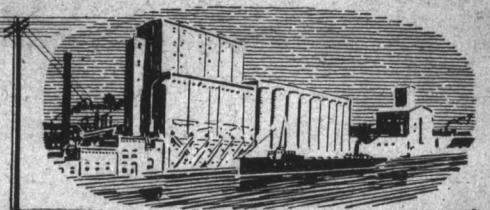


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



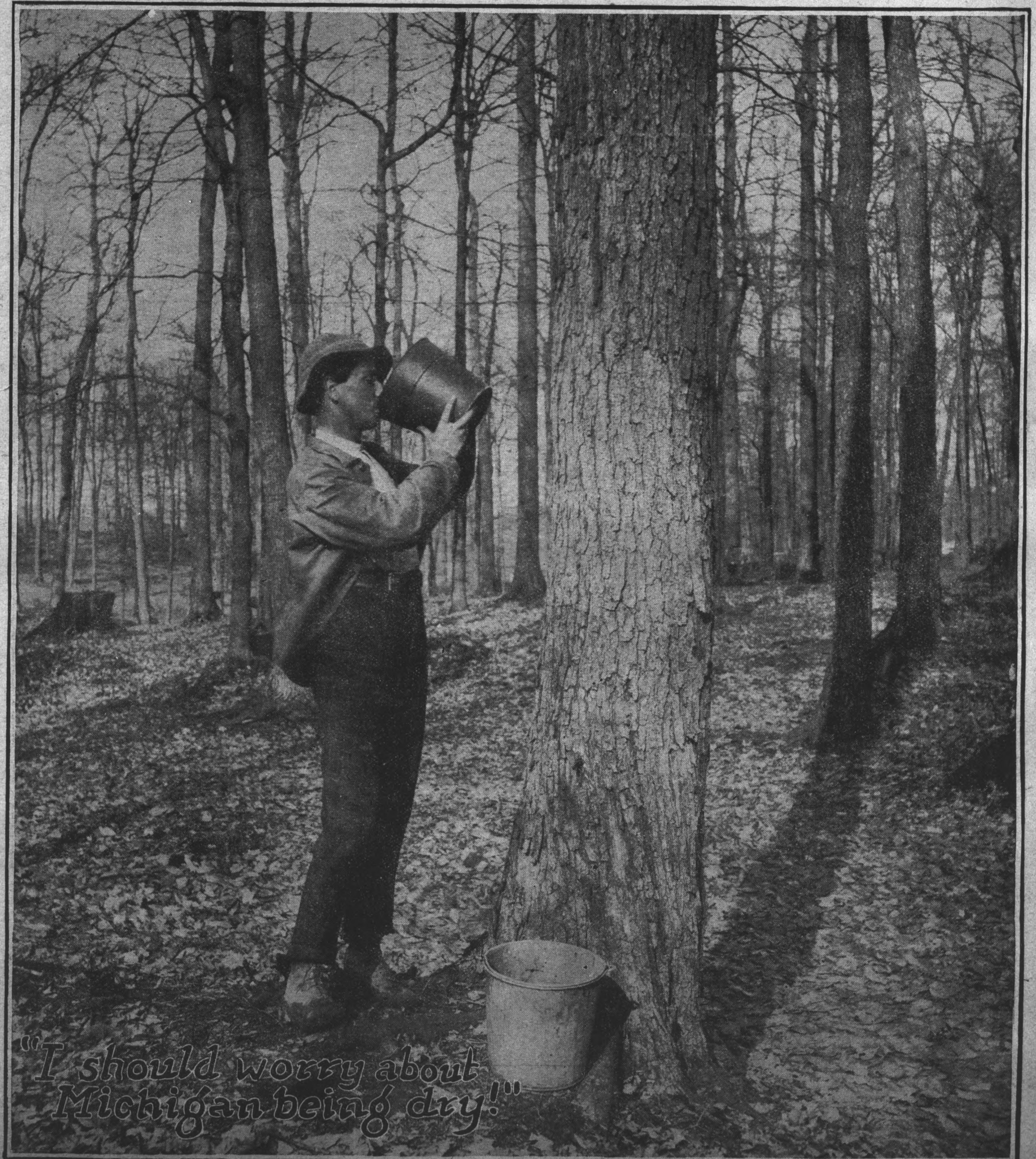
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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MT. CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



*"I should worry about
Michigan being dry!"*



LEONARD WOOD

The Problem

of the farmer is complex; he needs roads, schools, fairer taxation, longer credit, better living and working conditions, a chance to deal with the consumer direct, the right to join with his neighbors to buy and sell more economically—a cure for the farm tenancy evil.

The Solution

is a friendly co-operating Department of Agriculture headed by a farmer who really knows farming, whose interests are the farmers' interests and who will not be afraid to put his shoulder to the wheel and help the farmer out of the rut.

The Solver

must be a president who will not turn a deaf ear to the farmers' pleas, who will have good judgment in his choice of an agricultural head, and having chosen him will give him unbounded latitude so long as the farmers' interests are being best served.

Leonard Wood

has pledged himself to choose such a man to inaugurate constructive legislation for the benefit of the farmer to see that he is dealt with fairly, to see that the nation's debt to the farmer is paid.

For your own sake; for your children's future; for the nation's welfare—VOTE FOR HIM—April 5th.

Detroit Milk Situation is Under U. S. Scrutiny

Federal Fair Price Board Seeks Testimony on Reasons for Present Cost of Milk in State's Metropolis

THE SCRUTINIZING eye of the United States Department of Justice has focused itself upon the Detroit milk situation, and the Federal Fair Price Board for Michigan has called a hearing for March 29th to secure testimony on the reasons for the present cost of milk in that city. Although it is contended that the investigation means no harm to the producers of milk, it must be frankly admitted that the present method of establishing the milk price for the Detroit area stands in grave danger of utter annihilation, in which case the producer of milk in that area will be forced back into the helpless position of former years.

Why Sixteen-Cent Milk?

"What we intend to find out," said Hon. Wm. F. Connolly, chairman of the board to a representative of the *Business Farmer*, "is why fresh milk stays up to sixteen cents a quart when condensed milk has gone down in price and there is a large surplus of fresh milk being produced. It's time the price to the Detroit consumer came down. We also want to find out who is making the profits out of the milk business. The grocery store pays 15 cents per quart for milk which they retail at 16 cents. They surely aren't profiteering. Who gets the difference between what the farmer receives and what the grocery store or the consumer pays. That's what we would like to know."

We suggested to Mr. Connolly that one reason for the high cost of milk was the excessive cost of distribution within the city, to which he agreed. "We are advised," he said, "that under the price agreement of the Milk Commission the creamery companies are paying exorbitant wages to milk drivers and other employees. We are told that one driver gets \$62 a week for working from 4 to 7:30 a. m."

Fair Price Board Not Representative

The Fair Price Board is composed of six men and one woman. Appointments to the board were recommended by District Attorney John E. Kinnane of Bay City, and approved by the U. S. Department of Justice. A survey of the personnel of the board as it now stands reveals a weakness which has been typical of the majority of investigating boards of the past few years,—it includes no one whose business interests are related to production or distribution of milk, and hence in position to have first-hand information on these related industries. No one would question the desire of the board to be impartial, but its ability to be impartial unless in complete possession of all facts which can only be brought out by a series of questions and answers by all parties concerned as in a suit at law, is very doubtful. Fortunately the chairman of the board, Hon. Wm. F. Connolly, Democratic leader and formerly judge of the recorder's court, has a well-earned reputation for fairness and we have no reason to believe that he will not exercise his usual impartiality in considering the judicial ability of certain other members of the board, principal of whom is W. J. Cusick, president of the Retail Grocers' Ass'n., and of the Superior Grocery Co., a wholesale concern composed of Detroit grocers, upon whose advice the board passed the motion ordering the milk price investigation. The other members of the board are: C. A. Clark, of the J. L. Hudson Co.; Fred H. Diehl, general purchasing agent of the Ford Motor Company; A. E. Sarvis, director of industrial relations for the Buick Motor Co.; Wm. Brogan, of the Brogan-Dancer Co., of Lansing; Mrs. Frances E. Burns, of St. Louis, Mich.

Attend This Hearing

THE FIRST hearing to be conducted in the Federal Fair Price Board's investigation into the Detroit milk situation will be held Monday evening, March 29th at 7:15 o'clock, on the third floor of the postoffice building, Detroit. Milk producers living near Detroit should by all means attend this hearing, listen to the testimony and be prepared to testify in their own behalf. This is important.

Farmer Should be on Board

W. J. Cusick was a member of the Wayne County Fair Price committee before which a representative of the *Business Farmer* appeared several months ago to defend the farmers against the false allegations made by a member of the board. Cusick was the only man on the committee who seemed to have a preconceived notion that the average farmer is a

profiteer and a knave and needed no defense from anyone. What he had to say on that occasion showed him densely ignorant of the farmers' position, the manner in which farm products are distributed and the portion of the consumers' dollar which the farmers receive. His ignorance makes him unreasonably prejudiced against the farmer, and in the humble opinion of the writer wholly unfit to sit on a "fair" price board. Of the other members of this committee we know but little, except that for the most part they represent industries which have profited largely in the past and should be the first to come under public scrutiny. It is unexplainable why the representation on an investigating board should be open to representatives of the retail grocery and mercantile trade and automobile manufacturing industry and closed to representatives of other industries.

In the hopes of making the Fair Price Board more representative we wired the Department of Justice as follows:

"We protest against appointment of W. J. Cusick, Detroit wholesaler to Federal Fair Price Board. Reason: His utterances show complete ignorance of farmers' economic problems and pronounced prejudice against agricultural producers. Inasmuch as this board is to summon farmers to its hearings we earnestly petition the appointment of at least one man to board who is affiliated or in sympathy with agricultural interest." (Signed) Forrest Lord, editor THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

This same request was referred personally to Judge Connolly, who stated his belief that the committee would be fair in its decision, but that he had no power to make appointments. He advised that such matters be taken up with District Attorney Kinnane, which will be done at once.

Dairy Farmers to be Summoned

Representatives of both farmers and creamery companies will be summoned to appear before the board, the board having the power to subpoena under the Lever Law. The results of the investigation, if they show excessive profiteering on the part of anyone, will be turned over to the district attorney who has power to prosecute. The contention has frequently been made by representatives of the Detroit consumers that the present method of fixing milk prices for Detroit is illegal and virtually constitutes a monopoly in restraint of trade. It is held that while this method amply protects the producer and the distributor of milk it does not protect the consumer. It is pointed out that the Milk Commission is obliged to accept the cost and profit figures submitted by the creamery companies and the farmers, and has no legal power to examine the books of the companies to verify the figures.

No one, of course, can foretell what will come out of this investigation. It has long been the conviction of those who have given the matter any thought that the distributing companies of Detroit have been making large profits at the expense of both the farmer and the consumer. The Milk Commission has helped to secure the farmer prices somewhere near the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The creamery companies have disclaimed profiteering, and in the absence of any proof to the contrary, the farmer and the consumer have been obliged to accept their figures. If the creamery companies are profiteering, it must be admitted that both the farmer and consumer suffer as a result thereof. The consumer suffers because he cannot afford to pay the high prices charged for milk, and the farmer

(Continued on page 23)

The Farmer and the Consumer

THERE IS a prevailing notion in the cities that the farmers of the country have no regard for the interests of the consumer. As a result, the producer of milk has often been held up as a hard-hearted monster when the increasing price of milk has deprived the children of many poor families of this necessary food product. We can say emphatically to our city cousins that there is no more compassionate class of people in the world than the people of the farms. Most of them have at some time of their life known what poverty and hardship are. They ARE concerned in the welfare of the consumer. They DO feel for the poor of the cities when in their unavoidable price wars with milk distributing monopolies, the supply of milk has been curtailed or the price become excessive. When the New York Dairymen's League went on "strike" as their only means of protection from the organized distributing agencies of that great metropolis, they established milk stations in the poorer sections of the city in order that the people who could not afford to pay fancy prices for milk brought in from a great distance might have ample for their children. And in all cases that have come to our attention when dairymen were forced in a position to curtail their milk production or increase the price, the welfare of the consumer has always been a subject of grave discussion. The distributing companies have frequently taken advantage of this fact and have resorted to pleas in behalf of the consumer when they themselves held the key to the situation, and not the farmers.

Dairymen are being taught to reduce waste in the production of milk, to weed out the low producer and to lower production costs. A great deal has been done along this line, and the farmers rightly feel that the problem of cheaper milk to the consumer lies with the consumer who should insist that waste and inefficiency be eliminated from the present extravagant method of distributing milk.—Editor.

How Michigan's State Tax Dollar is Spent

Dennis E. Alward, Secretary of Michigan Senate Explains Division of State Taxes

HOW Michigan's tax dollar is spent is the theme of an interesting story given by Dennis E. Alward, secretary of the senate, for years a student of matters of taxation.

Mr. Alward takes for example the city of St. Johns and the township of Greenbush, Clinton county, to make practical illustrations as to the application of state taxes in Clinton county. Mr. Alward shows that out of every dollar of direct taxes collected by the state, 66.4 cents are spent for four purposes: Educational, care of insane, penal and highways. The remaining 33.4 cents of the tax dollar, he shows, goes to charitable institutions, pay of judges and expenses of the legal department, public health, military and war purposes and for all state departments, boards, commissions, the legislature and miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. Alward's discussion is not a defense of condemnation of taxes. He expressly states that he knows nothing of the merits or demerits of any appropriation. He presents, however, many interesting facts in regard to taxation showing how the money collected from the people is expended and pointing out the relation to each other of state, county, city and school taxes. A chart is used to illustrate his presentation of the subject. Mr. Alward refers to the increase in all kinds of taxes this year as one of the effects of the campaign of old H. C. of L. The high cost of coal and clothing and food has hit state institutions as well as private households.

Three-fourths of the increase in the state budget this year over last is due in large measure to the increased cost to the state institutions of the three items named, and to the extension of the services of the public health department in the fighting of infectious and dangerous diseases among the people.

The new office building, the added activities of the department of animal industry and all other items put together, account for the other one-fourth of the increase.

Taxation in St. Johns

In St. Johns, on a valuation of \$1,000, each taxpayer this year contributes \$4.26 in state taxes, distributed as follows:

Educational	\$1.16
Insane	.81
Penal	.64
Highways	.22
Charitable	.18
Office building	.15
Legal	.12
Public Health	.10
War loan	.06
Military	.05
Agricultural	.05
State departments, etc.	.72

\$4.26

Mr. Alward points out that, contrary to the popular thought when the subject of taxation is under consideration, state taxes are by no means all the taxes that the people pay.

Combining this winter's state tax paid in the city of St. Johns with the city taxes paid last summer, the taxpayer paid for the whole year on each \$1,000 of valuation, \$40.48, as follows:

State	\$4.26	10½%
County:		
General	\$2.83	
Co. road	3.00	
Drain at large	.21	
Hay extension	.02	

	6.06	15%
School	13.16	32½%
City	17.00	42%

Total taxes \$40.48 100%
Thus it appears that nearly 90 per cent of all the direct tax is for local purposes (county, city, school) and has nothing whatever to do with the State tax.

Clinton county this year pays in direct state taxes \$139,447.17. Last year Clinton county received from the state its share of the primary school interest fund amounting to

\$45,107.97, which by just so much reduced the amount necessary to be raised for school purposes in the county. Ten thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars (also, was paid by the state to Clinton county last year as reward for roads, and to that extent the country road tax was reduced. The primary school fund and road reward figures for the ensuing year are of course not yet available, but it is thought certain

that the amounts to be paid Clinton county will be fully as large as last year. If so, the county will receive as its share of specific taxes and state reward for roads about one-half as much as it pays in direct state taxes.

The sections shown in the chart embrace appropriations made for the following purposes:

Educational—Agricultural College, Central Normal School, College of Mines, Library Commission, Nor-

mal College, Northern Normal School, State Library, Superintendent Public Instruction, University, Vocational Education, Western Normal School.

Care of the Insane—Farm Colony for Epileptics, Home and Training School, Ionia State Hospital, Kalamazoo State Hospital, Newberry State Hospital, Pontiac State Hospital, Psychopathic Hospital, Traverse City State Hospital.

Penal—Industrial School for Boys, Industrial School for Girls, Jackson Prison, Marquette Prison, Pardon Board, Ionia Reformatory, Training School for Women.

Highways—Highway Department. Charitable—Board of Corrections and Charities, Employment Institution for Blind, School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, Soldiers' Home, State Public School at Coldwater.

Legal—Attorney General's Department, Circuit Judges, Presiding Judge, Supreme Court.

Public Health—State Board of Health, State Sanatorium.

Military—Military Establishment, Naval Militia, Grand Haven and Muskegon armories.

Agriculture—Agricultural Fair Commission, Animal Industry Department, Apiary Inspection, Farm Bureau, Horticultural Society.

State Departments, Boards and Commissions and all other purposes—Boys' Working Reserve, Community Council Commission, Great Lakes Tide Water Commission, Industrial Relations Commission, Military Reservation Fresh Air Camps, Shiloh Monument, Soldiers' Bounties, Civil War, History 32nd Division, World War, Tax on Soldiers' Land, Wisconsin-Michigan Boundary Commission.

The Legislature, Auditor General's Department, Banking Department, Budget Commission, Board of State Auditors, Governor's Office, State Fire Marshall, State Fish Commission, Food and Drug Department, State Game Warden (forest fires), Geological Survey, Historical Commission, Industrial Accident Board, Insurance Department, Labor Department, Mackinac Island State Park Commission, State Oil Inspector, Public Domain Commission, State Purchasing Agent, Railroad (Public Utilities) Commission, Secretary of State's Department, Securities Commission, State Police, State Treasurer's Department, State Tax Commission, Uniform Accounting, Veterinary Board, and the following boards limited to fees: Accounting, Architects, Barbers, Dental Examiners, Law Examiners, Medicine, Nurses, Optometry, Osteopathy and Pharmacy.

Greenbush Township, 1919

This is how the matter would work out in Greenbush township and about the same in other townships:

State Tax on Valuation of \$1,000

Educational	\$1.14
Insane	.81
Penal	.63
Highways	.22
Charitable	.18
Office Building	.15
Legal Dept.	.11
Public Health	.10
War Loan	.06
Military	.05
Agricultural	.05
All Other	.72

\$4.22

All Taxes on \$1,000 Valuation, 1919

State	\$4.22	22½%
County		
General	\$2.81	
Co. Road	2.97	
Drain	.71	

6.49 34¼%

Township

General	\$4.01		
Road Repaid		1.50		
			5.51	29 %
School	2.73	14 1/2	%

\$18.95 100%

The difference between the city and township is because the city tax is higher than the township tax and the city school tax is higher than the township school tax.—St. Johns Republican.

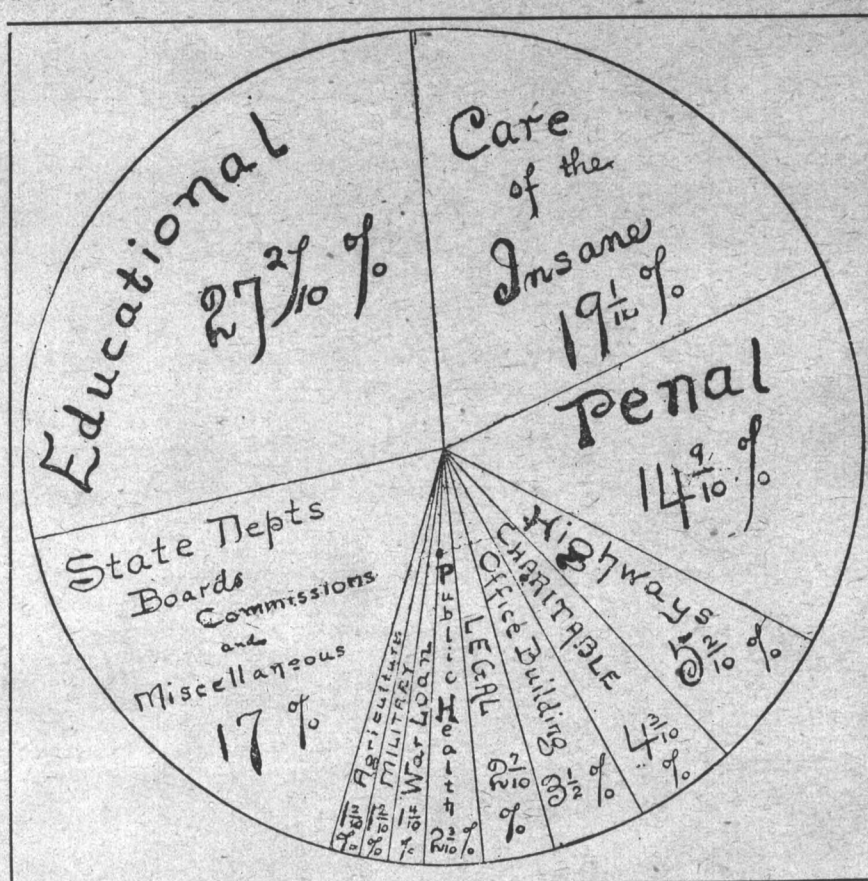


Chart showing how our state taxes are spent.

One of Many Causes for High State Taxes

By JAMES W. HELME

STATE TAXES are high. They have doubled, or nearly so in one year, and there is much grumbling thereat. Now we must expect taxes to be higher—foodstuffs building material and clothing have nearly doubled. This means an increase in the cost of feeding and clothing all inmates of state institutions. It means that clerks and other minor employees of the state must have increased wages in proportion to the increased cost of living. The man who expects taxes to return to figures that prevailed previous to the war, is expecting too much. On the other hand, taxes have become a serious and heavy burden to the owners of real estate, and relief must be found from this burden, which is bound to increase in the future.

There are just two ways out: first, we must find other sources of revenue; second, we must cut down in every possible economical way the expenses of present institutions as far as we can.

A state income tax would give us more revenue. It is more just than real property taxation and it would reach a wealthy class of personal property owners that now contribute very little to the public treasury. This subject I may treat later in a special article.

But there are other methods of getting more revenue. Take our University. It is our largest and most expensive institution. In 1919 there was collected in taxes for the University of Michigan, the following:

Mill tax	\$1,687,500
Special Appropriation	750,000
Psychopathic hospital	53,576

Total \$2,491,076

Or, in round figures, it takes two and one half million dollars to run the University a year. There are ten thousand students in attendance, showing the bare running expenses of the University of Michigan to be

\$250 per student. Of these 10,000 students, nearly one-half come from other states and countries. The state collects in tuition fees approximately \$55 annually for students residing in the state, and \$65 for students residing in other states and countries. These fees are much less than those charged in Universities of neighboring states, and as a result the attendance is rapidly increasing from the outside, necessitating additional buildings and instructors, all at the expense of Michigan taxpayers. We have placed education on the bargain counter when we allow non-resident students to get \$250 worth of education for \$65.

I do not believe in raising the fees to resident students but I do believe that non-resident students should pay somewhere near cost to the state. Higher fees would discourage foreign attendance and halt the necessity of increased buildings and equipment.

It is a splendid philanthropy to educate people from Ohio and other state, China, Japan and Timbuctoo at the expense of Michigan taxpayers, but how long can we stand it? Is it just to Michigan taxpayers to educate the whole world? Is it not just that non-resident students whose parents pay no taxes in Michigan should pay a greater proportion of the cost of their education?

There are several thousand students from Ohio at Ann Arbor, yet their state has a fine university. They are attracted to Michigan by lower fees.

This is not an attack on our University. We glory in its record and reputation, but justice to Michigan taxpayers demands that they be not taxed to furnish cheap tuition to non-resident students. These students should at least pay as much as their home university would charge them. If they were compelled to, they would probably stay at home.

Many Solutions Offered to Hired Man Problem

H. H. Halladay, State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner and other Business Farmers



H. H. HALLADAY
State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner

IN attempting to discuss this question, the writer would like to emphasize the point that he is in sympathy with the hired man's point of view, and knows what physical labor and farm work mean from personal experience at hard work and long hours, never-ending details of stock

and crop management.

It was through this period of apprenticeship, as you may call it, that a financial start was secured, and also the lessons learned, that have proved valuable in later farm experience and the broader work of the state as now performed, the writer having lived fifty years upon the one farm on which he was born and now owns. So we would ask the hired man to be patient and thorough and watchful, and try to avoid mistakes which spell the failure of many young farmers, especially those who try to hurry the perfection state.

And let us warn the young farmer not to ape the owner's habits and life of those who have served long years to earn their autos, their short hours, and comparative comfort. These attainments must come gradually as experience and value increase; and, in the end, farmers, as no other class, can take a real joy in life and his associations.

We wish to state emphatically that no farmer can compete in the present day high wages and short hours of factory work and other city employments. It is absolutely impossible for a farmer to keep to that scale without running a big deficit, but we hope to prove that life on a farm and the clean, healthful habits and surroundings are enough to balance the scale against city life.

Think for a moment of the monotony, the strain on one particular point of body or mind, to do hour after hour, day after day, through months of employment, just the one particular act or set of acts required in most factories of each man employed. This is the day of specialties, no less in labor than other professions or business. A mechanic usually knows nothing of the construction of the manufactured article, except the part he is working upon. He has no information or broad view of the product and the constructive process; he is an automaton just as much as any other machine and, like all machines, will wear out quicker because the strain or effort is all concentrated on one point instead of being generalized as it may be and is on the farm. Doctors' fees, hospital bills, and surgeons' charges all stand as a testimony to the truth of this point concerning laboring classes as compared to farm workers. His living conditions are often unsanitary, crowded and difficult. His pleasures for himself and family are disappointing and sometimes harmful, as well as expensive. If he is an American, he shrinks at mingling largely with the foreign element. He becomes one speck of humanity amid a seething mass, and has little opportunity to develop his personality or enlarge his powers of mind or body. His net income at the end of a sufficiently long period of trial shrinks to nothingness, and he is usually filled with unrest and disappointment.

On the farm, the satisfaction and joy of creating and completing some process, be it a crop grown to harvest or stock raised to maturity, is no small reward for labor. To see one's powers and efforts expand and succeed is a part of our real happiness. Then the monetary reward is certainly equal in the long run.

Farm laborers cannot hold to an eight or ten-hour limit. From the very nature of the work, that is im-

possible, as farming is a reasonable occupation, and work rushes or goes slower according to weather conditions. Crops out and a storm coming means hustle, and hustle long enough to secure everything possible.

If the hired man is a grouch and trying to hold to pre-conceived notions of city laborers, he may as well drop his work or change his ways; for farming is in a class by itself, and no office rules of a big manufacturing concern can govern the work. Neither can the hired man expect picture shows, auto trips, and dances every few nights if he makes good at his job. This country is becoming jitzneyized to death. Every man is coming to think he must have a car and run it every waking hour when not held in actual labor. He gets a car in some way, often a worn-out piece of liability, then buys

Voice Their Opinions

on the farm; he will see that they are un-American at any time or place. He will be willing to put in the necessary hours of labor to conduct the work properly. He will make his home and his surroundings a joy, and spend his money wisely as he can see real needs or proper pleasures to be derived. He will not try to ape his employer in expenditure, but will remember that these privileges come only as they are earned and deserved. He will learn to accept prosperity as an incentive to future endeavor, not as an end to effort.

We, as employers, must be patient with the mistakes of the younger men, and lose no opportunity to encourage instead of discourage, to keep a constructive instead of a destructive attitude toward our young farmer.

Here's a Young Man Looking for a Job

My father sold out and I wish to get work on some big dairy farm where they keep Holstein cattle to learn the best ways of taking care of them. I do not know of any place near here and thought that you could give me the names of some. I am twenty-one and have lived on a farm all my life, so I think I can do it. Thanking you for past favors and wishing you success in the future, I remain—
(Name and address furnished to parties interested.)

gas as though it cost nothing, puts money into repairs, and loses time which should belong to his employer, and wears himself out so that he is really unfit for real labor.

I have seen this experiment tried many times, and always with the same result; a good capable man turned into a failure through indiscriminate use of an auto which he really could not afford.

I am not crying absence of pleasure for the hired man, but when he wastes his opportunities upon things absolutely a detriment to him, he should not blame his employer or his work for his downfall.

Another common fault of the young farmer particularly those who are renting or operating farms on shares, is the inability to stand prosperity. They think they must jump too fast. A good gain one year seems to turn their heads, and they think they have tapped an inexhaustible flow of wealth and they can sit back and see the money roll in. Personally, I have seen that happen to several men on my own farm. They get the wrong idea from success, and they do not learn that no lasting benefit comes other than by faithful consistent effort, as it often takes one year's profits to balance some deficit.

As the hired man, or young farmer, has many lessons to learn, just so do we have faith that he will learn them, and that the young men of our time will realize the pleasures and benefits of farm occupations and be drawn to the profession not only because it is the ideal life, but because it holds financial possibilities. He will not try to advocate strikes

BE "HUMAN" TO HIRED MAN

IHAVE BEEN reading some of the articles on "The Farmer and His Hired Man," and as a few words of suggestion will state the following:

In order for a hired man to be a paying proposition there are several conditions that enter which must be met. First, you must be able to have work the year around that will count. That is, have lots of live stock in proportion to rest of work. Then on a bad day all that a hand should do is be busy with the stock with an hour or one and one-half hours to himself in morning and afternoon and he will appreciate it and will have done more than if he were working out in the rain and you sitting by the fire.

Second, keep a good grade of live stock, purebred if possible and then his work will mean the most when tending good stock. (Personally I have all registered stock but cattle and horses and I intend to put in small start of purebred Shorthorns this year as I did have them and sold clear out.) It costs less to feed a good well-bred animal than it does a scrub and it makes lots more gains.

Third, one should keep the manure hauled out in the winter and get all the good of it then; have it done instead of having it to do when good work days come. This does not seem very important but it is more so than is generally thought.

Fourth, don't just put out corn and beans as one fellow has written but put out a little of several crops fall and spring then the frost won't surely get them all. Or, if he had silos and live stock he could utilize that. Don't do

like a fellow I know: be in on anything when he should be out and out when he should be in. Be in several lines and stay with it through thick and thin and nine out of ten you will win.

Fifth. Hands and their wives are human. Treat them so. Do not expect a hand to work more hours than you do, nor do not always have to go to town when there is a very hard piece of work to be done and expect him to have it done when you come back. He will appreciate it if you help him do the dirty work and then you go to town when everything is running normal.

Sixth, see that all your machinery and harness, etc., are all ready before you want to use them, thus not having to waste two or three days waiting for repairs. If your hand works an hour or so late to finish sowing oats or plant corn or harvest a crop don't forget it but give him a little time off to pay up and he'll appreciate it and do you good work in return.

Seventh, if the farm hand and the farmer could agree for a number of years it would save quite a lot of expense of moving and also getting used to the ways of the new boss. As a hired man who is used to a farmer's ways can do things exactly like he wants them done without asking him. The farmer could also get to depend on the hired man and would work good for both as he would be worth more and the farmer could afford to pay more for a man of that kind.

In conclusion I will say that I have had a few kinds and have observed quite a number and if both mean to get along and do the square thing there is generally satisfaction. I know one or two who have worked for the same man nine or ten years on that account. One hired man states that he is just as far ahead as when he started. I know some farmers that are in just the same place and some not quite that far so we can not judge the question from anyone's own personal testimony.—G. P. Phillips, Eaton County.

ADEQUATE RETURNS, SOLUTION OF HIRED MAN PROBLEM

YOU ASKED in the last week's issue, for the opinions of your readers in regard to the farmer's hired help problems. My opinion of the matter is this: The farmer has no hired help problem. What is known as the help problem with farmers is only one of the results of his failure to organize for protection against the many unions with whom he must deal. The real problem that confronts the farmer is that of how to unite for the common good of all. To secure favorable legislation both state and national. To buy in large quantities directly from manufacturers or to manufacture for themselves. To sell directly to the consumer or at least squeeze out many of the unnecessary middlemen. Thereby making a larger profit for himself.

This will solve the hired help problem and make other problems.

