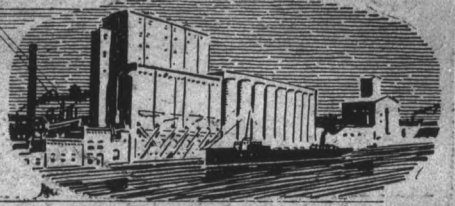


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 31

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR

The Business Farmer Visits Cherrywood Farm



"The oats were smutty but we will not forget to treat 'em next year."



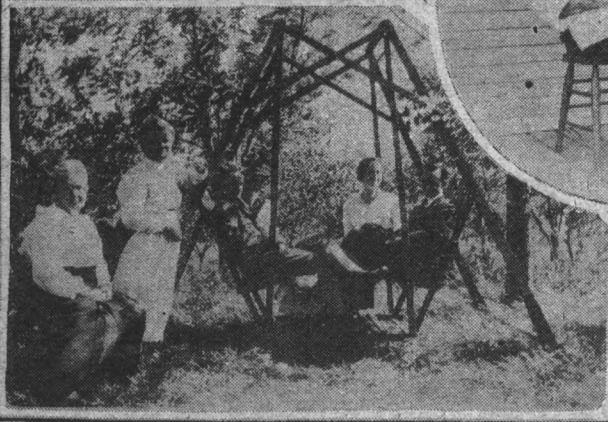
"Cherrywood," home of E. A. Botsford, Emmet county, visited weekly by M. B. F."



"Our boy 'Hal' come back from France."

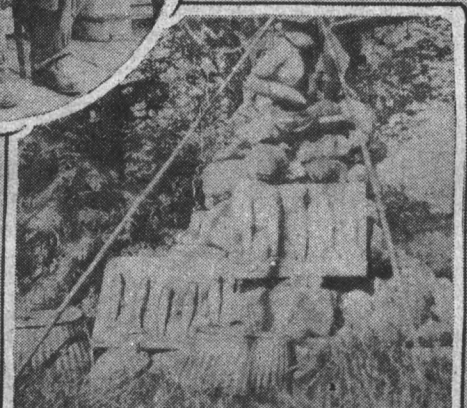


"Just going out to slop the hogs."



"Sunday on the Farm." (Inset) "George McNamara, our son-in-law, and the 'kids' taking their 'nooning.'"

We are glad to see you all so happy and contented. After all there's no place like home, and it's true as gospel that home is what we make it whether it be on the mountain top, in the heart of the great city, or upon the peaceful farm. Some day this summer you may have a guest to go "troutin'" with you.—Editor.



"Occasionally we take a day off and go a-troutin'."

An Opportunity For Business Farmers to Get Acquainted

THE BUSINESS FARMER is a weekly visitor at 60,000 Michigan farm homes, stretching from southeastern Monroe to northwestern Keweenaw, and from the tip of the Thumb to the "hump" of Oceana. Go into almost any comfortable farm home of southern, eastern and western Michigan where generation after generation have by thrift and labor paid off the mortgage and made the farm a profit-producer, and you will find the Business Farmer. It tells them how to keep the profits coming. Go into the settlers' cabins of northern Michigan and the upper peninsula and there you will find the Business Farmer, a guide to profitable production and sane marketing.

The Business Farmer meets with many conditions and classes of farmers. It is welcomed by the happy and prosperous, because it adds to their happiness and prosperity. It is welcomed by the discouraged, the discontented and those who are upon the verge of failure, because it has a smile and a word of cheer that drives away the blues; puts

courage into the flagging heart, and shows how to turn defeat and failure into victory and success.

The above scenes were taken on a typical American farm upon which the farmer and the wife and the sons and daughters all take a hand in the honest labor that is necessary to "keep things going." They work together; they play together, and on Sunday, they rest together. They represent the type of American farmer who is the root of agriculture, the basis of all industry.

In order to bring our farmer friends closer to us and to each other, we will publish throughout the summer months a series of scenes on the farms that are visited by the Business Farmer. We must ask our readers to help us do this by sending in their photographic prints. These must be clear and distinct. If you haven't any "snap shots" of the farm, the grown folks, the children, the animals, the crops, etc., you ought to have, so buy or borrow a camera and get busy.

In this issue: The State Farm Bureau Organizes Elevator Exchange—Beet Association Grows as Fight Gets Warm

YOU ARE UNDER-INSURED TO-DAY UNLESS YOU HAVE DOUBLED YOUR INSURANCE DURING THE PAST 2 YEARS

COST 1908	COST 1920
Barn—\$4,000	Barn—\$9,000
House—3,200	House—6,400
Total—7,200	Total—15,400
Insured—4,000	Insured—4,000
Loss—3,200	Loss—10,400

MOST FARMERS are too conservative on insurance. When a farmer does have a fire loss, it is disastrous. The farmer cannot afford to carry his own insurance. One fire may wipe out the savings of years. If he happens to be in debt, a fire practically puts him out of business.

Take a day off and see a good builder—pay him for helping you figure—carefully estimate what it would cost to rebuild your buildings now, then compare this cost with the insurance you now carry. Probably you do not carry more than one third or one half what you ought. Increase your insurance to 80 per cent of actual value. It pays to play safe.

Take our blank household inventory book (write for it if you haven't got it), sit down with your wife—it will pay you to stop work to do this—and make a careful inventory of household goods. Begin at the kitchen and go through every room in the house, put down everything of value—kitchen utensils, dining room furniture, silverware, bedding, linen, pictures, library—everything. Now compare this sum with the amount of insurance you have on household goods. Isn't the difference a surprise? Why not have full protection?

Now that you have taken this inventory, take care of it. Put it with your Liberty Bonds and deeds and other valuable papers in a safety deposit vault. Then if you have a fire, you will know how much the loss is. Very few people know what their household goods are worth but if you burn out you will find out what you have to pay to replace them.

INSURANCE IS CHEAP. WHY CARRY SUCH A RISK?

Write us for farm rates for fire, cyclone and hail.

The insured value of property is never destroyed. The property may be burned but if it is insured, this insured value (the cash) lives on; it never dies—it is immortal.

Insurance is a co-operative proposition. People agree to contribute to a fund so that in case anyone is unfortunate and loses buildings or livestock, etc., the insured value of this property can be taken from this fund as compensation for this loss. Insurance is a business proposition and yet it is more than a business proposition, it is an appeal from one person to another in time of need. He who helps another in time of need is doing good that some day will be rewarded in kind, and, besides, in that which is far more valuable than money—satisfaction in doing good which is priceless.

The savings from insurance amount to sums beyond our comprehension. It is said that one of the greatest factors in making our own United States one of the greatest, if not the greatest nation on the globe, is insurance. America carries more insurance than any other country. We insure our property, save its value, play safe, and then do things.

If your property is not fully insured, every bit of it, you are not taking advantage of every opportunity. You are not playing safe. You are not assisting others when they are unfortunate and you are not fully contributing to the wealth of the world.

The wealth of this nation, largely made possible by insurance, won the war for humanity. What other nation could have put 4,000,000 well equipped men into the field in less than two years—and paid the bill?

