressers, too." "Why," said he, "I stood right there by the bank corner an' watched the young women go by;

stood there 'bout a hour," he sed, "an' then went an' give half my money to a blind man sellin' led pencils, an' if the wind had been blowin' a little harder," he sed, "I'd a gin him every darn cent I had."

Well, I left 'im an' went an' stood on that same corner fir quite a spell an' 'though I didn't give away any money, by ginger! I've got a lot of sympathy fer them that can't see.

Yes, this a darn nice town all right, as towns go—lots of work an' reasonably fair wages—but as I have off'ened before I don't think young men can save as much money here or in any other city as they can workin' on a farm, an' in the city you're a nobody 'less you've got a good big bank account an' live high; you're jest a part of a machine, only one of the cog wheels, so to speak, an' ain't sure of your job 15 minuits.

'bout the quickest work that has been done here in some time, happened the week bginnin' Feb. 15, 1920. On Monday night, by holdin' a hammer over her head an' threatenin' to kill her, a feller named McCauley, compelled a young widow of a month or two, to promise to marry him; Tuesday they were married; Friday morning he beat her head in with an ax; Friday afternoon at 3 or 4 o'clock they found him dead in a roomin' house, he havin' committed suicide by the pizen route. The woman left three children by a former husband, with no one, apparently to look after them.

Oh, yes, things seem to be swift in the city, any city, thievin' an' murderin', everything happens; hold-ups an' marriages, which is only another name for hold-ups sometimes, an' divorces, gosh! more divorces, purty dum nigh than marriages or births, ain't it awful how some folks jest love to git into the divorce courts; oh, well, lawyers are supposed to have to live, same as barbers or ice men, pick-pockets or bootleggers; mebbe they have to be here but not on my account they don't.

Speakin' of bootleggers brings up the question of booze, a feller got a talkin' to me 'h'other day an' he sed, "Don't you think doin' away with lickker has a good deal to do with this influenza epidemic?" "Dunno's I do," I sez, "Why?" "Cause," he sed, "I notice I never had any such thing when there wuz plenty of likker to be had." "Well," I sez, "neither did I, an' so far, I ain't a havin' it now, be you?" "Well, no," he sez, "not yit I aint, but gosh, all hemlocks! I might have it enny time, an then what?" he sez. I sez to 'im, "My dear sir, the probabilities are, you won't, but if you did git it your chances for recovery are a darn sight better than they would a been two or three years ago when you kept so full of booze you looked like a puffed-up warty toad an' if a rattlesnake had bit ya he'd met a instant an' horrible death." Cordially, Uncle Rube.



A Few Gloom-Chasers From Today's Mail

We have confidence in M. B. F.—G. S. M., Cass County.

Can't farm without M. B. F.—C. P., Mecosta County.

I think your paper is all right. I take quite a few papers but I think yours the best.—W. E. R., Saginaw County.

Am reading your farm paper and hope you will keep right on and not get cold feet. We farmers need a paper that will stay by us.—R. L., Cass County.

I do not want to miss any issues of M. B. F. By the way, we have another name for the paper at our house which is "Honest Abe".—Jay Miller, Shiawassee County.

You are doing a good work for the farmers. Best paper I receive—W. A. E., Saginaw County.

Please send me your paper for which I will enclose one dollar for one year. I think it is a fine paper, one that we all ought to take.—W. H., Wayne Co.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find our straw vote. There are four voters at our house and all boosters for Johnson. The man that did a lot to get the boys out of Russia and we think that every soldier should boost for Johnson. Now a word about M. B. F. the only farm paper in Michigan worth reading because it always takes the side of the farmer. Hurrah for Johnson for President.—A. F. R., Osceola County.

MEMORANDUM

MON	2 nd	Plowed 10 acres
TUE	3 rd	Disced 50 acres
WED	4 th	Seeded 50 acres
THU	5 th	Filled Silo
FRI	6 th	Pulled Clover Huller
SAT	7 th	Sawed 10 Cords of Wood

More Work in Less Time

IF THE farmer is ever to enjoy a reasonable leisure such as nearly all city people now have—he must do more work in less time.

12 H. P. on Draw-Bar
25 H. P. on Belt Pulley

THE HUBER Light Four

Draws Three Bottoms
Turns an Acre an Hour

"THE TRACTOR DEPENDABLE"

goes a long way toward making the 8-hour day possible on the farm. But it can work any amount of overtime. So it's easy to get whole days off to go fishing or make a trip to town.

The work costs no more—usually less—than it would if you did it by the old slow methods.

That is possible because the Huber Light Four is the "Tractor Dependable". It works all day every day. And it gets the most out of every hour and every gallon of fuel.

The Huber Light Four is powerful enough to pull three plows and a steady stream of power flows from its mighty motor through all spur gear direct to the draw-bar. Light tractor weight combined with great traction power; high wheels that roll easier and increase the amount of surface "grip"; center draft on all loads, preventing loss of power from side pull. The combination of all these—with a dozen other Huber features—makes the Light Four the last word in tractor dependability—and fuel economy, too. And everywhere the Huber is known as the "Tractor that Always Keeps Going".

Write for booklet "The Foundation of Tractor Dependability".

THE HUBER MFG. CO., 666 Center St., Marion, O.
Canadian Branch—Brandon, Manitoba
Makers also of the Huber Junior Thresher
Interested dealers should write for our attractive proposition

Weight 5,000 lbs.; Waukesha, four-cylinder motor, oversize; Perflex Radiator; Hyatt Roller Bearings; burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate; center draft; two speeds 2 1/2 and 4 miles per hour.

GET Your Cream NOW! Separator

ONLY \$2 DOWN
A Year to Pay

on This Easy, Self-Earning Plan!

You won't feel the cost at all. The machine itself will save its own cost and more before you pay. We ship any size separator you need direct from our factory and give you a whole year to pay our low price of \$38 and up. Read what Alfred Geatches, North Jackson, O., says: "We are getting more than twice the cream we were before. The separator is very easy to clean and runs very easy." Why not get a fully guaranteed New Butterfly Separator for your farm and let it earn its cost by what it saves?

New BUTTERFLY

EASY TO CLEAN

Cream Separators have these exclusive, high-grade features: Frictionless pivot ball bearings bathed in oil—self-draining bowl—self-draining milk tank—easy-cleaning one-piece aluminum skimming device—closed drip-proof bottom—light-running cut steel gears, oil bathed. Guaranteed highest skimming efficiency and durability. We give

30 Days' FREE Trial—Lifetime Guarantee

against all defects in material and workmanship. We ship you the size machine you need and let you use it for 30 days. Then if pleased you can make the rest of the small monthly payments out of the extra profits the separator saves and makes for you. If not pleased, just ship the machine back at our expense and we will refund what you paid. You take no risk. Write for FREE Catalog Folder now.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall Boulevard, CHICAGO



CREAM WANTED



We want more Direct Shippers of Cream. We guarantee correct weights and Tests. We insure the return of your empty can or a new one.

We guarantee the legitimate top market price at all times.

Write for shipping instructions and full information.

We are absolutely responsible. Ask your banker.

DETROIT CREAMERY Co.
Cass and Grand River Aves., DETROIT

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size ad accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right.—Address, Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

182-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM, \$12,250; fully equipped, high-grade bargain, exceptional location near humming RR town; 175 acres can be tilled for bumper crops; wire-fenced pasture for large herd, home-use wood, large orchards, 10-acres grapes bringing around \$320 per acre; splendid 11-room house, new basement barn, cement floor, other buildings fine condition; water house and barns from windmill. Aged owner to retire before spring work includes for quick sale 3 horses, 7 cattle, hogs, complete list farming implements, \$12,250 gets all, easy terms. Details page 74 Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains 33 states; copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

80 ACRES, SOIL CLAY LOAM, 6 ROOM house, barn, sheds, silo, granary, good well, young orchard. 45 acres cleared, 10 ready for plow, 10 cows, 3 mares, 2 brood sows, all tools. Write for particulars. Easy terms. **C. A. ROGERS, R5, Marion, Mich.**

FARMS FOR SALE—BIG LIST OF FARMS for sale by the owners, giving his name, location of farm, description, price and terms. Strictly mutual and co-operative between the buyer and seller and conducted for our members. **CLEARING HOUSE ASS'N, Land Dept., Palmer and Woodward Ave.**

280 ACRES GOOD CLAY AND GRAVEL loam soil. 120 acres under cultivation. Good fences, good roads, good buildings, water, 160 acres, 2 miles from Marion, Mich., 120 lays 3 1-2 miles from Mason, Mich. Price \$60,000 per acre, write owner. **W. J. TURNER, Marion, Mich.**

120 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, 1-2 MILE from town, good buildings, 50 fruit trees, windmill, silos. Will sell stock and machinery with farm. Easy terms. Address Box 24, Bentley, Mich., Bay Co.