I do not blame the hired man for going to the city. I only wonder that more of the farmers do not go too. I have had some good hired men, loyal fellows who looked to my interests as faithfully as they could have done to their own. I never had any trouble with my men and except for the matter of wages could have kept them as long as they wished to work out anywhere. We worked together shoulder to shoulder, sharing the pleasant and unpleasant jobs together. They received twenty-five or thirty dollars per month and board and had sense enough to know that I was paying all I could afford. Those fellows are now working in Detroit at close to one dollar per hour. I could hire them back today for less money than they now receive. But half that rate continued for any length of time would spell ruin to me. They are working for men who know in advance just how much it is going to cost to produce an article and also just how much that article will sell for when completed.

I, as a farmer, am producing grain,
(Continued on page 27)



FERTILIZER LENGTHENS YEARLY GROWING SEASON

Trees on left unfertilized. Those on right received complete fertilizer and lime. Treatment the same in all other respects. The crops on these plots in 1917 were 25 bushels per acre on the unfertilized; 762 bushels on those receiving fertilizer. The average difference in active working season on these plots is at least four weeks.

Congressman Fordney Says He Was Misquoted

That He Has Lessened His Efforts to Secure Tariff Protection for Michigan Beans

By THE EDITOR

THE CHARGE has been made that THE BUSINESS FARMER was unfair in accusing Congressman Fordney of "playing politics" and "passing the buck" when he was reported to have said that the reason he did not push the bean tariff bill was because the President would veto it.

We do not like to be charged with unfairness. It has been our constant aim to be fair and just in all our discussions, giving credit where credit was due, but never hesitating to criticize when criticism was merited. We have always believed in letting the "other fellow" tell his side of the "story," and the columns of this publication have always been open for that purpose, as our readers know. In the present case we shall present such "evidence" as we have to support our original statement regarding Mr. Fordney and the bean tariff, and let our readers sit in judgment and render the verdict.

The writer was one of the committee which went to Washington last fall to plead for a special tariff bill on beans. As we have previously and frequently stated Congressman Fordney took an active part in arranging the necessary hearing before the house ways and means committee of which he is the chairman, and in otherwise assisting the bean representatives to present their facts. In the capacity of chairman of this committee, however, Mr. Fordney takes a leading role in all hearings having to do with tariff legislation, and it could not be expected that he would do less for his own constituents.

A couple weeks after the writer's return from Washington he wrote Mr. Fordney as follows:

"October 31, 1919.
"Congressman Joseph W. Fordney,
"Washington, D. C.
"Dear Mr. Fordney:—
"As you can readily appreciate, Michigan bean growers are anxiously awaiting the outcome of their petition for an import duty on Japanese beans and we would greatly appreciate it if you would advise us at this time what the present status of this matter is.

"The bean market is slowly on the decline. It appears that Mr. Kimball and other speculators in Japanese beans are taking particular advantage at this time of the low import duty on the Japanese beans and are flooding the country with this product. I do not think it possible to overestimate the injury which may be caused to the domestic bean industry, unless this tariff is speedily passed. What is the best word we can give our readers on this subject?"

After a lapse of several days we received a reply to this letter from Mr. Fordney's secretary, to the effect that Mr. Fordney was out of the city but would give us the desired information upon his return. The reply, however, never came. At least upon two later occasions we wrote Mr. Fordney regarding the progress of the bill. To one of our letters we received a very brief and evasive reply; to the other none at all. Unfortunately these letters have disappeared from our files, but if Mr. Fordney will be kind enough to send us the duplicates we shall be glad to publish them.

Nearly four months had elapsed without any definite word as to the status of the bean tariff bill, and on Feb. 8th, an article appeared in the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Lansing State Journal*, and other daily papers quoting Mr. Fordney as saying that it was useless to push the bill because of the presidential veto. This news story furnished the basis for the article published in the Feb. 21st issue to which Mr. Fordney and his friends have taken exception.

On February 11th we wired Mr. Fordney asking him if he had been correctly quoted. Receiving no immediate reply to this telegram, we concluded that Mr. Fordney had been correctly quoted and accordingly published his reported statement. On February 19th, eight days after we wired Mr. Fordney, we received a letter from him in which he stated that he "must have been misquoted, as his attitude on protection had not changed." He furthermore stated that he was using "every opportunity" to push the bean tariff bill, but he did not state what had already been done along that line, or what was likely to be done.

We replied to Mr. Fordney as follows:

"February 21, 1920.
"Hon. J. W. Fordney,
"Washington, D. C.
"Dear Mr. Fordney:—
"I greatly regret that my telegram of February 11th was not answered until February 19th, also that the answer was mailed to Mt. Pleasant instead of Mt.

enclose, did not quote me correctly. To claim or say what the article attributes to me would be altogether too assuming and would come far from indicating the real situation here. I assure you I did not say:

"I could get a bill through Congress providing for this tariff but the president would veto it."
"What I have said is that if I could get a bill through Congress of this kind,

HOUSE IGNORES BEAN GROWERS

Fordney Claims Farmers in Michigan Face Ruinous Competition.

Detroit Free Press Bureau, 404 Metropolitan Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Bean growers of Michigan, the second bean-producing state in the union, will be subject to keen and possibly ruinous competition with the Orient, during this session of congress at least, according to Representative Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the ways and means committee. Today he said that he could not secure enough Democratic votes to pass a bill providing for a protective tariff on beans.

"This is a matter of great seriousness to bean growers in Michigan and California," Representative Fordney stated, "and while beans are being shipped from the Orient, including Japan, and flooding the American market, the Democratic members of congress will not join with the Republicans to put a protective tariff on beans. I could get a bill passed through congress providing this tariff, but the president would veto it, and I can't rally enough Democratic votes to override his veto."

During the last 11 months up to November, 1919, heavy bean imports leaving the Orient amounted to 4,847,513 bushels at an average price of \$3.46 a bushel.

Exports during the same period were 3,667,082 bushels at an average price of \$5.30. The government bought up the American crop, according to Mr. Fordney, and sold it to Europe instead of putting American-grown beans on the American market. The beans from Japan were fed to millions of Americans. There was a great waste in going to the trouble to import beans for American consumption, while money used to transport beans to Europe could have been saved and the beans sold the American consumers. Congressman Fordney stated that this move of the democratic administration raised the cost of living instead of lowering it.

The bean-growers are asking a duty on beans of \$2.40 a bushel in order to shut out foreign competition. In Japan a day's labor can be bought for 15 cents, while it cost around \$5 in America. The aim of Representative Fordney is to save the consuming public the money that is used in transporting beans from Japan to America, by putting a tariff on beans, shutting out importations, and making American growers sell to Americans. He says: "Let Japan supply Europe, instead of the United States. We can take care of ourselves better without their aid."

The present tariff, framed by the Democrats, is 25 cents on a bushel beans.

Clemens, and consequently did not reach my hands until February 19th.

"I enclose herewith a clipping of a news story that appeared in the *Detroit Free Press*, *Lansing State Journal* and other daily newspapers in the state of Michigan, all of the same tenor. The substance of the statements contained in these press reports I have used in the current week's issue of our publication. If it be true that you have been misquoted, and desire to say so over your signature, we shall be glad to make the proper correction."

On March 16th we received the following letter in reply to our letter of February 21st:

"March 11, 1920.
"Mr. Forrest Lord, Editor,
"Michigan Business Farming,
"Mount Clemens, Michigan.

"Dear Mr. Lord:—
"Your letter of the 21st ultimo was received March 5th. I regret that my former letter was misdirected to Mount Pleasant. There seems to have been much misunderstanding all around.
"The article in the *Detroit Free Press* of February 8, 1920, copy of which you

FARM JOURNAL ROILS FORDNEY

Saginaw Representative Defends Attitude Toward Bean Tariff.

Detroit Free Press Bureau, 404 Metropolitan Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Washington, March 6.—Representative J. W. Fordney, of Saginaw, Michigan is feeling some indignation over a report which is being circulated in that state to the effect that he is not as zealous as he should be in the matter of securing protection for bean growers.

The story appears to have originated with a farm journal which accused Fordney of backing down on the bean tariff and of saying that it was useless to introduce a measure at this session of congress for a higher duty because the president would be sure to veto it and it could not be carried over the executive disapproval. The contention was put forward that presidential opposition did not excuse congressional inactivity and that Fordney, as chairman of the ways and means committee, ought to have enough influence to pass such a bill through the house, if he wanted to do so.

"No one ought to be in doubt as to where I stand on protection," said Mr. Fordney, in discussing the matter. "I have said that there is no hope of getting a bill of this kind through without Democratic support in the house, but in the face of that knowledge I have done all I could to get the bill passed, and have not been able to bring it about."

In justice to the Michigan representative, it can be said that since the committee held its hearings on this bill last winter the chairman has three times brought it before the attention of the committee members and each time has been unable to get sufficient support to report it favorably.

He has met a solid Democratic opposition and enough Republican members decline to vote for it to represent a majority of the body. Without the approval of the ways and means committee the fate of the measure on the floor would be very doubtful. It might carry if it had the backing of the ways and means men, but lacking that opposition it would almost certainly be doomed to defeat. As for carrying it over a veto, which would require two-thirds of the house membership, such a project is obviously impracticable in these circumstances.

(Facsimile of news stories which have appeared in many newspapers throughout Michigan.)

without Democratic support, the president would veto it." I have also said that votes could not be obtained to pass a bill over the president's veto. However, many consider this an inopportune time to attempt tariff legislation and my efforts to have a bill reported have been without success. I enclose copy of letter from Congressman Osborne, the author of the bill in question, which explains the matter in a manner in which I have not explained it.

"The criticism in the Michigan papers has been disheartening, but I assure you I have not changed my position. I believe in protection and consider the present law wholly inadequate and shall continue my efforts to bring about what I consider to be much needed legislation."—J. M. Fordney.

Bean Bill Author Praises Fordney

Enclosed with this letter was a copy of a letter written to Mr. Fordney by Congressman Osborne, of California, who introduced the tariff bill. Congressman Osborne's letter was dated as the reader will note, March 6th:

"March 6, 1920.
"Hon. Joseph W. Fordney,
"Chairman, Committee Ways and Means,
"House of Representatives.

"My dear Mr. Chairman:

"Let me express my gratitude to you for your persistent efforts, in the face of what I know to be the sentiment of the committee against present revision of some features of the tariff without consideration of the subject in toto, to bring up and have considered my bill H. R. 7737, to increase the import duty on beans.

"I have observed with gratification and admiration your efforts in this behalf to attain the much needed protection of American beans, and realize the great difficulties which beset this legislation, and the need of an educational campaign to apprise the people generally of the harm done this important industry by want of protective regulation against the foreign product produced by cheap labor and permitted to compete practically unrestricted with our better-conditioned and superior American labor.

"I feel that the comprehensive hearings, in which you have so ably assisted as presiding officer, have gone far to bring out the merits of the case, and sincerely hope that other members of the committee will soon show as friendly an attitude as yours, so that a measure may be enacted which will afford proper protection to American bean growers."

Henry Z. Osborne, M. C.

Information From Another Source

Because of Mr. Fordney's delay in acknowledging our letter of Feb. 21st, we concluded that he had decided not to discuss the matter farther. But because of our extreme desire to secure information on the subject, we wrote to Congressman Garner, a Democratic member of the committee who was the only Democrat on the committee to make the admission that the facts seemed to show that the bean growers were entitled to some protection. Our letter to Congressman Garner follows:

"March 16, 1920.
"Congressman John M. Garner,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Garner:—
"The writer was one of the delegation that appeared before the Ways and Means Committee last October to plead for a tariff on beans. He remembers you well for the interest you took in the arguments presented by the delegation, and by your very fair admission that you thought, in case the facts presented were correct, that the bean growers of the United States were entitled to some protection. It is for this reason that I am writing to you, asking a very great favor.

"It is this: Congressman Fordney, who promised the bean committee that he would do everything possible to speed the passage of a special bean tariff bill, has been very reticent as to what he has accomplished, or attempted to accomplish along this line, and letters that I have written to him have either received a belated reply or none at all, and I am uncertain to this day, as to what action, if any, our congressman has taken upon this matter. Several weeks ago the *Daily Press* of the state quoted Congressman Fordney as saying that he would have no difficulty in getting a special bill through Congress, but that the president would veto it, and inasmuch as he could not muster enough Democratic votes to override the veto it would be useless to push the matter to a vote. Knowing Mr. Fordney to be exceptionally partisan in his views I took this statement as a deliberate attempt on his part to place the blame for inadequate protection on the shoulders of the Democratic party and the president and have taken the attitude that the bean growers of Michigan would suffer because of Mr. Fordney's political playing. Perhaps this is a little unjust to the congressman, but inasmuch as I have received no statements from him to the contrary, I can have no other opinion.

"Will you advise me by return mail the status of Congressman Osborne's bean tariff bill? What efforts if any, has Mr. Fordney made to secure an affirmative vote of the committee on this measure, and what chance has the bill of being reported out favorably from your committee? In behalf of our publication and the bean growers of Michigan, I would most cordially thank you for any information you can give us on this subject."

Congressman Garner's Reply

"March 19, 1920.

"Mr. Forrest Lord,
"Editor Michigan Business Farming,
"Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

"My dear Mr. Lord:

"Your favor of the 16th received. The status of the Osborne bean tariff bill is just what it was when you appeared before the committee.

"My judgment is that none of these so-called 'pop gun' tariff bills will be sent to the president for his signature. Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, is in Florida, and up to date none of the bills we have sent over to the Senate have been passed by that body.

"I have not heard anything of the proposed bean tariff bill for weeks, and don't know what Mr. Fordney's intentions or purposes in this regard are. Of course you understand that the Republicans are in the majority on the committee, and whatever policies they determine on will be carried out. These tariff questions usually resolve themselves into politics, and it is seldom that Democrats participate in framing legislation of this

(Continued on page 19)

Saving Grain by Feeding Corn Stover Silage

Experiments Show that Feeding Value of Corn Stover Compares Favorably with that of Ordinary Silage

By H. P. RUSK

Dept. of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

M. A. C. Conducting Corn Stover Experiments

WE HAVE received several inquiries from our readers regarding corn stover silage, which we referred to Mr. H. W. Norton, assistant director of the Experiment Station at the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Norton informed us that the college is conducting experiments in which corn stover silage is being compared with ordinary silage for feeding steers and hoped in the near future to have some data on this subject. He referred us to the Experiment Station of the University of Illinois, which had conducted some very successful experiments along this line. This article shows the results obtained.—Editor.

THE STOVER silage idea is not a new one. In fact, it is as old as the idea of corn silage itself, for the underlying motive of siloing corn in the ordinary way is the preservation of the stover in the most palatable and nutritious form.

Many attempts have been made to silo the stover alone and thus reduce the cost of the silage and conserve the ears for other purposes. The earliest attempts were made with green stover, cut at approximately the stage of maturity most suitable for normal silage. The attempts were successful in so far as the resultant silage was concerned, but necessitated the utilization of the ears before they were mature enough to crib, which is impracticable on most farms.

The Illinois Experiment Station has been able to make fairly satisfactory use of the snapped ears by siloing them (husk, cob and grain) separately from the stover and using this rich silage with a nitrogenous concentrate for fattening calves. However, this method so limits the utilization of the grain as to greatly curtail any probable use of the method of storing the ears. These results do have one significant lesson, and that is the practicability of snapping and siloing the ears of corn that have been caught by frost, or are so late that they can not be reasonably expected to escape such a fate. There is no doubt in my mind that this is the most efficient method of utilizing frosted corn, where the owner is fortunate enough to have the equipment and can utilize the product.

From the standpoint of the man who is running a herd of beef breeding cows or stocker cattle, the silage problem is largely one of securing a cheap and efficient roughage as the basis for a ration designed merely to carry his cattle from one grazing season to another. When corn was worth only 50 cents or less per bushel, normal silage met these requirements, but when the market price of a bushel of corn climbed to two and three times this amount, the value of the grain in the silage made it an expensive feed for wintering purposes; hence the renewed interest during recent years in the stover silage idea.

Utilizing By-products of Corn Crop

After some preliminary studies had been made, it was decided to undertake a rather extensive series of experiments on this subject. These studies have been under way for the past three years and there are some deductions that can be made with a considerable degree of assurance.

While some work has been done each year on the preparation and utilization of green stover silage, the most emphasis has been placed on the study of silage made from the stover of shocked corn. (The purpose of this was twofold.) First, because it offered the possibility of a method which would not in any way curtail the utilization of the grain; and second, because studies made by Dr. Grindley and associates in the nutrition division showed that the largest supply of digestible nutrients in the entire corn plant occurred at the stage of maturity when the corn plant is just right to cut for shocking. It is also interesting and significant that these studies showed that even in a field of corn yielding over 100 bushels per acre, there was a slightly larger total quantity of nutrients in the stalk, leaves, and husk than in the grain. This does not mean, as some enthusiasts would have us believe that silage made from the stover of the plant should be as good as that made in the ordinary way. While the stover does contain as much total nutrients as the grain, it is not in as concentrated form and is not as available. As will be shown later, it requires approximately 50 per cent more silage made from the stover of shocked corn than normal silage to maintain breeding cows.

Putting Up Stover Silage

The method adopted at the University for putting up stover silage is to cut the corn with a corn bind-

er at the proper stage for shocking and set it up in carefully constructed shocks. Probably as much care is taken in setting up these shocks as in any other phase of the operation, and results secured indicate that the extra precautions necessary to build a shock that will stand up and shed water are amply repaid by the better color and aroma of the silage. When the corn is sufficiently cured to crib, the shocks are hauled to the silo and run through a combined husker and silo filler, thus husking the corn and putting the stover in the silo at one operation. The machine used for this operation is constructed like the ordinary husking machine, except that it has a cutter head instead of a shredder head.

There was considerable importance attached to studies of the amount of water necessary to secure the best results. These investigations indicate that a good grade of silage may be secured with a rather wide variation in the amounts of water added. Weather conditions materially affect the moisture content of the stover so that it is impossible to lay down any definite rule. But satisfactory results have been secured in this series of experiments with the addition of amounts ranging from 80 pounds to 125 pounds of water per 100 pounds of stover. The method finally adopted was to pipe water up the outside of the silo and deliver it to the top of the distributor by the means of a hose. This gave a fairly good distribution of water throughout the stover, but even then some difficulty was experienced in getting the silage next to the walls as moist as that in the center. This was cor-

rected by taking the hose out of the top of the distributor about once an hour and directing the stream around the edge of the silo for a few minutes. We do not believe the plan followed by some of putting in as much water as they could through the blower and then running a large quantity of water on top after the silo is filled is satisfactory. Water added after the silo is full does not become well distributed through the mass of stover, but forms channels down through the stover and collects at the bottom of the silo.

Compacting Silage

Another difficulty experienced was in getting the mass sufficiently compact to exclude the air and insure good keeping qualities. Finely cut dry stover blown into the silo, even with large amounts of water, does not pack like normal silage, and considerable care must be taken by the man handling the distributor to prevent an accumulation of the husks and lighter particles around the outside. The settling in this type of silage is much greater than in normal silage and the spoilage on top is considerably deeper.

When properly prepared this material goes through a siloing process much like that occurring in normal silage. Of course, bacterial action is not so rapid as in green silage, and may also be retarded by low temperatures which are likely to prevail when this type of silage is made; however, the resultant product is surprisingly like normal silage in general appearance. Under favorable conditions, the green color seems to be partially restored.

One marked difference between the silage made from the stover of shocked corn and normal silage is the smaller amount of acidity in the stover silage. Some have considered this an advantage, but it is probably a disadvantage for the acidity besides having some probably beneficial action on the coarser parts of the silage, is known to protect the silage in some extent against the growth of undesirable and, in some cases, dangerous bacteria. The results of two season's work conducted in co-operation with the nutrition division indicate that the addition of one-half pound of blackstrap molasses to 100 pounds of stover increases the fermentation and yields a product with an acidity much more nearly comparable to that of normal silage. Theoretically, it would pay to add this small amount of molasses, but the practicability of such a method has not been fully established.

Feeding Stover Silage

The efficiency of this silage in maintenance rations has been fairly well established by comparisons with normal silage in actual feeding trials. A long series of investigations at the Illinois station has shown that about the smallest amount of normal silage that can be depended upon to winter an ordinary 1,100 pound grade breeding cow is 40 pounds per head per day. It is necessary to supplement this amount with some nitrogenous concentrate. At the Illinois station, either one pound of cottonseed meal or linseed oil meal has been used with this ration. This will not carry the cow through the winter in high condition, but is sufficient to carry her through in fair breeding condition. It was found in these trials that it required from 55 to 60 pounds of the silage from the stover of shock corn to replace 40 pounds of normal silage in the wintering ration.

The relative cost of these two rations is markedly in favor of the stover silage ration. A study of this phase of the test showed that under the most efficient management the actual cost of the labor and machinery charge involved in the production of stover silage amounted to approximately \$1.50 per ton. This is on the basis of deducting a reasonable husking charge from the total bill, as it was thought that this item should be charged to the corn in the crib rather than to the stover in the silo. On the basis of a market value of \$1.30 per bushel for corn, the normal silage cost approximately \$10.90 per ton. On the basis of these prices and \$60 per ton for cottonseed meal, the comparative feed costs for cattle wintered on these rations during the winter of 1917-18 were 24.8 cents per head per day for the normal silage ration, and 7.8 cents per head per day for the stover silage ration. When corn yields were not so high, there was less to be deducted for husking, while the labor bill was, in some cases increased, due to operating corn binder over large areas for the same tonnage, thus materially increasing the cost of the silage. (The corn on which cost figures are based yielded approximately 100 bushels per acre.)

A few short trials have been conducted on the value of silage made from the stover of shocked corn for winter maintenance of stocker steers. The results of one lot are fairly representative of all of them. During the winter of 1917-1918, one lot of 640-pound stocker steers was carried for 110 days on an average daily ration of 43.27 pounds of stover silage and one pound of linseed oil meal. The average daily feed cost was 6.24 cents and the average daily gain was .43 pounds.

It should be observed that the only advantage claimed for stover silage is its comparative cheapness. Those connected with these experiments are not recommending stover silage for dairy cattle, or, in fact, for anything except the basis of maintenance rations for beef cattle. It is quite probable that the capacity of most cattle for this silage is limited to approximately a maintenance ration.

Be Sure to Vote Before the Primaries

THE presidential preferential primary will be held the first Monday in April and we are anxious to have the votes of our readers on their choice for president before that date. Please, therefore, clip the coupon below with your choice marked, and mail it in without further delay.

The presidential campaign in Michigan is getting warm. Four avowed candidates, three Republicans and one Democrat, are making a vigorous campaign to line up the voters for the primary. They are Hiram Johnson, Gov. Lowden, Gen. Wood and A. Mitchell Palmer. All four have appeared at a number of mass meetings in the state. The Republican sentiment seems to be fairly well divided. Wood and Lowden are getting the backing of the organized political groups of the state, but Hiram Johnson is making a hit at the

meetings he is attending. To date Johnson leads in the M. B. F. straw vote and each day increases his plurality. Cong. Crampton, the Johnson manager in Michigan, claims that if his candidate gets the rural support, he will be the choice of Michigan voters at the preferential.

The order of the candidates in the straw vote is substantially the same as announced last week. Johnson, first; Ford, second; Hoover, third; Wood, fourth; Bryan, fifth, and Lowden sixth. McAdoo, who is generally considered the strong man of the Democratic administration, because of the part he played in financing the war and in securing banking and rural credits legislation, does not appear to be running very strong, but this is believed to be of the general lack of information concerning his career.

CLIP THIS COUPON

My Choice for President

I AM interested in the character of the man who is to be the next president of the United States, and have indicated my choice below:

Wm. Jennings Bryan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hiram Johnson	<input type="checkbox"/>	A. Mitchell Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Henry Ford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robert LaFollette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leonard Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Herbert F. Hoover	<input type="checkbox"/>	Frank Lowden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Woodrow Wilson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Warren G. Harding	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wm. G. McAdoo	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Do you favor the submission of the warehouse amendment?

M

If your candidate is not listed above write in name.

Some Things I Have Learned About Sheep Barns

Details of Construction of Practical Sheep Barns as Built in Central Michigan

By MYRON A. COBB

Professor of Agriculture, Central State Normal

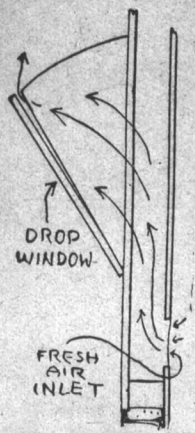


Fig. 1.—Side wall flue and drop window for fresh air.

THE planning of an ideal arrangement in a sheep barn is no easy task. There are so many factors peculiar to the animal to be considered as degree of warmth, ventilation, economy of space, arrangement and form of feeding racks and the handling of the roughage so as to keep the wool clean.

Each sheep should have about 12 sq. feet of floor space for movement, for ventilation and to prevent the stable from becoming over warm. A shed 30 by 40 would accommodate 100 to 120 head, depending on the space used by the feeding racks as one sheep to 12 sq. ft. is net; allowance must be made for the feeding racks. Sheep are well protected by wool from the cold and will not do well in a poorly ventilated, warm and over crowded room. The basement of a barn is apt to be too warm unless well ventilated. While plenty of air is necessary, sheep must be protected from draft, every sheep barn should have a system of ventilation. The inlet for fresh air should be near the ceiling. Windows that drop back from the top are good as is also the special ventilating shafts that direct the fresh air upward. The foul air may be removed by other ventilating shafts opening near the floor and the shafts leading to the roof. The following figures, 1 and 2, make this clear. This system of ventilation is good for any stable.

Sheep should be allowed to run out in good weather, in fact the more they stay out the less they will be susceptible to disease. In case of cold winds, snow, or rain storms, they should be under cover. A sheep wet to the skin is a poor proposition regarding health and economy of feed, or production of young. The shelter provided need not be elaborate, just protection from the elements. The floors need not be of boards or cement, a good well-drained dirt floor is all that is necessary. Poorly drained floors of barn yards tend to produce foot rots.

The planning of the arrangement of the feeding racks needs special thought. With plenty of space the simplest arrangement is a long rack through the center. If this be wide, the feed can be distributed without stumbling over the sheep, spilling the grain and dropping fine chaff into the wool which will lower the

value of the product. Five or six feet for the width of the rack will allow a fair space for walking and space for the hay and grain racks on each side. With plenty of space, the grain racks may be separated but this arrangement takes considerable room. A better plan is to combine the two as shown in Figure 6. The grain rack should be broad, flat and shallow so as to cause sheep to chew their feed better. The old type of V shape rack is poor. The combination grain and roughage rack should be about 3 ft. 6 inches high, 3 ft. wide; the trough 10 ft. wide and 4 ft. high.

The hay rack should be constructed so as to cause the sheep little effort to reach the hay. Otherwise there is apt to be a loss of wool on the neck and shoulders from rubbing. It is also desirable to keep the sheep from getting under the hay which will make the wool become chaffy or seedy as it is called. This is secured in Fig. 5; the center board is lowered while hay is being placed in the rack. Fig. 7 shows a wall type of rack, this method of feeding is undesirable as the hay must be carried over the backs of the animals.

If space be limited the main feeding alley may have feeding racks running at right angles to it. These smaller feeding racks may be 10 to 15 feet apart and run to within 3 feet of the wall. About 15 inches should be allowed for each sheep for feeding at the racks. This allows one to determine the number of animals that may be fed, when the length of the racks is known. The barn in Fig. 3 would accommodate 60 at the racks, while the floor capacity accommodates 90. In the barn

shown in fig. 4 will accommodate 160 to 180 head. The efficiency of the latter plan is easily seen. In the latter plan gates may be placed at the ends of the racks, between the rack and side of the barn. This makes convenient divisions for keeping separate young sheep, bucks, lambing ewes, etc. The wide feeding alley, 5 x 8 feet, allows the distribution of feed easily. Feeding racks may be arranged on the sides of this wide alley, thus adding to the feeding capacity. The racks should be at least 3 feet wide, feeding from both sides and the combination type for greatest capacity. In these days of high cost of building plans must be made to house the greatest number advisable.

If the sheep pen is separate from the other buildings, a loft should be constructed for storage of hay and grain and convenient chutes for distributing the material. The grain room may be placed on the ground floor if you have plenty of room. A common type of barn found in the sheep area of Michigan has an upright in the center and wings on either side. The efficiency of this design is easily seen, giving storage and a large ground floor at minimum cost, see fig. 8.

Here are mathematical factors of value in figuring on housing sheep. Allow 12 sq. ft. of floor space per mature animal; 5 sq. ft. of floor space per lamb 15 inches for feeding at the racks; 1-20 of the

floor space for window space; 8-10 sq. in. for foul air flue for each animal.

The above rule of 1 sq. ft. of window space for each 20 sq. feet of floor space is a fair allowance for light necessary for best results. In a shed 30 x 40 ft. there should be ten 3 x 2 windows. The windows should be high enough to throw the sunlight back into the shed. The windows should be arranged so they may be tilted back from the top for ventilation as explained, and to avoid a direct draft. Muslin curtains may be used for windows and providing ventilation. However, muslin does not afford sufficient protection for our Michigan winters.

Some arrangement should be made for furnishing water for the sheep. Halves of vinegar barrels placed in the corners of the barn and kept filled with water or shallow tanks connected with the windmill may be used. There is a notion that sheep do not need water, but this is a notion, for best results, water should be provided. One of the sheep men near Lake George Mich., found that his sheep drank water at the rate of 1-3 barrel per 100 head per day. Supply plenty of good water, a snow ball is a poor substitute.

WHY HAS THE AMERICAN GRAIN FARMER TURNED TO SHEEP?

ANSWERING the first question, there are several very good reasons why the American grain farmer is being forced to give sheep a place on his farm; first, because of his high priced land and the need of greater yields from it. England, with land valued much higher than ours, long ago had to sheep, and by producing forage and root crops along with other good feeds, they are able to keep their land fertilized and make their farms pay them a good dividend.

A few of the best American grain farmers have been marketing their grain through cattle and hogs, but a large majority are just grain farmers. The latter have been selling their produce from their farms and these farms are now feeling the strain of it. Another reason is high priced grain, and while some grain is required to finish and fatten sheep, they require less grain than do some other kinds of live stock. Others are realizing that they can keep a flock of sheep on their farm with scarcely any additional expense. No one, we are sure, will doubt or dispute the fact that sheep are a benefit to any farm.

Sheep are called the dual purpose animal, but they do much more than produce wool for clothing and mutton and lamb for food. They will clean up a dirty farm, turn a weedy pasture into blue grass and clover, crop down the wheat and rye in the winter and spring, causing it to stool out and produce a larger crop, fertilize the land, and because of their fine mastication, they do not scatter weed seed over the farm through their manure. They do a multitude of other valuable things towards building up a run down farm, or keeping a good farm good.

There has been a disposition in the past to side step the second question,

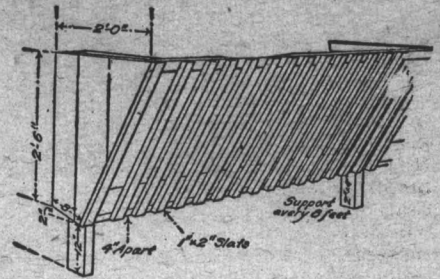


Fig. 7.—A wall feeding rack

"Why the American grain farmer has not been very successful with sheep." We are not dodging the issue, because we know that sheep are a benefit to any farm and that anyone can learn to handle them.

At the present time there are thousands of native sheep and lambs being dumped on the market, and it is a common saying among the traders, "nothing but trash." The bulk of the stuff is uncastrated, and most of them are thin flesh, showing no care or breeding. It is pretty safe to say that two-thirds of the native crop of sheep and lambs come to market in the form of cull lambs, big, coarse, bucky lambs, and old, worn out, thin cull ewes. Now, is it any wonder that the consumer balks at such meat and refuses

es to eat it, thereby causing severe fluctuations in the market?

There is no reason why the American grain farmer should know how to handle sheep, since his business in the past has been producing grain, but there is a reason why he must first learn how to handle them if he wants them to produce for him.

Every year farmers come to market and take out these western feeding sheep and lambs. Most of them do not know that there is a rule to be followed in selecting feeders that are adaptable to the feed to be offered them.

There will be hundreds of thousands of fine quality western feeding sheep and lambs placed on the market this fall. These sheep as a whole are excellent feeders, are healthy and will get fat if properly handled, but it makes us shiver when we think of the abuses some of these sheep and lambs are subjected to, and all because the farmer who takes them out does not take the trouble to study and familiarize himself with the proper methods to be employed.