J. FLOYD IRISH,
Sec'y and Managing Underwriter

COLON C. LILLIE
President

PENINSULAR

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

The Big Michigan Company,

Capital, \$1,000,000.00

The Farmer and His Hired Man

IS FARMER TO BLAME?
WHEN I first began working out I could only find work in the country. On account of the long hours and hoggish principles of my employers I soon left the farm to look for shorter hours and an employer with brains which I found. The farmers I worked for seemed to think I was a machine that if I got wet the rust would soon scour off when I started up again and, if they wanted more labor done all they had to do was turn on more gas but suddenly the machine stopped and being equipped with traction power I moved off.

Since then I have settled on a farm and gradually I have had to hire help, and right here I wish to say that when help is to be had I can always get my share very easily. I try to do my work as near as can be, on the same methods as used in the city where shorter hours prevail. If by hustling a little and using economical methods you can do as much in 8 or 9 hours as is usually done in 10 let that be the day's work. Because the sun is away up and you have done a fair days work that is no sign you have to do another before sunset.

I find that a man can do about so much labor per day and if he tries to do more he is simply working slower and longer. Your team can harrow or plow about so much in ten hours by giving them a few minutes' rest occasionally but if they are allowed to take a steady pace and keep them continually at it you accomplish the same results in 8 to 9 hours.

I find that using short hours and still getting 10 hours of work done that the hired help has less desire to go to the city for he works just as long or longer there. Then again I always try to use hired help as one of the family. If he is sick take him in my car to the doctor, take him to town in the evening when you go even if he has nothing of interest to go for, he will enjoy the evening ride, and if it rains some day and you go to town take him along. The small amount that you would pay him for that afternoon does not amount to anything in comparison with the benefits you will receive when the weather clears. I believe the most trouble with hired men on farms are the tightwad principles of his employers. It kind of gives the hired help sort of a gangrene ambition, and he gets dissatisfied and takes less interest in his work and in a short time he is gone. Whether my ideas are right or not, they are what I use on my farm and I find I get more work done and everything is running along smooth and nice while some of my neighbors have an awful time.—G. M., Arenac County.

ADVANTAGES OVER CITY

IHAVE taken your paper since last fall and think it is fine. I am glad to hear from you and the way you stand by the farmer. It is rather interesting to read letters by hired help who go to the city. Mr. Grinnell hits it pretty good in his film all right. There are too many of them leaving a good thing on the farm and going to the city, only to their sorrow. They find it all different from what they supposed. Many who leave the old place at \$60 and \$75 per month by the year are surprised as to how little \$4 or \$5 per day really buys for them. On the farm they are kept busy, their minds clear from any daily amusements of the city. They have God's pure fresh air to breathe, and their wages, less clothing, are almost free, waiting to be put out on interest by them. While in the city it's money here and there till a two weeks' pay check soon looks like a used meal ticket full of holes and worthless.

The greatest of all faults of city people, those who get \$1,500 and less per year, when they go into a store they have their eyes on the goods and their minds on that their neighbors recently purchased. For instance, canned peas at 12, 14, 18 and 20 cents. I guess I'll take the 20c as Mrs. Jones had some like them the other day, or a set of dishes from \$18 to \$20 to \$25 or \$30; the \$25 or \$30 set is the only kind I dare to buy as my sister, Mar-

tha, just got the cutest set for \$30, or it may be a coat like Julia Cole's at \$48, when all the time there's a grade between the cheapest and the highest that could be suitable both to their taste and income.

It puts me in mind of a young man who once attended the winter term at the M. A. C. He came home empty-handed, rushing along puffing away as he reached the old home on the farm where Pa and Ma awaited him. He grabbed the easy chair and said, "Well Pa, I'm back again to stay. I've had a fine time but I'm afraid my head is 'fuller' than my pocket book."—F. D. C., Troy Fruit Farm, Newaygo County.

SOLUTION IS WITH INDIVIDUAL

IHAVEN'T exactly a solution to the problem that's stirring up such a funk anent the farmer and his hired man, but I believe if any one wants to take the trouble to put what little I have to say through the fanning mill and get the best of it, it'll freshen the outlook a little. I don't think the solution will appear in the pages of THE BUSINESS FARMER, but it can be worked out with compensating results for all concerned and right at the seat of the trouble—on the farm itself.

Viewing it dispassionately you'll notice that there's almost invariably a subtle animosity between the boss and his gang. This can be engendered during the term of employment or be there at the outset. People are selfish—self-preservation almost insists on this—but often to an extreme; to a total loss. Some people are just naturally suspicious—some are jolted often enough to acquire a suspicious nature, and others can't be contented in the face of any amount of good fortune. Hence the solution lays largely with the individual. The farmer and his hired help will have to trust one another.

Assuming that a hired man is willing to be efficient during the whole day's work; to take pride in his work and reasonable care of the implements and animals in his care, there's no reason why a farmer can't offer a bonus for a year's work. In the instance of a man working faithfully and painstakingly the hours allotted to the farm work and his reward is niggardly, I say he should jump his job and if nothing better offers, hike to the city.

I believe that generally speaking and for the average farmer the hired man is entitled to a certain per cent. of the net profits on all the crops or means of income which he is instrumental in producing. Net profit is the money left after deducting all labor (including his own) interest on the land, team labor, tractor labor, depreciation on machinery and implements and so on. In event of downright loss to the farmer's enterprise he should be protected by a minimum monthly wage with the customary agreements. The farmer who can draw his hired man to the table and show him the net profit is a good manager nine times out of ten.

Just what per cent is a matter to be weighed honestly by all concerned. If the "boss" is a working farmer and hires one man I think fifty per cent is too much. If he simply has his money tied up in farming, he should be satisfied with 10 per cent on his investment and the rest divided where it belongs. If the farm is large and specializes in valuable registered stock the men should be entitled to an equitable share of the profits based on their value to the enterprise.

The compensation would be better farms, better crops and bigger profits.

So it remains for the farmer to offer an inducement for efficient labor. This will shatter that suspicion that "the old tightwad wants a h--- of a lot for nothing." And for the hired man to give an honest-to-God day's work in return. This would dissipate that lurking conviction that "the pup thinks of nothing but the dinner bell and pay day and how much he can shirk when I'm not there to watch him."—Wm. W., Fremont, Mich.

State Farm Bureau Organizes Elevator Exchange

Predicted That New Business Federation Will Do 100 Million Dollar's Worth of Business First Year

A FURTHER STEP in the development of the co-operative idea was taken at a meeting at Saginaw last week when the Michigan Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange was organized. The plan of organization was adopted from that followed so successfully by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, which in the past two years has made many thousands of dollars for its members. The same difficulties which were met with by local potato associations in marketing their product to advantage have been encountered season after season by the various co-operative elevators throughout the state. These have felt the need of a parent organization to act as a sales agent, a purchasing agent, and a medium of exchange, which by the very magnitude of its financial resources would be able to buy and sell to a greater advantage than the separate elevator companies acting independently. The Gleaners partially met this need by the establishment of a clearing house in Detroit and this organization has extended its scope materially by its recent purchase of the Armour elevator interests. But there remained a large number of farmers' co-operative elevator associations which were not organized under the Gleaner plan, and which have recognized the value of combined resources and efforts. It is to protect and advance the interests of such as these that the Michigan State Farm Bureau, assisted by the extension department of the M. A. C., has organized the Elevator Exchange.