FOR SALE—640 OR 720 ACRE FARM, J. E. SHARP, Grant, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM 122 ACRES, 8 MILES from Lansing, on good road. All improved. Good buildings. Best of soil. **S. W. HEMPEY, R7, Lansing, Mich.**

FOR SALE—150 ACRES BLACK AND CLAY loam, 15 acres timber, 60 acres tile drained. Large 11 room brick house, 5 large barns, hog, and hen house, 8 wells and a nice young pear orchard. This is a grand farm and must be seen to be appreciated. 1-2 mile from R. R.—**L. W. ASQUITH, Armada, Mich.**

FOR SALE—FARM OF 34 ACRES, 3 MILES east of Hopkins. Well improved. Price right. A bargain. Write **GEO. A. TUTTLE, Hopkins, Mich.**

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, 120 ACRES good buildings, except house, small orchard, maple grove, good fences, clay loam soil, good drainage, 90 acres cultivated, 80 woods and pasture, 50 acres meadow, 8 acres wheat, 11 acres plowed. Price \$8,000. Terms. **GEORGE JOHNSTON, R3, Port Hope, Mich.**

200 ACRES, GOOD CLAY AND GRAVEL loam soil. Can be sold as two separate farms. 2 sets of buildings, 3 small orchards, other fruit and berries. Small lake on farm, and farm corners on a fine lake. Near good roads and market. For further particulars write **LOCK BOX 294, Fenton, Mich.**

114 ACRE FARM, REASONABLE 2 1-2 miles Brighton, rolling, gravelly soil, 15 acres timber, good orchard, 7 room house, basement, barn, etc. Borders good fishing lake, hunting and trapping, with or without stock and tools, for price and terms write, **G. SEMRAU, Brighton, Mich., Route 2.**

LANDOLOGY—A MAGAZINE GIVING THE facts in regard to the land situation. Three months' subscription FREE. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Editor, LandoLOGY, Skidmore Land Co., 393 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION

MARCH 11, 1920

LOCATION: Five Miles from Center of Grand Rapids, Michigan

THE ANNADALE FARM consists of 120 acres on the Grandville, constant paved road, five miles from the center of Grand Rapids. Five minutes' walk from Interurban Station. The buildings consist of a ten-room house, 60-stall cow barn, 12-stall horse barn, 3 silos, 3 calf barns, large and dry henhouse, two hoghouses, pigsty, milkhouse, icehouse, employees' rest room, corncrib (capacity 1,000 bushels), granary, workshop and hay storage (capacity 100 tons). Also about 50 tons of ensilage in silo, 100 loads of manure in barnyard, and 25 tons of alfalfa hay.

There is an ample supply of water furnished by a deep well and tank in the barnyard and a stream flows through the pasture. The land is sand loam, well fertilized, with 80 acres planted in wheat, about 25 in alfalfa, 80 in pasture, and the balance under cultivation.

The above property together with ample farm equipment and household goods will be sold by public auction on March 11th, 1920, at 10 a. m. Easy terms of payment can be arranged. For additional information, address **Henry T. Reid, 221 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

MISCELLANEOUS

\$3.95 MEN'S DOUBLE SOLE WORK shoes, brown or black, sewed tongues, sizes 6 to 11, wide toe Army lasts. Sent post free. Actual \$5 values. **DAVIS BROS., 210 S. Wash. Ave., Lansing, Michigan.**

REGISTERED FARM SEEDS. Michigan's highest yielding varieties. Michigan 2-row Barley, Reg. No. 9F1 at \$2.35 per bu., and Wisconsin Pedigree at \$2. Sacks extra. **W. I. BANDEEN, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.**

TOBACCO—"OLD HOMESPUN" CHEWING or smoking. Grown and sold by Kentucky Farmers. Not doped, just plain OLD NATURAL LEAF. Trial offer, 2 lbs. postpaid \$1.00. **KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N., Dept. 5, Hawesville, Ky.**

FOR SALE—CANADIAN FIELD PEAS. ready to sow, \$6 cwt., bags included, with 150 pounds or more. **WALTER BROWN, Shepherd, Mich.**

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR sale. Plants by the twenty-five, fifty, hundred and thousand. The most extensively grown of any blackcap. Send for price list. **ELMER H. NEVINS, Nurseryman, Ovid, Mich.**

BUILDERS' PRODUCTS CO., 14 PASADENA Ave., Detroit. Wholesale to consumers—Paints, Varnish, Spraying Materials, Sprayers. Manual mailed free. **M. B. TEEPLE, Mgr.**

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS Money makers. 1919 demand exceeded supply. Prospect same this season. Order early. \$5.00 per 1,000; \$2.50 per 500. Per 100, 75 cents. **J. E. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.**

\$2.35 CHILD'S RUBBER BOOTS, SHINY, fresh, perfect goods, sizes 5 to 10 1-2. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.65. Post free. **DAVIS BROS., 210 S. Wash. Ave., Lansing, Michigan.**

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR- est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powers. Bigler Company, X682, Springfield, Illinois.

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. Lock Box 535, Clare, Mich.

VIOLIN WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR sale. Free trial. Easy payments. Handmade and sweet toned. Write Miss Bertha Mardiss, Shawnee, Kansas.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$5 per 1,000 delivered. **C. H. STANLEY, R2, Paw Paw, Mich.**

FOR SALE—TEAM OF LARGE MULES, 6 and 7 years old, sound, kind and good workers. **L. W. ASQUITH, Armada, Mich.**

MICHIGAN CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HON- ey in 5 lb. pails, 12 pails to case or 34 pails in barrel. **ARCHIE BREAKIE, Grindstone City, Mich., R 1.**

1,000,000 FORMULAS, RECIPES, FERTIL- izers, stock remedies, tonics, facts, tables. How to make and do everything! 1,016 pages. 500 engravings. "Can I find it? Yes; and 999,999 others." Valuable book for every farm; postpaid, only \$2.20. Pay postman on arrival. Money back if you want it. Send no money! Just a postcard—now! **C. GOODNOW, Dept. "H6," South Sudbury, Mass.**

WANTED—MARRIED MAN, GENERAL farm and dairy work. Must take full charge at times. Near Pontiac. Address, **EDWARD PHELPS, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

FOR SALE—100 TONS OF LOOSE MIXED hay. **CHESTER WELCH, Elwell, Mich.**

\$2.29 BOYS' COPPER TOE LACE SHOES sizes 9 to 13 1-2, solid soles, will wear. Sent post free. **DAVIS BROS., 210 S. Wash. Ave., Lansing, Mich.**

MARRIED MAN WANTED

Wish to hire married man to work on this farm with small or no children. Must be competent and reliable, without bad habits; good opportunity for a man who is willing and able to give honest efficient service. Address

HERBERT W. MUMFORD
Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

Write out a plain description and figure 50 for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or your farm, send in your ad today. Don't commissions. If you want to sell or trade just talk about it. Our Business Farming Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address Michigan Business Farming, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

and help your friends by selling them Michigan's own farm weekly. Liberal commission and all supplies free. Write today. Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

County Crop Reports

CALHOUN—Farmers are not doing much as it takes all of the well to take care of the sick. Hay is bringing a good price for there is not much to be had. Potatoes are high and scarce. There is no building in the county. Lots of auctions, five or six a week.—**C. E. B.** The following prices were paid at Battle Creek:—Wheat, \$2.30@2.33; oats, 85; rye, \$1.47; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$30; No. 1 light mixed, \$30; potatoes, \$3; springers, 27; butter, 60; eggs, 53; lambs, 10@17; hogs, 14; beef steers, 8@10; beef cows, 7; veal calves, 10.

MISSAUKEE (S)—Practically all that the farmers are doing is their chores. Some are hauling gravel on a three and a half mile road. There are still some potatoes left in this neighborhood which the farmers are holding for higher prices. Hay is very scarce. Other feed is also scarce. Many farmers are buying feed. No coal can be gotten here. The supplies are about all run out. Farmers buying wood, others getting pine stumps and burning them. Are having plenty of cold weather this winter. The coldest we have had was 20 below zero. We also have a large supply of snow this winter. Anybody not having enough, come and get some. The following prices were offered at Falmouth on Feb. 23: Wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.60; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.45; No. 1 light mixed, \$35; rye straw, \$16; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$6 cwt.; potatoes, \$3.50; butter 55c; eggs, 45c.—**J. S.**

MANISTEE—The farmers are cutting and hauling wood; some are hauling hay and doing barn work. Weather has taken another slight change to cooler with some snow. Quite a number of people are sick with the grip or pneumonia and influenza again. Farmers are not selling very much now for it is too cold. No potatoes hauled and no cars. They say beans are cheaper. Not much building here; some are buying seed and feed.—**H. A.** The following prices were quoted at Bear Lake:—No price is quoted on potatoes and few, if any, are being bought on account of the shortage of cars. Navy beans are \$5.25 per cwt. Red Kidney beans \$10 per cwt., rye \$1.30 per bushel, wheat \$2 per bushel; butter, 50; eggs, 45; butterfat, 45; beef, 5@7c on foot, 10@13 dressed; pork 11@13 on foot, 15@17 dressed; veal, 10@13 alive, 18@22 dressed; chickens, 20@25 per lb., alive, 25@29 dressed. Hides are 16@20c per lb.