Thousands of dollars worth of good sheep feed goes to waste every year, but in order to utilize this feed, the farmer must know how to do it. Someone very often remarks, "Why are such a big per cent of your customers good feeders, and how do they make their sheep and lambs so good?" There is no mystery about it, most of our subscribers have learned how to handle sheep and also that a half fat sheep or lamb is a failure.

We have found that the men who like sheep or would make a success with them, become discouraged when they find that there is something to be required of them and that sheep will not get fat on fresh air and scenery. Because there is such a crying need of practical information we have found it advisable to offer a book on sheep, sheep production, feeding and finishing for the market, market conditions and market demands. In this book every

(Continued on page 28)

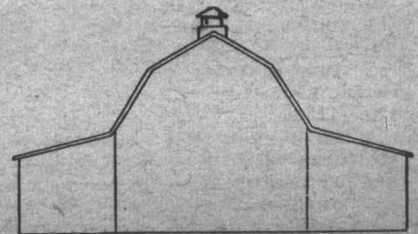


Fig. 8.—A sheep barn with plenty of space for storage of feed and roomy floor space.

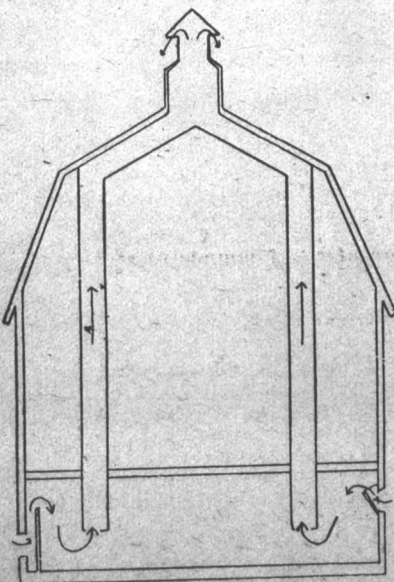


Fig. 2.—Fresh and foul air ventilating flues

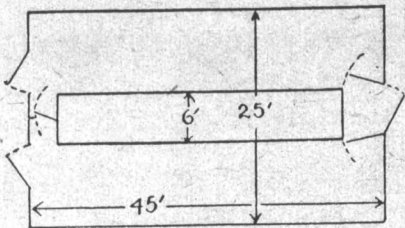


Fig. 3.—Sheep barn, feeding racks and alley in the center of the barn accommodates 50 head.

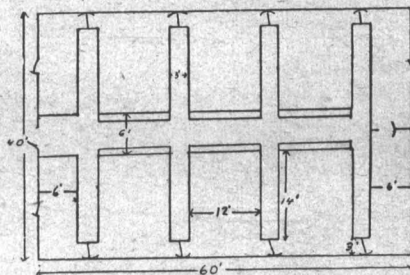


Figure 4.

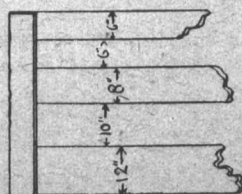


Fig. 5.—Section of panel of feeding rack. The middle board may be lowered upon putting hay in the rack and avoid getting chaff in the wool.

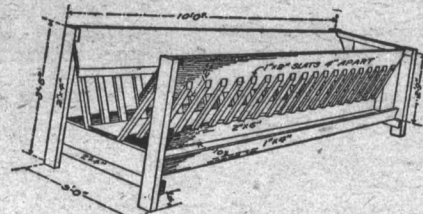


Fig. 6.—A combination hay and grain rack

Sugar Beet Growers' Strike is On in Earnest

Farmers Meet Manufacturers' Defiance of their Rights by Taking Stand for "No Beets" in 1920

THE "STRIKE" is on. Eight thousand beet growers have signed an agreement to grow no beets in 1920, unless the sugar companies grant them a conference. This means that the majority of Michigan sugar factories may stand idle this year and that Michigan's production of sugar will be cut 75 per cent in consequence thereof. This also means that thousands of acres heretofore devoted to sugar beets will be planted to beans and grain, which likewise means that the farmers of the sugar beet territory will work less, worry less about their help problem, but make more money this year than during the years they have grown sugar beets.

This "strike" will be different in many respects from the "strike" with which the public is best acquainted. Instead of a "strike" of labor, it will be a "strike" of capital. Instead of men refusing to work with their hands, it will be a case of men refusing to work with their land and money. There will be no attempt to coerce farmers who are not members of the beet growers' association from growing beets, if they desire. There will be no "closed shop," so picketing, no threats. The farmers who grow the bulk of the beets and belong to the beet growers' association will simply fail to grow beets this year, but will use their land for other crops.

This action may arouse some criticism on the part of the public but when the public understands that the farmer is merely refusing to invest his money in an unprofitable venture, just as man of the city might do, he will be released from blame. If the consuming public really needs the sugar contained in the beets which the farmer grows, they can be shown that the sugar manufacturers have it within their power to secure all acreage their plants can handle, and if they fail to do so, the public can be made to understand the real reasons for this and subject the manufacturers to the criticism which they will deserve. But the press of the state that has taken any interest in the matter is inclined to be friendly, and readily understands and sympathizes with the farmers' claims. Take this, for instance, from the Grand Rapids Press:

"Eight thousand Michigan beet growers about two-thirds of all in the state, have agreed among themselves not to plant beets this year unless they get a price affording what they deem a reasonable profit. This is virtually a farmers' strike—the first one in the history of the state, at least.

Three years ago farmers of Kent county began to talk vaguely, but none the less surely, of limiting their food production to what they needed themselves. Thus far few, if any, have done so. But they have held that with the increasing shortage of labor they were actually losing money on what they raised for market. With the beet growers labor is the chief item of expense. So many men and boys are needed for the hand weeding that they have to drawn from the cities and consequently have

to be paid city wages. Sugar is very high and the prices of beets to growers high, but not high enough apparently to pay this city labor and leave a satisfactory margin. Hence the strike of the beet growers.

The Press has several times called attention to the possibility of such an eventuation, not in exactly the way this has come about, but because the farmers are very dissatisfied with conditions. This first real strike of farmers is only a warning to the cities of the state and to America that something will have to be done to

ciation. They feel that the matter of utmost importance not only for this year but all years to come in the recognition of their association by the sugar manufacturers, and a refusal to recognize this association will be taken as personal affront to every member of the association. The members feel that they have justice on their side and they will not retract a single step from the position they have taken. The State Association has sent out the following message to all locals, which sounds like business:

record all of your members that belong to your local with their post-office address and also showing whether or not they are paid up.

"Also have a page allotted to record all our members that refuse or neglect to return their contracts; also have a page to record all growers that will not join our Association.

"Do this now. Get all growers in your section to join your local or some other local organization. Call meeting of your members and see that all cancel their contracts.

"Get your money all collected in from your members and open a bank account in your town with your local bank.

"We will call for 50 cents a member from each local now very soon, and be prepared to have records kept so you can account for every cent both with the individual member and the Association. All business must be done through the Durand office, which is the head office of the Association.

"When we call any money into the State Association it must be sent in the shape of a check or draft made payable to the order of Robt. P. Reavey, Sec. & Treas. of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association. Address all correspondence to the manager of the Association at Durand, Mich.

A strike has been voted if the manufacturers do not grant us a conference; so stand by and see that we all stick and we will win. Let every local help organize one more local and let every member get one more member to join even though he may not grow beets, as we farmers must now stick together.

"All we ask is for the right, and right wrongs no man." C. E. Ackerman, Mgr., Mich. Sugar Beet Growers' Association.

State Farm Bureau Gives Valuable Help

The funds and the publicity offered by the Michigan State Farm Bureau have been of material assistance to the beet growers. The state bureau has advised county bureau and members as follows:

"The sugar beet growers of Michigan are in a price struggle with the manufacturers that is bound to have a vital effect on the industry. Any assistance that any of the county farm bureaus or their individual members may give in helping cement the growing organization of beet growers is urged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau."

Western Manufacturers Have Made Concessions

News comes from the western beet states that the Great Western Sugar Company has announced a desire to meet with representatives of the beet growers and discuss the terms of the contract and other matters of mutual interest. Organization among the growers was the weapon that forced the Great Western Sugar Company to recognize the rights of the growers, and organization will do the same for Michigan. But it must be 100 per cent organization, backed by 100 per cent grit and loyalty.

Scenes on the Big Ackerman Farm Near Durand



acres of new land, planted 70 to sugar beets and five to potatoes. Five acres failed, but from the balance he harvested 748 tons of sugar beets and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. Mr. Ackerman has two brothers, a Ford and L. H. C. 25 horse power Mogul. The tractor is shown here fitting the beet field. Each wheel is six feet wide and six feet high, with cement rollers between the wheels. The spread of the machine is 16 feet. The tractor pulls three double and is just the thing for beet ground.

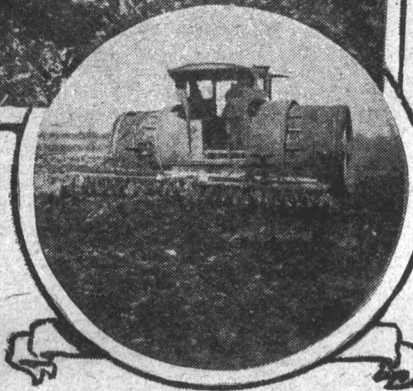
The corn view shows Mr. Ackerman standing in his corn field on July



THE EFFORTS of those who are unfriendly to the beet growers to discredit the leaders of the organized movement have naturally brought forth some inquiries concerning the leaders.

The question has been asked, "Who is Ackerman," the manager of the beet growers' association. We asked Mr. Ackerman to tell us something about his record as a farmer and this is what we have learned:

C. E. Ackerman was born on a farm four miles east of Pontiac, Dec. 29, 1879. With his parents he moved to a farm four miles northeast of Durand when he was but six years old and lived there continually until three years ago when he moved to Durand to secure better school facilities for his four daughters. He still owns and operates the farm of 250 acres. Last year he broke and drained 80



21st last. Beet field picture was taken the same day. From these facts and photographs, it can be seen that Mr. Ackerman is a fairly progressive farmer and certainly qualified to lead the beet growers' fight.

equalize conditions between city and country labor or serious consequences will follow."

The campaign of the State Association for members is nearing its end, and the membership in all sections where local organizations have been formed includes virtually every important beet grower. Meetings are still being held regularly in all beet sections, and farmers who attend and join are all bunt unanimous in their decision to grow no beets unless under contract approved by the Asso-

"The Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association has been incorporated and central offices will be opened at Durand, Mich., for business.

"I am instructed by the directors to get every local organization on the books and an account will be opened with every local organization. Every member of every local will be recorded on the books of the State association with his postoffice address with a statement showing his standing with the Association. You are requested to get a record book and

Western Manufacturers Invite Growers into Confidence

Assured Beet Supply Necessary

In other words, the company can obviously undertake to pay the maximum price for beets only if it has reasonable assurance that the tonnage to be handled will enable factories to be run to approximate capacity, and that the volume handled will be fairly constant from year to year. WE SHOULD LIKE AT THIS TIME TO PROPOSE A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD BETWEEN THE TIME THIS YEAR'S CROP IS PLANTED AND THE FIRST OF NEXT YEAR, PREFERABLY DURING THE COMING SUMMER, THIS CONFERENCE TO BE PARTICIPATED IN BY DELEGATES REPRESENTING AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE GROWERS IN ALL DISTRICTS IN WHICH WE OPERATE and by representatives of the company.

We shall undertake, if such conference can be arranged, to co-operate with growers in devising a basis of payment for beets embodying the sliding scale principle, if that is what is desired by a majority of the growers, and we have every confidence that IF SUCH CONFERENCE IS ENTERED INTO IN GOOD FAITH, A HARMONIOUS WORKING AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED WHICH WILL AVOID THE UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSIES THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by the Great Western Sugar Company, according to a dispatch in "Facts about Sugar", that it has voluntarily offered the western beet growers an increase in the price of beets. The most significant part of the report is that relating to conferences between growers and manufacturers. It says:

A conference of delegates of the growers and representatives of the company is also proposed to devise a basis of payment for beets by which the method of payment for the future MAY BE STABILIZED AND FURTHER CONTROVERSIES AVOIDED.

In explaining its proposal the company says that ITS SINCERE DESIRE AND ITS INTEREST IS TO GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN MEETING THE VIEWS OF ITS GROWERS. The statement continues:

It appears that there is a growing sentiment in some territories in which we operate in favor of a sliding scale of beet prices based upon market prices for refined sugar.

Such basis of payment, in order to insure as high payment for beets as possible under any given set of conditions, must, in fairness, provide for a low sugar market as well as for a high one, and must, of necessity, be so drawn that the price to be paid for beets is in some measure correlated with the volume of beets handled.



The Organized Farmer

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



IS MICHIGAN TO BECOME SEED MARKET OF THE NATION?

Is Michigan to become the seed market of the nation for cereals? Is this state to become known for its high quality of barley and oats as well as for its wheat and its rye? If Michigan farmers continue to grow the class of product which they have in the past, and if they realize the possibilities of the seed business efficiently to take advantage of it, it would seem that they are in a fair way to become the cereal seed merchants of the nation.

In fact, the demand has become so strong that J. W. Nicholson, newly appointed superintendent of the Farm Bureau's department for the buying and selling of seed, has not been able to keep pace. This is especially true in barley and oats. While Michigan producers are probably better off in general than those of other states, they are facing a slight shortage themselves and the number willing to part with their product is small.

Red Rock wheat and Rosen rye already have made names for themselves among other states. Carload after carload of these two varieties have gone across the Michigan boundary. That they are recognized as leaders was shown last November when they won the lion's share of prizes at the International Hay and Grain exposition at Chicago.

While the new seed department of the Farm Bureau without doubt eventually will assume a wide scope in its activities, up to the present demands from farmers have far outstripped the power of Mr. Nicholson to accommodate them. He is of the opinion that some system must be arranged whereby individual farmers will pool their product or their needs through a county organization, which in turn will deal with his department. Amounts of less than carload lots are hard to handle and this method would insure sufficient quantities.

He is also of the opinion that if his department is going to function up to the limit of its efficiency, it will need large sums of money to carry on the work, especially if farmers want the department to buy seed the fall before and hold it over to supply the spring demand.

Although the Farm Bureau probably will take over most of the commercial phases, the Michigan Crop Improvement association still expects to keep its organization intact for the

purpose of stimulating production and maintaining the high standard of seed used. At a meeting held a few days ago in East Lansing, A. L. Robbins, assistant professor in farm crops at M. A. C., was elected to replace Mr. Nicolson as secretary and Mr. Nicolson was named sales representative of the association. The association thus will co-operate closely with Mr. Nicolson's department. R. G. Potts, vice-president of the Farm Bureau, has been invited to attend all meetings of the board of directors of the association.

With two strong organizations arriving at same goal, it would seem that the growth and use of high quality seed in Michigan is assured.—F. W. Henshaw, Associate Editor M. B. F., M. A. C.

GLEANERS SEEK A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMBERS

Gleaners have opened a membership drive in Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other middle western states, with the objective of 100,000 new members for their agricultural organization. In Michigan, which already has 70,000 members, the campaign is in full swing. Important rallies and meetings are under way in many districts of the state, according to an announcement at the Gleaner Temple, in Detroit, the national headquarters of the Gleaners.

Illinois is preparing for a state rally to be held at Kankakee, April 15, followed by a house to house campaign of the important farm sections of the state. Ohio and Indiana will follow with big state meetings, to act as openers for membership invasions in those important territories. Other parts of the middle west will be canvassed later.

Mr. Charles Midgley, of Reed City, Michigan, has been put in charge of the "Flying Squadron," an organization of experienced Gleaner organizers who are scouring the counties of Michigan for new members and with great success. The squadron is armed with a battery of movies, showing the vast and varied activities of the Gleaners, who conduct lodge work, fraternal benefit insurance, legislative activities, and allied work, including a marketing organization which is lining up a hundred or more elevators and stations, including the Armour & Co. elevators in Michigan. A series of rallies is now in progress in Michigan. Bridgeport

will hold an important get-together of several hundred farmers March 18. Other important rallies for the month include that at Bad Axe, Mar. 22; Cass City, March 23; Crosswell, March 24. April 8 an especially important turnout will occur at Adrian.

Tractor demonstrations, movies showing the co-operative achievements of organized farmers, speeches by presidential and gubernatorial candidates and other men of the hour, picnics and elaborate programs will be features of coming get-togethers of the Gleaners and their friends. Thousands of persons are expected to attend many of the rallies.

Organization of co-operative elevators by the Gleaners will accompany many of the big meetings during the membership drive. With total capitalization of \$1,500,000 to back the centralized business of the Gleaner chain, one or more groups of farmers petition for admission to the system nearly every day.

CO-OPERATE ELEVATORS TO FEDERATE

To federate the 75 odd co-operative farmers' elevator associations in the state, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has called a meeting of representatives of them in Saginaw, March 30, when ways and means of co-ordinating their general activities and avoiding disastrous competition may be discussed.

The farm bureau also has urged the sugar beet refiners to meet with the growers in the next week. The growers have issued an ultimatum to the effect that they will plant some crop other than sugar beets this spring unless refiners consent to a conference on a new price for beets. Eight thousand of the 12,000 growers in the state are pledged to stand by the ultimatum. The sugar beet industry in Michigan is valued at \$30,000,000.

The membership of the State Farm Bureau passed 30,000 in the last week, when drives were completed in Wayne and Livingston counties and half completed in Lenawee. Monroe completed the week before, has announced more than 2,500 members, the record for the state so far. St. Clair with 2,150 members had been the record county. Berrien and Clinton counties are next on the campaign schedule.

ADRIAN COMMUNITY MARKET PAYS STOCK DIVIDEND

During the year ending January 1, 1920, the Adrian Community Market earned a net profit of \$2,508.64 on a total paid up capital of \$7,047.50. On the basis of this profit a dividend of 6 per cent on all paid up stock was authorized by the stockholders. The total business on which the profit was gained was estimated in the treasurer's report at \$171,709.61.

J. G. Coe was named to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Director F. C. Ehinger, Walter Haley on the next ballot was elected to succeed L. H. Remus. Franklin J. Russell was unanimously elected to succeed himself on the board of directors.

After the election of the board of directors, W. G. Braden, the retiring manager of the market, gave a short talk summarizing accomplishments since the market started in business about two years ago. He also outlined the policy which he considered the market should follow in the coming years.

T. M. Joslin reviewed the benefits that have come to Adrian through the activities of the Community Market. Paul J. Miller, president of the market also spoke commending the work done by the retiring manager. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Mr. Braden for his work. Mr. Braden will go to Pontiac to take a position similar to that which he occupied at Adrian.

OHIO FARMERS' ELEVATORS

An increase in farmers' elevators in Ohio is reported by H. E. Erdman of the Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University, who has been studying the farmers' elevator movement in Ohio during the past few years. At present there are probably more than 200 companies in operation in Ohio.

Some of these companies do a large business annually; a number of the companies have decreased their capitalization during the last year and many of the newer companies are starting out with a capitalization of from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

Illinois Agricultural Association Advocates State Rural Credits Law

THE agricultural committee of the Illinois constitutional convention, which has been all dressed up for six weeks or more, has at last found a suitable job. Representatives of the farmers of Illinois appeared before the committee in Springfield on February 26 and requested the committee to do two things:

(1) Make a careful analysis, from a farm standpoint, of all revenue and taxation proposals which come before the convention.

(2) Bring before the convention the desirability of putting a clause in the new constitution, which will allow the legislature to establish a state rural credit system.

D. O. Thompson, speaking for the Illinois Agricultural Association and its 60,000 members, appeared before the committee in support of these proposals. With him were S. H. Thompson of Adams county, J. W. Morgan and F. S. Haynes of Henry county, Frank I. Mann of Iroquois Co., J. W. Kirkton of Livingston county, Eugene A. Eckert of St. Clair county, Ralph Allen of Tazewell county, E. W. Burroughs of Madison county. These men represented the Illinois Agricultural Association, the Illinois State Grange, and the Illinois Farmers' Institute.

"We are here not only as farmers but also as citizens of Illinois," said Thompson. "We are asking no special favors for farmers as a class, but we believe that this convention should be ever mindful of the fact that farming

THE BIGGEST thing that the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n has done yet is to recommend the adoption of a state rural credits law. Nearly every problem of farm life is the result of inadequate capital or credit. The farmer who has sufficient cash capital to finance his operations at all seasons of the year has few other problems. But he is the exceptional and not the average farmer. The average farmer of Michigan, as well as all other states, is handicapped at certain seasons by lack of capital. Some times he can borrow at fair rates of interest. At other times he has difficulty in getting money when it is the most needed. There are two kinds of credit which the farmers need and which no system now in existence provides. One is long credit at low rates of interest, based both on actual security and personal integrity. The other is small, short-time loans based largely on personal integrity. The Federal Land Bank attempts to take care of the first mentioned need, but there are thousands of honest, worthy farmers whom it cannot help at all. A state rural credits law, administered by officers well acquainted with the agricultural problems peculiar to the state, would finance the operations of these farmers and not require so great a security as demanded by the federal system. The Business Farmer has long advocated a rural credits law for Michigan, and we repeat our belief that the adoption of such a law would be of material benefit to the entire state. We commend the action of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n to the Michigan State Farm Bureau and suggest to the latter that here is a wonderful opportunity for them to take the lead in solving a tremendously acute agricultural problem.—Editor.

is the greatest industry in the state. Every feature of the new constitution which affects farmers should, therefore, be studied.

"With reference to the matter of taxation we request that this agricultural committee of the convention, made up largely of farmers, pay especial attention to revenue proposals. We believe that the new constitution should be just to all classes in its tax-

ation clauses. We are not prepared to say at this time how these clauses should be written, but we may have something definite to say when all the proposals are in.

"This convention will not be playing fair with the young farmers of Illinois unless it makes possible the establishment of a state rural credits system. As land has been mounting higher and higher in price, it has been

increasingly difficult for young men to acquire farms of their own. The result is that many of them must live all their lives on rented farms, while it drives the very best of our young farmers to regions of cheaper land where they have an opportunity to own the farms they work. This state of affairs has reached the condition where it challenges the attention of everyone who has the best interest of the state at heart. Our organization is of the opinion that more liberal credits for the purchase of farms will assist materially in solving this problem.

"The federal farm loan system is fine as far as it goes, but it has not been of material assistance in Illinois. A maximum loan of \$10,000 or 50 per cent of the land value is too small to help in Illinois. The federal system cannot, apparently, be extended any farther just now, particularly the 50 per cent maximum, because land in other states is not as valuable nor as productive as Illinois land. The logical thing, therefore, is for the state to supplement this federal system by state loans. We believe that 80 per cent can safely be loaned on Illinois land on long-time paper to be paid back on the amortized plan."

Delegate H. M. Dunlap of Champagne county, chairman of the agricultural committee, warmly seconded Thompson's proposal of a state land bank. "The percentage of tenancy is growing in Illinois faster than most of us realize," he said. "Our state now

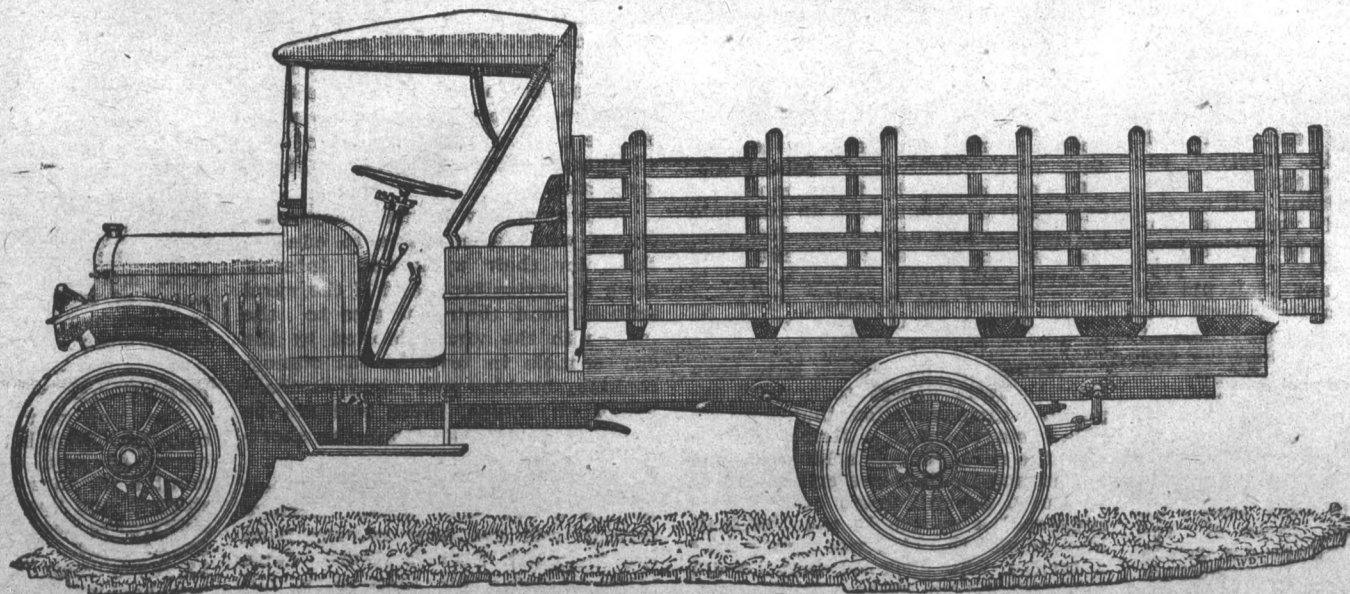
(Continued on page 23)

5 Things Worth Remembering about a MAXWELL Truck

1. It has a worm drive, which is the predominant feature of most worth while trucks.
2. It hauls $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons; 75% of all loads carried by horse or motor are $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons or less.
3. It uses less gas and oil hauling a peak load than many trucks use with no load.
4. It is very simple in design (more brains than metal have been used in its construction); it travels faster than a larger truck. 16,000 have supplied abundant evidence of its economic transportation.
5. A comparison with other $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton trucks shows a saving of \$300 to \$400 in the original investment in a Maxwell.



Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.



CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

GOVERNMENT LOANS MILLIONS TO FARMERS

During the month of February, 1920, an aggregate of \$16,572,845 was loaned to 4,158 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 Omaha leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$3,960,000, the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul following with \$2,114,800. The other banks closed loans in February as follows: Louisville, \$1,765,600; Houston, \$1,613,995; St. Louis, \$1,417,200; Wichita, \$1,211,100; New Orleans, \$1,115,850; Spokane, \$1,074,900; Columbia, \$835,950; Berkeley, \$521,600; Baltimore, \$507,300; Springfield, \$434,550.

During February 5,250 applications were received by the twelve banks asking for \$19,988,127, and during the same month 4,314 loans were approved by them amounting to \$14,151,536.

On February 28, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,977 Farm Loan associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 122,055 farmer borrowers as of that date, amounted to \$335,018,076. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by borrowers to wit: \$8,835,900, the grand total of loans now in force is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

St. Paul	\$44,430,300
Omaha	42,674,440
Spokane	42,202,320
Houston	37,574,871
Wichita	27,216,800
St. Louis	25,196,880
Louisville	24,268,800
New Orleans	22,432,805
Columbia	17,734,755
Berkeley	16,676,400
Baltimore	13,215,100
Springfield	12,558,795

Up to February 28, 1920, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the Federal Land Banks amounted to \$20,143,630.13. Of this amount all but \$266,649.83, or 1.3 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$127,749.24 represents delinquent instalments maturing during the month.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

With the approach of April 1, the closing date for entries in the annual Body Building Contest of the Michigan State Fair, G. W. Dickinson, Secretary-Manager of the Fair, announces the 1920 contest will be the largest ever staged.

Interest in athletics stimulated by the physical training the boys received in the concentration camps, enthusiasm aroused through the interest in the 1920 Olympic games and the general tendency of the public to give more attention to the welfare of the body, is responsible for the extraordinary number of entries of both men and women being received, according to the fair executive.

The period of training will extend over five months this year, the contest opening April 1 and closing September 1. Rules of the contest provide that each entrant shall file an entry blank not later than April 1st, showing their physical condition at that time. During the following five months each contestant follows a scientific course of physical training, and endeavors to make as much headway in physical development as possible.

On September 11th all entrants appear at the State Fair before an examining board of three of the greatest physical culture experts in America, headed by Bernarr McFadden of New York. Each contestant is given a thorough physical examination and prizes are awarded to the ones who make the most pronounced advancement.

"One does not need to be physically sound to enter this contest," Mr. Dickinson points out. "The prizes do not go to the contest in the best

physical condition, but to the one making the greatest improvement in the five months."

WAGON VS. TRUCK

The Dixie Bee Line Company of Mortons Gap, Ky., which operates what is generally called a wagon coal mine necessitating a haulage of about a mile, made a net saving of \$18.43 per car when they changed from wagon to truck haulage.

"We formerly loaded coal with wagons," wrote G. E. Henry, secretary of the company, "and in order to get a true basis of costs, it would appear that the proper method would be to make a comparison between the wagon and truck haul. Considering that we load on an average of 50 tons per day on railroad cars, the wagon haul costs 60 cents per ton or a total of \$30 per car."

The truck haul figures given were as follows: Driver, \$4; gasoline and oil, \$3; interest on investment, \$.83; depreciation, \$2.60; estimated repairs, \$1—total \$11.43 as against \$30 for the wagon.

These records were made with a Federal two ton truck over an ordinary dirt road crowned in part with cinders and part with a mixture of cinders and dirt. The change was made while the war was on.

"The truck has been our salvation in the coal business," writes Mr. Henry in part, "for the reason that the fuel administration had ordered the railroads not to furnish cars for the wagon mines and as a consequence the wagon mines have been compelled to close down, but owing to the fact that we had the motor truck haul and were able to load promptly a car when it is placed for us, we got our cars along with the larger mines."

"We are delighted with the truck. The truck really costs us nothing, as we are paying for it at the rate of \$225 per month and the difference between the truck haul and wagon haul easily takes care of this payment with a good margin to spare."

BRYAN TO TELL FARMERS WHERE HE STANDS

William Jennings Bryan has received the first copy of the questionnaire prepared by the committee of

the National Board of Farm Organizations for presentation to all presidential candidates to place them on record on matters of interest to farmers.

In accepting the questionnaire, Mr. Bryan said he was a candidate, but he would study the inquiries and give the farm board his opinion on them.

Mr. Bryan declared himself as heartily in accord with the principle of requiring candidates to put themselves unequivocally on record before entering on their campaigns. He did not accept the questionnaire as a candidate, he told the delegation that presented it, because "I would not want to be placed in the position of being a candidate when I am not a candidate. But if I should be a candidate, you will know soon enough."

Elimination of the middleman, protection of the farmer in his right to organize, appointment of experts acceptable to organized agriculturists as secretary of agriculture and representation for farmers on all boards and commissions in the membership of which various interests are recognized, are the main planks in the farmers' platform outlined in the questionnaire, according to C. S. Barrett, president of the national board and chairman of the committee that drew up the document.

Other issues presented include the free and unquestioned right of collective buying, reduction of the farm tenancy evil, improvement of farm credit facilities, national conservation and the maintenance of "free speech, free press and free assembly."

METHODS OF AGRICULTURE ARE CHANGING

Ideal methods of agriculture are changing. The cotton states are giving more attention to human food and well they should. Many good farms in the cotton states have been ruined by perpetually planting cotton. Northern farmers also have a great problem before them. The automobiles in war and agriculture are knocking out the demand for horses while the lack of grazing wild lands and the methods of profiteers are making beef too high for use.

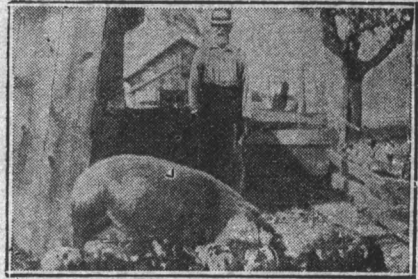
Are Farmers to Blame For Losing Boys?

"THE LITTLE red schoolhouse is the pride of the farmer's heart."