The meeting was attended by representatives of fifty odd co-operative elevators and other farm organizations. Dorr D. Buell, president of the Michigan Potato Exchange, told what his organization had done for its members in selling their produce and purchasing their supplies, and argued that there was no reason why the co-operative elevators should not federate in much the same manner as the local potato associations.

Predicts Michigan Banner State

That the new elevator exchange would soon have a membership of 70 locals and be in a position to transact \$100,000,000 worth of business a year was the prediction of Hale Tennant of the extension department of the college. Tennant is the man to whom the major credit is due for the organization of the Michigan Potato Exchange. He is a crank on co-operation; thinks the farmers have only begun to see the possibilities of co-operation, and stands ready to give the services of his department to the formation of new co-operative enterprises.

He told the gathering at Saginaw that they ought to think in terms of co-operation, and not to be satisfied to rest on their laurels as long as a single unnecessary middleman or speculator stood between them and the consumer.

"When this elevator exchange is completed and gets to doing business, Michigan will be the banner co-operative state of the union, bar none," said Tennant.

Jas. Nicol, member of the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau, who was chairman of the meeting, spoke briefly of the part the Bureau hopes to play in the work of organization. "The Farm Bureau does not intend to dictate," he said, "but to counsel, help and co-operate. The Elevator Exchange will be distinct from the State Farm Bureau in that it will have its own officers and make its own plans, but the Bureau stands ready to render such financial assistance as is needed until the exchange gets under way."

Nathan F. Simpson, manager of the Gleaner

Form Bureau Progresses

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau announces that its total membership on April 2nd was 37,458, with twenty-two and a half counties canvassed: The smallest county membership reported is Gladwin, with a total of 685 members which, however, is a large percentage for the number of farmers in that county. Lenawee is the banner county thus far, with a total membership of 2,300, St. Clair following with 2,250. The average per county is 1,628. Calhoun county has been about half solicited, and reports 1,164 members. The membership campaign was started last week in Cass and St. Joseph and is meeting with good success. Solicitors were busy at the polls Monday in all the townships where the campaign has been conducted, and gathered in many more members. The following report shows the membership by counties on April 2nd:

Kent	1,375	Macomb	1,450
Tuscola	2,028	Shiawassee	1,500
St. Clair	2,250	Eaton	1,449
Allegan	1,900	Wayne	1,338
Oakland	1,850	Ottawa	1,100
Barry	1,450	Washtenaw	1,800
Van Buren	1,650	Livingston	1,008
Gladwin	685	Lenawee	2,300
Lapeer	2,050	Berrien	2,007
Genesee	1,382	Calhoun, half	
Montcalm	1,475	completed	1,164
Monroe	2,147	Clinton	2,100

Clearing House Ass'n, gave a strong talk emphasizing the increasing need of organization among farmers. He said that he approved of the efforts of the Farm Bureau to federate the co-operative elevators, and he spoke success for the movement. Geo. M. Horton, former master of the State Grange, also endorsed the movement.

Objects of Exchange

The organization committee consisting of Jas. Nicol, of South Haven; Hale Tennant, of East Lansing; E. P. Hutchinson, of Caledonia; W. A. Young, of Albion; B. H. Ellis, of Albion; C. W. Benjamin, of Bellevue; J. B. Leach, of Chesaning, and assisted by Mr. Dorr D. Buell, prepared and presented the following constitution and by-laws which explain the detailed objects of the exchange. The exchange will not take official form until at least twenty elevators have signified their intention to join and have ratified the constitution and by-laws, which are as follows:

Article I—Name

Section 1. To provide the facilities and the Michigan Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange and shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan. Its principal office shall be located in the city of Lansing, State of Michigan.

Article II—Objects

Section 1. This association shall be known as equipment and establish such agencies as are necessary for the development and maintenance

To Michigan Wool Growers:

THE Michigan State Farm Bureau announces that a large warehouse has been purchased at Lansing for storing and grading the wool for members of the Bureau. 75 per cent. of the estimate value of the wool stored will be advanced to growers against their warehouse receipts. Full details of this wool pooling plan will be given in the April 17th issue. This preliminary announcement is made to reassure the wool growers that their clip will be taken care of as originally planned by the Bureau.—Editor.

of an efficient and economical system of selling and distributing the products of its members.

Section 2. To collect and disseminate information among its members relative to market quotations and crop conditions, prospective yields, and final crop estimates in Michigan and other competitive producing sections and to co-operate with State and Federal agencies in an effort to make this information of the most reliable character.

Section 3. To investigate the demand and buying power of the consuming public and the conditions under which Michigan products are consumed for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the producers with the wants of the consumer and protecting the interests of both against exploitation and the inroads of speculative and other adverse interests.

Section 4. To work for the best conditions and services in transportation, especially as regards the securing of cars, prompt deliveries, and just and equitable freight rates.

Section 5. To establish a claim department for the collection and adjustment of all claims of members against the transportation companies, purchasers, etc.

Section 6. To supervise, harmonize and co-ordinate the efforts of the local organizations, whose members are members of this association and assist these members in the solution of all problems with which they are confronted.

Section 7. To establish or adopt uniform grades and standards in connection with the handling, storing and marketing of grains, beans, seeds and other farm products.

Section 8. To correct trade evils and abuses by discouraging all customs and practices not in accordance with sound business principles.

Section 9. To extend and develop car lot markets for Michigan grains, beans, seeds, and other farm products, and specifically endeavor to open new markets.

Section 10. To strive to increase by judicious and scientific advertising the demand and consumption of Michigan grains, beans, seeds and other farm products.

Section 11. To furnish an agency for buying co-operatively farm supplies and equipment.

Section 12. To adjust grievances and differences between members of this exchange and upon request of member associations, between growers and their respective associations.

Section 13. To co-operate with State and Federal agencies along such lines as may be beneficial to the agricultural interests of Michigan.

Section 14. To foster ways and means for the utilization through by-products of waste and surplus farm products.

Section 15. To cultivate a spirit of co-operation among members and suggesting means whereby they may be mutually helpful in every legitimate and lawful way.

Section 16. To own and operate feed and flour mills, storage warehouses and terminal elevators.

Section 17. To manufacture, sort, mix, grade, store and clean grains, beans, seeds and other farm products.

Section 18. Generally to do any other lawful work for the benefit of the members and the building up of the agricultural interests of Michigan.

Article III—Membership

Section 1. The actual membership of this Exchange shall consist of the members of the local co-operative farmer-owned and controlled elevators in any of the counties of the State of Michigan, which elevators shall have taken action to federate their interests in this Exchange by agreeing to abide by these by-laws. Each local thus affiliating shall elect a representative to this Exchange who shall hold office until the local shall certify to this Exchange the election of his successor.

Article IV—Fiscal Year Meetings

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Exchange shall commence July 1st and end on the 30th day of the following June.