MONROE (N.E.)—Very fine weather now; had a slight thaw; snow about gone and the roads are good. Wheat appears to be in poor condition, but cannot tell till spring how it will come through. Lots of sickness and some deaths. Hay and fodder of all kinds high and very scarce, not much grain left to ship out. Lots of auction sales with poor attendance. Many farms for sale, no help what is left going to the city to work leaving farm idle, as they can earn more than farming and be at home for board and nights, as the Interurban goes through this territory. The following prices were offered at Newport, Mich. on Feb. 24, 1920:—Wheat, \$2.20; corn, \$1.80 on ear; oats, 85; hay no 1 timothy \$32.00; no 1 light mixed \$30.00; wheat oat \$8.00; potatoes \$7.00 per 150 lbs.; onions .06; cabbage .06; poultry hens 30; springers 30; butter .50; eggs .56; live stock (live wt.) sheep changing every day; hogs, 10@11c; beef steers, 8c; beef cows, 6c; veal calves, 17c.—**W. E. M.**

WEXFORD—We have had a few days of nice weather. Trains were hung up for a few days last week on account of the severe blizzard, worst that has been known for many a moon, but at present things have resumed their normal stage. Quite a number of flu cases throughout the county. There have been three or four cases in this vicinity. The entire family of Tony Kerzich was down with it, and Miss Slagle had to officiate as nurse and do the chores at the barn for nine haid of cattle, and two horses. Mr. Volf's family were also sick with the flu and John Dehu's but all are getting better now. Quite a number were obliged to leave camp on account of sickness in their families.—**S. H. S.** The following prices were paid at Cadillac:—Wheat, \$2.14@2.20; corn, \$1.35; shelled, oats, 80; rye, \$1.30; buckwheat, \$2.50 cwt.; beans, C. H. P. \$6; red kidney, \$8.50; hay, \$31; potatoes, 33 cwt.; hens, 22@35; springers, 22@25; ducks, 25@30; geese, 25@28; @butterfat, 62; eggs, 45; apples, \$3.50 per cwt.; veal calves, 16@22; hogs, 16@18.

SANILAC (N.E.)—Lots of snow, making the roads in bad condition. The flu also is taking its toll in this locality, nearly every home having more or less to do with it, many homes have been saddened by its effects. But in spite of the fact, the farmers have organized around Croswell, and hereafter they expect to do their own shipping and buying of farm produce, also coal and many other things if the local dealer do not come out and play square.

Through this association will let you know in future reports how things are running. The Croswell Milling Co. is trying to sell out to the Gleaners. That is the report and we all hope it is true. Some hay and stock is moving but most farmers are waiting for a raise in prices. Heavy horses in good condition are in big demand and sell at a fair price. The following prices were offered at Croswell, Mich., on Feb. 24, 1920. Wheat \$2.80 bu.; corn \$2.65 cwt.; oats 84 bu.; rye \$1.44 bu.; hay no 1 timothy 25-26; no 1 light mixed 23-25 beans (C. H. P. pea) \$6.00 cwt.; potatoes \$2.50; geese .80; turkeys .80; butter .60; butterfat .60; eggs .50; hogs \$15.00 cwt.; veal calves .16; fruits apples \$1.50.

MIDLAND—The following prices were paid at Midland by the Orr Bean & Grain Co.:—Wheat, fall, \$2.35, spring, \$2.40; corn, shelled, \$1.45; oats, 84; rye, \$1.40; buckwheat, \$2.85; beans, \$6; barley, \$2.85; peas, \$3.90.

MECOSTA—Farmers are busy getting ice, cutting wood and doing odd jobs. Some are selling beans and potatoes, others are holding for a change in the market. Weather has been very cold. There was a meeting in Elvert this week for the purpose of buying a Gleaner elevator. The following prices were offered at Hersey, Mich. Wheat 23@230; Corn 135; oats 90; rye 110; hay-no 1 timothy 30; no 1 light mixed 26; beans, (C. H. P. pea) \$6; red kidney, \$7; eggs, 43.

MUSKEGON—Farmers are busy getting wood and putting up ice. Not very much being sold at present. About two feet of snow. A great many farmers are holding beans for higher prices. Not much encouragement for next year. The flu has claimed several in this neighborhood. The following prices were offered at Ravenna on Feb. 20: Corn, \$1.60; oats, \$1.00; No. 1 timothy, \$30; No. 1 light mixed, \$30; beans (C. H. P. Pea) \$5.50; potatoes, \$2.25.—**E. E. F.**

MONTCALM—The farmers are cutting logs and buzzing wood. Some are putting up ice which is 21 inches thick. The school is closed on account of the teacher's illness. The snow is about 24 inches deep in the woods. The people of Lakeview are suffering for the want of coal and wood.—**G. B. W.** The following prices were paid at Lakeview:—Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.60; oats, 90; rye, \$1.68; hay: No. 1 timothy, \$30; No. 1 light mixed, \$30; straw-rye, 15; wheat-oat, 18 beans: Pea, \$8; red kidney, \$13.75; potatoes, \$3.50; onions, \$2.50; hens, 22; springers, 20; ducks, 24; geese, 20; turkeys, 40; butter, 65; butterfat, 65; eggs, 48; sheep, 60; lambs, 8; hogs, 15; beef steers, 8; beef cows, 5; veal calves, 15@23.

INGHAM—Cold weather and snow. Very good sleighing with very little thaw since fore part of December. Farmers in this place are getting in logs to saw. Two new barns to be built in the spring. Lots of sickness here still. Ten auction sales billed for next week all within a few miles of here. Some are tired of farming, others getting older, and no help. Not much selling of stock at present. Outlook good for co-operations buying two elevators, one at Eden and one at Mason. Expect to close deal soon. What has become of Foster's Weather Guide? We miss it.—**C. I. M.** The following prices were paid at Mason:—Wheat, \$2.20@2.25; corn, \$1.40; oats, 80; rye, \$1.40; barley, \$2.50; hay: No. 1 Timothy, \$25; No. 1 light mixed, \$25; wheat-oat, \$12; beans, Pea, \$6; potatoes, \$2.25; butter, 52@55; butterfat, 63; eggs 45@52; lambs, 18; hogs, 14; beef steers, 10@11; beef cows, 5@8; veal calves, 19.

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood, doing chores and attending auction sales. The weather has been very cold and we have had quite a bit of snow. The main roads are opened for automobiles but they are far from being in good shape for any kind of travel. There is good sleighing on most country roads and considerable teaming is being done. The fields are covered with a layer of snow which makes a good protection for crops. Farmers are selling potatoes, hay, wood and live stock. A meeting of the milk producers of this vicinity was held at Fenton on Saturday, Feb. 28. Auction sales are very plentiful and prices received are lower than formerly. A number of the farmers are selling out and moving to the cities. Farm help will be very scarce this year.—**C. W. S.** The following prices were paid at Flint:—Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.60; oats, 93; rye, \$1.45; buckwheat, \$8 cwt.; beans: C. H. P. \$6; red kidney, \$11; hay, \$25@30; potatoes, \$2.40@2.50; onions, \$6.50; cabbage, \$8 bbl.; cucumbers, \$2.50 doz.; hens, 32; ducks, 33; geese, 32; turkeys, 40; butter, creamery, 62@63; dairy, 55@58; eggs, 50@52; apples, \$2.50@3.50; beef steers, \$11@12; beef cows, \$8.50@9; veal calves, \$21@22; sheep, \$12@13; lambs, \$19@20; hogs, \$14.25@14.50.

MANISTEE—There is not much doing except chores, getting wood and breaking roads, as it has stormed most of the time this last week and is cold. Lots of snow but not good sleighing. Some are buying straw and rye-straw at that. There is nothing doing with potatoes; too cold and car shortage is the cry. Not much building going on here this winter.—**C. H. S.** The following prices were paid at Bear Lake:—Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.40; oats, \$1.60; rye, \$1.30; beans: (C. H. P.) \$5.75 cwt.; (red kidney) \$10; hay, \$33 @35 ten; rye-straw, \$10; hens, 20@25; butter, 50; butterfat, 45; eggs, 45; beef steers, 5 to 7 alive; veal calves, 10 to 13 alive; hogs, 11 to 13 alive.