"Although educators point out the shortcoming of the rural schools and legislatures place laws on the books permitting them to consolidate with neighboring school districts and establish high schools and agricultural schools with an adequate curriculum and high grade teachers, the farmers are slow to make any changes, said Prof. Arbaugh, who is in charge of the recently organized union of the rural and city schools in Wayne country."

"While the city schools have been bending every energy to prepare pupils for some vocation that will enable them to make a living in the city, the rural schools seldom include agriculture in their prescribed course of study. Several years ago when I suggested a course in the Ypsilanti high school the idea was opposed by a farmer who declared that he did not want his son to be a farmer."

"The farmers complain that they cannot keep the boys on the farm and all the time the little red schoolhouse is educating the farmer boys for city jobs, and it is only lately that agriculture as a subject has been taken up to any extent in the rural schools."



Mr. P. T. Wiley, of Adrian, feeding his brood sow and her family of ten little ones. This sow has produced over \$1,000 worth of pork, Mr. Wiley says.

SOIL SURVEY TO BE MADE IN MICHIGAN

Work on a state-wide soil survey will be carried on in Michigan on a large scale during the coming summer, according to announcement made recently by Dr. M. M. McCool, of the Soils Department at the Michigan Agricultural College. The survey will be of great value to the agricultural interests of the state, cataloging the soils and giving a definite check upon the farming possibilities of every section of Michigan.

Co-operation between the Soil Section of the Experiment Station at the agricultural college and the Bureau of Soils at Washington has made possible the work this summer. R. S. Shaw, director of the Experiment Station, will furnish two men for the survey, while C. F. Marbut, chief of Soil Survey, Bureau of Soils, will send one or more men to Michigan to work with the college specialists.

The survey plans for the coming summer will be a continuation of work started by Dr. McCool, who has already covered practically all of the south-eastern part of the state.

"The value of this survey to Michigan can scarcely be estimated," says Dr. McCool. "The farming possibilities of hundreds of thousands of acres of idle land will be ascertained, and a check will be gotten upon the soils of the whole state."

"The survey will aim to get at soil composition, classification, and present state of productivity. Notes will be made on erosion or washing requirements for soil improvement, degree of utilization at present, and possibilities for development."

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF SHIPPERS UNION

The first annual meeting of the Coopersville Shippers Union has been held and they elected the following directors: Ben Seekman, Warren Jasper, Frank I. Stephens, Hy Laug, Ellis Pack, William Sietsma and Ernest Bush.

From May 24 to the present time, the Union has shipped twenty-two cars of stock, consisting of 430 calves, 637 hogs, 298 sheep and 146 cattle. The total number of pounds shipped is 346,547 for which the farmers received \$43,729.02.

The farmers are asked to work together and strive to make this the banner year, as this organization has the honor of being the first farmers organization started in Coopersville.

WARD ORCHARD PURCHASED AT \$175,000 PRICE

One of the largest real estate deals to be consummated in Pontiac or vicinity so far this year was the sale by Mrs. Mary D. Ward of her well known apple orchard farm at Square Lake to the Leinbach-Humphrey Co. of Detroit. The consideration is said to have been approximately \$175,000.

The Ward apple orchard is one of the largest in the state with its 12,000 apple trees 19 years old and from which 30,000 bushels of apples are said to have been taken last year. There are 175 acres in the tract purchased by the Detroit concern, including 20 acres under the water of Square Lake. Mrs. Ward reserved her home and the property immediately surrounding it.

PERRY CO-OP HAS FINE RECORD

Just one year ago, the Perry Cooperative Shipping Association was organized, and during the past 12 months 65 cars of stock have been shipped and the farmers of this vicinity have been paid the big sum of \$158,000.00. An average of over \$3,000 a week. Some fine record for the local co-op of which George Boutell is manager. The farmers have greatly profited by this new stock shipping association and now they get all that is coming to them, eliminating all middlemen's profits, and getting the full market price of the big commission dealers in Detroit.

With The County Agent

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE



PAUL JAMIESON
Agricultural Agent,
Calhoun County,
Mich.

BATTLE Creek held one of the most successful Farmers' Courses in history of Calhoun County, on Mar. 2, 3, and 4. The Community Club recently organized by the city people and the farmers assisted the Farm Bureau and the Extension Department of the International Harvester Company in making the meeting a success.

The farmers were honored with address by Major General Leonard A. Wood on Thursday afternoon. "The greatest resource of this county or any county," declared the General, is agriculture. It is the principle source of our original wealth. What you take out of the ground you take from no one, and the money which comes to you is money for something that you produce, which you have added to the world's wealth.

"I am not a farmer, but one does not have to be a shipbuilder to know that when there is a hole in a ship it will sink. The wealth of our country will sink when we cannot produce enough food for our people and when we cease to be a good exporting nation. We must repair the leak in our agriculture or the nation will suffer. Farm life must be made more attractive. Farmers must have good roads, good schools, good telephones and a better system of borrowing money on good security. Then the nation will prosper as never before.

Dr. Holden Speaks on "Better Rural Schools"

Dr. P. G. Holden, noted agriculturist—present director of the Extension Department of the International Harvester Company, delivered a message to the farmers which will be certain to bear much fruit throughout the entire community. He encouraged the people to look after the welfare of the farm children, to give them better schools and better home surroundings. Dr. Holden said, "ownership of an interest in the farm would be the best thing in the world for farm boys and girls. No one respects ownership until he has owned something himself. 'A Home for Every American' should be the slogan of our nation."

Mr. R. R. Robertson and Mr. R. W. Blackford and Miss Zella Wigent from the International Harvester Company Extension Department, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on horticulture, farm crops, livestock and home economics.

One session was given over to the discussion of the "Farm Bureau." Mr. Robert Montieth, secretary of the Allegan County Farm Bureau told of the work of the National Farm Bureau Federation and the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Mr. J. W. Nicolson, former secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, now manager of the Seed Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, explained how his department would make it easy for the farmers of Michigan to secure pure seeds. Mr. R. V. Tanner, county agent of Barry county, told about the organization work in his county and explained how the Farm Bureau would serve every member in every township in his county.

The Battle Creek Community Club and Calhoun County Farm Bureau

was given a great boost by the prominent part which its members took in the management of the Short Course. —Paul Jamieson, Calhoun County.

THE MILK SURPLUS PROBLEM

FARMERS are not entirely pleased with the present solution of the surplus problem. Why? Because they are getting \$3 per hundred for surplus milk while it is costing them \$4.07 per hundred to produce that milk. In addition the fact that there is a surplus keeps the price for the normal supply below the cost of production. Yet the farmers cannot justly complain, nor blame the distributor for this condition, providing there is an actual surplus on the market for the farmer himself is causing the condition and he is the only one who can permanently solve this problem.

But, how is the farmer individually to solve the surplus problem? Follow this discussion through and try the solution offered.

To begin with, farmers are not working principally to produce an over supply. They are trying individually to increase their earnings or at least to make a living which some dairymen are finding difficult. Let us take a man who figures he should be worth \$1,200 per year. What kind of cows should he keep to make that amount of money and not produce a surplus. We will say milk is selling at \$4 per hundred. It is true a high producing cow will eat more and cost more to keep. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture from tabulations of her cow testing association records has found that it costs \$138 to feed a 10,000 lb. cow, \$110 to feed a 7,500 lb. cow, and \$94 to feed a 5,000 lb. cow. But a high producing cow will also produce more manure and a calf which will sell for more money on the market. Professor Gamble of the Maryland State College from his study of cow testing associations records throughout the country while connected with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has stated that the relative difference in upkeep, all costs considered, between two classes of cows, as follows:

Surplus Problem

Up-keep, 7,000 lb. cow \$200

Up-keep, 5,000 lb. cow . . . \$175.

Now for illustration how many cows would we have to keep of each class to make \$1,200?

5,000 lbs. of milk at .04 per lb. would be \$200 income, less \$175 upkeep, leaves \$25 profit. \$1,200 divided by \$25 equal 48 cows necessary to earn profit of \$1,200 per year; 7,000 lbs. milk at .04 per lb. equals \$280 income, less \$200 upkeep leaves \$80 profit; \$1,200 divided by \$80 equal 15 cows necessary to earn same profit as 48 (5,000 lb.) producers.

To make \$1,200 net profit we keep 48 cows producing 5,000 lbs. each or a total of 240,000 lbs., or 15 cows producing 7,000 lbs. each, or a total of 105,000 lbs. Now which class of cows is producing the surplus and which shall we keep, 5,000 lb. cows or 7,000 lb. cows?

Initial Investment

Many farmers hear what a high price a pure bred high producing individual animal costs and say, "I certainly would like to have them and will some time, but I cannot afford them now. I'll buy a scrub or low producing cow." Let us see which costs the most. What will a 5,000 lb. cow cost? Say, \$150 or \$200 for illustration. \$200 times 48 (the number of cows necessary to make \$1,200) equals \$9,600. Supposing the 7,000 lb. cow costs twice as much though you can buy them

(Continued on page 21)



YOU KNOW THE MEN BACK OF THIS COMPANY

COLON C. LILLIE, President.

Mr. Lillie needs no introduction to the people of Michigan among whom he has lived all his life and for whose interests he has unselfishly worked for over 25 years. He has always lived on the farm in Ottawa County upon which he was born, and has made it one of the best farms in Michigan. He was a pioneer worker in Farmers' Institutes; was President of the State Dairymen's Association and re-elected three times; was President of the Co-operative Creamery Company of Coopersville; was the prime organizer, the first President and now Manager of the Michigan Mutual Creamery Fire Insurance Company; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; was for several years President of the Coopersville State Bank, and is now a Director in several worthy Michigan enterprises. His administration of the Dairy and Food Department under Governor Warner, first as Deputy and then Commissioner, was characterized by his vigorous efforts to advance the welfare of the farmer.

No man in Michigan is more highly thought of by those who know him than Colon C. Lillie. Honest in all his dealings, a fearless and enthusiastic advocate of what he believes to be right, thoroughly sincere in his efforts to better the conditions of his fellow farmer, a success in all his undertakings. Mr. Lillie has been aptly called the "foremost farmer of Michigan" and his connection with this Company as President is sufficient guarantee that all its affairs will be conducted in an honest and business-like manner.

COMFORT A. TYLER, Vice-President.

Born in a log house on an obscure little farm in Michigan, Comfort Tyler has by his force of character placed himself in the front rank of successful men of this State. Few men are better known in Michigan and his name is a familiar one in live-stock circles of the world. In the prime of life, he is a man of sterling integrity, tremendous energy, great originality, progressive in thought and deed, keenly alive to financial conditions in Michigan and sincerely interested in any endeavor to improve those conditions.

During the past three years as Vice-President of one of Detroit's successful banks, Mr. Tyler had sole charge of the real estate loans made by that bank, handling some \$2,500,000 in an entirely satisfactory manner. He is fully equipped to manage the Mortgage Loan Department of this Company and as a member of the Executive Committee his advice will be most valuable.

J. FLOYD IRISH, Secretary

Any Insurance Company to be successful must have as its Managing Underwriter one who is thoroughly familiar with all the many phases of the business, made so by years of practical experience. It is difficult to secure such men because their services are in great demand. This Company has been most fortunate in securing such a man in the person of Mr. J. Floyd Irish. Mr. Irish has spent all his business life in the Fire Insurance field, starting as Local Agent and rapidly attaining to high, responsible positions requiring expert knowledge and great executive ability. He has always been a close student of the business, hard-working, conscientious and ambitious. He brings to this Company his years of practical experience with a determination to introduce safe, up-to-date methods.

The Big Michigan Company

A great deal of farm property never has been insured for what it ought to be. But now since the great advance in building material and labor, most farm buildings do not carry one-half of what they should.

Farmers' household goods is another class of property that is woefully under-insured. In case of total loss, these household goods could not be replaced for two or three times the insurance now carried.

It is not wise (and old saying) to put all your eggs in one basket. It is not bad business, therefore, to have insurance in more than one Company.

It is not necessary to disturb your present insurance. Keep that, but properly protect your property by taking out additional insurance in a good, big, safe, well-managed Company.

Remember, we do not insure all farm property at the same rate. The best risks have the lowest rate. We give the farmer credit for protective improvements.

You also need HAIL and WINDSTORM insurance on your growing crops.

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CHAPTER VII.

"AND now we've lost both the Gringo pigs," Alvarez Torres lamented on the beach as with a slight freshening of the breeze and with

booms winged out to port and starboard, the Angelique passed out of range of their rifles.

"Almost would I give three bells to the cathedral," Mariano Vercara e Hijos proclaimed, "to have them within a hundred yards of this rifle. And if I had will of all Gringos they would depart so fast that the devil in hell would be compelled to study English."

Alvarez Torres beat the saddle pommel with his hand in sheer impotence of rage and disappointment.

"The Queen of my Dreams!" he almost wept. "She is gone and away, off with the two Morgans. I saw her climb up the side of the schooner. And there is the New York Regan. Once out of Chiriqui Lagoon, the schooner may sail directly to New York. And the Francis pig will not have been delayed a month, and the Senor Regan will remit no money."

"They will not get out of Chiriqui Lagoon," the Jefe said solemnly. "I am no animal without reason. I am a man. I know they will not get out. Have I not sworn eternal vengeance? The sun is setting, and the promise is for a night of little wind. The sky tells it to one with half an eye. Behold those trailing wisp of clouds. What wind may be, and little enough of that, will come from the northeast. It will be a head beat to the Chorrera Passage. They will not attempt it. That nigger captain knows the lagoon like a book. He will try to make the long tack and go out past Mocas del Tora, or thru the Cartago Passage. Even so, we will outwit him. I have brains, reason. Reason. Listen. It is a long ride. We will make it—straight down the coast to Las Palmas. Captain Rosaro is there with the Dolores."

"The second-hand old tug boat?—that cannot get out of her own way?" Torres queried.

"But this night of calm and morrow of calm she will capture the Angelique," the Jefe replied. "On comrades! We will ride! Captain Rosaro is my friend. Any favor is but mine to ask."

At daylight the worn out men, on beaten horses, straggled through the decaying village of Las Palmas and down to the decaying pier, where a very decayed looking tugboat, sadly in need of paint, welcomed their eyes. Smoke rising from the stack advertised that steam was up, and the Jefe was wearily elated.

"A happy morning, Senor Capitan Rosaro, and well met," he greeted the hard-bitten Spanish skipper, who was reclined on a coil of rope and who sipped black coffee from a mug that rattled against his teeth.

"It would be a happier morning if the cursed fever had not laid its chill upon me," Captain Rosaro grunted sourly, the hand that held the mug, the arm and all his body shivering so violently as to spill the hot liquid down his chin and into the black and gray that of hair that covered his half-exposed chest. "Take that, you animal of hell!" he cried, flinging mug and contents at a splinter of a half breed boy, evidently his servant who had been unable to repress his glee.

"But the sun will rise and the fever will work its will and shortly depart," said the Jefe, politely ignoring the display of spleen. "And you are finished here, and you are bound for Bocas del Toro, and we shall go with you, all of us, on a rare adventure. We will pick up the schooner Angelique, calm-bound all last night in the lagoon, and I shall make many arrests, and all Panama will so ring with your courage and ability, Capitan, that you will forget that the fever ever whispered in you."

"How much?" Capitan Rosaro demanded bluntly.

"Much?" the Jefe countered in surprise. "This is an affair of government, good friend. And it is right on your way to Bocas del Toro. It will not cost you an extra shovel of coal."

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

FRANCIS MORGAN, son of a New York millionaire, who has just died, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker and a former colleague of young Morgan's father, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Caribbean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. 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 treasure. They form a partnership. Francis discovers that Henry is the lover of the girl on the island and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island to ask Leoncia to forgive Henry, which she does. He is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politeo of San Antonio who proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang Francis when Henry appears and is thrown into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry after which they are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They escape to the boat that Francis has chartered.

"Muchacho! More coffee!" the tug skipper roared at the boy.

A pause fell, where in Torres and the Jefe and all the dragged following yearned for the piping hot coffee brought by the boy. Captain Rosaro played the rim of the mug against his teeth like the rattling of castanets, but managed to sip without spilling and so to burn his mouth.

A vacant-faced Swede in filthy overalls, with a soiled cap on which appeared "Engineer," came up from below, lighted a pipe, and seemingly went into a trance as he sat on the tug's low rail.

"How much?" Captain Rosaro repeated.

"Let us get under way, dear friend," said the Jefe. "And then when the fever shock has departed, we will discuss the matter with reason, being reasonable creatures ourselves and not animals."

"How much?" Captain Rosaro repeated again. "I am never an animal. I always am a creature of reason, whether the sun is up or not up, or whether this thrice-cursed fever is upon me. How much?"

"Well, let us start, and for how much?" the Jefe conceded wearily.

"Fifty dollars gold," was the prompt answer.

"You are starting anyway, are you not, Capitan?" Torres queried softly.

"Fifty—gold, as I have said."

The Jefe Politeo threw up his hands with a hopeless gesture and turned on his heel to depart.

"Yet you swore eternal vengeance for the crime committed on your jail," Torres reminded him.

"But not if it costs fifty dollars," the Jefe snapped back, out of the corner of his eye watching the shivering captain for some sign of relenting.

"Fifty gold," said the Captain, as he finished draining the mug and with shaking fingers strove to roll a cigarette. He nodded his head in the direction of the Swede, and added, "and five gold extra for my engineer. It is our custom."

Torres stepped closer to the Jefe and whispered:

"I will pay for the tug myself and charge the Gringo Regan a hundred, and you and I will divide the difference. We lose nothing. We shall make. For this Regan pig instructed me well not to mind expenses."

As the sun slipped brazenly above the eastern horizon, one gendarme went back to Las Palmas with the faded horses, the rest of the party descended to the deck of the tug, the Swede dived down into the engine-room and Captain Rosaro, shaking off his chill in the sun's beneficent rays, ordered the deck hands to cast off the lines and put one of them at the wheel in the pilot house.

And the same day-dawn found the

Angelique after a night of almost perfect calm, off the mainland from which she had failed to get away, although she had made sufficient northing to be midway between San Antonio and the

passages of Bocas del Toro and Cartago. These passages to the open sea lay twenty-five miles away and the schooner slept on the mirror surface of the lagoon. Too stuffy below for sleep in the steaming tropics, the deck was littered with the sleepers. On top the small house of the cabin, in solitary state, lay Leoncia. On the narrow runways of deck on either side lay her brothers and her father. Aft, between the cabin companionway and the wheel, side by side, Francis' arm across Henry's shoulder, as if still protecting him, were the two Morgans. On one side the wheel, sitting with arms on knees and head on arms, the negro-Indian skipper slept and just as precisely postured, on the other side of the wheel, slept the helmsman, who was none other than Percival, the black Kingston negro. The waist of the schooner was strewn with the bodies of the mixed-breed seamen, while forward, on the tiny forecastle-head, prone, his face buried upon his folded arms, slept the lookout.

Leoncia, in her high place on the cabin top, awoke first. Propping her head on her hand, the elbow resting on a bit of the poncho on which she lay, she looked down past one side of the hood of the companionway upon the two young men. She yearned over them, who were so alike, and knew love for both of them, remembered the kisses of Henry on her mouth, thrilled till the blush of her own thoughts mantled her cheeks at memory of the kisses of Francis, and was puzzled and amazed that she should have it in her to love two men at the one time. As she had already learned of herself, she would follow Henry to the end of the world and Francis even farther. And she could not understand the wantonness of her inclination.

Fleeing from her own thoughts, which frightened her, she stretched out her arm and dangled the end of her silken scarf to a tickling of Francis' nose, who, after restless movements, still in the heaviness of sleep, struck with his hand at what he must have thought to be a mosquito or a fly, and hit Henry on the chest. So it was Henry who was first awakened. He sat up with such abruptness as to awaken Francis.

"Good morning, merry kinsman," Francis greeted. "Why such violence?"

"Morning, morning, and the morning's morning, comrade," Henry muttered. "Such was the violence of your sleep that it was you who awakened me with a buffet on my breast. I thought it was the hangman, for this is the morning they planned to kink my neck." He yawned, stretched his arms, gazed out over the rail at the sleeping sea, and nudged Francis to observance of the sleeping skipper and helmsman.

They looked so bonny, the pair of Morgans, Leoncia thought; and at the same time wondered why the English word has arisen unsummoned in her mind rather than a Spanish equivalent. Was it because her heart went out so generously to the two Gringos that she must needs think of them in their language instead of her own?

To escape the perplexity of her thoughts she dangled the scarf again was discovered, and laughingly confessed that it was she who had caused their violence of waking.

Three hours later, breakfast of coffee and fruit over, she found herself at the wheel taking her first lesson of steering and of the compass under Francis' tuition. The Angelique, under a crisp little breeze which had hauled around well to northward, was for the moment heeling it through the water at a six-knot clip. Henry, swaying on the weather side of the after deck and searching the sea through the binoculars, was striving to be all unconcerned at the lesson, although secretly he was mutinous with himself for not having first thought of himself introduc-

ing her to the binnacle and the wheel. Yet he resolutely refrained from looking around or from even stealing a corner-of-the-eye glance at the other two.

But Captain Trefethen, with the keen cruelty of Indian curiosity and the impudence of a negro subject of King George, knew of no such delicacy. He stared openly and missed nothing of the chemit drawing together of his charterer and the pretty Spanish girl. When they leaned over the wheel to look into the binnacle, they leaned toward each other and Leoncia's hair touched Francis' cheek. And the three of them, themselves and the breed skipper, knew the thrill induced by such contact. But the man and woman knew immediately what the breed skipper did not know, and what they knew was embarrassment. Their eyes lifted to each other in a flash of mutual startlement, and drooped away and down guiltily. Francis talked very fast and loud enough for half the schooner to hear, as he explained the lubber's point of the compass. But Captain Trefethen grinned.

A rising puff of breeze made Francis put the wheel up. His hand to the spoke rested on her hand already upon it. Again they thrill, and again the skipper grinned.

Leoncia's eyes lifted to Francis' then dropped in confusion. She slipped her hand out from under and terminated the lesson by walking slowly away with a fine assumption of casualness, as if the wheel and the binnacle no longer interested her. But she had left Francis afire with what he knew was lawlessness and treason as he glanced at Henry's shoulder and profile and hoped he had not seen what had occurred. Leoncia, apparently gazing off across the lagoon to the jungle-clad shore, was seeing nothing as she thoughtfully turned her engagement ring around and around on her finger.

But Henry, turning to tell them of the smudge of smoke he had discovered on the horizon, had inadvertently seen. And the negro-Indian captain had seen him see. So the captain lurched close to him, the cruelty of the Indian dictating the impudence of the negro, as he said in a low voice:

"Ah, be not downcast, sir. The senorita is generously hearted. There is room for both you gallant gentlemen in her heart."

And the next fraction of a second he learned the inevitable and invariable lesson that white men must have their privacy of intimate things; for he lay on his back, the back of his head sore from contact with the deck, the front of his head, between the eyes, sore from contact with the knuckles of Henry Morgan's right hand.

But the Indian in the skipper was up and raging as he sprang to his feet, knife in hand. Juan, the pale-yellow mixed breed, leaped to the side of his skipper flourishing another knife, while several of the nearer sailors joined in forming a semi-circle of attack on Henry, who, with a quick step back and upward slap of his hand, under the pin-rail, caused an iron belaying pin to leap out and up into the air. Catching it in mid-flight he was prepared to defend himself. Francis, abandoning the wheel and drawing his automatic as he sprang, was through the circle and by the side of Henry.

"What did he say?" Francis demanded of his kinsman.

"I'll say what I said," the breed skipper threatened, the negro side of him dominant as he built for a compromise of blackmail. "I said—"

"Hold on, skipper!" Henry interrupted. "I'm sorry I struck you. Hold your hush. Put a stopper on your jaw. Saw wood. Forget. I'm sorry I struck you. I . . . " Henry Morgan could not help the pause in speech during which he swallowed his gorge rising at what he was about to say. And it was because of Leoncia, and because she was looking on and listening, that he said it. "I . . . I apologize, skipper."

"It is an injury," Captain Trefethen stated aggrievedly. "It is a physical damage. No man can perpetrate a physical damage on a subject of King George's. God bless him, without furnishing a money requital."

At this crass statement of the terms of the blackmail, Henry was for forgetting himself and for leaping

upon the creature. But, restrained by Francis' hand on his shoulder, he struggled to self-control, made a noise like hearty laughter, dipped into his pocket for two ten-dollar gold pieces, and, as if they stung him, thrust them into Captain Trefethen's palm.

"Cheap at the price," he could not help muttering aloud.

"It is a good price," the skipper averred. "Twenty gold is always a good price for a sore head. I am yours to command, sir. You are a sure-enough gentleman. You may hit me any time for the price."

"Me, sir, me!" the Kingston black named Percival volunteered with broad and prideless chucklings of subservience. "Take a swat at me, sir, for the same price, any time, now. And you may swat me as often as you please to pay . . ."

But the episode was destined to terminate at that instant, for at that instant a sailor called from amidships:

"Smoke! A steamer smoke, dead aft!"

The passage of an hour determined the nature and import of the smoke, for the Angelique, falling into a calm, was overhauled with such rapidity that the tugboat Dolores, at half a mile distance through the binoculars, was seen fairly to bristle with armed men crowded on her tiny forward deck. Both Henry and Francis could recognize the faces of the Jefe Politico and several of the gendarmes.

Old Enrique Solano's nostrils began to dilate, as, with his four sons who were aboard, he stationed them aft

with him and prepared for the battle. Leoncia, divided between Henry and Francis, was secretly distracted, though outwardly she joined in laughter at the unkemptness of the little tug, and in glee at a flaw of wind that tilted the Angelique's port rail flush to the water and foamed her along at a nine-knot clip.

But weather and wind were erratic. The face of the lagoon was vexed with squalls and alternate streaks of calm.

"We cannot escape, sir. I regret to inform you," Captain Trefethen informed Francis. "If the wind would hold, sir, yes. But the wind baffles and breaks. We are crowded down upon the mainland. We are cornered sir, and as good as captured."

Henry who had been studying the near shore through the glasses, lowered them and looked at Francis.

"Shout!" cried the latter. "You have a scheme. It's sticking out all over you. Name it."

"Right there are the two Tigres islands," Henry elucidated. "They guard the narrow entrance to Juchitan Inlet, which is called El Tigre. Oh, it has the teeth of a tiger, believe me. On either side of them, between them and the shore, it is too shoal to float a whaleboat unless you know the winding channels, which I do know. But between them is deep water, though the El Tigre Passage is so pinched that there is no room to come about. A schooner can only run it with the wind abaft or abeam. Now the wind favors. We will run in. Which is only half my scheme."

"And if the wind baffles or fails, sir—and the tide of the inlet runs

out and in like a race, as I well know—my beautiful schooner will go on the rocks," Captain Trefethen protested.

"For which, if it happens, I will pay you full value," Francis assured him shortly and brushed him aside. "—And now, Henry, what's the other half of your scheme?"

"I'm ashamed to tell you," Henry laughed. "But it will be provocative of more Spanish swearing than has been heard in Chiriqui Lagoon since old Sir Henry sacked San Antonio and Bocas del Toro. You just watch."

Leoncia clapped her hands, as with sparkling eyes she cried:

"It must be good, Henry. I can see it by your face. You must tell me."

And, aside, his arm around her to steady her on the reeling deck, Henry whispered closely in her ear, while Francis, to hide his perturbation at the sight of them, made shift through the binoculars to study the faces on the pursuing tug. Captain Trefethen grinned maliciously and exchanged significant glances with the pale yellow sailor.

"Now, skipper," said Henry, returning. "We're just opposite El Tigre. Put up your helm and run for the passage. Also, and pronto, I want a coil of half inch, old, soft, manila rope, plenty of roye-yarns and sail twine, that case of beer from the lazarette, that five gallon kerosene can that was emptied last night, and the coffee pot from the galley."

(Continued on page 21)

Mr. Spillane, of Flint, writes—

ELMCREST STOCK FARMS

PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Flint, Mich., Jan. 24, 1920.

Mr. R. W. Chapin, Pres.,
Chapin & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

You understand that we use Unicorn, not because we do not feel capable of compounding a ration that will suit our cows as well, but for the reason that we realize that we cannot hope to secure materials of the same choice quality that you can obtain if you care to take the trouble.

We have not the facilities for mixing the feeds properly after we get them together and consequently would have to weigh out and mix for each cow; also experience has taught us to open each sack of Unicorn with just as much confidence as to what we will find therein, and what it will do, as we would feel if we had sacked it ourselves.

It is honest, it is dependable and it is absolutely uniform. You doubtless are aware of these things, but it may give you some satisfaction to know that others are aware of them too.

On some occasions when our local dealer has run out of stock, we have had to use some other feed. This is almost invariably followed by a drop in milk production of three or four pounds per day, which we get back as soon as we give them Unicorn again.

I am frequently called upon to help some beginner start his testing work, and in recommending feeds for his use always advise Unicorn if they can get it. I know that it is safe for them to use, much more so than a feed in which they had tried to mix materials like bran and oats with others like cottonseed and gluten, using a shovel.

We have six cows on yearly test and two more soon to start. All are eating Unicorn both in testing and getting ready for test. We will let you know later how they come out.

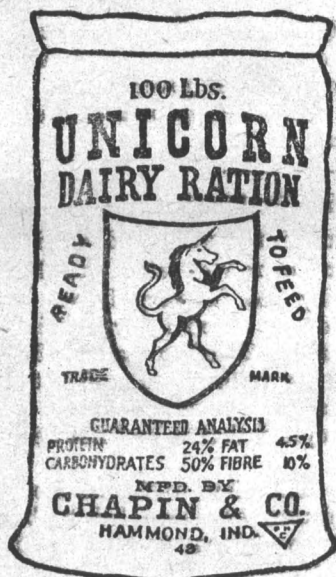
We trust you will feel at liberty to call on us at any time for any service we may be able to render your company. Our records are open to you and your representatives at all times, and if we are able to assist any other users of feed, or if any claim that they are not getting the results that they should, we will be glad to show them how, if you will refer them to us.

Yours very truly,

G. L. SPILLANE & SON.
By H. G. Spillane.

Chapin & Co., Chicago

We use no oat-hulls or low-grade materials.



Here are four good records made by cows in the Spillane herd during the past three years:

		Lbs. Butter	Lbs. Milk
Flint Bertjuca Pauline	7 days	88.11	723.40
4 yrs. 6 mo. old	30 days	135.53	3016.80
	60 days	263.77	5549.90
	90 days	398.61	8386.70
	305 days	1097.76	21419.00
Lillie-Green Hengerveld	7 days	82.19	747.50
7 years old	305 days	831.43	19021.00
Johan Pauline De Kol	7 days	80.39	550.30
6 yrs. old			
Flint Pauline	7 days	80.31	761.10
7 yrs. old	30 days	109.09	3175.10

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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That Soldier Land Grant Again.

CONGRESS, being pushed on one side by the economists howling for lower taxes and on the other side by the American Legion clamoring for a bonus, is in an extremely uncomfortable position, and knows not which way to turn. Obviously taxes must be reduced and inflation deflated. Just as obviously the soldier boys must be taken care of by a substantial bonus or something akin to a bonus. And there you are.

But leave it to Congress to find a way out of the predicament. Congress will never face the music, so long as there's a fire escape near. So Congress re-proposes that the soldier boys, —God bless 'em,—yea, God bless them,—shall have not money but land, all the land their hearts desire, and a life out in the open under the canopy of heaven. "How's that, boys", says Congress, rubbing her hands in relief while a smile chases the little wrinkles of worry from her usually placid countenance. The boys are doubtful. They can't figure out whether congress is handing them a lemon, a gold brick, or a joke. You see, a good many of the returned soldiers never lived on the farm. They don't know whether you plant potatoes with a hoe or a pick-axe. Moreover, their friends and relatives live in Detroit or Chicago or New York, and not in Northern Michigan or Western Montana or Southern Utah. Land may be a fine thing to speculate on, but as something to live on and farm,—well, it doesn't exactly appeal to some of the boys. And who can blame them?