Section 2. The annual meeting of the Exchange shall be held at the office of the Exchange, in the city of Lansing, Michigan, on the third Tuesday in July in each year, at eleven o'clock a. m.

Section 3. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President. He shall call such meetings whenever ten representative delegates shall so request in writing.

Milk Producers Engaged in Hard Struggle

Dairy Farmers of Illinois Grappling with Same Problems that Face all Milk Producers at Present Time

THE DAIRY farmers of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin have found themselves thrown, without warning, into the most serious situation which has come upon them in all the tumultuous years of efforts to secure fair prices for the products of their labor.

On March 15, the Nestle's Food Company refused to deal further with the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing Company and the Chicago Milk Producers' Association. Four days before that it notified the dairymen who delivered milk to their four plants to this effect. Beginning March 15 and continuing until the hour that this issue went to press, the four Nestle's plants, located at Pecatonica, Ill., Gray's Lake, Ill., Delavan, Wis., and Burlington, Wis., hardly received milk enough to wet the machinery.

Warfare Upon Dairy Organizations.

This is no ordinary squabble with a milk distributor, because the Nestle's company, with headquarters in London, is the most powerful corporation which deals in dairy products in the world. It is said to dominate the entire export trade in condensed milk and other products, and is already a considerable factor in the situation in this country. Within the last year it has absorbed many large American firms, including the powerful Borden company. Its action in refusing to purchase milk through the dairymen's marketing companies in the Chicago district is apparently an open declaration of warfare upon these organizations—at least, the dairy-men so interpret it. The Nestle's price is \$1.85 against the associations \$2.90 per cwt.

The four plants at Pecatonica, Gray's Lake, Delavan and Burlington normally receive 480,000 pounds of milk each morning. This is one-eighth of the entire amount shipped daily from the dairy farms of the Chicago district. The action of the Nestle's company cut off this milk from the market temporarily.

The milk did not have to be held at home long, as the officials of the marketing company and milk producers' association moved promptly and steps were taken within a few hours to divert it to other markets. By Mar. 22, all of this milk was being used in other channels; in fact, most of it was handled by the marketing company within a few hours. A good share of it went to Elgin to the creamery owned by the marketing company, some of it went to distributors in Chicago, some to a creamery in Freeport, while preparations were made by the marketing company to erect stations at

Condensed Milk

DURING the year 1919 we had a most unusual demand for condensed milk at prices not before realized. The demand was practically unlimited, but the price of milk to the producer bore no relation to the price of condensed milk. There was no propaganda to show the extra demand. The farmer was not supposed to be concerned when the demand for milk products exceeded the supply. The manufacturers and dealers reaped their rich harvest. The price was not based on the price of condensed milk, but on the price of butter and cheese. It is generally admitted that for most of the year the producer's price did not cover the cost of production. Now that the foreign demand has slackened off, we have a general propaganda of publicity to inform the farmer that the bonanza to the manufacture and dealer no longer exists, and that he must be prepared to accept a lower price, no matter what it costs him to produce it. The profits of the dealers must be maintained in any event.

Reduced Foreign Demand

This propaganda of reduced foreign demand is on a par with the surplus argument. It is inevitable that there should be a decrease of the abnormal foreign demand for condensed milk. Neither can the supply from the farms be flexible enough always to furnish the volume of milk needed and no more. If the farmer is expected to bear the blunt of low foreign demand and home surplus without any share in the benefits when demand is unusual, he is subject to an injustice all the time. It is always "heads you lose, tails I win." Neither the decrease in foreign trade nor the alleged surplus is sufficient excuse for a starvation price to the producer while the average high price is maintained to consumer, both domestic and foreign.—Rural New Yorker.

each of the four points to handle this milk indefinitely.

Where the rub comes on the dairymen is that the returns for butter just now are much less than for whole milk. The result is a considerable loss in handling the milk from Pecatonica, Grayslake, Delavan and Burlington.

All Dairymen Lose

This loss is not borne by the farmers at those stations, but is borne by the marketing company which has contracted to handle nearly all of the milk produced in the Chicago district. This is then prorated back to the dairy farmers and is, therefore, paid by all of the dairymen who sell their milk through the marketing company.

"This is the most serious situation we have been up against since we first organized," says W. J. Kittle, secretary of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association. "The strike of 1916 was only a fleabite in comparison with the possibilities in this. Then we had a number of concerns to deal with, and the public was crowding them for milk. Now we are dealing with a powerful corporation with millions back of it, and owing to the bad foreign exchange situation there is not so much demand for the milk. We feel that this is only another struggle

for our right to sell collectively, and we are very sure that nearly every dairymen in the Chicago district is back of us to the finish."

The Nestle's side of the case is contained in the following letter to the milk producers at Delavan, signed by F. H. Hysell, general superintendent:

Nestle's Statement

"We have been purchasing milk at Delavan for several years and have been under the impression that our relations with the dairymen were satisfactory. We have learned recently of meetings of our patrons inspired by enmity and fostered by paid agitators at which meetings practically all our patrons contracted to sell and deliver their milk to another company, ignoring the fact that we had purchased their milk for a number of years and furnished them a satisfactory market at the prices paid by our competitors in nearby territory.

"The present condition of the foreign exchange has practically shut off all shipments of evaporated milk to foreign countries, leaving an enormous quantity in this country to be disposed of at a heavy loss to the manufacturers. In fact, evaporated milk is today retailing in Chicago and other cities at a dollar or more per case less than it can be manufactur-

ed for at Delavan or anywhere else.

In view of this condition of business, we find it necessary to reduce our intake of fluid milk and to do this with the least injury to the dairy industry, we discontinued our purchases of fluid from wholesale and other milk dealers, thus enabling us to take care of our regular patrons from whom we have been buying for years, and expected to continue buying from irrespective of market conditions.

"Among other dealers from whom we discontinued purchasing milk was the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing Company of Chicago, whose business is purchasing milk from the dairymen and selling it to the dealers and manufacturers. We had been purchasing milk from this company at Burlington and Grayslake and gave them 30 days' notice to find a market elsewhere, which 30 days was up Mar. 15."

"Not the Truth" Dairymen Says

When this statement was shown to Frank T. Holt, president of the producers' association, he said, "This statement is hardly in accord with the facts, particularly its reference to our marketing company as a dealer. We are not dealers, in proof of which I refer you to our contract with the producers."

Section two of the marketing company's contract, with the producers reads in part, "That each of said producers hereby agrees for and during the period of one year from date hereof.....to consign to said company for sale, manufacture and disposal, on said producer's account as hereinafter provided, all milk and cream produced by or from said cows....." That section apparently makes it clear that the marketing company is not a dealer, but a commission firm.

"Nestle's don't object to dealers, but they do regard this as a favorable time to put us out of business," said Holt, and half a dozen other leaders in the office agreed with him.

"All we need is backbone and plenty of it," said C. J. Cooper of DeKalb county.

"It's just a case of sticking by our sales organization," said W. J. Kittle. "Other dairymen are just as much interested as are those at these towns. The blow will drop elsewhere next time."