M. B. F. best farm paper published. Keep it coming.—**W. A., Huron Co.**

Enclosed find \$1 for which please keep M. B. F. coming to my address for another year. Don't forget to send this week's copy. I admire the way M. B. F. goes after things. Just keep right on fearlessly and also keep the farmers posted as much as possible on all the markets and I think you will not lack for subscriptions.—**H. T. W., Kalamazoo County.**

What the Neighbors Say

(Continued from page 17)
they did not dare to say anything in this free country of ours.

One of the main causes of the so-called unrest in this country is that our people are realizing more and more that we have been used as a tool to take the chestnuts out of the fire for dear old England, the great empire which is built up by land grabbing and piracy.

We had to fight against "militarism and autocracy" and at the present time, our 100 per cent Americans are trying hard to saddle these same things on this country. Mr. Crosby says, "awful tales of Hun atrocities, made up in English newspaper offices," that is just where most of these stories did originate and a very large number of Americans did realize this fact during the war but our pro-English element which had brought us into the war, continued to spread these lies broadcast over the country for two seasons viz: to help out dear old England and to prolong the war so that they might make millions and billions of war profits.

Not every one believes the old chestnut that Germany would have come over here to conquer us after fighting England and France. If Germany had been so land hungry why is it that she did not go to war with her small neighbors like Holland, Switzerland, Luxemburg and others and why is it that these small nations did not join the allies when they realized for certain that Germany would lose the war?

The following is taken from the Winnipeg Evening Bulletin, a Canadian paper:

"Captain A. A. Cameron, assistant professor of the Manitoba University in a lecture held in this city last night made the statement that the British army never encountered any difficulty in regard to poisoned wells—Mr. Cameron who was an officer of the first water tank Co. R. A. M. C. during the war asserted that he did not know or hear of a single case where a well had been intentionally poisoned by German soldiers."

The above statement is made by a Canadian officer who certainly had no object to defend the Germans.

How different were the "awful tales" we read in our pro-English papers during the war.

No wonder the president suffered a nervous breakdown, he probably realized at last that he fell in with a bunch of hypocrites and land grabbers at Paris which has the Huns beaten ten to one.

Where are the fourteen points which were accepted as a basis for peace? How about self determination which was so loudly proclaimed before the shameful conference at Paris.

I am not a pro-German in any sense. I was born here in Michigan over 50 years ago and am generally able to consider things from both sides but I would like to ask the question. What did we gain by our entering the war?—*Theo. Bengel, Fowler, Mich.*

Will some of our readers tell Mr. Bengel what we gained by entering the war?—Editor.

M. B. F. PAVES WAY FOR ORGANIZATION

Will you please outline in your valuable paper the steps necessary to be taken in a county not yet a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in order that it may become a member.

Sanilac is one of the best agricultural counties of the state and there is none that needs the services of the bureau more than do we. Yet so far as I know there has been no move made to organize us and there is no application in.

The farmers here are all talking organization. All we lack is leadership. I believe that a few dollars spent in advertising the Farm Bureau in the local papers of this county would awaken the farmers so that at least 95 per cent would sign up at once. There are always a few dead ones but they can be converted or squeezed out of business later. This may sound rather rough but is

the method that has been successfully employed by the other two big organizations, labor and capital.

I have been a reader of your paper for years. I believe that it is doing, or at least is attempting to do a greater service to society than is any other paper in Michigan. I am not saying this to tickle your ears, but because I sincerely mean what I say. I figure it like this: an ideal democracy such as we wish ours to be is the greatest producer of human happiness that has ever been devised by man. This republic can not become ideal nor can it remain as good as it now is without it be the home of a contented intelligent and happy people. The people of this country can not remain contented and happy unless there is a reliable and continuous supply of food of honest quality and honest quantity and a reasonable supply ahead for a rainy day. This supply of food cannot come from a race of economic slaves but must be furnished by a self-respecting, intelligent and contented class of farmers.

Intelligent men will not stay on the farm unless farming can be made to pay well enough that his wife need not be a slave, that he need not work his children to an extent which would not be allowed anywhere else but in a country community, and where he himself may have some time for recreation and mind development.

Such a profitable mode of farming can never be reached without an organization that can meet at the conference table on equal terms with organized capital and organized labor.

Your paper is doing more than is any other paper in Michigan to build up such an organization.

Therefore, I say, your paper is doing more than is any other paper in Michigan, to keep this old ship of state off the rocks of discontent which leads to all sorts of social disaster.

Anything that I can do to help with the good work will be cheerfully done. I am in favor of Wood for president and Campbell for governor. Am in favor of the treaty with the reservations. But NEVER without them.—*A. Y., Tuscola County.*

If you will write to Mr. C. S. Bingham, secretary Michigan State Farm Bureau, Birmingham, he will advise you of the Bureau's plans for organizing Tuscola county. To better the economic condition of the farmer, and bring about that era of happiness, contentment and universal justice which you so well describe is the ambition of every man who has a hand in the making of this publication. No greater encouragement could come to us than the showing that they understand and appreciate these efforts.—Editor.

THE NEWBERRY TRIAL

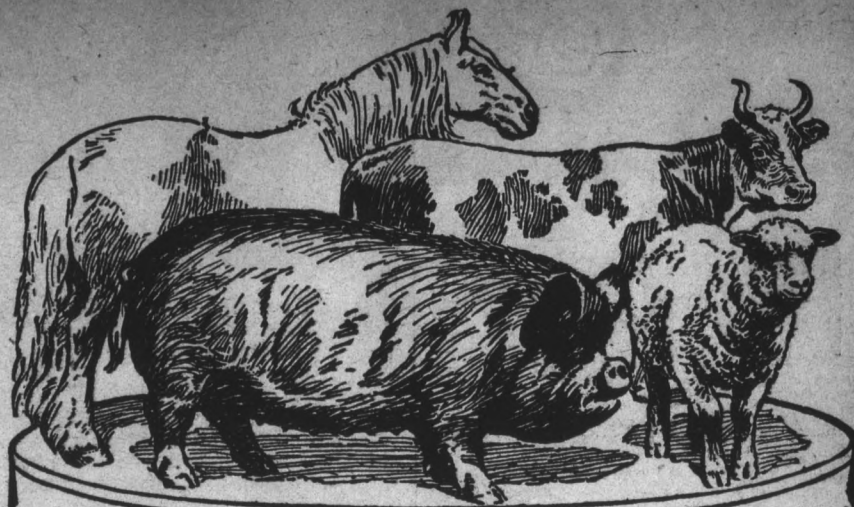
While attending the Newberry trial (voluntarily) I had "one sweetly solemn thought," i. e., the protoplasmic Newberry cannot destroy what Ford can build up. Let us get some satisfaction out of that.

The vital question is not the guilt or innocence of the man. The important thing is—why these vast expenditures were made. When we find out what business interests in New York really financed the deal we will gain a more comprehensive view of the machinery of our "self government."

Why do we call it self government when we sell the majority of our votes for a cigar or a circular letter. People who do so are as guilty as Newberry. If each man would make a business of writing—letters of praise or condemnation to public officials he would be well repaid for his trouble. The influence of the public would then be very great. Why not use this influence instead of being influenced by the self-advertisement of the official before election and then allowing him to do as he pleases afterward.

The Newberry case shows up the need of an initiative, referendum and recall in this state.—*S. W., Barry Co.*

Michigan already has initiative and referendum laws, but not the recall. Your suggestion for keeping our public officials advised of our views is a one.—Editor.



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Spring Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Spring Is Here. Soon the litters of pigs will be coming, the calves, the lambs, and the colts will be dropped. Feed your brood sows Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before and after farrowing. It makes the bowels active, relieves constipation, promotes good health and good digestion which means healthy pigs and a mother with a milk supply to nourish. Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshing. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Give your brood mares a course of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. And your work horses. It puts your team in fine fettle. You cannot afford to plow, harrow, sow, mow, reap or team with a team out of sorts, low in spirits, rough in hair, blood out of order, or full of worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good for sheep—especially good for ewes at lambing time.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your town. Get 2 lbs. for each average hog, 5 lbs. for each horse, cow or steer, 1 lb. for every sheep. Feed as directed and see the good results. Guaranteed.



25-lb. Pail, \$2.25; 100 lb.-Drum, \$7.50

Except in the far West, South and Canada

Smaller packages in proportion

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, O.



Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A will help make your hens lay now.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



DICKINSON'S PINE TREE BRAND SEEDS

Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa and Other Field Seeds

FOR BETTER CROPS

If Your Dealer Cannot Furnish This Brand

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VERBEARING STRAWBERRY
Our free Catalog describes and illustrates a full line of choice small fruit plants.

SEND FOR IT.

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Bridgman, Mich.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM THIS SPRING?

Try a Classified Ad in M. B. F. Business Farming Exchange.



FRANCO POCKET ELECTRIC FREEFLASH LIGHT

For Two NEW Subscribers to M. B. F.

Every man, woman or child in the country ought to carry an electric flash-light at night and here is the handiest size of all. Flat, just-a-hand-full yet throws a powerful light, brighter than a clumsy lantern. We have secured a limited number of these lamps from one of the best makers in America. They are never sold at retail for less than \$1.50. some dealers charge \$2. but until our supply runs out we will send one complete flash-light, including nitrogen bulb and Franco battery for only two NEW subscribers to Michigan Business Farming at \$1 each. Send \$2. two new names and the lamp will come by prepaid parcel post. Address, Premium Manager, Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

For Cows
Only



Stop Losing Calves

Abortion is unnatural, and denotes a run-down condition of the genital organs. Strengthen these organs and they will resist the ravages of the Abortion germ.

KOW-KURE is a medicine that acts directly on the genital and digestive organs, giving them the vigor of perfect health. Cows treated with KOW-KURE before calving do not abort. You save both the calf and the cow's health by using the KOW-KURE preventive treatment.

KOW-KURE is also invaluable in the prevention and treatment of Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Bunches, Scours and Milk Fever. Sold by feed dealers and druggists; 60c and \$1.20. Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt.

To Prevent or Treat ABORTION

Don't Wear a Truss



BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No valves. No ties. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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Quality plants that satisfy.
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Send this adv. in to us. Ask for 1920 catalogue.

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Highest quality Northern grown seed. Carefully cleaned and tested. We have a big stock and ordering now will save you money. Get our samples of Medium and Mammoth Red, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Mixed Alsike and Timothy. Catalogue of guaranteed field and garden seeds—FREE. Write for it today.
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**Get Low Prices
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Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.
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**A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR
Contagious Abortion**
Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee.
Aborno Laboratory Section F, Lancaster, Wis.

For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to
CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT
Not connected with any other house on this market.

The Live Stock Situation for 1920

(Continued from page 5)

curity. Packers, however, say they are unable to handle this paper and need the assistance of the banks if it is to be carried out.

Hog supplies at all markets have been gradually diminishing since the first of the year. Arrivals for the first two months will show a sharp decrease when compared with export business should fade away, the previous year. Allowing that the increased demand in this country must be taken into consideration. Labor is well employed at the present time and wages are the highest ever known and some traders are promised further increases this spring. The laboring class is the meat buying power of this country. When workers have the money they have liberal portions of meat at every meal. This is noted in the butcher shops where they do their buying. Then with supplies falling off and the domestic demand the largest ever known, it seems that the export question should not be taken into consideration too seriously and it should be used less as propaganda by the packers when they wish to carry out a bear campaign in the market.

The sheep and lamb market of course needs no bolstering because a more profitable season was never before noted in the history of the trade. No matter what a feeder handled he was able to make money because for more than three months prices enjoyed an unbroken advance. This really put lamb and mutton in a class by itself. Even at

the present time, this class of offerings is selling comparatively high when compared with others. Low prices a year ago last fall and winter caused many men to clear out the big range owners of the west trimming their herds closely which resulted in the small arrivals and naturally prices advanced. Most sections of the west are still short of foundation stock and it is the belief that relief from small receipts will not be possible for some time to come.

The general situation in live stock matters has been very uneven and moreso uncertain for some time past. It is such conditions that have caused the feeders to become skeptical and doubt the sincerity of the packers. But men in the country state that the affect will be noted in the future. They claim that the hog supplies at the present time are smaller than generally expected and the low prices last fall and winter will be a gauge for the next crop of pigs.

On that account, it is the belief that arrivals of stock during the summer months will be relatively small and regardless of present conditions, prices are looked upon as subject to advance. An arrangement of some kind that would allow export business to be carried out, is looked for. If this materializes, it is plainly seen that the small surplus of stocks in this country will not last long and the meat business will be carried out on a cash basis moreso than ever before.

A New Electric Milking Machine

A SMALL electric milking machine mounted on wheels so it can be moved from cow to cow has just made a considerable stir in the dairy world. The new Moto-Milker requires no pipe line or installation, is ready to use when unboxed, and is so simple and handy that it is suitable for the vast number of dairies having from 8 to 20 cows.

Cups with rubber linings fit over the cows' teats and a gentle suction sucks the milk out. Then, intermittently, compressed air squeezes and massages the teats to keep them in perfect condition. The milking is done almost exactly as the calf does it, and the method is really far more natural and calf-like than squeezing the teats by hands.

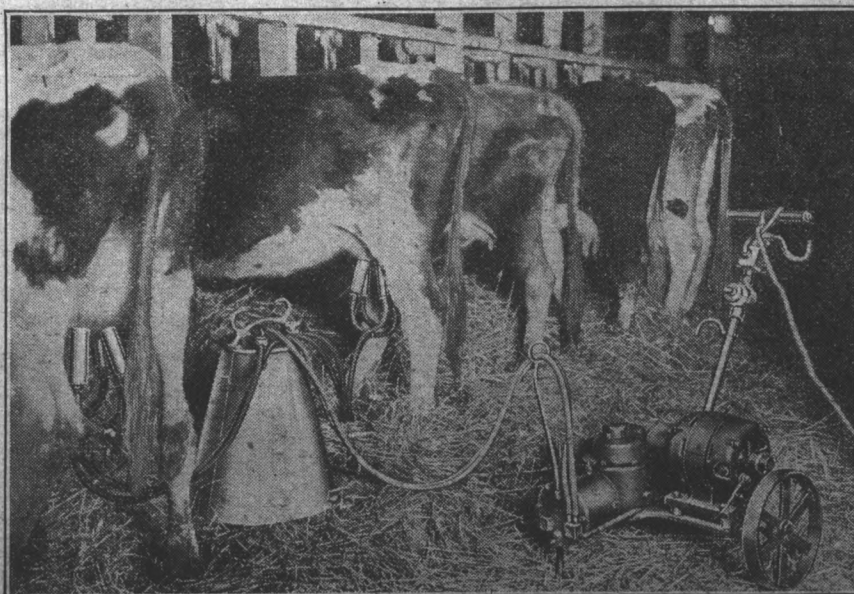
The gentle massage by compressed air is comfortable to the cow and makes her let her milk down faster. Fast milking is generally believed to increase a cow's milk production as time goes on, and government and other tests have proved it to be the case with this milker.

The same milking principle in exactly similar teat cups with the compressed air squeeze is now in use on over one million cows, many of them pure breeds that have been milked in this way for six and seven years running. Hence the good effect on the cows is well established and is recognized by most agricultural colleges.

The new electric milker is simple in the extreme. An electric motor drives a slow moving piston which makes suction on the back stroke and compressed air on the forward stroke. This piston gives the slow pulsation of suction and pressure which milks the cow so comfortably. Rubber tubes connect the pump to the milk pail and teat cups. No gas engine is necessary and most of the parts needed on pipe-line milkers are eliminated. There are no pulsators, no gauges, no tanks, no belts, no pipe lines, no stall cocks, no springs, and the high speed pump and gas engine are eliminated. Any 3-4 K. W. farm lighting plant will run the milker, the power cost being about 2c per day.

Two cows (eight teats) are milked at a time, and one man can milk about 18 to 20 cows per hour. Thus, one man does the work of about three, not only releasing the other men for other work, but making the owner entirely independent of hired help so far as the dairy is concerned. The labor saving usually amounts to between \$300 and \$400 yearly. In a rush time or if the help should leave, the farmer can order one of these machines during the day and be using it the same evening.

Additional information regarding this wonderful little machine will be supplied by M. B. F. to any reader upon request.



The New Portable Milker in action



The Burch Plow

For satisfactory service, long wear, excellent design and best workmanship, the Burch Plow is unexcelled.

You will want to know all about the Burch Ground Gripper—the latest development in good plows.

Write for Catalog Q3 and see what an improvement it is.

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95 ON TRIAL
Upward
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American
FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM
SEPARATOR
A Solid Proposition to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$19.95. Skims warm or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which shows larger capacity machines. See our plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Bowl as sanitary as a new one. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. Western orders filled from western points.
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 4067 Bainbridge, N. Y.

The 1920 Sensation at \$12.45
Machine has double walls; copper tank. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.