But there's another aspect to this proposed grant of public lands to the three million odd soldiers and sailors which must not be overlooked by land-owning farmers. What will happen if the government parcels out 120 or 150 million acres of land and sets them to work producing food. Oh, well, you know without our telling you. The soldier boys who don't want land will have a right to complain of being offered land as a settlement for services, and certainly every farmer in the United States will have a right to complain anyway.

If a money bonus or a government credit cannot be given to the soldiers to start them in a trade or profession for which they are fitted by taste and training, then give land to those who want land; a professional education to those who would become doctors, lawyers, dentists, teachers or preachers; grocery stores and garages to those who have served as clerks or mechanics. Play no favorites, gentlemen; treat 'em all alike.

The State is Upheld

THERE ARE few among us who will take delight in the thought that Truman H. Newberry and his political lieutenants who were convicted of conspiracy to violate the election laws will probably have to spend a year or more in prison. In fact, the natural inclination is to have compassion upon those who have thus come under the heavy arm of

the law. The imagination is likely to build up impenetrable barriers of righteousness about the rich and the prominent and all those who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow-beings. Let a man who ranks low in the social scale be convicted of a crime and the consensus of opinion among those who have given the culprit any thought at all will be that "he got his just desserts." But when those who stand at the top of the social ladder, seemingly far above the sordid temptations which assail those farther down, step outside the pale of the law there is constant incredulity and sympathy. It is easy for the mind to follow the transition from a lowly hut to the bare confines of the prison, but a change from the velvet and silver and softness of the mansion to the cotton and pewter and harshness of the penitentiary seems cruel, indeed.

Yet, where is there a man of so tender a heart whose conscience does not confess that the conviction of Mr. Newberry was just and being just was also right and proper and in the best interests of the commonwealth? There could be no middle ground. An acquittal was unthinkable. It would have been taken the world over as an excuse if not an approval of Newberry methods. It would have closed the doors of offices to the poor man forever, and placed our elections upon the auction block. For if a man could spend \$176,000 with impunity to secure an election there would be nothing to prevent him spending ten times that amount. The only verdict that was possible before the proof of the prosecution and the admissions of the defense was "guilty." The only sentence that was possible for the leading conspirators was imprisonment, for what would a paltry fine of a few thousand dollars mean to men backed by millions?

Probably the majority of American people would be willing to extend immunity to these men if they were not the only ones concerned. But they are but a handful in a mighty nation of a hundred and twenty-five million souls, the keystone of whose government is equality of right and opportunity. The welfare of the state is paramount to the welfare of the individual. What is best for the state should be the constant and highest aim of every citizen. The Newberry conviction upholds the state and strengthens the foundations of government. It ought, therefore, to have the approval of every right-thinking citizen.

Labor and Prohibition.

ONE OF the most interesting and significant polls of sentiment ever taken was that recently completed by the Literary Digest to determine the opinion of union labor officials on prohibition. Out of 526 labor leaders, 345 voted unequivocally for prohibition, 145 voted unequivocally against it, 31 were doubtful of its benefits, and 7 replied that it had not been given a fair trial.

This poll tells a somewhat different story than the average citizen has been led to believe concerning the attitude of labor toward prohibition. The result also affords a marked contrast to Mr. Gompers' oft-repeated statements that prohibition is a curse to the country and is accountable for the present unrest among the laboring people. If the poll is representative of labor sentiment, as we believe it is, we may lay our misinformation upon the subject to the wet propagandists who played first upon the sympathies of the farmers and then upon the laboring men to secure ammunition against prohibition. We may also excuse Mr. Gompers' heated opposition as a specious attempt to regain the good will of union labor which he largely lost during the war. But the Literary Digest poll should show to Mr. Gompers that he is barking up the wrong tree.

It will be a great relief to farmers and other classes of people who have been the most responsible for the abolishment of the saloon to learn that an apparent majority of the unionized working classes are with them, heart and soul. It is not pleasing to contemplate a vast army of people chafing under conditions which others have brought about, but when we read the statement of a New Jersey union official, that "outside the Declaration of Independence, the prohibition amendment is the best thing

that has happened to this glorious country," we feel like shouting with our church brethren, "Glory hallelujah". A Louisiana union official cries, "God bless our prohibition leaders. Prohibition is a blessing to the workingmen of America", and this sentiment is echoed and re-echoed by labor officials from Maine to California. Put 'er there, brother workers in the vineyard of life!

Trade With Russia.

A BIG BUBBLE is about to burst. It is the Great Propaganda against Bolshevik Russia. It is about to burst because the very interests who have been furnishing the soap to make the bubbles are about to take the Bolsheviks unto their bosoms, or virtually so. And a vast army of backsliding preachers and professional propagandists who have been blowing the bubbles will be thrown out of employment.

The despised capitalists are soon to open trade negotiations with the despised Bolsheviks. The Communist government is supreme in Russia after three years of bitter struggle against both internal and foreign enemies. Commercial Europe and commercial America have done their best to discredit and destroy Bolshevism in Russia. Having failed to do so, and perceiving that Russia affords a tempting opportunity for commercial cultivation, they have sheathed the sword and are ready to smoke the pipe of peace. The only question now is which country will be the first to get its mouth on the pipestem.

After all, it isn't any of America's business what kind of government they have in Russia. For many years we sat in council and made treaties with a Czar who ruled Russia with blood and iron and exiled political dissenters to the bleak wastes of Siberia. If there has been massacre and persecution under the Bolshevik regime, let us remember that the weapons were borrowed from the Czars of Russia. The people rule in Russia today under a form of government which we in the United States would not have because the conditions of our classes, of our social and political institutions are altogether different than what they are in Russia. The Bolshevik government seems to suit the great majority of Russian people. And it would be nothing short of economic foolishness to refuse to trade with the people of Russia merely because we do not approve of their form of government. Reason has been gone a long time hence, but she is homeward bound.

That Wet Plank.

IF WE hated the Democrats as bad as some of our Republican friends, the worst fate that we could wish for them would be the adoption of Gov. Edwards' wet plank. Of course it might not make any difference in the result of the election anyway because everybody except the Democrats are agreed that the next president will be a Republican, but with a wet plank in the Democratic platform, we'd put a mortgage on the house to place a bet on Republican success.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has said some nasty things about the Farmers' National Council. Well, we don't approve of all of Mr. Hampton's theories ourselves, but believe that he and his colleagues are absolutely sincere in their efforts to bring two great classes of people into co-operative harmony, and thereby add to human prosperity and happiness. The Farmers' National Council comprises several great farmers' organizations, so it's hard to see how you can fight the Council without hurting some of our fellow farmers who comprise its corporeal being. Live and let live.

'Tis an age of change (but not the kind you jingle in your pocket). Governments are changing, methods are changing, views are changing. Would you believe it?—The Agricultural College issued a statement the other day that the only way to overcome the surplus production of milk and keep the farmers from losing money, was to decrease production. Truth marches on!



What the Neighbors Say



U. S. AUTHORITY SAYS LIQUOR NOT FLU PREVENTIVE

Referring to your editorial on "Liquor," in your edition of February 21st, would like to have you publish answers to the following questions:

If the proper use of pure whiskey, for medicinal purposes, is not a life-saving remedy, why, apparently, is it that our government officials, in charge of large stores of confiscated liquors are passing out these liquors by the thousands of quarts, to be used as an aid in combating the terrible and death-dealing scourge; the epidemic of "flu" and pneumonia, that is creating such great havoc, and causing such great loss of life in our country at the present time.

Why, apparently, do some of our most eminent medical authorities and health officials not only condone but advise such course of action on the part of the above-mentioned government officials; unless good pure whiskey is actually a life-saving remedy, used in the treatment of above named diseases?

And why, if good pure whiskey, is the means of saving lives in the cities, should it not equally be the means of saving lives in the country? Is a life in the city worth more than a life in the country? Because a person, seriously ill with the "flu," or pneumonia, has the advantage of receiving treatment in a large city hospital, where good pure whiskey may be obtainable for use in his treatment, should he be given unfair advantage and a better chance in the fight for his life, than a farmer residing in the country, who under present existing conditions finds it utterly impossible to obtain good pure whiskey for medicinal purposes?

Is the giving out of liquor by government officials sanctioned by our government? Does their action come under the law? If there is a law that provides for this action is it not a discriminatory law? And who would be discriminate against if not the farmer and the resident of small cities throughout the country districts, where there does not happen to be a government storehouse for confiscated liquors?

My interest in this matter is not of a selfish nature. I am satisfied that there are thousands of people throughout the state, among your subscribers, who would be interested to have you send some light on this subject.—A. E. Achard, Health Officer, Lake, Mich.

Your inquiries were referred to the U. S. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the following reply has been received:

In reply to your letter of March 2nd, we know of no evidence indicating that whiskey or other alcoholic liquors have any value as preventives of influenza and pneumonia.

Alcohol is unnecessary in the treatment of those diseases and may indeed do harm. Other remedies more satisfactory in their action are available to meet any indications which may arise except possibly in a case of pneumonia where the patient is on the verge of delirium tremens from previous use of alcohol.—W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy.

THE FUTURE FOOD SUPPLY

We hear much said these days regarding "the high cost of living," and there is, indeed, good reasons for the same, and the future supply of food is the very important problem to be solved. As a nation, we have become extravagant in many of our ways and some changes can be made and to our advantage.

As to the food supply, we know when the demand exceeds the supply, prices of same increase and a reverse of these conditions result in lowering prices for food products. The laboring man is demanding an increase of wages, that he may thereby be able to provide for himself and family, and, as we know, any increase of wages results in an increase of the cost of the product.

As all food products must come primarily from the soil, the matter

of cheaper food resolves itself into the question—How may the soil be caused to produce food and at the lowest cost of production? The answer to this inquiry would seem to be found in the causing the soil to be cultivated with such care, and intelligence and to the limit, that an abundance of food products may thereby result.

But such result cannot be reached with the present limited supply of farm help and "stay on the farm" and "back to the farm" must be heeded or many of the people in our cities, will be compelled to be satisfied with a limited supply of food.

The farmer, and his family, work long hours and with faithfulness, yet the soil is not cultivated as it should be, and will be cultivated, provided adequate help with adequate pay is attainable by the farmers.

One of the following conditions is sure to result in the near future—a reasonable supply of farm help, or an under supply of food products, and you people living in our cities are the ones to determine this matter. The farmer and his family will be well supplied with food, because having it at "first hands," the surplus, only, being passed on to others.

There need be no need of an under supply of food, or for an unreasonable cost of same, as above stated, provided the proper course is pursued in "tickling the soil with the hoe and causing it to laugh with an abundant harvest." Will some of you men in our cities, come and help us farmers "tickle the soil." Come on! You're needed.—J. T. Daniels, Shiawassee County.

When the factories begin to lay off men and the pay check drops, the people of the cities may look farmward.

Until then the farmer must "tickle" his own soil.—Editor.

THE PRESIDENT AND ANTI-H. C. OF L. CAMPAIGN

I would like to say just a word about President Wilson's administration. I would think he would be ashamed to look a farmer's wife or daughter in the face after they worked so hard in producing crops to win the war and many broke their health down working in the fields. Now he is hammering down the prices on what the farmer raises below the cost of production, and everything the farmer has to buy is going higher. I would like to ask the president why he does not hammer at the shoe manufacturers and clothing manufacturers and also the farm machinery companies and the farmer will be willing to take less for his crops. I have two head of 3 year old steers that I have been feeding this winter, that I will sell for the price of the feed for the last year with all my work thrown in.

Can the farmer go on producing at a loss without something happening. I predict someone is going hungry in the United States in less than three years if there is not a change. The farmers are not going to hire any help this summer. They say they cannot compete with the manufacturers on help at present prices of farm produce, so they are going to farm what they can and let the rest go wild until there comes a change.—A. F. Judd, Shiawassee County.

Your criticism is just, I believe. Possibly if the farmers raised as mighty a cry about the high cost of the things they buy as the consumer does about the high cost of food, we would get action all along the line.—Editor.

HOW MANY CHILDREN?

I am so out of sympathy with Mr. P. S.'s article on "Flu and Prohibition" that I can't resist writing the following:

I am a busy woman with two children, but I must stop in the midst and tell P. S. of Tuscola county, what I think of him.

What manner of man is he anyway? He seems to think that people with small families must necessarily be breakers of the sixth commandment. I never heard a more erroneous statement in my life. A great many people happen to be blessed with a combination of common sense and strong will power; others, not having and desiring it, cultivate it but Mr. P. S. evidently doesn't belong in either class.

It is my belief that people, if they so desire, can overcome the large family problem to a certain extent by having just such a combination and why shouldn't they? Can you tell me Mr. P. S., what anyone in poor or moderate circumstances, coupled with the present H. C. of L., wants with a large family? What is the sense in bringing more children into the world than you can properly feed, clothe and educate? Why not give the children a chance? Quality rather than quantity is what we are after.

So, Mr. P. S., if you will spend your time learning the ten commandments and abide by them, rather than use the Bible as a means of pointing out other people's faults, you won't have time to be imagining what the other fellow is doing. You will be very busy attending to P. S.—Mrs. S. C. A., Van Buren County, Mich.

You are touching upon a subject, madam, which would have scandalized our good grandmothers, but which, I predict here and now, will soon become our most social problem, and will command the attention of educators and parents alike.—Editor

The Week's Editorial

NOT THE AVERAGE FARMER

A large eastern publishing house has completed what it assumed to be an accurate survey of agricultural conditions in the United States, and reports that the farmers are more prosperous than they ever were before, and that tractors and other modern farm machinery designed to enable one man to accomplish heavy production are responsible for this condition.

This publishing house is so large that it thinks in millions of dollars and multiples thereof. Its chief and employees associate with men who think in similar channels. Naturally it cannot even see so insignificant a sum as \$10,000. That is the amount that the average farm east of the Mississippi is worth. Not one in ten of them has a tractor—probably not one in a hundred. The average farmer has not the ready money to buy one. If he did have it he would be more than likely to choose to put it into a purchase of pure bred cows and let the tractor come later.

The tractor is only one item of the costly machinery the eastern publishing house visions on every farm. There are machines for digging potatoes for planting them and for spraying them; to load hay and to

bale hay; elaborate litter carrying devices for barns; milking machines and engines to operate them; lighting plants and engines to operate them; irrigation systems and compression tanks to supply them; cultivators that can be operated with tractors; gang plow ditto; machines that are guaranteed to thresh wheat and oats as they are cut without wasting any; automobile trucks for drawing produce to market; tractor trailers to haul produce from the field; and so on to the exhaustion of the catalogue facilities of a reasonably large printshop.

A few farmers have milking machines, more have hay loaders, a few tractors and only the actually wealthy ones with large holdings the other machinery mentioned. Therefore if there really is much profit at present food prices to producers in the maintenance of such a heavy investment as all this machinery would call for, with use but a small part of the time, the ordinary farmer is not getting it. And it is the ordinary farmer who is feeding the nation.

All of which is of interest in itself, but the point is that even an investigation does not disclose the truth unless the investigators seek where the truth may be found.—Grand Rapids Press.

THE FARMER AND THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

Idleness and loafing on the job will never reduce the high cost of living. To start the prices of all commodities on the down grade the beginning must be made in manufactured products. Speed up the factories and get an excess of goods, then the raw material will come down with the manufactured product. Then there will be an oversupply of labor and the (back to the farm) movement will start and in a few years there will be an overproduction of farm products and down will go the prices.

But what are we doing today to reduce the H. C. of L.? Only making matters worse from day to day. The country is far behind on orders in all lines of manufacture and are working on an 8 hour basis where it should be 12 hours and every factory striving to get help, offering all kinds of inducements to get men and what is the consequence? They have taken all the men from the farms and the public is yelling at the top of their voice to the farmer to speed up and raise more and come down with his high prices. Some people seem to think that a farmer is a machine and can operate 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Now the farmer is only a human of the same flesh as all mankind and has but one life to live and he must make this life last as long as he can. He can and does work 15 hours a day and this should entitle him to an honest living and a square deal.

The story has been going the rounds that the farmers were going to join the labor unions and various other unions and start to shrink and cause an underproduction in order to hold up the price of their products. NOTHING DOING, the farmers will plant all they can with what help they have and strain every nerve in their bodies to make money enough to make both ends meet. The farmer feels this high cost just as much as anyone does. You never hear of

(Continued on page 27)





MARKET FLASHES



WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

The commercial and industrial situations were practically featureless last week. It is plain that the frenzy of speculation which spread over the country a few months ago has died down, and investments are now being made in a more conservative manner. Everyone is talking economic "readjustment." Some believe that the country is due for a "panic", but on this point the National City Bank of New York makes the following sensible statement:

"It is highly important that the necessity for conserving credit shall be clearly understood not only among bankers but throughout the business community, but the idle talk of uninformed persons about 'panic' is to be deprecated. The old-fashioned 'panic,' with 'runs' on the banks to withdraw deposits, and suspension of cash payments, is an out-of-date performance. The Federal reserve system, with its practically unlimited power to issue currency, put an end to that, but it is a mistake to confuse unlimited power to pay deposits with unlimited power to make loans. The banks can do the former but they cannot do the latter."

The editor of the *Rosenbaum Review* believes that we have already started on the downward course. He says: "Commercial conditions are surely, inevitably, irrevocably, tending toward a period of depression. We have begun to slip, back a little here, down a little there, but back, back, back, and we shall gain momentum as we slip while the weeks go by."

The editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER was invited to talk to the Adcraft Club of Detroit on the subject "How will the farmer meet the economic readjustment that is on the way." The account of his remarks as published in "The Detrotter" is as follows:

"According to Forrest Lord, editor of 'THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,' who addressed the Adcraft Club last Thursday, farmers are not making an organized effort to boost prices by reducing production. Contrary to the general impression, the farmer, instead of profiting by the existing high prices of food products, is confronted with a serious economic situation, and is not enjoying the wave of prosperity so generally attributed to him.

The city man and the farmer are as far apart as the poles because they do not understand the conditions under which the other works. The average city man thinks of the farmer as a veritable Croesus and blames him for the inflated prices of food products. As a matter of fact that farmer receives only a small percentage of the money which the consumer pays for staple articles. True, the farmer has a greater purchasing power today than he has had in the past, but he has earned it. He has his money because he practices thrift. The money that the city man spends for social activities and clothes during the course of the year would pay the farmer's car, and the money that is spent for theatre tickets would buy the farmer's phonograph. The whole family assists in the farm work and the daily toil begins in the early hours of the morning. If the farmer had to pay average wages for the work done by members of his family food prices would show a still larger increase, or the farmer would be obliged to give up his farm through inability to pay the wages demanded by farm hands.

"The farm pays the least dividend on the money invested of any other business and in comparison to other industries the farmer is the most poorly paid man in the world. I am not optimistic about farm production this year—not because the farmer intends to strike, but because he finds it next to impossible to secure the labor to work his farm. The large factories in the cities have claimed many thousands of the farmers' helpers.



DETROIT—Oats, wheat and rye firm and higher. Corn slumped 2c per bu. upon report that government would investigate alleged manipulation in Chicago grain pit.

CHICAGO—Lack of grain supplies makes for strong market this week. Car shortage holding up shipments. Hogs steady; cattle unsettled; sheep and lambs strong.

(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.)

He is unable to compete with the wages paid in the cities and many farmers will be obliged to abandon their farms for more profitable endeavors, elsewhere. Still others will circumvent their labor troubles by purchasing more modern farm machinery and this demand, through necessity, will be greater during the next five years than it has ever been.

Mr. Lord quoted prices which the farmer receives for his products as compared to the ultimate price charged the consumer, pointing out the fact that the farmer receives less than half the final purchasing price. He advocated the formation of co-operative farm associations to assist farmers with their distribution and marketing problems and urged the elimination of three of the average five groups through which farm produce passes on its way from the farmer to the consumer."

WHEAT IS STRONGER

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.49	2.52 1/2	2.75
No. 2 White	2.47	2.50 1/2	
No. 2 Mixed	2.47	2.50 1/2	

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.43	2.50	2.51
No. 2 White	2.41	2.47	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.41	2.47	2.48

The wheat market is showing signs of returning strength. Flour continues dull, but the approaching date for the removal of the government's guarantee is a factor for strength in the wheat market. News from the winter wheat sections show a rapid decline in conditions of the plant. Kansas and Oklahoma have needed rain for weeks and the damage to the crop in those states cannot be reckoned. On top of this damage should be added the loss caused by the Hessian fly which seems unusually active and prevalent this year. It would appear from present conditions that the abandoned wheat acreage will run between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 acres.

The *Rosenbaum Review*, one of the most authentic grain trade papers in the country, which has been out of sympathy with the fixing of the price by the government, claiming that it has cost the farmers millions of dollars, has this to say in a recent issue concerning the guarantee:

"On June 1st the Government price wheat guarantee to producers will have expired. Some farmers will not be able to deliver their wheat by that time for various reasons. Let not your temper be

troubled. It's worth more money than the guarantee if it's good wheat."

CORN FEELS EFFECT OF WHEAT STRENGTH

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.68	1.66	1.84
No. 3 Yellow	1.63		
No. 4 Yellow	1.63		

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.59	1.78
No. 3 Yellow	1.62	1.54	1.76
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.54	1.76

Our readers will testify that the predictions made in these columns concerning the trend of the corn market have been fulfilled in every respect. Today's corn prices are the highest of the season and there is no sign of any weakening factors. The only thing, in our judgment, that can cause material declines in corn will be a general financial depression, which we do not expect to see. Supplies of corn at trading and consuming markets are wholly inadequate and have been for weeks to fill all demands. As a trade journal points out, the months of April and May usually see very little grain hauled to market because of the poor condition of the roads and the fact that the farmer is busy with spring work. Nor is this the only factor to be reckoned with this year. The farmers, as has been pointed out before, have some settled notions about what they ought to have for their corn this year and they are not marketing freely.

OATS MAINTAIN STRENGTH

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.99	.98	
No. 3 White	.98	.95	
No. 4 White	.97		

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.70	.68	.76
No. 3 White	.69 1/2	.67	.75
No. 4 White	.68	.65	.73

Oats are in the same relatively strong position they have occupied for months, the cash No. 2 being quoted on the Detroit market at 99 cents. From all indications the acreage planted to oats this year will be large, probably a considerable part of the abandoned wheat acreage will be planted to oats. Michigan is a great oat state, the failure of her crop last year notwithstanding. We expect a slight increase in oat acreage this year, but we caution our readers against a too heavy acreage. As regards to yield, oats are safer than spring wheat, but as regards to de-

mand and price, spring wheat ought to be a good crop this year.

EYE UP BARLEY FIRM

Rye still continues in good demand and quoted at \$1.78, an advance of 3c above last weeks price. Everything points to higher prices in this market.

There appears to be very little activity in the barley market and it remains firm at \$3 @ \$3.25 per cwt.

BEANS INACTIVE.

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	6.50	7.25	7.75
Red Kidneys		14.00	14.50

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	7.25	7.00	7.50
Prime	6.75	6.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.50	11.50

Well, well, four days have passed without any further drop in bean prices. Doesn't seem possible, does it? Reports from various sections of the country declare that there is a strong "undertone" to the market at this time, and higher prices are expected. Well, we're through predicting higher prices. As we have stated for months past we expect them to come before the remnants of the 1919 crop are marketed, but we can only wait patiently for the upward turn.

POTATOES MAKE BIG ADVANCE

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR. 23, 1920	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	6.00	5.83
Chicago	6.00	5.85
Pittsburg	5.50	5.43
New York	5.50	5.00

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	1.70	1.65
Chicago	1.75	1.60
Pittsburg	1.85	1.75
New York	2.00	2.00

After suffering a drop of 20c per 150 lbs., the early part of the past week, and in the face of the fact that spring is upon us, the potato market advanced 90c and \$1 per 150 lbs., making them \$3.50 and \$3.60 a bushel on the Detroit market.

There has been very small receipts and large demands for potatoes all week but the main cause of this advance in price, it is reported, is a shortage of cars. There is a feeling abroad that the market will not remain at this price long as farmers are commencing to unpit their potatoes which they will place on the market immediately because of spring work coming on and may result in lower prices.

Two weeks ago we said if we had a thousand bushels of potatoes we would sell half of them at the then prevailing price. We might add that we would market the rest of our holdings at the present because it is our belief that the market is due to turn soon. We ask you to follow the market closely and use your own judgment.

The trend of the market for the next week or ten days will depend largely upon the condition of roads and weather. There are undoubtedly some supplies in storage which will come out upon the advent of warm weather. The drying up of the country roads will also be a factor in determining the immediate future of this market.

The high prices of potatoes have led to some talk of a boycott against them until prices drop. Maybe the consumer will eat beans instead.

SPUD MARKET NOT SO SNAPPY IN WESTERN N. Y.

There is not quite so much snap to the potato market, due to the prospect of more liberal offerings now and that the car situation is easing and country roads will soon open up so that growers can haul freely. There is considerable spread to prices with good round that has gone out to 10,000 beet growers that you may see how the situation stands.

"If there is nothing done in the next white stock, U. S. Grade No. 1,

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 27, '20—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about March 30, April 6, 11, 18 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 31, April 7, 12, 17; plains sections April 1, 8, 13, 18; meridian 90, upper great lakes, lower Mississippi valleys, Ohio-Tennessee valleys, 2, 9, 14, 19; eastern sections 8, 10, 15, 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about April 4, 11, 16, 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near March 30 to April 21. Most severe storms and most precipitation are expected during the weeks centering on April 9 and 21. Some indications that about April 20 dangerous storms will occur. Locations and amount of precipitation will be about as for the past 30 days.

W. T. Foster

sacked, moving at \$4.75@5, with the bulk of the business around \$4.85, f. o. b. loading point.

Dealers are paying growers up to \$2.50 a bushel, delivered a the car, although it is doubtful if dealers would contract ahead and at that price. In fact, the feeling is that \$2.50 is too high and the belief is that prices will work lower. Dealers have paid up to \$2.75 a bushel in a limited way within the last week.

HAY MARKET

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	32.50 @ 33	32.50 @ 33
Chicago	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32	32.00 @ 29
New York	47.00 @ 50		45.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	37.50 @ 37	35.00 @ 36

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	32.50 @ 33	31.50 @ 32	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	29.00 @ 30	29.00 @ 32
New York	45.00 @ 48		47.00 @ 51
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 38	37.00 @ 37	35.50 @ 36

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	28.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27
Chicago	31.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 31
New York	35.00 @ 38		34.00 @ 32
Pittsburg	31.50 @ 31	30.00 @ 31	29.50 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 26
Chicago	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 25
New York	31.00 @ 33	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 25
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 28

In the eastern markets there continued light receipts of timothy, with a strengthening of prices on that variety. In the South and Southeast receipts were rather heavy, generally of hay of good quality and said to be mostly from Indiana. Prices are slightly advanced. Of clover and clover mixed receipts in most markets are light, but the demand is nowhere reported as urgent for this quality. May prices, however, continue to be high. Prairie hay, on the other hand, is showing decided weakness everywhere, with a very limited demand.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Weather conditions have improved slightly, allowing a further moderate release of freights sufficient to justify a slightly better feeling in the market, although actual trading has been limited in volume and prices are without any material change, fine wools holding fairly firm, while medium to low grades are easy."

Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood, 83@85c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine, 12 months, \$1.90@1.95; fine 8 months \$1.60@1.70. California—northern, \$1.90@1.95; middle county, \$1.70@1.75; southern \$1.50@1.60; Oregon eastern, No. 1 staple, \$2@2.10; eastern clothing, \$1.70@1.80; valley No. 1, \$1.75@1.80; Territory—fine staple, \$2.05@2.15; 1-2 blood combing, \$1.85@1.95; 3-8 blood combing, \$1.30; fine clothing, \$1.75@1.85; fine medium clothing, \$1.65@1.75.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Scarcity of cars is affecting the produce market in nearly all lines and the general tone of firmness is credited to transportation. This effects potatoes and vegetables and in some lines much higher prices are quoted, especially potatoes which are in demand and very scarce. Buyers of poultry do not have their wants supplied. Receipts were small all past week and demand increased. Receipts of dressed calves light and demand active. The market firm for hogs and all offerings are taken. Demand for eggs is increasing. The east is a heavy purchaser and all receipts find buyers. In the butter deal there is an increase in firmness owing to light receipts and a small improvement in buying. Apples are steady and the movement is not large.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$4@4.50; Baldwin, \$3@3.50; Greening, \$3.25@3.50; Steel's Red, \$3.50@5 per bu.

Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb. Honey—White comb, 32@35c per lb.

Cabbage—Home grown, \$6@6.50 per cwt.

Onions—Indiana, \$7@7.50 per 100-lb. sack.

Calves—(dressed) fancy, 27@28c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Best, 20@21c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, large, 38@40c; leghorns, 26@37c;

hens, 41@43c; small hens, 39@41c; roosters, 24@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@35c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

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

Eggs—fresh, 44 1-2@45 1-2c per dozen.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 55c; No. 1 green calf, 55c; No. 1 cured kid, 32c; No. 1 green kid, 28c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 30c; 45 lbs. and up, 20c; No. 1 green hides, 35 to 45 lbs. 27c; 45 lbs. and up, 17c; No. 1 green bulls, 20c; No. 1 cured bulls, 15c; No. 1 horsehides, \$9.50; No. 2 horsehides, \$8.50. Tallow: No. 1 13c; No. 2 11c; sheep pelts 50c@3.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kid and calf, 1 1-2c off.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Cannery and bulls steady, all others 50 cents lower than last week; best heavy steers, \$11.50@12; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50@11; mixed steers and heifers, \$9@9.50; handy light butchers, \$7.75@8; light butchers, \$7@7.50; best cows, \$8.50; butcher cows, \$6.75@7.25; cutters, \$5.50@6; canners, \$4.50@5; best heavy bulls, \$8.50@9; bologna bulls, \$7.50@8; stock bulls, \$7@7.50; feeders, \$8.50@9.50; stockers, \$7.50@8.25; milkers and sprinklers, \$65@150. Veal Calves; market steady; best \$21@22; others \$10@18. Sheep and lambs; lambs are dull; sheep steady; best lambs, \$19; fair lambs, \$17.50@18.25; light to common lambs, \$12.50@15; fair to good sheep, \$12@13.50; culls and common, \$5@7. Hogs; market fairly active; pigs, \$15.75; mixed, \$16@16.10; heavy, \$15@15.75.

WESTERN NEW YORK BEAN MARKET.

The bean business here has sunk to a nominal basis, with hardly enough business to warrant quotations. However, there is a firm undertone to the market probably due to the general belief that America is going to take a very active part in feeding Continental Europe until the next harvest and that in such an advent beans will be one of the substantial items for export. The holdings back are relatively small. It is estimated that there are not to exceed 70 cars in growers' and dealers' hands all told. This total is divided as follows: Red Kidneys, ten cars; Yellow Eye, nine cars; Marrow, ten cars; Pea, 35 cars; Medium, six cars; no White Kidneys.

CONG. FORDNEY SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED.

(Continued from page 6)
kind. We have not helped frame other bills passed by the committee and presume we will not be called on to consider this bill."—Jno. N. Garner.

The correspondence and the news stories published above are the only information we have received as to Congressman Fordney's efforts in behalf of a bean tariff. We would not ordinarily devote so much of our space to the telling of this story, but we desire to see all the facts presented for the benefit of bean growers of Michigan. The writer and several other gentlemen of the state spent their time and part of their money, the growers contributing the balance, to go to Washington on this matter, and have waited for months for some results of their efforts, confident that special tariff law would be enacted in time to be of some benefit to growers in marketing the balance of their 1919 crop. The news that we now receive after four months of waiting is unexpected and disheartening to say the least.

Those of our readers who consider that Mr. Fordney has done everything possible to bring about this legislation will feel grateful for his efforts even though they have come to naught. But those who believe that the congressman has taken the opportunity thus presented to censure the present administration and at the same time play into the hands of the Michigan sugar manufacturers who will need acreage mighty badly this year, will want further explanations from Mr. Fordney.

BEET GROWERS' APPEAL CASE TO "HIGHER-UPS"

In the absence of any inclination on the part of the sugar manufacturers to grant a conference to the beet

growers, Manager Ackerman has called a "strike," and has placed the case of the growers before Congressman Fordney, Governor Sleeper and Attorney General Palmer. Below is a copy of his letter to Mr. Fordney, the others being along the same line:

"I wish to again call your attention to the fight the sugar beet manufacturers are putting up with the growers in Michigan. This fight has been going on since the first week in December last and since that time the companies have five times refused a conference, and we now have 9,000 paid-in members who declare that they will grow no beets during 1920 if they cannot get a better contract than that offered by the companies."