Nestle's Plant Nearly Idle

According to reports received from the four towns affected, the Nestle's plants are practically idle. At Burlington, where the normal receipts are

(Continued on page 23)

Practical and Modern Methods of Transferring Bees to Modern Hives

By GEORGE M. PRICE

THE LAST session of the legislature passed a law defining proper hives for bees and compelling bee keepers to conform to these requirements. The accompanying article will be of value to those who have not yet transferred their bees to conform to the new laws.—Editor.

PROBABLY one-third of the bees of the U. S. are kept in bix hives or hollow logs. This is very unprofitable plan as bees kept in this way never produce much honey. Beehives should be very carefully made and the standard ten-frame Langstreth is the one to use. This hive may be obtained from any dealer in beekeepers' supplies or if one is handy with tools he can make them at home, using a factory made hive as a model.

Transferring, as the word is used by beekeepers, means moving the bees from their old box hives or log "gums" into modern hives.

A good time to transfer is during fruit-bloom, as the combs then contain a little honey and robbing is not likely to bother. It should always be done during a honey flow, otherwise robbing may start. It may be stated that robbing is much easier started than stopped.

If possible, a colony should be transferred onto drawn combs. When this is not possible, full sheets of foundation may be used.

For the usual method of transferring, one will need a small box about 18 inches deep and the same size as the top of the box hive; a hammer, a cold chisel, a butcher knife, and a board or box to lay the combs on when fitting them into the frame.

A little smoke should be blown into the entrance to drive back the guards. The box hive should then be

taken from its stand and moved back a few feet, and a modern hive put in its place. The old hive is then turned upside down and the small box turned over it. The bees are made to go up into the small box by drumming on sides of the old hive incessantly. When most of the bees are in the box, it is lifted and dumped in front of the new hive. The sides of the old hive are now removed and the largest and best combs fitted into the frames of the new hive. The best way to do this is to put a comb on a board or box and lay a frame over it. Then the outline of the inside of the frame is marked on the comb with butcher knife. The frame is now removed and the comb cut. It should be cut plenty large so that it will fit tight in the frame. All drone comb should be discarded. Small pieces of comb containing worker brood may be fitted to gather in a frame and bound in with a string. The bees will remove the string as soon as the comb is fastened in. Such pieces of patched comb should be removed as soon as the brood is hatched out, and frames of drawn comb or full sheets of foundation put in.

Another method of transferring, in which it is not necessary to fit the comb, is as follows: Drum the bees out of the old hive as in the preceding plan, but instead of breaking open the hive and cutting out the combs, put a queen excluder on the new hive and set the old one on top. There should be no openings between the hives and the entrance of the old hive should be closed. In twenty-one days all the worker brood in the old will have emerged. It may then be removed and the bees drummed out as before. Any honey may be extracted and the combs melted up.

Another plan often used, is to set the old hive near the new one, after about two-thirds of the bees, including the queen, have been drummed out. In twenty-one days the bees are again drummed out of the old hive and united with those of the new one. There should be an entrance guard on the new hive to catch any young queens that may have been reared. Both lots of bees should be well smoked to prevent fighting.

An easy way to transfer is to wait until the colony swarms. While the

swarm is in the air, move the old box hive a few feet and put a new hive in its place. Hive the swarm in this. After twenty-one days the bees may be drummed out of the old hive and united with the swarm. An easier way is to set the old hive with the entrance close to that of the new one, and put a bee escape in its entrance. The young bees coming out will join the swarm. If the weather is hot, it would be well to have the old hive shaded so that the combs would not melt down on account of the small number of bees in the hives. After twenty-one days the box hive will contain very few bees and it may be broken up and the combs melted.

When there is no hurry about the transfer, the box hive may be set upon the new hive early in the season. The opening of the old hive must be closed, and also any gaps between the hives. When the queen becomes crowded for room she will go down into the new hive and start to lay. The bees will soon adopt the new hive as a brood chamber and store honey in the old one. By the end of the season the old hive may be removed and the honey extracted from the combs. They should be fed about ten pounds of syrup or supplied with hard candy for winter, as this would probably leave them short of stores.

The Great Awakening of the Canadian Farmers

United Farmers of Ontario Example of What Farmers Can Do Along Co-operative Lines

By L. B. BIRDSALL

Special Correspondent, MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.

THE UNITED FARMER movement in the province of Ontario, Canada, is no longer an experiment. It has passed the stages of public wonder, scorn and doubt and has reached the point where it is respectfully regarded as an intricate part of national progress and development. The United Farmers' Organization is a glowing, growing success in all its different phases, political, industrial and commercial. And one little potential word, "CO-OPERATION" sums up the whole secret of that success.

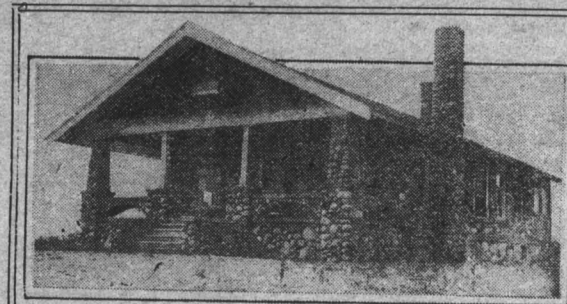
Co-operation, co-ordination of physical and mental forces, has solved the problem for the farmers of Canada's premier province, a problem that has baffled those sons of the soil for ages. If a motto were to be selected for the U. F. O. banner, no more appropriate one could be chosen than, "In Unity There Is Strength."

The Ontario farmer, election after election, strove to attain fair representation in the provincial and federal governments, and failed, hopelessly. He bewailed his unhappy lot and plodded on, wondering why his efforts to achieve recognition were all in vain. Then, one day, the Ontario farmer awakened to the full realization of the trouble. He learned the true reason for his repeated failures.

He has been endeavoring to fight his battles singly, as it were. He had gone his own political way and his neighbor had gone another. They had trudged year after year to the polls and voted against each other and the old order had prevailed on and on.

Simultaneously, with the knowledge of the cause came the application of the effect. The Ontario farmer worked quickly, like a clever magician. He changed his policy so suddenly that he startled even himself. He allied himself with his neighbor under a new political flag, thoroly independent in its texture. He and his neighbor walked glibly to the polls and they voted together—co-operatively—one for the other and both with one object in view; and the thing that they had deemed impossible became a strange reality.

Today, solely because of that co-operative move that is gathering momentum every minute, the United Farmer of Ontario holds the balance of political power. In fact he is in possession of the reins of provincial gov-



HOME and cornfield on the big farm of E. L. Compson, Manager, Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Remus, Mich. Some of the prettiest farm homes in Michigan may be found in Mecosta county. Nearly every farm has a cobblestone "patch" which yields abundant material for substantial and attractive houses. The soil of Mecosta county ranges from a heavy clay to a

sandy loam, and all kinds of crops are raised from it. Note the sturdy appearance of the corn as it looked last July and you will get over the notion if you ever had it that central Michigan cannot grow corn. Other pictures taken on Mr. Compson's and other successful farmers' farms will appear from time to time in these columns. Send in your farm pictures.



ernment and is making careful preparations to assist in piloting the Dominion ship of state before many moons roll by. He owns his seat in the Toronto stock exchange and has co-operative buying centers in practically every section of the country; and, most wonderful of all, he owns and controls an elaborate chain of co-operative retail stores, reaching from one end of the province to the other.