DETROIT INCUBATORS
140 Egg, \$12.45. Detroit Brooders, 140 Chick, \$7.19. Both for Special Combination Price, \$17.50, complete. Freight prepaid to your station. Order from this advertisement or write for full description.
DETROIT INCUBATOR COMPANY
Dept. 10, Merrill St., Detroit, Mich.

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9.00
Per Bu.
Red Clover and Timothy mixed—the standard grasses cannot be surpassed for hay or pasture. Contains good per cent clover, just right to sow. Thoroughly cleaned and sold on approval, subject to government test. Ask for this mixed seed if you want our greatest bargain. Have Pure Clover, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Field and Grass Seeds. Don't buy until you write for free samples and 116 page catalog.
A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 627 Clarinda, Iowa

MIXED ALSYKE and TIMOTHY

Greatest of hay and pasture combinations. Extra choice seed tested for purity and germination. Write for free samples and our big catalog of field and garden seeds. Wonderful values in Clover, Alsike, Millets, Field Peas, Rape, etc.
THE ADAMS SEED CO., Box 16 Decorah, Ia.

500 Maple Syrup LABELS \$1.45

These labels are of a desirable size and are printed in two colors, border in red and any wording you wish in black. They will help you get more for your syrup or produce. Cash must accompany order, which will be sent to you prepaid. Order labels now.
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Down the Cost of Paint Seven-
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A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

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



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

March 8, Jerseys. Henry J. and Carleton R. Lewis, Ypsilanti, Mich.
March 13, Poland Chinas. W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.
Mar. 28, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders, Saginaw, Mich.
April 7, Holstein, Angus and Poland Chinas. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.
April 12, Holsteins. J. P. Oleott, Perry, Michigan.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FOR SALE

Four year old granddaughter of KING OF THE HENGELVELDS.
Due May to 27 lb. bull.

J. L. ROCHE & SON
Pinckney Livingston County Michigan

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132052—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-but-ter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 2342.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
Prices \$300 and up
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

For Sale: Registered Holsteins, 7 young cows, A. R. O. bred to 31 lb. bull. Herd on State Federal accredited list. Wm. Griffin, Howell, Mich.

TWO GREAT BRED BULLS

One a fine, beautifully marked son of KING PONTIAC HENGELVELD FAYNE the hundred thousand dollar son of KING OF THE PONTIACS from a 23 lb. Jr. 3 year old daughter of a near 82 lb. Jr. 4 year old cow, whose sire was from a 30.59 lb. cow and this heifer is just one of the choicest heifers of the breed. Good for 30 lbs. at next freshening. If interested write for extended pedigree and price. Guaranteed right. The other a son of the above sire out of a 20 lb. Jr. 2 year old granddaughter of KING KORNDYKE SADIE VALE. Where can you get better breeding?

JAMES B. GARGETT, Elm Hall, Mich.

AM OFFERING TWO FINE YOUNG BULLS

Sired by a son of King Segis Champion Noble and dams gr. daughters of King Segis. No. 1 born Oct. 16, 19, nicely marked, nearly 1-2 white, record of dam butter 7 days 21 lbs. Milk 530 lbs. Price \$75.
No. 2 born Jan. 23, beautifully marked trifle more white than black from nearly a 22 lb. dam with 536 lb. milk Price \$60.
Ask for pedigrees and full particulars.

FRED M. BOYD
Waldron, Mich.

HERE'S A BULL GOOD ENOUGH TO HEAD A REGISTERED HERD

A grandson of the \$50,000 bull. His dam a 20 lb. Jr. 4 year old. Next dam a A. R. O. cow. Come and see his dam and his sisters and his fine heifer calves. This bull is coming 2 yrs. old. 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price \$350. Herd free from abortion.

H. E. BROWN
Breeder of Reg. Stock Only. Breedsville, Mich.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.
Offers 2 grandsons of KING OF THE PONTIACS, also 2 sons of A. R. O. granddaughters of KING OF THE PONTIACS.

Price \$100 to \$175
Herd under state and federal inspection.
All bulls offered for sale are from A. R. O. cows. Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. FOUR bull calves sired by a son of King Segis Champion Mabel. He is a double grandson of King Segis De Kol Korndyke. Dams are heavy producing young cows. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.

G. & P. DeHOOP, Zeeland, Mich., R 4

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac" Lunde Korndyke Segis, who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

LONG DISTANCE

Can spare a nicely marked heifer backed by seven dams that average above 1200 lbs. butter and 24,000 lbs. milk in one year. Choice Duroc Sows.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD.

but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON, JR.
Owosso R2 Michigan

I WILL HOLD A COMBINATION SALE of registered and grade Holsteins, registered and grade Angus, horses and Poland China Hogs, on April 7th, at my farm, 11 miles N. W. of Jackson, on Jackson-Springport state road.

VERNON CLOUGH, R2, Parma, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

Calves for sale, sired by MARYLAND BELLE CLOTHILDE No. 154358, born Dec. 14, 1914. A grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad, one of the greatest living sires and of a 31.44 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Manor De Kol. His two nearest dams average 25.89 lbs. butter in seven days.

BROOKSTON FARMS
H. WIDDICOMB, Prop. Big Rapids, Mich.

Four Choice Bull Calves

Dams have records from 20 lbs. to 26 lbs. Sired by our 32 lb. son of the \$50,000 bull. Write
LAKE SIDE DAIRY, Lake Odessa, Mich.

REG HOLSTEINS HIGH CLASS BULLS

Ready for service. Prices to suit every breeder. From \$100 up.
Herd under Federal supervision. Headed by one of the best 36 lb. sons of "King of the Pontiacs".
Will accept a few good cows for service.
HILLCREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
JOHN P. HEHL
Detroit, Mich. 181 Griswold St.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN
Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Art's Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 6 nearest, 33.93, 20 nearest 27.83.

"Breeding--Individuality--Production"

That's our motto. We make it possible through our two herd bulls—one a 38 lb. son of the \$30,000 sire, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass, the other a 36 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are strong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.

BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, Mich.

A Beautiful Light Colored, Very Straight Bull Calf, Born October 24.

From a 17 lb. Jr. 2 yr. old daughter of a son of PONTIAC DE NIJLANDER 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Sired by FLINT HENGELVELD LAD whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days.
Price \$100 F. O. B. Flint.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO

Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGELVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 76 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.

Price \$200.
ROY F. FICKIES, Chasaning, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

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

Elmwood Stock Farm Offers

bull calves from good producing dams with A. R. O. records and sired by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke and Pontiac Pet. Prices very reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN BULL

nicely marked, more white than black, prize winning son of a 20.6 lb. four-year old granddaughter of PONTIAC KORNDYKE.

READY FOR SERVICE
Sire, MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA 204-234 from a daughter of GLISTA ERNESTINE, Cornell's great 30 lb. cow. His three nearest dams average 31 lbs. and his 46 nearest tested relatives average over thirty pounds. Write for particulars.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. TWISS, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

SHORTHORN

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

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND CHINAS FOR sale. Registered cows, heifers, bull calves, bred sows and fall pigs, either sex. The farmers' kind at farmers' prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON
Union Phone Fowler, Mich.

3 SHORTHORN BULLS, 11 MONTHS TO 2 yrs. 50 Young Tom Turkeys 20 lbs. up, out of Antrim's King a 45 lb. Tom, at \$10 each.
JAY W. THUMM, Elmira, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

SPECIAL OFFER SHORTHORNS—Cows, \$250.00 to \$300.00. Bulls, \$200.00 to \$250.00. Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

HURONA STOCK FARM

Over fifty head of Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns. Am offering several good bulls, cows and heifers, Romans, Reds and Whites. Write or see them.
S. H. PANGBORN, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also young Oxford Down Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, R2, Brown City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES. The prize-winning Scotch Bull, Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

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

POLLED SHORTHORNS YOUNG STOCK young cows. White Wyandottes, either sex, also young cows. Write Wyandottes.
FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns. Registered females \$200 and up. Bull calves at \$100. Cows all hand milked.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

HEREFORDS

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Having used Bob Fairfax 494027 (son of Richard Fairfax) for 3 years, I now offer him for sale. Also stock of either sex, any age. Come and look them over.
Earl C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

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

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

E. J. TAYLOR, Owner Fremont, Mich.
Individually good and breeding unsurpassed. No females for sale at present, but am offering two exceptionally good bull calves by COLLEGE BEAU 42153, only son of that grand old matron "DELLA" illustrated in January 24th issue of "Business Farming" and founder of M. A. C. Hereford herd.
Come and see them.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD 20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale.
Come and see them.
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.