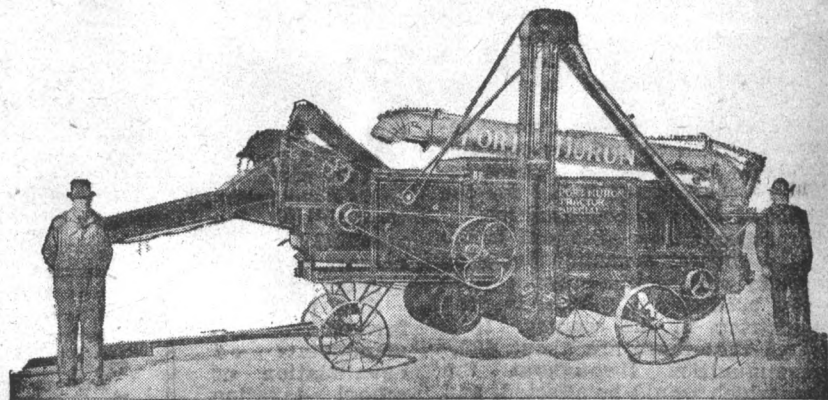
"At a convention held in Saginaw March 8th, 2,000 delegates from the hundreds of local organizations of the different beet sections of the state voted to a man that they would give the manufacturers until Mar. 20th to give them a conference and if they did not they would go out and demand what they asked, \$12 per ton on 9c sugar with a sliding scale, or they would grow no beets during 1920. I am enclosing copy of circular letter that has gone out to 10,000 beet growers that you may see how the situation stands."

"If nothing is done in the next 20 days it will be too late this year as many farmers are already making arrangements to plant other crops that do not require so much labor. This will result perhaps in the closing of sixteen Michigan sugar factories and result in the loss of millions of dollars of business for the cities of the state of Michigan. Please let us hear at once if there is anything you can do to save the sugar beet industry for the state of Michigan. (Signed) C. E. Ackerman, Manager Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n."

Plant Beans Instead of Beets

There's one crop that ought to be a safe one this year for the farmers who do not plant sugar beets. It is BEANS—both the white pea and the red kidney varieties. From all over the bean sections of the west and the Orient come news of a large DECREASE in bean acreage, and it is asserted that New York will not plant more than one-half her usual acreage. This always happens following a season or two of low prices. Don't make the same mistake as these farmers in other states. Plant beans. Less labor, less investment, less risk. Red kidneys are selling today around \$15 per cwt. They'll be a good crop for next year.

Thresh Your Own Grain



Here is a machine that will thresh your grain at a big saving in cost to you if you are the owner of a tractor of 9-18 H. P. or over.

We have on hand a few 20-34 Port Huron Tractor Special Threshers used as sample machines during 1919, which are as good as new, that we are going to close out at reduced prices.

Write us for descriptions, specifications and price. First come first served.

Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co.

Dept. "A" Port Huron, Michigan



FRANCO POCKET ELECTRICFLASH LIGHT FREE

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 The Michigan Business Farmer at \$1 each. Send \$2, two new names and the lamp will come by prepaid parcel post. Address, Premium Manager, the Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

WE HAVE heard something of this plan before, but here comes a plan from a community organizer which sounds feasible—using government trucks to transport children to and from schools in the sparsely settled communities so that the one school may be efficiently provided for. The article as it appeared in a recent daily newspaper is so interesting and sounds so altogether workable, that I have copied it in its entirety. When the question is brought up in your neighborhood you will be able to know what other communities in other states are doing and planning in connection with this vital question:

A proposal to utilize United States mail trucks for transporting children to and from school in the rural districts of the country and to put the postoffices and schools in these districts in the same building in order to affect a much needed consolidation of the education facilities of the rural districts will be introduced in this congress.

The plan, drawn up by Edward J. Ward, special community organizer of the bureau of education, is the outcome of several years of study and experiment, chiefly at the Mount Joy school, in Adams county, Pennsylvania. There, the community is already organized and by the reason of the co-operation of the farmers, in the district, the products of the farm are shipped directly to the Parkview school in Washington, where the community is organized in a like manner.

By eliminating the agencies between the producer and the consumer, the plan has effected a great reduction in the cost of living for the members of the two communities.

The proposal now advanced is the next step toward consolidating the community and would solve a wide range of problems now vital in the rural districts of the country. It is estimated that there are about 400,000 communities throughout the country which would be affected, and that by the proper organization it would be possible to centralize the educational facilities of these into 45,000.

If it is possible to meet the problem of transportation, the little red school house on the hill, replete with sentimental virtues, but sadly lacking in the educational facilities which it is designed to afford the children of the country, will go.

One Central School Instead

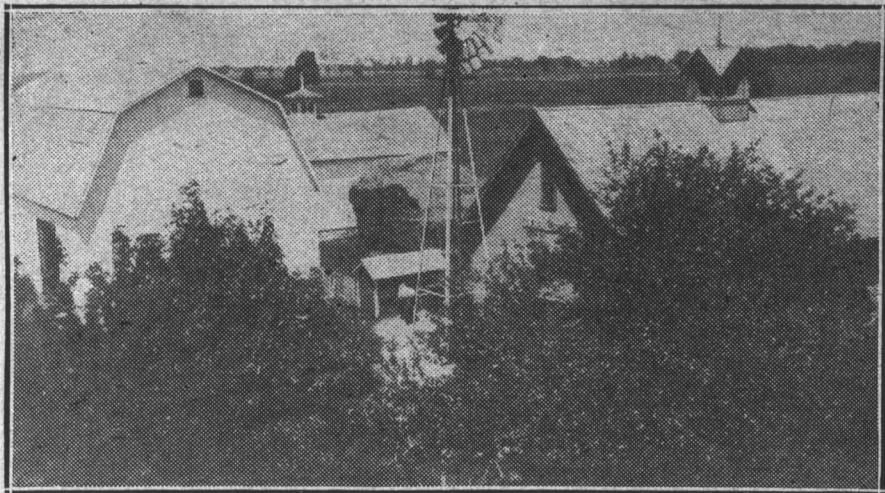
In its place will be a central school house with immeasurably better advantages—the dream of educators for many years. Instead of sending the children to a little school of about ten members taught by a teacher, often still in her teens who draws a salary of about \$300 a year, they will go to the central school house on the mail truck every day.

There are many communities throughout the country where the automobile truck is being utilized for transporting children to and from school, but it is at considerable cost.

Congressman M. Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, has been for a long time one of the leaders of the house in asking that government trucks be utilized in meeting the transportation problems of the rural communities. He has urged that by organizing the communities and utilizing the trucks for transportation great reductions can be effected in the cost of living as in the case in the co-operation of the Mount Joy and Parkview communities.

Now it is proposed that when the mail trucks go out in the morning to deliver the mail, that they pick up the children at the homes along the road and bring them into school on the return trip. And, in the same way, that they take them home in the afternoon when they go out to get the mail. Further developing the scheme, it will then be possible for the children attending a small

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD



We have laid great stress on the subject of beautifying the home and grounds about the house but it remained for H. A. Hebblewhite, of Armada, Mich., to lead us a step further and show us how even the barnyard might be made beautiful while the same trees which screen the yard also afford ample shade for the animals. The large and modern barns testify that Mr. Hebblewhite is indeed a Business Farmer.

school to come together in a larger school.

And the heads of school systems in our own Michigan are talking seriously of this project. A meeting was recently held in Wayne county to discuss this subject and the main feature which they brought to light which was not considered by the Pennsylvania people in the report of their meeting quoted above, is that of equalizing the taxation and providing efficient teachers for all the schools. We believe you will be interested in learning the points which favor the adoption of such a system in this state, so we are again this week devoting quite a little space to the subject. We quote from the discussion of the educators in Wayne county:

The plan was favored from the standpoints of equalization of school taxation and of obtaining uniform school facilities. According to Geo. N. Otwell, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, \$57 annually is spent per year per pupil for instruction in village and city schools in Michigan, while only \$31 is spent in rural schools. W. B. Arbaugh, director of the Wayne county association of superintendents, followed this up with a statement that in Wayne county the cost of education per capita last year ran from \$22.82 in some districts to \$85 in others.

Consolidation of schools in rural districts was urged by Mr. Otwell, who pointed out that it cost less per pupil per year to transport pupils to a centralized school than to maintain seven or eight one-room schools in as many districts.

"In Michigan there are more people going to the cities from farms than in any western state," said Mr. Otwell. "One reason is because of the high pay that industry offers. Another reason is that better schooling is obtainable in the largest cities.

The only way to keep our farms populated is to consolidate school."

Fixing salaries of teachers according to living costs in the various communities, was urged by Fred F. Fisher, assistant county school commissioner, who predicted that owing to the great increase during the past six months in the cost of living, salaries next year would have to be greatly increased in most districts.

"The situation in the rural districts in Wayne county bids fair to be in a worse state than it has ever been before, due to the fact that Detroit has raised its minimum salary for teachers to \$1,500, while last year the average wage for teachers in one-room buildings of the rural districts was \$850.

The highest wage paid in any district was \$150 per month, and the lowest, \$60. Teachers cannot be hired for these sums next year, and we shall have hard sledding competing with Detroit

salaries," said Mr. Fisher.

TEACH CHILDREN TO LOVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS

By Dr. J. H. Francis

EVERY child should have something upon which to lavish his affections; otherwise they will weaken for affections, like other traits, must live and grow by exercise. Notice the little girl with her doll or the boy with his hobby horse. While inanimate objects represent life and hence hold the attention of children, living things are far more interesting to them and offer greater possibilities for teaching sane and wholesome lessons. A certain small boy who had several pet hens, gladly brought their little chickens into the house and cared for them by the open fire during an untimely spring snowstorm. Another small boy habitually spent his Saturday mornings caring for his guinea pigs, while his

brothers and friends were playing. With the toy the child expresses what he already knows and is; but with the living thing he discovers himself and the life about him.

The ignorance of children, and adults, too, of the simplest, most ordinary facts of nature about them, is unnecessary and deplorable. We have been taught to memorize facts from books rather than to discover and appreciate them.

Give to the child some living thing that is his own to know, to love and to care for. Some will find greatest delight in animals, such as ponies, pigs, dogs, cats, chickens, rabbits, fish, etc. Plant life, however, will interest many children more than we suspect, if they are allowed to plant and cultivate their own gardens. The lessons to be learned from either plant or animal life as so varied and important that every parent should take advantage of the opportunity and give to each child some living thing to care for, study and love.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

Dear Miss Ladd: We read M. B. F. and like it so well I thought I would answer the subscriber who inquires how to keep hams through hot weather. We have tried many ways and find this the best, so I gladly pass it on to other readers:

Have your hams, shoulders and bacon all salted and smoked. We usually sugar cure our meat in pickle or dry sugar cure. Have ready a box large enough so that you can have a good layer of salt on the bottom. Now pack your meat in salt in this box, being sure that each piece is entirely covered, and none exposed to flies, bugs or insects. Do not be afraid to use plenty of salt as they will never absorb any more salt. Now set the box in a dry place and the meat will keep perfectly. I should be glad to hear from the reader who made this inquiry after she has tried this method.—M. A. B., Clare, Mich.

Woman's Page, M. B. F., I presume that the lady who inquired as to the best method of keeping ham wanted to keep them uncooked, but if she has a ham which she will cook I have found that the best way is to cook it just the same as for serving and when it is well done, can it in its own juices. The fat and water in which it is cooked will form a jelly over the meat, which can be cut into chunks to fit into a large mason fruit jar or even larger and fit into a crock. I like this method as I always have some cold meat on hand if some one drops in for supper when we haven't anything prepared.—C. N., Hartford, Mich.

To the Editor of the Woman's Page, M. B. F.:

I have received so many helpful hints from this page that I would like to tell others just two or three little things which I do to save in these days when we must count the pennies and also to save time.

I improvised some coat hangers from some barrel staves. I wound them with strips of an old silk dress. The heavy wire for the hanger was easily bent into shape.

And I found that an old bed quilt which had served its day made an excellent mop for washing painted floors.

Now is the time when the winter potatoes are beginning to sprout and are not quite so good just plain boiled, so I have them baked quite frequently and in order that they do not steam and get soggy, I wrap them in a towel as soon as I lift them from the oven and press each only slightly until it breaks. They are then nice and mealy.—O. B., St. Johns, Mich.

Mr. D'Annunzio has announced his intention to fly from Italy to the United States. The celebration will take place in Italy.—Detroit News.

WEEKLY CHEER

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a bit of laughter gits ye,
An' yer spine is feelin' proud,
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue—
For the minute that you sling it,
It's a boomerang to you.

The Friends of Spring

When the world wakes up from slumber and the daffodills appear
And the sky gets blue above me, and I know the spring is here;
When the birds begin to chatter and there's something in the air
Which sets a man to thinking of the garden waiting there
It is then the plants and roses and each budding vine and tree
Seem just like good old neighbors that I've waited long to see.
Oh it's like the break of morning and there's someone that you know
Passes down the street and hails you, and you shout a glad "hello!"
Or it's like the friendly greeting that you give to people when
They've been away for weeks and weeks and just got home again,
Or at least that's how I view it, for it really seems to me
That I've got to give a welcome unto every bud I see.
I go into the garden and I watch each plant and vine
For the signs of their awakening, for they're all good friends of mine,
And I bend above the roses, and I greet them with a shout
Of delight there's no mistaking when I find them budding out,
Oh I'm so mighty glad to see them, and I want to let them know
And I think they understand it when they hear me call "hello!"

(Copyright, 1920, by Edgar A. Guest.)

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



2290. Child's Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

2992. A Popular Style. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 5 1-2 yards of 36 inch material. Width at lower edge, is 1 7-8 yard, with plaits drawn out.

2726. Girl's Dress with Guimpe. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-2 yards of 27 inch material for the guimpe, and 2 3-4 yards for the dress.

2976. A Practical Suit for the Small Boy. Cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1-4 yards of 44-inch material.

2980. A Splendid Dress in One Piece Style. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 1-2 yards of 40 inch material.

2982. A Pleasing Dress for the Growing Girl. Cut in 4 sizes: 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 will require 6 yards of 27-inch material.

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

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

Dye That Skirt, Coat or Blouse

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

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

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 15)

"But I am distraught to remark to your attention that that rope is worth good money, sir," Captain Trefethen complained, as Henry set to work on the heterogeneous gear.

"You will be paid," Francis hushed him.

"And the coffee pot—it is almost new."

"You will be paid." The skipper sighed and surrendered, although he sighed again at Henry's next act, which was to uncork the bottles and begin emptying the beer out into the scuppers.

"Please, sir," begged Percival, "If you must empty the beer please empty it into me."

No further beer was wasted, and the crew swiftly laid the empty bottles beside Henry. At intervals of six feet he fastened the recorked bottles to the half-inch line. Also, he cut off two-fathom lengths of the line and attached them like streamers between the beer bottles. The coffee-pot and two empty coffee tins were likewise added among the bottles. To one end of the main-line he made fast the kerosene can, to the other end the empty beer case, and looked up to Francis, who replied:

"Oh, I got you five minutes ago. El Tigre must be narrow or else the tug will go around that stuff."

"El Tigre is just that narrow," was the response. "There's one place where the channel isn't forty feet between the shoals. If the skipper misses our trap he'll go around aground. Say, they'll be able to wade ashore from the tug if that happens—Come on, now, we will get the stuff aft and ready to toss out. You take starboard and I'll take port, and when I give the word you shoot that beer case out to the side as far as you can."

Though the wind eased down, the Angelique square before it, managed to make five knots, while the Dolores, doing six, slowly overhauled her. As the rifles began to speak from the Dolores, the skipper, under the direction of Henry and Francis, built up on the schooner's stern a low barricade of sacks of potatoes and onions, of old sails, and of hawser coil. Crouching low in the shelter of this the helmsman managed to steer. Leocadia refused to go below as the firing became more continuous, but compromised by lying down behind the cabin house. The rest of the sailors sought similar shelter in nooks and corners, while the Solano men, lying after, returned the fire of the tug.

(To be continued)

SOLVE MILK SURPLUS PROBLEM

(Continued from page 13)

cheaper, \$400 times 15 (the number of cows necessary to make \$1,200 equals \$6,000. Now which are the high priced cows?

How to Make the Change

But there are only a limited number of high producing cows. The average farmer has 5,000 lb. cows or less. Here is a suggestion as how to make the change. After eight years of keeping records the Iowa Experiment Station has found that the first cows of a pure bred Holstein sire on a scrub will produce over 2,000 lbs. of milk more than her scrub mother.

Data From Agricultural Colleges
It is true that the basis of these calculations are figures presented by Agricultural Colleges. Many farmers by their practice question such data. If you perchance are in that class, keep records of your own, or join a cow testing association which conducts operations under your own observation, and try the thing out. If we as a class question the results of our colleges, it would be cheaper to convert them into kindling and recognize others that we can claim as our own that will tell us the truth and in which we will have confidence than to continue to ignore valuable facts about our business. The new awakening of farmers created by the Farm Bureau organization shall soon put to the test the efficiency of our agricultural colleges the farmers will claim the college for his own and he will see to it that the college is a well paid, efficient and willing servant.—A. C. Anderson, former agricultural agent, Macomb county, but now gone back to the old farm in Oceana county.



Let the Women Buy the Separator—
They Have to Clean it and in
Many Cases Turn it Twice a Day

Women on many farms, operate and clean the cream separator, and the farm women will appreciate the many advantages in the Sharples Suction-feed that are most important to her.

The simple one-piece bowl is much easier to clean than 20 to 40 "discs," found in fixed-feed separators. (All other separators are fixed-feed.)

A woman can operate the Sharples Suction-feed slowly and still get all the butterfat. Sharples skims clean at any speed. No other separator does.

Sharples has an automatic oiling system. The Sharples knee-low supply tank eliminates lifting heavy milk cans. The Sharples Suction-feed saves the valuable butterfat that fixed-feed separators lose. Profits with Sharples, therefore, are larger than with any other cream separator.

Proof: There are more Sharples Separators in use today than any other make, American or foreign.

Write for illustrated booklet describing the advantages of the Sharples Suction-Feed. Address nearest office, Dept. 155

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY

West Chester, Pa.

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Sharples

SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR



"There are no substitutes
for dairy foods"

What are You in the Market for? Use this coupon!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items before spring. The next few months is the time you will do your buying for the coming season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part

AUTOMOBILES	DAIRY FEED	INCUBATORS	SHOES
AUTO TIRES	DYNAMITE	KEROSENE ENG.	STOVES
AUTO SUPPLIES	ELECTRIC LGT3	LUMBER	STUMP PULLER
AUTO INSUR.	GAS ENGINE	LIME	SEEDS
BEE SUPPLIES.	GUNS	MANURE SP'DR	SPRAYERS
BERRY BASKETS	FANNING MILL	NURSERY ST.	SILO
BUILDING SUP.	FERTILIZER	MOTORCYCLES	TANNERS
BICYCLES	FUR BUYERS	MILKING MACH.	TRACTORS
BINDER TWINE	FARM LANDS	AUTO TRUCKS	VET. SUPPLIES
CHEM. CLOSET	FORD ATTACH'M	PAINT	WAGONS
CLOTHING	FURNITURE	PLOWS	WATER SYSTEM
CULTIVATOR	HORSE COLLARS	POTATO MACH.	WASHING MACH
CREAM SEP'R	HARROWS	ROOFING	WINDMILL
CARRIAGE	HAY RAKES	SAWING MACH.	WIRE FENCING
DRAIN TILE	HARVESTERS	STOCK FOOD	WOOL BUYERS

(Write on margin below anything you want not listed above.)

Name

Address R. F. D. State

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER Service Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



DEAR CHILDREN: Wonder what is the matter—didn't receive a single original drawing this week. I guess you thought it was only a contest for the one week, but such is not the case. Prizes will be given every week for every original drawing which is good enough to reproduce. So get busy again.

A prize of a trip around the world on postal cards has been awarded this week for the best original story to Mildred Fouell, of Blanchard, Mich.

Already we can feel the balmy air of spring and I expect the boys are making kites and playing marbles, but I wonder what the girls are doing. Write and tell me all your plans for spring and summer and what you most enjoy doing.

Affectionately yours, LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have read the letters in M. B. F. for some time so I will write a few lines. I have read the stories on the children's page. I like to have the stories that are complete. I got a thrift stamp for one story and would like to win a prize for writing another. What may I write about. Will some of the boys and girls please write. I would love to hear from Walter Bremes and Viola Bamberg and Dorris Bulten. Here is a story of "The Little Girl and Her Dog." Mildred Fouell, Blanchard, Mich.

The Little Girl and Her Dog.

There once lived a very little girl with her mother and dog in the hills. The little girl had blue eyes and golden hair, and when she smiled she smiled so sweet. They called her Sunshine. One day Sunshine went out on the hill to play. When playing with her dog, her foot slipped and she began to fall, but the dog ran and caught her dress and held her until help came. So this is the way Sunshine was saved by her little dog "Buster"

Dear Laddie:—I received the postal cards of "The Trip Around the World." I have written two times, but I never saw my letters in print. I don't like continued stories. I'd rather have one that is complete each week. I have seen two letters from my friend, Mary Gross, in the paper. She is visiting me today. I have two little pet lambs; their names are Shake and Lee. I am going to raise some chickens this summer and will do all I can for the birds. Hope my letter will be in print. I will close—Henrietta Droster.

Dear Laddie:—I have written to you before. We have four cows and five horses. I have one brother and one sister. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. My teacher is Miss Erceideane Hodge. I like her very much. We live on a farm of 20 acres. My father works 120 acres besides. He has 26 acres of wheat. We take the M. B. F. We have a mother pig and seven little ones. We have two calves, Spot and Rosy. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Johnie Edward Ohls, Bancroft, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written and I hope to see my letter in print. I have one sister; her name is Laura May; she is 9 years old and in the 3rd and 4th grades. I am a little girl of 7 years and am in the 1st grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Lena Hooper. I like her fine. My chums' names are Evelyn and Norma Overholt, Arlene Marshall and Ruby Mallory. We have lots of fun together. I am interested in the boys' and girls' letters and stories. I will close and let some other boy or girl have a little room.—Evelyn Frances Eyer, Levering, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time that I have written to you this year. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I also like the puzzles. I have two sisters and two brothers. We live on a 40-acre farm and have two horses, two cows, three calves and about 50 chickens. Mama is going to give me a hen to set. We have an incubator; it holds 160 eggs. They closed the school because the flu was so bad around here and the measles too. I received six valentines. I am 12 years old and in the 6th grade. I hope to see my letter in print. The answers to the puzzles are: Harriet, Bernice, Drenell and Katie.—Fern Cook, Wheeler Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have tried to write. I am a little girl, 9 years old and in the 4th grade at school. My teacher is Mr. J. A. King. There are about 40 in our school. We live on a farm of 52 acres and have two horses, four cows, three calves and 30 chickens. Our dog's name is Sport; he sure is some playfellow. I have five goldfish for pets and my brother, Emil, has two doves. He is 11 years old. Daddy takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I like the children's letters best of all. Violet Grover, I saw your letter in the M. B. F. and answered it but it came back to me. They say there is no such place as Wisconsin. Was that a mistake. If you read this, Violet, write to me. I hope to see this letter in print. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Violet Miller, Munger, Mich.

Alexander Graham Bell

The Man Whose Invention Made Light of Distance

ONE WINDY March day a boy was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. This boy was destined to bring into close contact people who were far apart, and to make distances seem as nothing. The boy was Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. When he was twenty-three years old he came to Canada with his father and two years later moved to Boston where he taught in the Boston University. Mr. Bell, senior, devoted his life to teaching the deaf and dumb to talk, and young Bell soon decided to devote himself to helping his father in his good work.

While he worked with his father, he was studying out the means of long distance communication, and on February 14, 1876, he applied for a patent of the instrument which was

to become known all over the world as the Bell Telephone. By a most curious co-incidence, on the morning of the same day a man by the name of Elisha Gray appeared at the same patent office and applied for a patent on a similar telephone. Neither man knew of the other and neither knew that a similar machine was being worked upon, yet each completed work upon the instrument at the same time and on the same day applied at the Washington patent office for a patent.

Bell's machine proved to be the better instrument, and it was he who made it possible for us to talk to our friends regardless of the distance that stretched between us. Thus while he taught the power of speech to the deaf and dumb, Bell was planning to show the world how to send their voices out into space by means of the telephone.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to the M. B. F. I like the Children's Hour fine. I am a boy 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher is Mr. M. Florain. We live two and one-half miles from town. My father takes the M. B. F. and has subscribed for another year. He likes it very well. I have two brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Edward, and Stephen and my sister's is Anna. For pets I have three cats, Ted, Nig and Snuppe, and a dog, Bessie. My father owns an 80-acre farm and we live in a brick house. My father has four horses, nine head of cattle, 15 pigs and 100 hens. The horse we drive to school is named Goldie. I would like to have some of the boys write to me. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Firmen B. F. Burns, Carson City, R2.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Ruth Gray. Our school went to the Black Creek school last Wednesday and we had an arithmetic contest, and we won 2290 points ahead. I have a sister and a brother. We have 5 cows, 4 calves, 3 horses and about 80 hens. We live on an 80 acre farm. Have an Oakland car. Have an Amberola too. Am well interested in reading The Children's Hour. My mother has been dead six years. My father has a housekeeper. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and enjoys reading it. I am sending you a story about a brave dog. As my letter is getting long will have to quit, hoping to see my letter in print.—Stella E. Adolph, Yale, Mich.

A Brave Dog.

Once upon a time there was three little girls wanted a dog. Their Uncle Dick was going to Florida. He had a dog there and he did not want to take it along with him, so he gave him to the 3

children. One day baby May was out playing tag with them and they went a long way in the field, and baby May couldn't follow them, so she ran in the road and stood still. She saw her father with a team of run away horses, but never moved. Just about as the horses were to strike her their dog caught her by the dress and pulled her aside the road. The child was crying, and the dog seemed to say, "Don't cry, I'm here, no one shall harm you." In a little while her father came running after her and took her home. After that they called the dog Hero.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I go to the Grub school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Marion Harford. I live on a 50 acre farm. There is 40 that we work and 10 of woods. We have two cows and three horses. We like the M. B. F. fine. I have four sisters and two brothers. Their names and ages are: Helen, 22, Ruth, 19, Grace, 7, Naomi, 5 months, John 20 and Earl 6. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Ethel Glancy, Milford, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, so I thought I would try it for the first time. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Ackerman, and I like her very much. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and likes it fine. I like to read the stories and the letters that the boys and girls are writing. I think that the page of The Children's Hour is very interesting. I have two sisters, Laura and Dorothy, and two brothers, Melvin and Carlton. I live in the country and have about three-fourths of a mile to go to school. I do not want to write a very long letter because I want to leave space for the other boys and girls. Will close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print.—Vera Curry, Sebawing, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. I am a girl 11 years old and am in the 6th grade. My teacher is Miss Ruth Hood. I have one brother, Wayland. We live on an 140-acre farm, and have six horses, four cows, 51 sheep and one little lamb as well as 12 head of hogs. For my pets I have two cats, Barney and Kitty Cat. One is brown, the other, black and white. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Donna Irene Kahle, Adrian, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print. I am a girl 10 years old and am in the 5th grade. I go five and one-half miles to school every day. We live on a farm of 160 acres and keep five cows, seven steers and four horses. I have two brothers, John and Thomas and two sisters, Florence and Lucile. For pets I have a dog, Jack. I guess my letter is getting long so will close. I hope to remain your little friend.—Frances O'Connell, Carson City, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—As I have never written to your department before, but have been interested in the letters others have written, I thought I would add one to the collection. I am a girl fourteen years old and a freshman in high school. I am not a very little girl, being five feet seven inches tall and weigh about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. I live on a farm of 60 acres, one-half mile from the village of Buckley. Papa also owns 40 acres two miles from our home. Our school is closed now on account of the flu. We have had a bad stormy winter. The snow is from 16 inches to two feet deep in the woods, though the weather has grown milder. Some of the crows have returned and we are waiting with what patience we can command for the return of the robins. We have a piano and I am learning a new waltz entitled, "Mosquito Waltz." I would be very glad to hear from girls about my own age. I will answer all letters received. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close. Pearl Strackangast, Buckley, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you, but as I have seen a good many letters in the M. B. F. written by other boys, I thought I too would try. I am a boy 10 years old. Am in the 4th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Saxton and we all like her fine. I live in a little town called Old Brockway. About all one can see in our town just at present is snow. I have a little dog, his name is Stub, and he and I are great friends. I also have three cats. The dog does not like the cats as well as I do, but we get along very well at that. I will close now hoping to see my letter in print. My Pa reads all the kiddies letters and he will be glad when he sees mine along with the rest. Yours very truly, Chester Allen Payfer, Yale, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Laddie:—This is my first time I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 4th grade. I go to the Warren school. My teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Kinyon. I have a sister Goldie. We live with our grandpa. Everson on a 80 acre farm. He takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For my pets I have two cats. Their names are Grey Face and Gilbert. My grandpa has three horses, eight cows, fifty chickens and a Ford to take us all over the country. Will conclude as my letter is getting long. Hoping to see this letter printed in the M. B. F. Your friend, Mildred Mae Patterson, Auburn, Mich., R2.

Dear Laddie:—This is the second time I have written to you. The other letter you did not print. We have two cats. One is a tiger and one is a white Persian. We have one cow and about 72 chickens. I have a little sister, her name is Phyllis, she is two years old. I am eight years old. I am in the 2nd grade. My teacher's name is Miss Severence. She is real nice. My father has got 122 pigs and has 19 little ones. My father reads the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have got 105 acres. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. I am yours truly, Virginia Dean Jewett, Mason, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a little girl nine years of age. I go to school every day, am in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Walton. For pets I have a dog Rover about two years old, and a kitty named Fluffy, about one year old. I have a little sister seven years old, her name is Vivian. My father takes the M. B. F. He likes it very much. I live on an eighty acre farm. I enjoy reading the children's letters. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Esther Baughman, Shepherd, Mich.

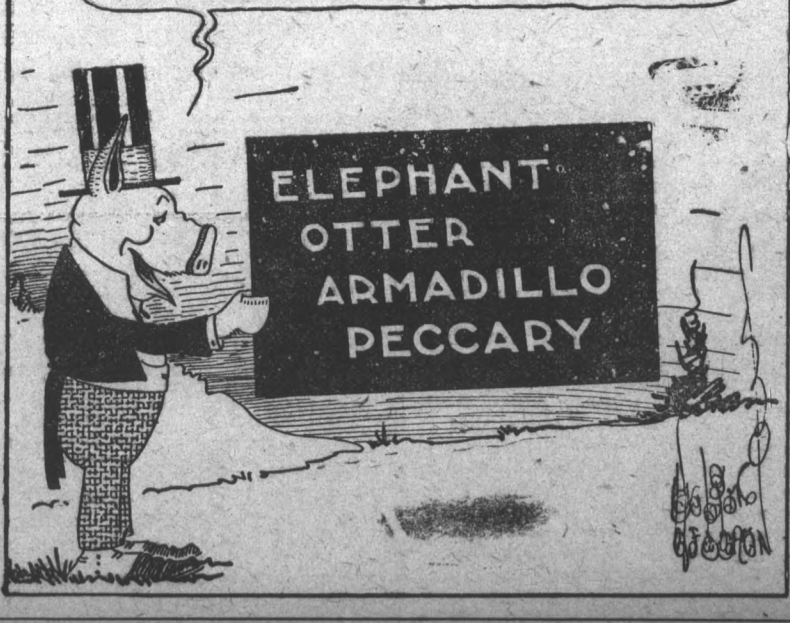
Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the "Children's Hour." I am a girl 13 years old, and am in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Sabin. I have 30 rods to go to school. I live on an 80 acre farm. There is a creek running through our farm. Well I will close for this time as my letter is getting quite long. R. Dot Sharp, Custer, Mich.