A decade ago if anyone had suggested that a body of humble farmers, unskilled in business practices and customs, would some day own and operate a system of stores throughout the Province of Ontario, he would have been examined by the alienists to determine whether his mind was unbalanced or whether he was merely indulging in a bit of chimerical humor. The idea would have been termed preposterous, impracticable, by the general public, and, no doubt, by many of the farmers themselves.

Organized labor had tackled the project on two or three occasions and had made a miserable botch of it every time. Precedent was drawn from

these failures. But organized labor on each occasion had lacked the one essential, unanimity of purpose. There had been dissension and jealousy in the ranks, which all went into the loss account and soon overbalanced the business. Figuratively speaking, each man had insisted on being boss and handling the cash and no one would agree to do the counter-hopping.

With a lesson well learned from labor, the United Farmers of Ontario decided to give the co-operative store scheme a try-out. They went at it differently. They formed a chartered financial institution, known as the United Farmers' Co-Operative Company, and they selected an executive of the very best men obtainable—men with sound business training. Then they buried petty grievances and commenced shoving together on the same big wheel with one expressed object in view, that of bringing the producer and the consumer closer together by eliminating the middleman and his profits. The results have been almost phenomenal, as evidenced in the financial statement for the year 1919, recently reported by J. H. S. Willough-

by, of Cobourg, Ontario, one of the directors of the company.

From a little baby concern of one store located in Cobourg in 1918, the United Farmers' Co-Operative Company has grown to a young giant of a business machine, comprising eleven large stores doing a combined business of nearly twelve million dollars last year. And, according to the directors, the company is still merely in its infancy, with an immeasurable future ahead.

For the months of January and February of 1920 the stores assumed a thirty million dollar clip and Mr. Willoughby predicts that the year will finish with more than twenty-five million dollars to its credit. And so far the company has stocked the stores only with groceries and provisions and a few lines of staple drygoods. Expansion plans are already in operation and 1921 will undoubtedly see the United Farmer Co-Operative stores selling hardware and boots and shoes in addition to their present lines.

Cleanliness, the Keynote

The stores are operated on the profit-sharing basis, although the underlying principle is not to make profits. Only members of the United Farmers' Organization are permitted to become stockholders in the company, but other persons may share in the profits at the end of each year by purchasing participation certificates, which are redeemable at par. Shares in the company are sold at fifty dollars each while participation certificates bring ten dollars each.

The entire eleven stores are controlled from the Toronto head office where not only the prices of merchandise sold over the counter are regulated but the prices of farm produce as well, the idea being to create uniform prices all over the province.

The outstanding feature of all, however, is the appearance of the stores. Cleanliness is the keynote, inside and out. The interior arrangements in each store are similar, the color scheme being white and blue. The managers are selected by the Toronto executive and are thoroughly competent and progressive.

The one thing that the United Farmers Co-operative Company endeavors to avoid in conducting their

(Continued on page 19)

Why and How Farmers of Berrien Co. are Marketing Their Own Milk

By EARL HEMINGWAY

President Berrien County Milk Producers' Ass'n. and Sec'y-Treas., Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n.

OUR ASSOCIATION was originally formed at Benton Harbor in February, 1917, through the efforts of County Agent H. J. Lurkins and the co-operation of Hon. James McBride then of the Michigan State Markets Department.

It was organized as the Lake Shore Producers' Association with about seventy members, for the purpose of getting a better price for milk and otherwise benefiting the milk producers of the surrounding country. Earl Hemingway, of Sodus, was elected president; Mr. George Olds, Benton Harbor, first vice president; Mr. W. C. Smith, St. Joseph, secretary and treasurer; Mr. F. C. Gleason, Sodus, Mr. Volney Olds, Hartford, and Mr. W. C. Smith, St. Joseph, were the selling committee.

Things worked out very satisfactorily until the fall of 1918 when the dealers refused to pay the price asked for the milk by the association, so to be able to market their own product the dairymen decided to purchase the business of the two principal dealers in the two cities, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. With the assistance of federal markets, Field Agent in Marketing Hale Tennant, now of M. A. C., the association was reorganized under the name of The Berrien County Milk Producers' Association, "a non-profit co-operative association with 96 members."

Each member paid \$100 cash membership fee and also gave collateral note for \$100 for three years without interest to be used only for borrowing money at the banks and as a guarantee of loyalty of the member giving it. In addition each member loaned the association \$50 for each five

gallon milk shipped per day, taking therefore the association's note for two years bearing 6 per cent interest.

With the capital thus secured the association purchased the Idle Brewery or Bottling Works, located between the two cities, which are thriving towns with a normal population of 22,000, but double that during the resort season, being 60 miles from Chicago by boat. Starting in business January 1, 1919, with six delivery wagons and one truck for wholesale trade, they soon found that the building they had purchased was entirely too small so they at once built an addition 40x78 ft. for pasteurizing and bottling, installing churn, cheese press, etc. Following up with a barn 40x80 ft. with room for their 14 horses, wagons, etc., below and hay and grain above. This is connected with

the machine room by boiler, coal and storage room 40x40 ft. All the buildings are white brick and make neat and pleasing appearance and with cement floors are clean and sanitary.

When it was decided to increase the size and number of buildings it became necessary to change the financial plan of the organization so a bond issue of \$50,000, secured by a first mortgage on all the property was arranged. The bonds to be in the denomination of \$500 each, drawing 7 per cent interest, maturing in 10 years. These bonds have been sold to the members taking up the notes issued the members for loans previously secured. A sinking fund is being established by setting aside \$500 each month for paying the interest each May and November and for retirement of the bonds.

Co-operative Milk Marketing

WHEN one learns of the evils of waste and duplication existing in the present methods of milk distributing, one wonders where it is all going to end. It seems almost criminal from an economic viewpoint, the millions of dollars that are annually and needlessly spent in many large cities to maintain competitive and extravagant milk distributing systems. This huge expense seems all the more lamentable because of the inadequate returns which the farmer receives and must fight to secure. Present investigations into the high cost of milk are turning men's minds to the possibilities of co-operative milk distributing and the elimination of independent competitive concerns. The story of the Berrien county farmers' successful milk marketing venture is particularly interesting at this time.—Editor.

In August, 1919, when the retail price of milk was raised from 12 to 14 cents per qt., the prosecuting attorney of the county made an investigation to see if the farmers were profiteers but no action was taken against them and the association is rapidly recovering the confidence of the consuming public through the superior quality of their products and judicious advertising.

How well the association is succeeding may be realized by the fact that the January sales exceeded the December sales by \$2,000. The wholesale trade now keeps two trucks busy and the six wagons are loaded to capacity and usually have to be supplied with relays by the trucks. The business is under the direction of a board of ten directors, elected by the members and being geographically distributed over the territory, each locality is represented on the board by a man of that community who has the confidence of his neighbors. This has had much to do in increasing the strength and unity of the association.

Mr. Chris Anderson is the active manager of the plant with the writer who has been twice re-elected president, to assist in looking after the finances, advertising, etc.