ANGUS

THREE BULL CALVES

Registered Guernseys, sired by PENCYD PATRIOT whose 3 nearest dams average 678 lbs. fat. Bred to improve your herd, and offered reasonable. Guaranteed free from disease.
P. S. MYERS & SON, Grand Blanc, Mich.

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated.
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WANTS CAN be supplied at the old reliable Angus Home Stock Farm. For 30 years we have bred Angus cattle. We know the goods ones and breed the best. They are bred right, fed right and priced right. Tell us what you want. ANGUS HOME STOCK FARM, R2, Davison, Mich.

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE: GUERNSEY BULL, GRANDSON of Gov. of the Chene from A. R. O. dam; 10 mos. old. Also other bulls from 2 to 7 mos. old. Write for particulars.
C. A. HENNESEY, Watervliet, Mich.

JERSEYS

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE

PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL Calved April 28th, 1919. His dam, Gertrude No. 6191, her sire, King Edgar No. 2219. His dam College Bravura 2nd, World's Champion Brown Swiss Cow. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

RED POLLED

REG. RED POLLS Bulls serviceable age. No. 30665, Elmwood Rival, ton bull heads herd.
J. A. BATTENFIELD & SONS, Fife Lake, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

AN OVERLOOKED OPPORTUNITY

is offered right here for some Michigan Ayrshire breeder to get his offering before 70,000 Michigan business farmers.

Some one is going to grab this opportunity and send along a little ad that will pay him handsomely.

ARE YOU THE ONE?

HORSES

FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD Percheron stallion, Prince No. 148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a black horse and sold once for \$3,000. The dam of Prince a large gray mare No. 148423. Price \$300.
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

Percherons for Sale—21 Head

Seyler 130757 at head of herd. A horse carrying the blood of Imposant, his sire and Hartley's Samson, two 2,400 lb. horses. He is 42 months old, weighs 2,150 lbs. carries 14 inch bone (six weeks).
CHAS. OSGOOD & SONS, Mendon, Mich.

BELGIANS

We are forced to sell our entire herd within thirty days. 8 imported mares, 5 young mares and 2 young stallions 3 and 4 years old. This is an extra good lot and must be sold regardless of price.
L. H. LEONARD, Caledonia, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS. Sired
by BIG BONE 4th. Bred to BIG
LONG BOB for May farrow.
MOSE BROS.,
St. Charles Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C.—CLOSING OUT OUR
boars at a bargain. Choice sows
for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON
Byron, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE.
March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE
boars all sold
Have a few good gilts that I will sell open or
bred to one of the best boars in Michigan. Write
for prices
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

Must Sell L. T. P. C. Gilts, bred for Mar. and
Apr. farrow. Bargain if taken at once.
H. M. JEFFRIES, St. Louis, Mich.

LTPC NOV. PIGS AT A BARGAIN PRICE.
Come and see or write
ELDRON A. CLARK, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED GILTS AND FALL
yearlings including prize winners. Out of
1,100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's
greatest herds.
E. J. MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
WITH QUALITY
BRED SOWS FOR SALE
BOARS ALL GONE
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows,
bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also
fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING
boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. BRED GILTS Sired BY MOUW'S
Big Jones 8rd. out of Grand Daughters of Dis-
her's Giant and bred to Wiley's King Bob, a good
son of Harrison's Big Bob \$10.100 boar. Gilts
priced reasonable.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING
you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type.
We have bred them big for more than 25 years;
over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percher-
ons, Houstons, and Oxfords. Everything sold at
a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN O. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA
bred sows and gilts bred to MICHIGAN BUSTER
BIG Des Moines 6th, BOB-O-LINK or WON-
DER BUSTER. Fall pigs.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD
THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my
herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them.
Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars
in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman,
Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

THE OLD FASHION
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS
CHOICE GILTS—BRED
March, April—\$50 to \$100
J. M. WILLIAMS,
No. Adams, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts
and boars, some very good prospects of excellent
breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR
he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE
ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam,
BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG
ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

(his name) **Big Bob Mastodon**
MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET
in the King row buy a
Gilt bred to BIG BOB MASTODON.
He has more Grand Champion Blood in his
veins than any other boar in Michigan.
I have 15 choice gilts bred to him for March
and April farrow. Fall pigs of either sex.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. BOAR
plus spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island
Red Cockerels. Write for pedigrees and prices.
Inspection invited.
FRED C. VOSS, Avoca, Mich.

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

BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS FOR MARCH AND
April farrow. Fall pigs,
none better, call or write
E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE
Large Type P. C. Hogs
Have a few spring boars and spring gilts, also
yearling sows. Bred to such boars as Clansman's
Image 2nd, King's Giant, and Smooth Wonder.
They are three real boars. Free livery to visitors.
W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship O. O. D., pay
express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in
every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT,
R. 5, Mason, Michigan

DUROC

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired
by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brook-
water Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams
by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to
Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

EBERSOLES BIG TYPE DUROCS
yearling, spring and fall boars and gilts for
sale. Are booking orders for spring pigs. We
solicit inspection.
ALBERT EBERSOLE, R. 3, Plymouth, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY

BRED SOWS SERVICE BOARS
Booking orders for weanling spring pigs
\$25 EITHER SEX

We deliver the hogs before you pay
IRA BLANK, Potterville, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY
and breeding, including several State
Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St.
Johns, Mich.

DUROCS BRED GILTS FOR APRIL FAR-
row, sired by Liberty Defender.
Dams Col. breeding, good quality, weighing 225
lbs., not fat, price \$65, while they last, bred
to Orion boar.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich., R 5

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

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS
of all ages. Sows bred or open. New-
ton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich.
Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY
F. swine. Both sex. All ages. Rhode Island Red
Barred Rock and White Leghorn cockerels. 40 a,
and 80 acre farms. Easy terms.
W. U. BARNES, Wheeler, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splen-
did individuals. Bred
for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS
Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS Sired BY
Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, first aged boar at
Detroit in 1919, and bred to All Col. of Sango-
mo. He is an intensely Col. bred boar and the
Col's were never more popular than now. Priced
from \$65 to \$100 each.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

A FEW BRED DUROC GILTS. BRED TO A
son of Principal 6th. These gilts are long-
bodied with good hams and shoulders and will
weigh 250 lbs. Bred to farrow in April. Pedig-
ree on request. Price crated, \$100 each.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

\$12.50 FOR A DUROC SPRING PIG, 6
weeks old, either sex, M. A. C. C.
Brookwater breeding. Reg. papers free. Express
charges paid. Booking orders now.
D. W. SUTHERLAND, Grand Ledge, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY
Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs
and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R. 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE BRED SOWS. DUE TO FAR-
row in March and April. Bred to
MASTERPIECE'S ORION KING.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS
of quality. Three good boars,
farrowed in Mar and April, 1919, weighing 300
to 350 lbs. each. Modern type with big bone.
Write for pedigrees and prices. Satisfaction
guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

PHILLIPS' PRIZE WINNING DUROCS FOR
sale—A few good boars of breeding age, also
a few good gilts, prices right, let me convince you.
Henry D. Phillips, Milan, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG.
R 10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last. Sat-
isfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR
profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your
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Feed Some Steers Next Winter

By T. JAMES SHERIDAN, Farmer, Kent County, Mich.

ALL FARM markets have been in such an unsettled condition these last couple of years that the farmer hardly knows what to do. And the livestock market has led the list in breaks and slumps just at the critical time. The average farmer can't afford to take many chances until conditions settle somewhat. The man who can invent a way to take all chance out of farming has not yet appeared. So we must do our best under the conditions at hand.

On a good many Michigan farms it will pay to plan to produce a little extra doughage in this seasons crops. Put in an extra five acres of corn this spring if possible. And plan to have the silo full and a little to spare this fall if you can. Then in November or December, according to the market conditions and your best judgment, get a couple of your neighbors to go in with you and buy a carload of steers. That will give you six or seven each and save freight by buying in carload lots.

Get light, thin stock. What are termed "canners" is about the grade you want. They will weigh about six hundred pounds each and sell near the bottom of the market; probably under ten cents per pound. It doesn't matter that they are quite thin so long as they are healthy. The thinner they are the cheaper you can buy and the greater gain per pound you will make in fattening them. And the gain in the price per pound is where your profits lay, not in the number of pounds they gain. The gain in weight will cost all it brings in most cases.

When you get them home don't attempt to see how fast you can fatten them. Start them in easy on ensilage and hay; no grain. A good feed of ensilage twice a day with a feed of hay once or twice depending upon the supply you happen to have. If you feed them hay at noon, feed straw mornings and nights with the ensilage. Give them as comfortable quarters as you can. But don't try to make it frost proof. Frost won't hurt them if it is dry and the wind is shut out. A good tight shed with an open south or east door will do nicely if you use lots of bedding.