Dear Laddie:—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to school. I am 11 years old and in the 4th grade. My teacher is Mr. Edward Philo. We have 2 cows, 2 yearlings and 1 calf. I like the Doo Dads. I have a sister, Joyce, and 2 brothers, Lloyd and Clifford. We have 17 chickens and 2 pigs and 1 dog.

ANIMAL PUZZLE

BY WALTER WELLMAN

TAKE TWO CONSECUTIVE LETTERS FROM EACH OF THESE ANIMALS IN ORDER, AND HAVE THE NAME OF A FIFTH ANIMAL.



Illinois Ass'n Advocates Rural Credits Law

(Continued from page 10)
has the highest percentage of farm land handled by tenants of any state in the north. In 1890, about 29 per cent of the land was tenant-farmed, and this increased to 41 per cent in 1910. A recent survey in Champaign county indicates that the percentage of tenancy there is 80 per cent, and I believe that the 1920 census will show 60 per cent for the whole state.

Tenancy Increasing Too Fast

"Tenant farming has been increasing, and I believe our purpose should be to start the figures down again—not violently, but gradually. In my judgment, a state rural credits system would do this. South Dakota, Oklahoma and California have these state rural credit systems, all working successfully, I am informed. All that is necessary is for the state to lend its credit, so it would not cost the state anything except the cost of administration."

Frank Mann warmly supported the idea of encouraging the ownership of farms by the men who work them, but took issue with Dunlap and Thompson on the method of accomplishing it. "The state has three vested rights in farm land—the production of food, the maintenance of fertility to insure the food supply of the future, and the production of the best class of citizens," said Mann. "None of these is accomplished through tenant farming, nor can it ever be except isolated cases. Crop production almost invariably declines on rented farms, and soil fertility goes down likewise. The third factor—good citizens—go along with good crops and fertile soil. The man who farms his own place produces more food for society than the renter, conserves and improves the soil instead of impoverishing it, and his very stability and progress insure the highest type of citizenship."

"My idea is that while more credit is undoubtedly desirable, too much credit will only aggravate the situation by increasing the number of bidders for land, the price will go up, and we will be worse off than before. That is the way the federal loan system has worked out—at least officers of the St. Louis-Federal Law Bank claim that the federal system has helped the price of land to go up."

A Graduated Tax

"The way to tackle the question is to institute a graduated tax upon farm land, dividing it into three classes for taxation. The first and normal rate of taxation should be levied upon land farmed by its owner. There should be no limit placed upon the amount of land one man may farm; the large farms of 320 to 640 acres and even larger are more efficiently and eco-

nomically handled than the smaller ones, in general. From this tax should be deducted a proper allowance for all phosphate and limestone applied and clover plowed under; it would be no more difficult for the assessor to determine these items than to locate the dogs for taxation.

"The second class of land should include farms operated by sons of retired farmers, or by other near relatives, and farms owned by men who have moved to towns to educate their children, and for similar reasons. It should pay considerably higher taxes than land farmed by its owners. This would encourage retired farmers to sell their land to their sons, and let them put their money into government bonds or other safe securities.

Heavy Tax on Non-Residents

"The third class should include all land held by non-residents, no matter how much they hold. By non-residents I mean all those not included in the second class. Their land should pay the highest rate of tax—at least twice as much per acre as land farmed by its owner, perhaps more. This would soon break up speculation in land, which is the cause of a large part of our tenancy. Let the man who wants to show off his pride in land ownership pay for the privilege. Let the banker or doctor who wants to own a farm either pay an excessive tax or put their money into something else."

These talks provoked a prolonged discussion which lasted over three hours, and the committee was so interested that it forgot to adjourn until everybody's supper was cold. In general, the sentiment was favorable to the idea of the state rural credits system, and not altogether hostile to the idea of classifying lands for taxation. No action was taken, however, but was deferred until later.

Nckert, Allen and Haynes also addressed the committee, and endorsed in general the I. A. A. proposals.

Chairman Dove of the initiative and referendum committee, has invited Secretary Thompson and other representatives of the Illinois Agricultural Association to appear before the convention to tell why the farmers approve the I. & R. The offer was accepted, and the hearing will be held as soon as convenient to all parties.

There are over 200 proposals before the convention now, many of which will never get out of committee. No more proposals can be brought in except through committees. The convention will soon be getting down to real business, though it will be many months before the last word is written in the new constitution.

Detroit Milk Situation Under U. S. Scrutiny

(Continued from page 3)

suffers because of the resulting decrease in consumption.

The Fair Price Board will discover, however, that milk prices in Detroit have advanced less than most other commodities and are no higher than in the average industrial city of a half million population and over. They will discover, if they go deep enough into the matter, that the dairy farmer is facing a most perplexing problem in producing milk at a fair profit during all months of the year, and that an apparently excessive price during one period of the year is necessary to protect the farmer from losses sustained at other periods of the year. We have no fear that the Fair Price Board will discover any profiteering among the farmers but we are much concerned as to what substitute the board may offer, or will have to be provided, in case the present arrangement for stabilizing the milk price and insuring a steady supply of fresh milk is done away with.

One thing is clear to us, however, and that is that the farmers will discover before this investigation is over that the one and only way of marketing their milk is to own or control the machinery of distribution and keep themselves independent of all other agencies. If the experiences of other farmer-owned co-operative distributing systems count for anything they show that the

farmer can distribute his own milk at more profit to himself and less cost to the consumer than under the old system. Again, we urge the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n to make an immediate study of the possibilities of co-operative milk distribution and take such action as will protect the farmers of the Detroit area, and indirectly the farmers of the entire state, from the losses that must come if the Detroit milk supply is put back upon the uncertain basis of former years.

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

The politician talks and talks,

The actor plays his part,

The soldier glitters on parade,

The goldsmith plies his art;

The scientist pursues his germs

O'er his terrestrial ball,

The sailor navigates his ship,

But the farmer feeds them all.

The preacher pounds the pulpit desk,

The broker reads the tape;

The tailor cuts and sews his cloth

To fit the human shape.

The dame of fashion, dressed in silk,

Goes forth to dine or call,

Or drive, or dance, or promenade,

But the farmer feeds them all.

The workman wields his shining tools

The merchant shows his wares;

The aeronaut above the clouds

A dizzy journey dares.

But art and science soon would fade

And commerce dead would fall,

If the farmer ceased to reap and sow,

For the farmer feeds them all.

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Will saw your winter's wood in a few hours and then you can make money sawing for others. Many users say they make upwards of \$11.00 a day cutting wood for neighbors. Expensive cumbersome rigs used in the past are made unnecessary by the Ottawa Saw Rig. Does all practical work any other saw rig can. For a small part of the cost of one of these high-priced and obsolete rigs you can now own the

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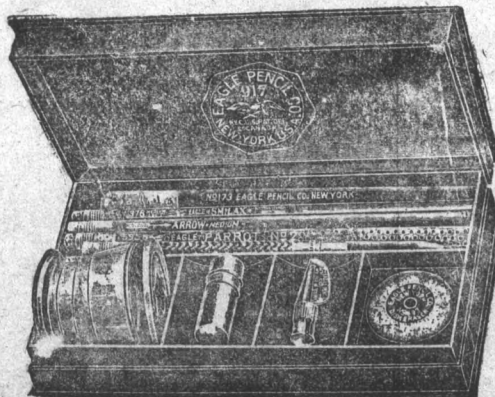


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They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking The Michigan Business Farmer had them look over one or two recent copies and explained just what this weekly has done and is doing for the farmers of Michigan and convinced them that they 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.

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GERMOZONE is a wonder worker for chicks, chickens, pigeons, cats, dogs, rabbits or other pet or domestic stock. It is preventive as well as curative, which is ten times better. It is used most extensively for roup, bowel trouble, snuffles, gleet, canker, swelled head, sore head, sores, wounds, loss of fur or feathers. 35c, 75c, \$1.50 pkgs. at dealers or postpaid.

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FORECLOSING

MORTGAGE

In September, 1910, I purchased an 85 acre tract of timber land on contract for \$2,000 \$100 was to be paid by Nov. 20, 1910, \$100 Sept. 20, 1911, \$100 Sept. 20, 1912, \$100 Sept. 20, 1913, \$100 Sept. 20, 1914, \$100 Sept. 20, 1915, and \$200 on the 20th of September of each year thereafter with privilege of making all payments on or before date of payment. At present the interest and taxes are paid and about \$250 on principal of contract. I have built a house and barn, also wood house; have built 500 rods of fence, have had about 22 acres in crops. Expect to put 25 acres in this season; we have 13 acres fall plowed. In June, last year, the party of whom I purchased this land borrowed \$1,250 and gave as security this 80 and another 80 which he owns in another township. This money was to pay for the land of which I hold contract. I signed this mortgage. Would like to know under what conditions he could foreclose my contract, and if he should foreclose how much time would I have to redeem it. Do you think it was really necessary for me to sign this mortgage, and could the party of whom I purchased this land in any way hinder me from selling it, provided I paid up on contract, etc.—W. L. F., Missaukee county.

It was not necessary for you to sign the mortgage. However, if the man who sold to you on contract demanded the back payments that, from your statement, appear to be long past due, he might declare your contract forfeited and then you would have to pay all that was past due. This may be done now unless you have secured an extension of time for payments. Should the mortgagee foreclose the mortgage you will have to redeem from the whole mortgage and have one year from the sale of the premises if the foreclosure was by advertisement only. If the foreclosure was in chancery a different time of redemption would result, but it usually takes about the same time. The man who sold to you could not prevent your making a sale of your interest in the premises. Your payment of the contract might leave you still liable on the mortgage. It would be best for you to consult a good attorney to examine your contract and mortgage liability to tell you what you better do to avoid loss and annoyance.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SUDAN GRASS

I would like some advice in regard to growing sudan grass for hay. Would it be a good plan to raise sudan grass on fairly good sand and gravel soil. Well drained, or can you suggest any other crop that would be good to raise in place of hay this spring?—L. B., Ottawa county.

Sudan grass is a very promising forage plant for parts of Michigan but like other plants of this nature it requires a considerable amount of nitrogen for maximum growth. If the soil is poor and no manure at hand it is advisable, if this crop is to be grown, to apply about 75 lbs. of sodium nitrate or ammonium sulphate per acre. It is advisable also that the soil receives 200 lbs. of a 16 per cent. acid phosphate. The phosphate should be applied just previous to the preparation of the seed bed for the crop and sodium nitrate applied as a top dressing following the seeding.

I would suggest that you grow a small acreage, at least, of soy beans inasmuch as this is a soil building crop and is far more valuable feed when all conditions are considered than sudan grass.

If the soil is somewhat thin it should receive a light dressing of manure and if practicable, in addition about 150 lbs. of 16 per cent. acid phosphate. If soy beans are to be grown it should be inoculated before seeding. This material, I understand, may be obtained from the Bacteriological Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.—M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.

SECOND HUSBAND'S SHARE OF FIRST HUSBAND'S PROPERTY

A died leaving an estate, 35 years ago, leaving widow and children. Property consisting of 40 acres of land has never been probated. Widow re-married. Upon death of widow can her husband have any legal claim upon the above 40 acres as an heir at law?—A Subscriber, Gratiot Co., Mich.

In 1883 the law provided that a man's real estate in case there was no will descended to his children. The widow had a dower. However, if any of the children have died since the death of the father it might change the mother's interest. If she inherited any part of the "40" she might dispose of it at will. If she left no will

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and some of her children survived her then the second husband would have no claim as an "heir at law"—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DAMAGE TO FENCE BY RENTER

My farm, at the time renter moved on in November, was fenced with good woven wire fence with barb at top. He is the owner of a horse which has practically ruined the fence in a 32-acre field. I have repeatedly asked him in a quiet way not to turn her out, but he says nothing and continues to do so. I would like to know if there is any thing that can be done about it and how should I go about it?—L. M. B., Gaines, Mich.

A tenant is liable for any damage done by unruly beasts upon rented premises. Upon the expiration of the lease the tenant should be required to restore the property or pay what it will cost to restore the fences, and, if he refuses to repair or pay, then sue him and collect the judgment, if he is collectable. If he is not collectable nothing else can be done.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

UNITED DOCTORS

We caution our readers against patronizing the United Doctors, who advertise in local country weeklies, and offer to give consultation "free of charge." A number of our subscribers have been stung by these medical quacks, and we understand they are now under investigation by the United States postoffice department. We have had some very interesting correspondence with this firm which will be made public some day. In the meantime, if you feel the need of medical advice, for the sake of your health and pocket book consult your local resident physician. He may not be able to perform "bloodless" operations, cure cancer or leprosy, or bring the dead to life, but you will find him a pretty safe counselor in the majority of cases.—Editor.

BUYER PAYS TAXES

I bought a farm on November 15th, 1919, paying cash, and taking a warranty deed. Nothing was said about 1919 taxes. Would I have to pay this 1919 tax?—D. W., Evart, Mich.

The purchase of and payment for a farm before the first of December, conveyed by warranty deed, does not require the seller to pay taxes for the then current year as the tax lien does not become fixed until December 1st. His warranty does not cover a lien that does not exist until after the deed is executed. It covers all taxes that have become a lien at the date of the delivery of the deed.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

NOT EXEMPT FROM TAXATION

"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.—Reader, Oakland County.

Section 4003, of C. L. 1915, subdivisions 11 and 12, provide that the property enumerated therein is exempt from taxation as follows: "Eleventh, All mules, horses and cattle not over one year old, all sheep and swine not over six months old, and all domesticated birds; Twelfth, Personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business of the value of \$200." It would thus appear that cows and a team would not be exempt.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WIDENING CUTTERS AND SLEDS

Will you please advise us through your columns what you know concerning the widening out of cutters and sleds?—C. F. L., Van Buren County.

Act 73 of the Public Acts of 1919 provide that the standard gauge for all vehicles used upon the highways of this state shall be 56 inches from center to center of the tread on and after January 1, 1921, and makes it unlawful to use any other except those used for extraordinary purposes and names the vehicles, the use of which shall be conclusively considered extraordinary. It provides that it shall not be unlawful to use or sell any vehicle owned in the state when the act goes into effect.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

QUIT CLAIM

DEED

I bought a piece of land with quit claim deed. Was told it was all right, would never be bothered. I paid taxes for eight years, and have receipts for sixteen years back. How am I to get a clear deed, an easy way. I would like to sell, as I am not able to do the work, but no one seems to want it.—S. G., Tawas City, Mich.

A quit claim deed may be just as good as a title as a warranty, and if there is a defect in the title to your farm it must be from some other cause. It would be impossible for me to tell you how to get clear title until I knew what was the matter with the title. This is usually determined by an examination of the abstract. If you can tell me what is the matter with your title I may be able to tell you what to do.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HOGGING DOWN SOYBEANS

The practice of sowing soybeans with corn for hogging off is one that is increasing in favor among the farmers of southern Michigan. Best results are secured when the soybeans are sown by a special soybean attachment on the corn planter. This consists of a special hopper and drill and insures an even stand of beans and corn. When a small acreage is to be sown the corn and beans may be mixed together in the planter box, but since the beans are smooth and round, they tend to work to the bottom of the hopper and unless very frequently remixed an uneven stand is secured. Only a variety that forms seed should be used. Suggest the Ito San, Early Brown, Black Eyebrow or Manchu. These varieties gave high yields of both forage and seed the past season here at the Experiment Station. Seed may be obtained from reliable seed houses.—C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops.

DEALINGS WITH FUR COMPANY

What can be done with a mail order fur dealer in Chicago to whom I shipped a bunch of furs worth near \$50, asking at the same time to hold these furs seven days and quote me prices? They sent me a check which I did not want to accept. I sent it back and demanded more money or to send the furs back. They returned the same check and said they could not send the furs back, that they paid all the furs were worth. Have we trappers got to stand for this kind of business? What can I do? I did not sell these furs to them yet. We were doing business through the mails. Cannot the government take this matter up with them —A. H., Penfield, Mich.

Give us the name of the dealer and we will take the matter up with him. If you are sure there was no expressed or implied permission in your letters for the dealer to accept and dispose of the furs, we think we will have no trouble in getting a satisfactory settlement.—Editor.

1918 PERSONAL TAXES

If the treasurer fails to collect 1918 taxes on personal property can he compel a man to pay 1918 and 1919 taxes on that personal property in 1920?—E. H., Mo-Millan, Mich.

One is liable for the 1918 taxes on personal property even though not collected in 1918 but may be collected at any time later.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RENEWING UNPAID NOTE

A borrowed \$200 from C. In order to make a joint note B signs the note with A. Note runs for one year. At end of year A can't pay the note, and makes a new note to run another year. B refuses to sign the new note. C takes the new note of A but also keeps the old note. At the end of year A is still unable to pay the note. A makes another note and gives a chattel mortgage on a crop of rye. Interest was added to the new note. In years can C still hold B for the first note?—B. W.

From your statement of facts I would be of the opinion that the payee had extended the time to the principal debtor without consent of the surety and thereby released the surety and that he would be obliged to look to the principal for his pay. If the surety consented to the extension then the surety would not be released until payment or until it outlaws.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

THE UNREASONABLE GUYS

OF ALL THE obstinate an' unreasonable guys, seems to me the farmer's the limit. Gosh, its just awful the way they do act! Here they be now findin' fault 'cause us fellers in the city wants 8 hour days! They don't seem to realize what a lot of things us fellers has to do. We can't work every minit, geewhitticer! When would you get a chance to play rum, pool or poker, if we had to put in ten or twelve hours every day workin'? We've got to have some recreation, ain't we? An' when we goin' to git it if we have to work all the time? Course the factories are hirein' farm boys—all they can git of 'em—they make good hands, are steady an' on the job reg'lar, an' they like the shorter days, too, an' in a little while mebbe only have to work 8 hours. That seems to be the cry—less hours and more pay, and in the meantime the farmers can't git help enough to put in his crops—can't git any help at all, cause they claim they can't work on the 8 hour plan, can't pay the high wages the factories—which sets their own price on the products they put out—pay, an' so the factories are gittin' the help an' the farmers are goin' without.

An' now these unreasonable farmers are gittin' their dander up, an' they say "if the factories want all our young men an' all the rest of the men in the country, jest let the factories provide some way for feedin' of 'em." "We'll try," they say, "to raise enough for ourselves an' the other feller'll have to git along best way he can," an' then the farmer men sez, "if they ain't enough eatables to go 'round and the city fellers wants more, jest let 'em come out an' help raise the stuff." "We've got the land," sez these unreasonable guys, "an' the teams an' the tools, but we don't propose to work 12 to 16 hours a day an' sell our suff at half what we ort to git to feed a lot of fellers that will only work 8 hours an' are all the time howlin' about the high cost of livin'," an' they are the very ones to blame for this same ol' high cost 'gosh!"

Well, there may be a good lot of sense in what the farmers say at that. I know, an' everybody else knows, that the farm help is a minus quantity—there ain't no such birds runin' around now. Why, in one township, one of the best in this county, only two men have been hired for this season's work, an' there don't seem to be no more in sight. Without help the farmers are sure up agin' n hard

proposition. They are only human an' can do only so much at best. They are workin' long hours at a thankless job—the job of tryin' to feed a hungry world. They are receivin' less for their labor than any other class of workers in the country. Their products go through the hands of half a dozen profiteers before they get to the consumer, an' yet the farmer is credited with chargin' or receivin' the whole price that the consumer has to pay.

Well, mebbe I wuz hasty in callin' the farmer fellers unreasonable guys. Mebbe he has got reasons for bein' peeved. Go into any factory an' see the number of farm boys workin'—see the men who are only willin' to work 8 hours an' would rather work 6. See these same men any afternoon after 3:30 in the pool rooms playin' cards or pool an' havin' a good time, or out automobilin' or fishin', havin' a darn good time anyway, an' then ask ourselves if the farmers are so unreasonable as we would like to think, for not takin' kindly to the ideas of doin' their work alone, an' of bein' underpaid, an' blamed for everything from the "flu" to article 10 in the league of nations. As a general thing we must all admit that farmers are honest, that they are human and are entitled to just as good treatment, an' jest as many privileges as any class of people on earth, and when it is recognized that we must all depend on the farmers for our food an' clothin', mebbe some of us will be willin' to put in longer days an' so help increase production an' release some of the boys that ought to be back on the farm. Mebbe we will be willin' to do this even if it does interfere with our card business an' pool an' such. The fact is there must be a change of some kind purty darn soon or a hull lot of us will wake up some mornin' an' find we ain't got nothin' for breakfast, an' that there ain't any chance of gettin' anythin' either, cause it won't be there to git.

If the young men could only see that they can ave more money on the farm than in the city. Why I have talks daily with farm boys now workin' in the factories an' the general cry is "I am in debt all the time, can't seem to make things come out even, an' I might better of staid on the farm with Dad." I hear this very often an' I am convinced that the city is no place for the country boy—not if he wants to save and get ahead. It can't be did, not once in a hundred times. Cordially yours—Uncle Rube.

Sense and Nonsense

SCRAPS OF FACTS

There are more than fifty-six thousand postoffices in the United States.

Brazil has about 1,300,000,000 coffee trees, covering some 4,500,000 acres of ground.

The first woman to be honored with the freedom of the city of London was the celebrated philanthropist Baroness Burdette-Coutts.

Among the natives of Great Britain the Scotch are rated the tallest, the Irish are next, the English take third place, while the Welsh rank fourth.

It is now one hundred years since the first steamship crossed the Atlantic. This vessel was the "Savanna," built in New York with funds provided by the merchants and other business men of Savanna, Ga.

At a festival held in Los Angeles, Calif., a woman seventy-six years old appeared in a dress and hat which she bought of Abraham Lincoln when he managed a country store.

Traistic

One touch of rumor makes the whole world chin.

About this time of the year the coal man should be brought to see the errors of his weighs.

A professor has all those things tacked on to his name just to show that he got there by degrees.

Love is said to be blind. Well, it certainly makes spectacles of some people.—Cartoons.

If Things Continue

Will a storm be allowed to brew?
Will the moone be allowed to get full?

Will a ship be allowed to anchor over a bar?

Will a captain be allowed to put in some port?

Will cock-tails be allowed on the farmers roosters?

Will it be allowed to name children Tom and Jerry?

Will a man be punished for getting half shot in battle?

Will "hops" be allowed in dance halls?

Will mourners be allowed to pass the bier at a funeral?

Will a person be allowed to become intoxicated with joy?

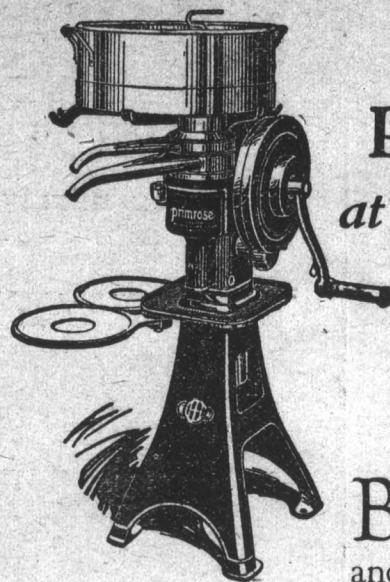
Will doctors be allowed to prescribe for sham pain?

(Fortunately "pop concerts" will be allowed to continue.)—Cartoons.

George's Handicap

A certain senator, deploring the dishonest methods of one type of business man, once said, with a smile: "It all brings back to me a dialogue I once heard in a southern school. 'Children,' said the teacher, 'be diligent and steadfast, and you will succeed. Take the case of George Washington, whose birthday we are soon to celebrate. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?' 'Yes, ma'am,' said a little boy. 'He couldn't tell a lie.'"

—San Francisco Argonaut.



The 1920
PRIMROSE
at the 1918 Price

BUTTER and baby shoes, underwear and eggs, coal and automobiles—prices of these things and other things have climbed and climbed since Armistice Day. Has the price of anything on earth stayed down?

Yes! Primrose!

Primrose Cream Separators are selling for the price of 1918—selling for slightly more than the good old price of 1914—before-the-war days. Primrose popularity has grown so rapidly that the big production permits the maintenance of the low price.

Such an opportunity is rare today. Make the most of it. Order a Primrose without delay. Primrose will then go on for years saving cream and money for you. Write the address below for full details.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA U.S.A.

Auction Sale 43 High Grade Holstein Cows

Flint, Michigan

April 8th 1920. Sale Starts 1.00 P. M.

Having sold our farm, and being forced to vacate the premises, we will sell 43 very high grade Holstein cows to the highest bidder.

This is the oldest and most prominent herd in this section of the state, having been built up, by using pure bred sires for a great many years. These cows are in various stages of lactation, nearly one-half having freshened recently. They have been selected with great care and dairymen wishing to buy heavy producing fine individuals, with very large, well-balanced udders, will make a mistake if they do not attend this sale.

The sale includes the present herd sire, Johan Pauline Lad, No. 127548, who has a 30 lb. own sister. This bull is sired by Johan Hengerveld Lad, one of the most popular bulls of the breed. Dam, Edgelake Pauline De Kol, 26.90 lbs. butter in 7 days at 8 years. Some of these cows are sired by the above bull and nearly all are bred to him.

Also several young sons of the above sire and out of registered cows, will be sold.

Our farm is situated 3 miles west of Flint on River Road. Free transportation from end of Glenwood car line or phone 1005 W 1. Terms of sale, 10 months' time on approved bankable notes.

Mortimore Carter & Sons

Proprietors

What the Neighbors Say

(Continued from page 17)

anyone handing a farmer anything unless they get two prices for it. You never hear of farmers buying \$10 shirts and \$15 shoes or a suit of clothes for \$100. This outfit costs the farmer about \$10. Neither has he a million dollar appetite on a hundred dollar salary. He doesn't buy luxuries but simply the necessities of life. If all the people would live as simple and saving as the farmers there would be no cry about the H. C. of L.

Regarding the price of sugar the farmer receives less than 4 1-2c per lb, the manufacturer 9 1-2c and the retailer 4c, thereby costing the public 18c per lb. Who is the profiteer? And it is just so in everything the farmer sells. Someone else is getting the lion's share.

There is no doubt but what the gap between the producer and the consumer is too great and in many instances the consumer could buy direct from the producer thereby saving at least 1-3.

You can rest assured that just as long as this foreign demand for food-stuff keeps up just so long the price will stay high and if the output is smaller than the demand, that the price will go still higher.

There has been investigations of all kinds and the more they investigated the higher the price goes. Give the farmers the right kind of weather and send back to them the million more men that you have taken into the cities then the food problem will solve itself.

The public is anxiously waiting for the guaranteed price of wheat to expire expecting to get cheaper flour. This price was placed at \$2.26 but at that wheat sold on the market as high as \$3. The bulls and the bears will take hold of the wheat market after June 1st, then look out for even higher prices on wheat. The acreage sown last fall will not exceed 75 per cent of what was sown in 1918 and may not produce 450 million bushels so there will be a shortage of wheat right here at home.

And unless the beet situation clears up between now and the middle of May there will be a great shortage of sugar beet sugar. This sugar question is a peculiar situation. The greatest farming country on earth that cannot supply her own sugar, millions of acres that could be planted to beets and millions of dollars to build factories, we have both the land and the money and need the sugar. The great drawback is between the farmer and manufacturer. The farmer has raised beets all these years for 35 per cent of what the consumer has paid for the sugar, he has been going it blind but a new day has dawned and he has come into the light and sees with his own eyes just what he has been doing for years, namely, making other people rich at his expense. The farmer has never had a square deal in this sugar business. He has always taken what the factory handed him. He has never had a voice in the matter or even consulted regarding what he should pay for labor or seed or what remuneration he should have for his beets. The factory has always been dictator. Now come along and make it 50-50, meet the farmers half way, encourage them and they can raise enough sugar to supply the U. S. again if the factories think that the farmers are making such a great amount of money from sugar beets, let the factories rent the land and then pay the farmer for his work. Then the factory will have the beets at actual cost and the farmer will have the rent from the land and be paid for his labor. We can no longer depend on Cuba for sugar for the eyes of the whole world are looking to Cuba for sugar and the price of that sugar has jumped 400 per cent while the price of beet sugar has advanced about 250 per cent.—J. F. B., Bay Co.

I think you are right about the wheat and sugar beet proposition. Up until recently I have felt that the removal of the government's guarantee would weaken the market, but the developments of the past two weeks have changed my views.—Editor.

FARMER LEGISLATOR IS ALL RIGHT, BUT—

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.

The idea of getting a farmer into the legislature is all very well, provided he is the right kind of a man. Over in Berrien county they have a "farmer" who said before he was elected, "If you put me in I will get a law protecting sheep." Now what was the first bill he introduced? A bill to raise the salary of the probate clerk. So much and no more for the sheep industry. Will you look into the matter of North Dakota's tax? *The Country Gentleman* of Feb. 7, in an editorial, says that the League raised the tax 169 per cent. Now there must be an explanation to that, I think, the buying by the state of elevators, etc. Is there anything wrong with the Non-Partisan League? It surely breaks up the old party rings. Now I admire your stand on free speech. Keep up the good work, not let this country be run by "one man."

The farmers in this part of VanBuren county are cutting down their work as much as they can as to hire is almost an impossibility and the price of hogs do not warrant a profit. The fruit men are in it and will pay almost any price when fruit is ripe. There have been more auctions than for many years. Feed is selling high. Cattle are selling fairly well; hogs not as well and horses low.

The people around here are for Government control of railroads and are against compulsory military training. —Walter N. Sommer, N. W. VanBuren County, Mich.

Yes, I have observed that some of our "farmer" legislators are as good promise-makers and promise-breakers as some of the representatives from the cities. The Non-Partisan League has, I believe, made some statement in reply to the *Country Gentleman* article. I will secure a copy and publish it.—Editor.

M. B. F. GETS MONEY FOR SUBSCRIBER

I received a check from — yesterday for \$26.10. You certainly stirred them up in great shape. I wrote them four times and they wouldn't answer me. I thank you very much for giving it your attention. Let me know what your charge is for collecting and I will pay you.—James R. Rice.

There is no charge for our services. We are glad to be of help to our readers. We have omitted the name of the firm in this case for the reason that our investigation did not show that they were attempting to defraud our subscriber. Their plea was "hard times," and we all know what that means.—Editor.

ADEQUATE RETURNS, SOLUTION OF HIRED MAN PROBLEM

(Continued from page 5)

meat, butterfat, eggs and hay and I know absolutely nothing about what the cost or any of these articles will be next season and less about what they will sell for.

I have a 120 acre farm of good improved land, and am doing what I can at it alone. I haven't the nerve to offer a man the rate of wages that I can afford to pay, and I hope I have too much sense to offer him a higher rate.

I believe that the day is near when a committee of farmers will set the prices of farm products. It is only because I believe this that I stay on the farm instead of going to the city for some of these big wages and short hours. When that time comes the farmer's hired help problem will be solved, for he will be able to bid against others for labor.

This will also settle many other problems such as "keeping the boys on the farm". Better rural schools, better rural churches, the city's housing conditions, etc.

I should like to ask "Hired Man" from Genesee or whatever county it was, one question. It is this: Did the farmer who paid his men the \$500 bonus have no other business? Or was farming, with him, simply a hobby on which he lost money that was made in some other way.—Albert Yager, Minden City, Mich.

Father—How many people work in your office?

Son (government employee)—Oh, about half!—Bystander.

Penny Wise—Pound Foolish Separator Buying



Many buyers of cream separators are tempted to save \$10 or \$15 in first cost by buying some "cheaper" machine than a De Laval.

In practically every case such buyers lose from 10 to 50 cents a day through the use of an inferior separator.

That means from \$36.50 to \$182.50 a year—and not only for the first year but for every year the separator continues in use.

Twice a Day—Every Day in the Year

It should always be remembered that the cream separator saves or wastes in quantity and quality of product, and in time and labor, twice-a-day every day in the year.

Moreover, a De Laval Separator lasts twice as long on the average as other separators. There are De Laval farm separators now 28 years in use.