Milk is being delivered to the public without standardizing, the average test being 4.4 per cent and the association has the loyal support of the doctors, health authorities, nurses and others as the quality of the product delivered to the public well merits their commendation.

The association is looking forward to steadily increasing, successful business.

Beet Association Grows as Fight Gets Warm

Membership Rapidly Approaches Ten Thousand Mark and Growers are Standing Loyal by the Cause

MR. C. E. ACKERMAN, manager of the Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n, is prepared to issue a sworn statement that the present membership of the State Association has exceeded the nine thousand mark. Saturday he received reports from Secretary Reavey of seven new locals with a total membership of over fourteen hundred, which, Mr. Ackerman states increases the total to over ten thousand.

If the manufacturers thought that by their attitude of "watchful waiting" and ignoring the representatives of the growers until the last approaches possible moment would cause the individual growers to weaken, they have become undeceived by this time. THERE IS ABSOLUTE-LY NO INDICATION IN ANY PART OF THE SUGAR BEET TERRITORY THAT THE FARMERS ARE FORSAKING THEIR ASSOCIATION AND YIELDING TO THE MANUFACTURERS.

On the contrary many farmers have publicly stated that they "do not care what the manufacturers pay for beets this year, they will not grow any," as there is more money in other crops. At two meets which the writer attended last week, this spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty was very much in evidence. At a meeting at Pigeon last week over two hundred farmers chorused in union that they would "stick."

Durand Farmers Talk Factory

At a joint meeting of farmers of Shiawassee and Genesee county at Durand last Saturday the proposition of a farmer-promoted sugar factory was taken up and a committee of eleven, some of them farmers who grow a hundred or more acres of beets, was appointed to formulate plans for the establishment of a sugar company. Several good sites for a factory are in prospect. The farmers will not insist that all the stockholders be farmers, but the stock will be first offered to farmers and then to others who desire to invest in a paying proposition. There are several farmer-owned factories in the west which have made a big success and which will be investigated by the growers' committee. The sentiment for farmer-owned factories in Michigan is very strong and the present time, and we expect to see several co-operative companies organized within another year.

West Wins Big Victory

A letter from Albert Dakan, chairman of the publicity committee of the United States Beet Growers' Federation advises us as follows of the great victory which the growers have won in their fight with the Great

The Spirit That Counts

THE LETTER published below was received by Mr. Ackerman last Saturday. It tells a story of loyalty to the farming cause that needs no comment. But it is a story that can be repeated over and over again, and it is upon that spirit shown that the farmers of Michigan will win their fight.

Williamston, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1,
April 1st, 1920.

Mr. C. E. Ackerman,
Durand, Mich.

Dear Sir:

We purchased a 560 acre farm of good tillable soil, of this we contracted 10 acres to sugar beets. Being very busy moving we neglected to keep in touch with the current news, and thus were ignorant of the sugar beet strike in progress. I do not wish to do anything detrimental to the beet growers and therefore wish to join the "Sugar Beet Growers' Association. Kindly advise me in regard to joining the Association also how to take action in regard to the strike.

Yours very sincerely,
SIMON BROS., by B. A. Simon.

Western Sugar Company. He writes as follows:

"Enclosed is a press notice of the southern Colorado Beet Growers' victory. There are three distinct sugar beet factories in Colorado. Each has problems different from the others. The Arkansas valley region only began to organize the past winter. The sugar company down there did not think the farmers meant business and so tried to hold out. You see the boys DID mean business and here is the result. This is the last place to 'fall.' Now all the sugar companies of Colorado have recognized the committee of growers representing the growers' organizations in this state."

Manufacturers' Last Stand

In a final hope that the farmers may repent of having returned their contracts the Alma and St. Louis sugar factories have sent their field men out this week to interview the farmers and urge them to take their contracts back. There will probably be a repetition of the old stories. Efforts will be continued to destroy the farmers' faith in this organization. Threats will probably be made of lawsuits, etc., but the farmer, firm in defense of his just position, will recognize in these tactics the manufacturers' last stand against their organized power.

Attorney General Gets Busy

The following letter has been written by Mr. Ackerman to the Attorney General:

March 20th, 1920.

Mr. A. Mitchel Palmer,
United States Att'y General,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to call to your attention to

the fight the Beet Sugar manufacturers are putting up with the farmers of the state of Michigan. The fight started the first week in Dec. last at a convention of the Mich. Sugar Beet Growers' Association, where the farmers asked the factories for a conference to adjust the contract for 1920 so as to re-emburse the farmer for the higher price of the contract labor which will have to be paid this next year. The manufacturers have refused us a conference five times to date and the way the situation stands now it looks as if there would be sixteen sugar factories that will not be operated in Michigan this year. The country is short of sugar and something should be done about this matter but it will have to be done quick as the farmers are already making arrangements to plant other crops that do not require such a vast amount of labor and in the next 20 days these other crops will begin to go into the ground.

The Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association has a paid in membership of 9,000 who have declared that unless they get a conference and a better price for beets they will grow no beets during 1920. Since there is only about 1,000 scattered farmers not in the Association who grow beets occasionally it looks now that sixteen sugar factories will not run this year.

Our president was down to Washington and reported he had a conference with you and we were led to believe you would start an investigation at once which might bring about a settlement.

I will ask you in the interests of the people of the country who will

be compelled to go without sugar and in the interests of the needed industry which will lay idle causing the loss of millions of dollars to the nation to place this before the president and get quick action, as this will have to be settled in the next 20 days or it will be too late.

I am enclosing a copy of a circular letter that has gone out to 10,000 beet growers.

Attorney General's Reply
March 26, 1920.

Mr. C. E. Ackerman,
Mich. Beet Growers' Ass'n,
Durand, Mich.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 20, 1920, relative to the Beet Sugar manufacturers. This matter will have our immediate consideration.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD FIGG,

Special Assistant to the Attorney-General.

Out To Win

That the farmers are going to stick and win their fight has been amply shown at every one of the meetings that the writer has attended. There is a feeling among them that was well defined by one of the speakers at Durand last Saturday. "We're out to win and we're going to win," he said, "we couldn't lay down even if we cared to, because this is the crisis and if we did give in it would mean hereafter we would have to accept whatever the manufacturers cared to offer us if we wanted to raise any beets." And this is very true, for the farmers would continue to be the "goat" the rest of their days, if they relented.

The Association grows more rapidly every day, in fact, the association has grown so tremendously in the past three or four months that few of its members realize its full strength.

Mr. Ackerman is receiving scores of letters in every mail from farmers in unexplored territory asking how they must go about it to establish a local in their locality as they are anxious to join and do not wish to wait until a man from the Ass'n gets to their locality to organize them. He is continually getting long distance phone calls from locals all over the state asking for the latest reports.

It is this kind of spirit that will win the beet growers fight and if they have to grow something else on the ground they had planned to put to sugar beets this year, it's going to pay them all to stay in the fight to the end.