Do not look for sudden gains with this method of handling or you will be disappointed. For the first month or six weeks you will not see much if any gains, but keep at it. It has these merits: it is easy and inexpensive. The extra work the half dozen feeders will make you won't amount to more than two hours each day. And as the feed consists entirely, or nearly so, of such roughages as the best farming practice teaches that you can't afford to sell off the place anyway it is surely inexpensive.

If your ensilage and hay are of good quality by March first your steers will begin to show some roundness of form. You will begin to see that they are actually getting fat on that ration and are growing nicely. But if for any reason one or two of them seem to be falling behind the others a bit and their hair seems tight on them, feed a couple of ears of corn broken, or its equivalent, once or twice a day to the backward ones, beginning about March first.

Don't expect to fatten them to a marketable condition on this ration. That isn't the intention. Though we have more than once turned off good beef during February and March using just the ensilage and hay ration, without one pound of grain, and they were cattle that went onto winter feed pretty thin in flesh at that. But the whole idea in the present case is to get them into good, thrifty condition by the time pasture comes on in the spring.

When the pasture season opens turn your feeders into the best pasture you can procure. And be sure it isn't overstocked. If you are hiring the pasture pay an extra dollar per head to make sure the owner doesn't take in too many head in the early part of the season while your feeders are there, if necessary. If it is your own pasture and you are in the habit of taking in a few head for your neighbors make arrangements for them to keep their stock at home

until July first so as to give your steers all the pasture they can use. It won't inconvenience your neighbors so much as it might seem to at first glance.

Their pasture that carries their dairy herd during the dry season of midsummer and fall will carry the young stock too for a month or two in the spring in pretty fair shape. Then after your steers go to market you can take care of their young stock when the dry spell comes on. That plan works good for both parties.

When you put your steers in pasture is when you really expect them to put on meat. If the pasture is good, with lots of water at all times and a little shade, they won't disappoint you. By July first if not sooner they will be ready for market. And if they have done reasonably well they will have gained from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds each. Watch your cattle and the markets and use your own best judgment about when to market them.

I would add this much: as a general practice I do not think it will pay you to ship them to the packing house markets. Light, grass fed cattle do not find favor there as a rule. And they shrink a lot on the way. But they are just prime for your own local butchers summer trade. So sell them to him if you can. You don't have to sell them all the one day. Turn them in as fast as he can use them. It doesn't cost you much to keep them an extra week on grass and you avoid all the shrinkage. But again, use your own best judgment. If the packing house markets are high on light cattle ship them. If the three of you ship together again it will save freight by making a car lot. Either way the cattle should turn you a profit and the expense and chance is small.

HOG RHEUMATISM

I have a bunch of shoats that weigh about 90 or a 100 lbs., and they are all getting lame; appear to be stiff and very sore for when I move them they just squeal awful. I have been feeding corn in the ear and all the milk they would drink twice a day. I wish you could send me word at once how to treat those shoats for I fear I will lose the whole bunch.—L. F. S., Remus, Mich.

Your hogs are affected with rheumatism, either muscular or articular. The latter is far more common and the attacks, more severe. About the only way you can distinguish the difference between the two; in the articular form the onset of the trouble is more sudden. The affected articulations become swollen and are very sensitive; the animal refuses to place weight on them or, if compelled to do so, expresses pain. If articulations of more than one leg are simultaneously affected, the animal remains lying down, arising only after considerable urging. There is usually some rise of temperature and a diminished desire for food. The disease runs a variable course, the attacks being intermittent. An attack usually continues for about two weeks, then the animal apparently recovers, but sooner or later the attacks recur. The treatment for both is practically the same; provide good, dry quarters and give twenty grains Sodium Sulphur three times a day. The outcome of the disease is uncertain, and if the animals are in butcher condition they can and should be slaughtered as soon as the symptoms disappear.

Senator Cummins, on the floor of the Senate, recently said that the \$900,000,000 a year rental paid the private interests of the railroads by the government was so exorbitant as to "shock the moral sense of mankind." He said \$700,000 would have been a fair rental. This is where \$400,000,000 (two years' excess) of the \$700,000,000 alleged "loss" under government operation went. Director General Hines says that if rates had been raised when the government took over the roads, instead of six months later, the operating revenue would have been increased \$494,000,000. This accounts for a total "loss" of \$894,000,000. In reality government operation produced a profit on these figures alone, of \$194,000,000—but the government didn't get it.—Detroit Forum.

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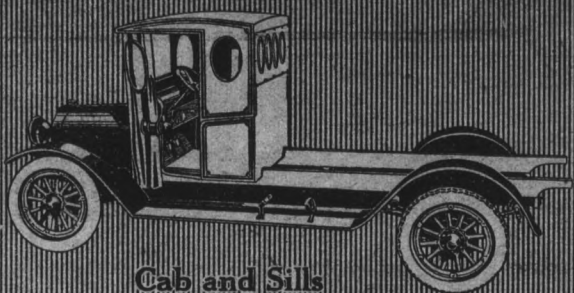
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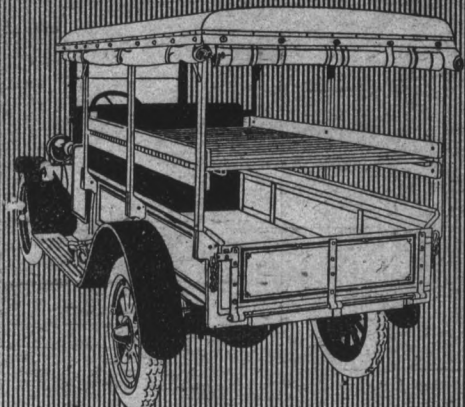
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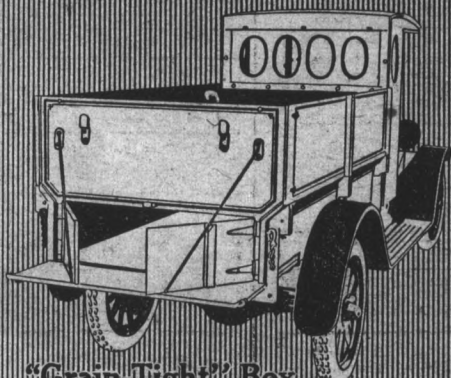
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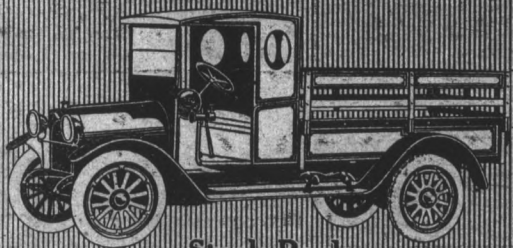
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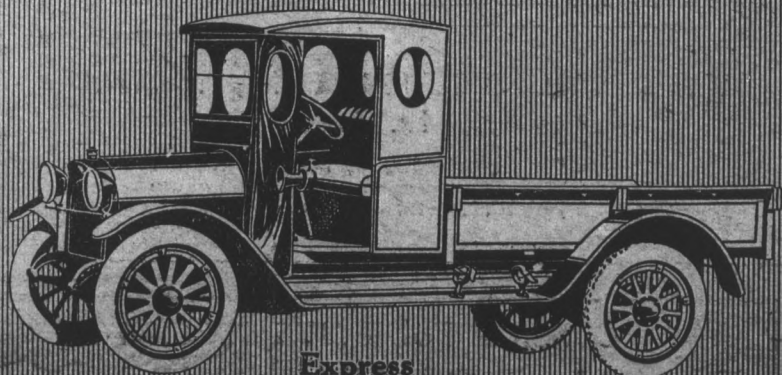
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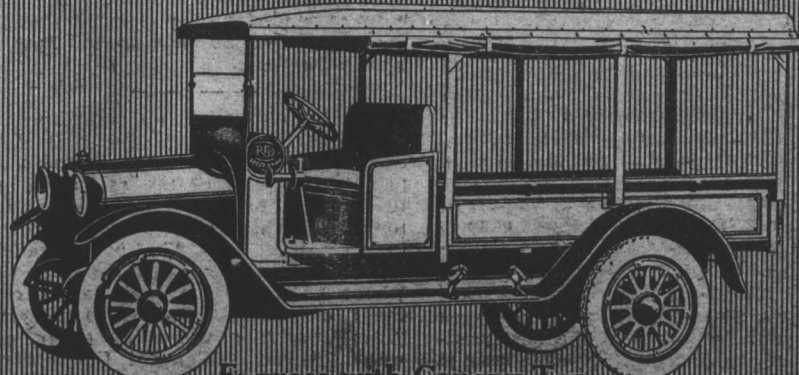
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