The best may not be cheapest in everything but it surely is in cream separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway NEW YORK 29 East Madison Street CHICAGO 61 Beale Street SAN FRANCISCO

More than 50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Few Manufacturers know as Hirth-Krause does the wearing quality of their shoes

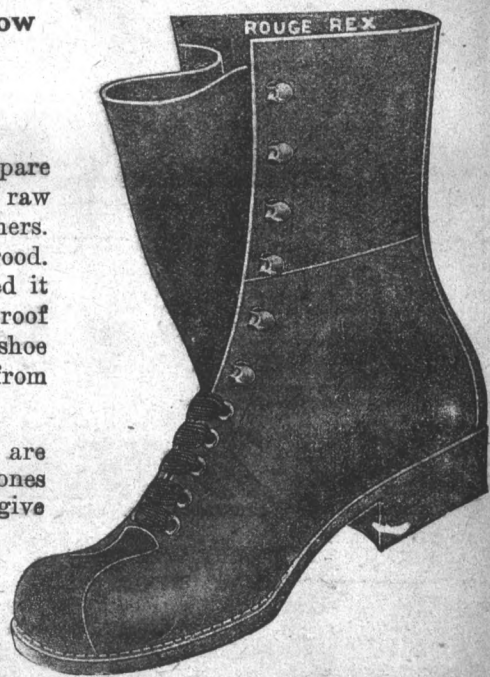
Hirth-Krause tan and prepare their own leather, buying the raw hides from Michigan farmers. They know the leather is good. They have scientifically treated it so that it is acid and water proof and will give long wear. This shoe is made by them complete "from hide to shoe."

Because Hirth-Krause shoes are made to fit perfectly the 26 bones of the foot, they not only give greater comfort than ordinary shoes, but also out last them and keep their shape.

"For the man who works" this is the shoe, looks like an aristocrat, and wears like iron.

Good dealers every where sell more mileage shoes

Hirth-Krause
Shoemakers for three Generations
Shoes



ROUGE REX
(Red King)



More miles per dollar.

More miles per mile

TANNERS AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)



FRANK O. LOWDEN

A Business Farmer

—for—

PRESIDENT

Born and reared on a farm. Educated himself through his own efforts. Sent to Congress for three terms. Elected Governor of Illinois. Reduced taxes in Illinois from 90c to 60c in two years on each \$100.00 valuation, and saved the state \$8,000,000.00. Passed the finest legislation for Agriculture of any state in the Nation.

Lowden is the Farmer's Great Opportunity

Primary April 5, 1920.

WHITE BLOSSOM **SWEET CLOVER**

BETTER THAN RED CLOVER
FOR SOILING AND A
VALUABLE HAY CROP

Does not winter-kill. Succeeds on all kinds of soil. Better than red clover as a soil builder. Prepares the land for alfalfa and other clovers. Equal to alfalfa in feed value. We do not handle Southern seed, but offer choicest selections of Michigan grown; 99.75% pure; high germination, scarified, best in the world. Selling at about half the price of red clover seed, every farmer should investigate it. A Special Bulletin explaining cultivation and uses of this most valuable legume, sample of seed and our 1920 Seed Book free, on request. We are headquarters for Michigan Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Peas, Northwestern Alfalfa, etc.

THE C. E. DEPUY CO., Pontiac, Michigan

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
- it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all!

(ONE YEAR.....\$1)	No Premiums,
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(FIVE YEARS.....\$3)	more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends:—

Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for.....years for for which I enclose herewith \$..... in money-order, check or currency.

Name

P. O. R.F.D. No.

County State

If this is a renewal mark an X here () and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

Another Breeders' View of the Hog Situation

IN THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER of March 13, I read an article signed S. E. Welch, in which he takes exception to the article by G. I. Christie. I, for one, am very glad to see such articles appear in print for the inspection of the farmer, so we may be acquainted with the exact situation.

I quite agree that the prices of hogs will be at a figure, that will look good to the farmer. As evidence for this statement, I might say, being a breeder of the Big Type Poland China hogs, I am very much interested in the welfare of production of pork, when it arrives at the market. In my rounds among the Poland China sales in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota, this winter, I came in contact with many breeders and farmers, and to my surprise, I found that the western states were very much more shy of hogs than had been reported. This is the reason for the small shipments into the markets, and not that the farmers are generally holding, as we have seen in print. I also learned that feeders were eagerly sought, as early as last January, even as far north as North Dakota, by parties from Missouri and other states, where feeding is carried on extensively in the corn belt. They could not be had near home. Also in Iowa, farmers who were in the habit of having up to 75 brood sows to farrow litters for market feeders, it was difficult to find a few who had more than 10 sows this winter that would farrow. Many and many a farm is without a hog.

Another condition that exists among farmers and breeders alike. It has been difficult for some reason or other to get the sow settled so she is safe with pig and a great many have lost their litters. This is a condition that not only exists in Michigan, but in the west as well. The public would be surprised to know how many sows that were listed in the catalogs to sell, that had to be substituted, because they were not settled and came in a heat the second and third time. This, Mr. Farmer has a great deal to do with the amount of pigs that will be weaned and go into the feed lots.

In Michigan, farmers are complaining that so many sows are dying. A veterinary told me the other day, that he had lost 12 cases in one day. This doctor covers only a small territory, if the condition is the same all over the state, it means a great amount of pigs that will be missing on the market this fall. These are conditions as I actually know them to exist.

We also know that on Sept. 1, 1919, there were about 2,500,000 less hogs in the states than the previous year. Together with the above existing conditions, I absolutely see no reason why the shortage of hogs will not be very noticeable. If supply and demand has anything to do with the price the situation looks favorable for the farmer who has a few in the feed lot, and a good Poland China sow or two to farrow in April or May, or some other breed for that matter, but be sure they are pure bloods. At the present time it

looks to me, that the price should pass that of last year.

It would be an investment for every farmer worth while to subscribe to several swine papers, in order to keep abreast with the situation. The American Swineherd, the Swine World, both Chicago, Ill., or the Poland China Journal, Kansas City, Mo., are all good. Write for a sample copy. When you have studied these papers as well as others, you will at once notice that Mr. Christie is a student of the exact situation as it really exists. What we most need is, co-operation between producer and consumer. This will hit "High Cost of Living." The farmer will get what he is entitled to and the consumer will pay less.—C. A. B., Isabella County.

A GREAT JERSEY RECORD

The world's Jersey championship for butterfat production has just been won by Plain Mary 268,206, owned by Mr. F. W. Ayer of Bangor, Maine. Plain Mary finished her year's authenticated record Feb. 27 with 15,255.9 lbs. of milk, and 1,040.07 lbs. of butterfat, equivalent to 1,223.53 lbs. of 85 per cent butter to her credit. Her average butterfat test for the year was 682 per cent. At the beginning of the test she was owned on a plain dairy farm some sixty miles north of Bangor where she remained until test was finished. She made her record in a plain every day barn, was milked but three times a day. While in case of many of the large records they are milked four times a day. She also had the adverse influence of a very severe winter to contend with, the thermometer registering as low as 45 degrees below zero. Another evidence that the Jersey is hardy and has the ability to adapt herself to unfavorable conditions. To avoid any possible error or fraud in the test of Plain Mary there were twenty-two supervisors of the tests, each for two days by testers from the agricultural colleges of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

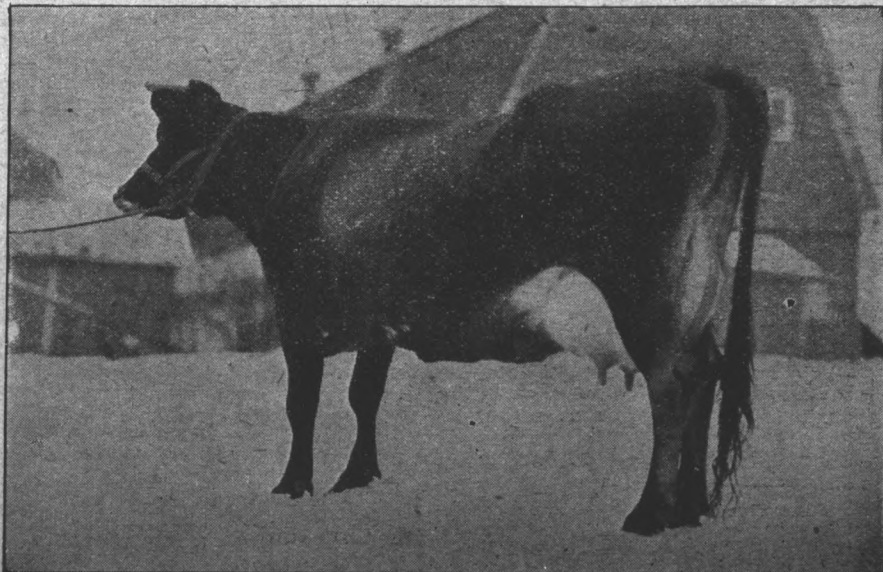
SOME THINGS I LEARNED

ABOUT SHEEP BARNES

(Continued from page 8)

phase of the sheep business is covered as it concerns the overage American grain farmer. The name of this book is "Practical Sheep Husbandry," and as its name implies it deals with all the various sheep problems in a practical way. We do not guarantee that everyone who reads this book will make a success of handling sheep, but we claim that if he follows the rules and suggestions in it, that he can not help but succeed. The price of this book is \$1, but anyone interested needs only to drop us a line and the book will be sent to him on approval.

Our object in offering this book to our subscribers is to help them to solve their problems, also to produce better wool and mutton. If you are interested in sheep, would like to feed them, or are now handling them you will get information out of this book that will be of great value to you. Remember, that if you do not wish to keep the book, your money will be cheerfully returned.



A Michigan Jersey, Majesty Iris, who is one of the ten highest producing cows of the Jersey breed. She was bred, raised and is owned by Mr. Edwin S. George, of Pontiac, Mich.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

April 1, Holstein. Dwight G. Rapp, Lansing, Mich.
April 7, Holstein, Angus and Poland Chinas. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.
April 8, Holsteins. Mortimore Carter & Son, Flint, Mich.
April 12, Holsteins. J. P. Olcott, Perry, Michigan.
May 10, Herefords. Newton County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Kentland, Ind.

CATTLE

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Stock the Farm with Purebred Holstein Cattle

In spite of the increasing cost of feed, dairying offers you a better opening today than it ever has in the past.

The scales and the Babcock test have systematized the industry until it is no more uncertain than any other business. Even city business men are awakening to its opportunities. Every year it becomes clearer that with large yield cows, the cost of milk and butter production can be brought down to a point that makes dairying profitable. Have you ever figured out what your farm would be worth to you, if stocked with purebred Holsteins?

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295 Hudson Street
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20 Head Pure-Bred Holsteins

four months to 9 years. Good breeding. Some A. R. O. Some have A. R. O. dams up to 32 pounds.

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Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,102 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1844.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 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
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WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lundie Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

HERE'S A BULL GOOD ENOUGH TO HEAD A REGISTERED HERD
A grandson of the \$50,000 bull. His dam a 30 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 3 yrs. old. 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price \$850. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN
Breeder of Reg. Stock Only. Broderville, 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.

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.

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.

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.

MY HERDSMAN SAYS

"You must get rid of these young bulls, we have 10 more calves coming this month and no room for them."

SO HERE GOES

Nice straight bull calf born March 6th, 1920 from young heifer sired by Stronghurst King One. I paid \$25 for this service fee. Price \$75.
Young calf born Jan. 26th out of my sire and a promising young heifer, \$75.
Calf born Feb. 27 out of my sire and 24 lb. dam. \$150. And so on up to bulls of serviceable age.
Remember this herd now has several 30 lb. cows and we are testing cows as they freshen giving our young stock a real chance.
Herd under Federal supervision.
HILLCREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
JOHN P. HEHL, 181 Griswold St., Detroit

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 35 lb. son of King Korndyke Saddle 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.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL
A calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.06 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

Herd under state and Federal inspection

A Splendid Bred Bull

born Dec. 12th, 1919, sire, a 25 lb. 3 year old son of King of the Pontiacs. Dam a 20.47 daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad 25 A. R. O. Daughters, sire's dam a daughter of Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol 2nd. Nicely marked and guaranteed. Price \$125.00.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, 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 HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 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, Chesaning, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.87 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
O. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BULLS NICELY MARKED, GOOD BONED bull calves out of A. R. O. and untested dams, at reasonable prices.
TRACY F. CRANDALL, Howell, 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.

SHORTHORNS I offer bulls 4 mo. to 16 mos. 1 cow, 1 heifer calf.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

FOR SALE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL calves ready for service.
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS, Clarkston, Mich.
Phone, Pontiac 7115-F-3 or Orion Exchange

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.

Milking Shorthorns. Registered females \$200 and up. Bull calves at \$100. Cows all hand milked.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, 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.

HEREFORDS

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

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624919 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.

SHORTHORN SALE!

at the Ionia Fair Grounds,

MARCH 31 at 1:00 P. M.

80 Females, 5 Bulls.

W. F. BRICKLEY & SON, Ionia, Mich.

ANGUS

Aberdeen-Angus on the Range!

The X. I. T. Ranch used 5,000 bulls of the three breeds in Texas to demonstrate to the world that Aberdeen-Angus are superior on the range, and that there is nothing to the old canard that Aberdeen-Angus do not get as many or more calves than the bulls of other breeds when used under range conditions. The grand champion carlot of the 1919 International was range bred, and the grand champion feeders of 1917 and 1918 were range bred. The grand champion carlot Portland 1918, Salt Lake City 1919, Oklahoma City 1918, Jacksonville, Fla., 1919, and Fort Worth 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914 were the same kinds. Top market cattle at Seattle annually come from the Aberdeen-Angus. Write for "Aberdeen-Angus as Range Finders."
AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASS'N, 817 M B EXCHANGE AVE., CHICAGO

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.

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 600 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.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS
Away with the Scrub Bull.
Breeding better Guernseys.
Bull calves that will improve your herd.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, 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 Majestic breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

A Few Registered Jersey

cows for sale. Herd of twenty-three to choose from. Also bulls ready for service.
H. C. & A. H. DONALDSON, Fenton, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

FOR SALE

I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL CALF that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 8
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

RED POLLED

FOR SALE REGISTERED RED POLLED bulls ready for service.
HERBISON BROS., R 3, Birmingham, Mich.

AYSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.



SWINE

POLAND CHINA

(his name) Big Bob Mastodon
MR P C BREEDER IF YOU WANT TO GET 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.
O. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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 POLAND CHINAS. CLOSING OUT our boars and bred gilts at a bargain. Gilts with quality and size bred to a large hard boar for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SOWS. All sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE. March 13, 1920. For particulars write **W. J. HAGEMSHAW, Augusta, 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.

LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, 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.

Must Sell L. T. P. C. Gilts, bred for Mar. and Apr. farrow. Bargain if taken at once.

H. M. JEFFRIES, St. Louis, Mich.

T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME fall gilts. Thanking my customers.

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 Percherons, Holsteins, and Oxford. Everything sold at a reasonable price, and a square deal.

JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

NOTICE MENTION OF MY MICHIGAN Buster in Williams & Sons' Giant Buster catalog of their Mar. 10th sale, page 9. Four fall gilts by him priced right. S. C. Brown Leghorns and Buff Rock eggs.

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 Price and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, 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.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS. BOAR pigs spring farrow. Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Write for pedigrees and prices. Inspection invited.

FRED C. VOSS, Avoca, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.

E. R. LEONARD, R. 3, 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.

DUROC

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater 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.

EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs. We solicit inspection.

ALBERT EBERSOLE

Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

DUROC JERSEY

BRED SOWS-SERVICE BOARS

Booking orders for weanling spring pigs

\$25 EITHER SEX

We deliver the hogs before you pay.

IRA BLANK

Pottsville, 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. Pedigree on request. Price quoted \$100 each.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND QUALITY.

C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Wait's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS BRED GILTS FOR APRIL FAR- row. Dams Col. breeding, good quality, weighing 225 lbs., not fat, price \$65, while they last, bred to Orion boar.

H. C. KEESLER, Casonville, Mich., R. 5

FOR SALE-REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY sows. Both sex. All ages. Rhode Island Red Barred Rock and White Leghorn cockerels. 40 a. and 80 a. sows. Easy terms.

W. U. BARNES, Wheeler, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY GRANDSON OF BROOK- water Cherry King or Panama Special. \$20 at weaning.

E. E. GALKINS, Ann Arbor

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY hogs. Spring pigs for sale.

J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splendid individuals. Bred for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.

CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS April and May farrow. 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 Sangamo. 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.

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.

DUROC JERSEYS. ONE TRIED SOW Sired by Orion Cherry King 6th. Bred for May farrow.

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 REG. DUROC GILTS BRED TO farrow March and April, modern type, weighing 250 lbs. Sired by Brookwater Taxpayer and Professor Top. Col. Bred to Brookwater Panama Special. Price \$65 to \$100. All fall pigs, both sex.

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.

CORNALFA DUROC FARM is now offering a few more choice gilts bred to that great boar "EARNIE'S JOE ORION" for April and May farrow. At reasonable prices. Write for price and description.

F. L. HOUCK, Mgr., Morenci, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.

JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, Mich.

Registered Berkshires

Place orders for bred gilts for June farrow. Also boars and spring pigs. 1 2-year old sow due to farrow Apr. 28th.

RUSSELL BROS., F. 3, Merrill, Mich.

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

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, \$50 to \$100.

HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R. 3

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY BOARS, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free.

F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIG FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.

RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. \$50 each.

A. R. BLACK & SON, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE

This add will save you from \$10 to \$20 on the purchase price of every bred sow or gilt of the most prominent blood line, bred to good boars for Mar. and Apr. litters. A few fall pigs left of either sex. These are all good and well grown.

Call or write

GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.

JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4

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

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

O. I. C.'s Choice Bred Gilts, 2 extra fine Service boars. Choice Sept. pigs, either sex or pairs.

CLOVERLEAF FARM Rt. Monroe, Mich.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C. exhibition prize at Saginaw Fair. Our herd boar C. C. Michigan Boy, was the largest hog of all breeds shown. Pigs of this big type, prize winning stock, registered free and shipped C. O. D.

JOHN GIBSON, Fosters, Mich., R. No. 2

O. I. C.'s Choice bred gilts for spring farrow, good fall boars. Am booking orders for spring pigs. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin.

A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich., R. 1

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immunized by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R. 3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s

A few boars of serviceable age. Now booking orders for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Write your wants to

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at \$2 per 15. White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.

DIKE O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

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

A. J. GORDEN, Dor, Mich., R. 3

SHEEP

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Sheepman of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Felled Delaines.

PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich., R. 9

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

FOR SALE—66 GOOD BREEDING EWES, and 3 rams. No pasture. Must sell.

Wm. C. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

FOR SALE

100 TWO YEAR OLD WESTERN EWES due to commence lambing April 10th. Price \$18.00 each, if sold at once.

H. M. REYNOLDS

Marion, Mich. R. F. D. No. 5

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 178 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.

CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

"IT BRINGS US THE KIND OF BUSINESS WE WANT!"

BOARDMAN FARMS
Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Jackson, Mich., Feb. 17, 1920.

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

We are much pleased with the results our little space gets for us in your columns. It brings us the kind of business we want,—within our own state where every sale means more customers for the future.

Yours truly,
H. D. BOARDMAN.

Complete Dispersion Maplecrest Farm Holstein Herd DWIGHT G. RAPP, Owner Lansing, Mich., Thursday, April 1, 1920

Twenty-eight females, including a 24.8 lb. cow and two daughters by a 31 lb. bull, a 22 lb. cow and a 19 lb. cow, a 21 lb. jr. 3 year old and two daughters. Most of the heifers are by a 31 lb. son of Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld. Most of the cows are bred to a 29.8 lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs.

A good working herd in fine condition, under federal supervision, having passed the first test with no reactors. A safe herd to buy from. Sold under 60 day guarantee with retest privilege. Guaranteed breeders. Investigate the herd sire by a 30 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs from a 29.8 lb. cow. Free conveyance leaves Kern's Hotel, Lansing, Mich., for farm hourly from 9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

Send for catalog.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
ALBERT E. JENKINS, Sec'y.
Eagle, Mich.
Sale Managers.

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 C. 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

The John P. Olcott DISPERSAL

Perry, Mich.,

Monday, April 12, 1920

SIXTY HEAD

The entire herds of John P. Olcott and Frank A. Hart, twelve head from V. C. Wilkinson and three from S. T. and A. B. Service.

RECORDS:—Nearly every cow either has a record or is from a record dam. One is a 30lb. Jr. 4 yr. old, with two daughters from the 35lb. bull.

INDIVIDUALS:—An extra good lot of individuals; much better average than is usually found in dispersals.

HEALTH:—Tuberculin-tested and sold on 60-day guarantee with re-test privilege.

Sale easy of access and under cover. Seven months' time on approved notes. Bring your bank reference. Send for catalog to

John P. Olcott,
Perry, Mich.

Combination Sale

Wednesday, April 7, 1920

at 1:00 O'clock

Located 11 miles N. W. of Jackson, Mich., 9 miles S. E. of Springport, 1 mile N. W. of Minard Mill on Jackson-Springport State Road.

Closing out my entire herd of grade cows.

One Registered Angus bull, 2 yrs. old, Lord Elbert No. 261720. Will also include 12 head

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

1. Netherland Helen Sherlock No. 401392, 2 yrs. old, due to fresh in March.
2. Violet Lilith De Kol No. 401394 fresh. Has just made a 7 day A. R. O. record of 825.0 lbs. milk, 13.098 lbs. butter, at the age of 2 yrs. 3 mos. 25 days.
3. Daisy Barteena No. 469617, 2 yr. old, due to freshen in April. She has an own sister, as senior 2 yr. old with A. R. O. record 407.5 lbs. milk, 17.63 lbs. butter in 7 days.
4. Lady Barteena Dinola No. 341100, 4 yrs. old due to freshen Oct. 1. Own sister to heifer above.

Five heifers and three bulls, sired by Colantha Coronis Pauline King No. 181361, a 24 lb. grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad.

- No. 1. Herd Book No. 469618, his first heifer to freshen, has just made an A. R. O. record at the age of 18 mos. (no days) of 240.8 lbs. milk, 9.048 lbs. butter.
- No. 2. Born April 19, 1919, 100 per cent same blood as above heifer.
- No. 3. Born Aug. 28, daughter of an A. R. O. cow.
- No. 4. Born Sept. 1, two half sisters with A. R. O. records.
- No. 5. Born Sept. 28, own sister to heifer No. 1.

THREE BULLS

- No. 1. Born Sept. 8, his dam has an own sister with an A. R. O. Senior 2 yr. old record of 407.5 lbs. milk, 17.63 lbs. butter.
- No. 2. Born Nov. 2. His dam has an A. R. O. record of 449.9 lbs. milk, 20.53 lbs. butter in 7 days. She has one daughter and one granddaughter with A. R. O. records and she is now on semi-official test.
- No. 3. Born Jan. 6, 1920, close related to bull No. 1.

Herd Tuberculin tested under State and Federal supervision. Will also include 22 hogs. Livery from Rives Junction and Parma, 9 to 12 a. m.

Vernon E. Clough, R. 2, Parma, Mich.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

DAY OLD CHICKS

The Day Old Chick business is on. Thirteen Heavy Breeds. Three Special Egg Breeds. You will be particularly interested in the extra heavy laying breeds: White Leghorns inspected and certified as heavy producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College. Cockerels—We still have Barrel Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. O. Brown Leghorns. Turkeys—One White Holland Tom.

We solicit your interest in the Homestead Farms plan of Pure Bred Poultry raising. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION Desk B, Kalamazoo, Michigan

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

COCKERELS, DRAKES, ANCONAS, BUFF barred, Columbian, Silver Pencilled and White Plymouth Rocks; Rouen drakes, price, \$3 each. SHERIDAN POULTRY YDS., R5, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toulouse geese, White Pekin ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND Pullets bred from Detroit and Boston winners. Good laying strain. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. TOLLES BROS., R 10, St. Johns, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING From strong husky breeders. W. C. COFFMAN, Benton Harbor, R 3, Mich.

JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS are hen hatched, good layers, grow quick, sold on approval. Males \$4 to \$8 each. Photos. Circulars.—John Northon, Clare, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels from Trapnested State Contest winning strain, direct. Sired by pedigree male, 260 egg record. Also a few choice Partridge Rock Cockerels, prices \$3, \$4 and \$5. N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Mich.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAY- ers. That narrow, straight snappy barring. Score cards on hens and pullets to 94 points. An old timer in the business. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. D. STECKLE, Freepoint, Mich., Box 110

LEGHORN

S. C. White Leghorn Hatching Eggs, \$2 for set- ting, \$5 for 50; \$9 for 100. Day old chicks, \$10 per 50, \$18 per 100, E. Altenbern, Allegan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, BABY CHICKS, EGGS for hatching. Hens, Cockerels. Farm raised. Good laying strain. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKIE'S S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free. LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

WYANDOTTE

30 Years a Breeder of Silver Laced and White Wyandottes. Fine lot of young stock at \$3, \$4 and \$5 ea. Clarence Browning, R2, Portland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

O. K. CHICKEN HATCHERY

THOROUGHbred DAY OLD CHICKS Single comb, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, White, Buff and Barred Rocks. S. C. R. I. Reds, Anconas, White Wyandottes, 25 chicks, \$6.25; 50 chicks, \$11; 100 chicks, \$20.00. A. C. MORNINGSTAR, Prop. Box 263, Phone 115. Fenton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS Whelan Barron S. C. W. Leghorns—NOT show stock BUT laying stock. Their records in the world's laying contest show they are the 180 to 800 egg-a-year layers. You can call them the 200-egg-a-year birds. Baby Chicks only \$16 per 100 from this great laying strain. Enclose 15 per cent of the amount and state the date shipment is desired. LEOLAIR WHELAN, Tipton, Mich.

Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS—CHICKS

SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE BY MAIL S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas; the great egg machines. Strong, sturdy chicks, guaranteed to satisfy. Order now for March and April delivery. Eleventh season. Catalog free. HOLLAND HATCHERY, R7, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS Rose and Single Comb H. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

Martin's Strain White Wyandottes. Heavy laying exhibition and utility stock. Baby chicks, \$25 and \$20 per hundred. Hatching eggs \$8 and up, per hundred. Booking orders fast. Order early. C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS: Pure bred White Leghorns. Brown Leghorns, \$17 per 100, Anconas, \$18 live arrival guaranteed. Order now. Eggs of all breeds. Free catalog. TRIANGLE, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS 50,000 for 1920, Barred Rocks. Exhibition quality. Booking orders now at 20c each. Beechmont Poultry Farm, Grindall, Ind., Box 16

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A heavy laying strain of S. C. R. I. Reds. Pen No. 1 headed by a Owen Farms yearling cock and mated to a superb bunch of pullets. Pens Nos. 2 and 3 headed by two wonderful cockerels and mated to equally good pullets, also a utility flock that is high class. Get our prices on your wants for the coming season. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCH- ing from selected layers, \$2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, \$16 to \$25. FRANK DELONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

R. C. BR. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 8. Chinese goose 40c each. MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS Eggs from vigorous early maturing stock from heavy laying strain. \$2 per 15. \$5 per 45 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R1, East Lansing, Mich.

EGGS FROM BIG BARRED ROCKS, BRED to lay. \$1.50 setting. MRS. THOS. FOSTER, Cassopolis, Mich., R1

Barred Rock Eggs for Early Hatching. My Breed- ers are selected for good markings, vigor and very heavy laying, \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100. CHAS. H. WRIGHT, Ypsilanti, Mich., Box 103

FOR SALE, ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs for hatching. Stock guaranteed. \$2 for 15. Wm. J. Rusche, R 1, Alpine, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

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

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

AGENTS WANTED,

We want several Live Wire Representatives to take subscriptions, whole or spare time. Hundreds of our friends are netting a nice sum each week by doing a little extra work. A trial will convince you. For particulars write The Michigan Business Farmer Mt. Clemens, Michigan

PUBLIC SALE

The largest Registered Shorthorn sale in North Michigan, at my farm, 3 miles east of East Jordan, 9 a. m., Wednesday, April 7. 18 head registered Glenside Dairy Shorthorn cattle. 13 head of ungraded cattle. Three horses. Farm implements and some household furniture. Will also sell my farm before or after sale. Good farm and buildings. JACOB ROBERTS, East Jordan, Mich.



BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS

With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

If you've decided to do your own threshing



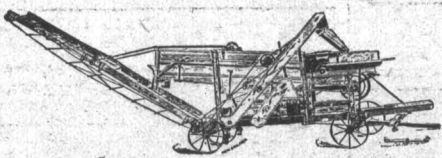
Write me at once, because we are better prepared than any house in Michigan to furnish you with the kind of a threshing outfit you need, whether it is a small individual machine, that can be run by any power from 3 h.p. up, or a larger outfit for your threshing association that can be run by tractor power.

Altho the machines we recommend exactly meet every requirement here in Michigan today, they are neither new nor untried. We have handled both lines for years. They are made by old reputable down-East manufacturers who build on honor and we are proud to put our name and reputation back of their product.

I have twelve men constantly traveling for me, men who know how to help you if you are planning on buying a small rig or of getting up an association of your neighbors. Write me and see how quickly I can help you solve this threshing problem for yourself and your neighbors.

(Signed) J. M. PRESTON, President.

For Individual Use



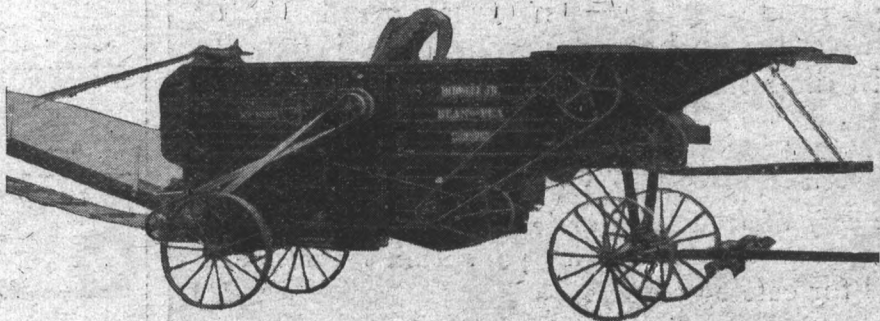
Ellis Champion From \$200 Up

Here is a line of small machines that will meet every need of the farmer of 160 acres or more. Many of them have been sold in Michigan during the past five years and every one has proven a money-maker for its owner, allowing him not only to thresh when he wanted to, in the field if necessary, but to do work for his nearest neighbors when his own threshing was over.

Few realize that so small and still so practical a machine has been on the market for years and it is only now that the big demand from individual farmers has been created. No farmer who owns power from three horse up should be without a small threshing rig that will give him not only good service but service right when he wants it.

If you are interested in an individual machine write me for the Ellis Champion catalog and let me help you solve one of your big problems.

Bidwell Threshing Machinery



For Threshing Associations

ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR BEANS AND PEAS, HANDLES GRAIN AS WELL.

No line of machines could be better adapted for Michigan business farmers, threshing associations, or companies than the Bidwell line which has for so many years been favorably known. A variety of sizes are offered which will meet the needs of any association and the power equipment, which we do not sell, is optional with the buyer.

Any medium sized tractor will handle the Bidwell and thus where a group of farmers own one for plowing, a threshing machine completes the triangle and makes an outfit that will pay for itself practically in a single year.

IF YOU ARE TALKING AN ASSOCIATION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Write me, perhaps we can help you and you need not feel under any obligation to buy from us, unless we prove that we can sell you a better machine for your needs at an equal or lower price than any other house in Michigan.

We have entered into the threshing problem in earnest this year. We want to be of genuine help to the business farmers of our state and you can feel free to write us or call on us for any help because we will make it our business to see that you get prompt attention.

If you live near Lansing telephone us when you are coming to see us and we will meet you with an automobile at any station at the time you arrive.

Of course, you know us best as the sole manufacturers of the famous PRESTON-LANSING vitrified Tile Silos, which have been erected in every state in the Union.

Write us today.

J. M. PRESTON COMPANY

LANSING, MICHIGAN

Produce More Food

INCREASE your production of beef and dairy products with a

Preston Lansing Vitrified Tile Silo

—the silo that lasts indefinitely without upkeep expense. Never needs painting—never affected by weather conditions. Built with patented "ship-lap" blocks, reinforced with twisted steel. Steel hip roof—steel chute—fireproof. Get your silo now—beautify your farm—and be ready for your silage crop. Write for catalog.

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