Consolidated Schools Would Help Keep Young People on the Farm

By MRS. ROSA G. CRANE

IHAVE been reading several articles lately in the magazines and in yours of Mar. 13 and 20 by Merrill on "Back to the Farm," which have stirred me up to the writing point. I have lived in the largest cities of the United States and Canada for thirty years and then married and went to live in the country, four and one-half miles from Adrian. I loved all that I knew of the country before deciding to live there and still love it for itself but the things one must put up with are beyond endurance at times. Take for instance the schools, one teacher to teach eight grades, bad heating, bad ventilation, bad lighting, bad sewage, and bad water systems. Children go to school with members of their families sick at home with infectious and contagious diseases. The older boys and sometimes the girls make life unbearable for the smaller children. The roads are impassable for children on foot on account of the snow drifts in winter and mud when it thaws in spring. On account of illness with heart trouble of three of the older members of the family leaving only my husband to do everything indoors and out with our neighbors' assistance, the children have had to stay home from school since the second week in January. It is impossible to get indoor help, the

THIS LENAWEE County farmer's wife believes that the conditions in the old-fashioned rural schools cause the farm boy or girl to attend the city schools where they become educated in matters that turn them away from the farm. Consolidated schools, she thinks, would help solve the "Back to the Farm" problem. What do you believe is the solution?

young girls preferring to work in the telephone office or 10c store.

My nearest neighbor has two children; both wanted to go to high school so she sent them. One has graduated and the other will this year, covering a period of eight years. This means that she must rise before 6 in winter as well as summer; prepare breakfast; heat foot warmer; help the children over difficulties; hitch a horse and buggy or cutter as the season my demand and get them off by 7:30 at the latest. They arrive home about 6 in the evening. Of course, I believe in education, but does it pay to take more than 12 of the 24 hours five days a week for a boy or girl to get the little our children get in high school that will be of use to them on the farm later on? If we could have better schools, better roads and last but not least, fair prices for farm products, things would be evened up a little better. Then and not till then will our

young people want to stay on the farm and the older ones want to have them stay. I wish you could print an article on "Consolidated Schools," giving figures as to first cost and how it is divided between state and township the difference in taxes, if any, and any other figures that would make it clear to those not wanting the new system on account of extra cost; that it would be the best anyway. There has been a movement on foot for the past 12 years that is just beginning to bear fruit in our section. Five school districts have combined and will build a consolidated school but other districts are holding back on account of extra cost; haven't any children, grandchildren in town, etc. Then the church question. I don't believe there is a Protestant within four miles of us who attends church regularly unless it might be at a town named Sand Creek where they have an unde-

nominal church which has just recently taken on a new lease of life. My four children, the oldest past 9 years of age, have never been inside of a church. Are they to be brought up like heathens in a civilized country. Circumstances my beyond control have made this possible. Now, if we lived in town I could get them ready and they could at least attend Sunday school, if not church, by themselves. My husband's family have lived in this neighborhood for over 80 years and my children are the third generation on this farm. Must we give it up or kill ourselves trying to raise our family so that they can compete with their city cousins if they must go out into the world later on? Certainly things need re-adjusting and I am glad to see the Gleaners coming to the top and hope it won't be long before they have a branch in our town as we need it. I am enclosing a market price list put out and paid daily by the Community Market here. Please note the difference in prices in their list and yours of Saturday. I am just beginning to sit up, having been ill since the first week in December with heart trouble left after pleurisy so will not be able to type-write this. However, if you can read it I hope you will help me solve some of my country problems.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ABERDEEN-ANGUS HOLD LONGEVITY RECORD

In announcing the death of Dolly Copeland 42389 at the age of 20 years lacking a few days, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association call attention to the records of the breed in general for longevity and prolificacy. Dolly Copeland, dam of Glenfold Thick Set 2nd, four times an International champion bull, a champion cow and at least one champion steer, died as the result of an accident on the farm of Mike Donohoe, in Iowa, in December when she slipped on the ice and broke her hip. She is the dam of at least eighteen calves, possibly nineteen, never having missed a year without turning in a calf and a good one at that, to pay for her board. The records of the Association show 10 calves recorded, but many of the bulls were castrated and shown as steers, especially in the hard times.

Glenfold Rose, her first calf, was champion at all the state fairs and stood first at the International, and was one of the great show cows of her day. The last calf is now in the feed lots of "Ed" Hall, the veteran carlot feeder, at Mechanicsburg, Ill., and looks like a contender for grand championships at the coming International.

Old Grannie, the first cow in the Herd Book, lived to be nearly 36 and dropped 25 calves in Scotland, but she had every care and attention in order to see how long she would live. Over in Michigan, F. Perry & Son, have a cow that is now past 22 and she has been dropping a calf every year and looks good for several more in case she has no accident. Just how many calves she has produced no one knows, as she was bought in Canada some fifteen years ago, and her breeders have gone out of business. The late John S. Goodwin reported cow still breeding at 23 years of age in the "History of Aberdeen-Angus" recently published by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago. This is the popular and condensed edition published for free distribution.

TUSCOLA FARMERS ORGANIZE BUREAU

Delegates representing the several townships in Tuscola county have completed the organization of the Tuscola county farm bureau. Officers elected as follows: President, James Murday; vice-president, Claude Cole; executive committee for one year, M. D. Lynch, Joseph Campbell, C. J. Striller; for two years, Dorr Perry, H. J. Marsh and F. W. Alexander; delegates to the state meetings: R. A. Hains, G. E. Reagh, George Hency, George Rumble.

GOOD ROADS AND GOOD FARMERS IN GLADWIN COUNTY

Roy B. McKibbin, of Beaverton, says that Gladwin county will be connected with Bay City by a complete system of hard surfaced roads, running through Beaverton, Hope, Edenville and Midland before the close of the present year. Contracts for a large section of this road have already been let and more are apt to be awarded this spring.

With the completion of this road it is expected that a truck line, for both passengers and freight, will be put in operation giving the towns along the route a service which they have long needed as there is no railroad connection between Gladwin and Beaverton or with Hope, Edenville, and Midland.

Gladwin county is rapidly filling with a substantial class of farmer settlers, over 20 families from Ohio having bought farms in the vicinity of Rhodes in the past few months and many others are buying in other sections of the county.

Gladwin county has a farm bureau with over 700 members and has a very satisfactory co-operative stock shipping association, which helps to ac-

count for the fact that more live stock is shipped annually from Gladwin than from all the other stations combined, on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central.

POTATOES STILL HIGHER

The steady advance of prices in the potato market continued throughout the past week with moderate supplies and demand fair to good. At Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin shipping points white varieties were moderately higher at \$5.60 to \$6 as compared with last week's range of \$5.50 to \$5.75. Demand and movement were moderate. Middle-western consuming markets were about 25 cents higher at \$5.50 to \$6 except in St. Louis and Kansas City where the same stock sold at \$6 to \$6.50 sacked per 100 pounds. Haulings at New York shipping points have been rather light for some time; round white sacked gained 40-50c per 100 pounds

f. o. b. ranging \$5.25 to \$5.75. A similar gain for this stock was recorded in eastern distribution markets at a range of \$5.65 to \$6.15. In New York City Maine Green Mountains were unchanged at \$5.55 to \$5.85 bulk per 100 pounds. There was a heavier movement during the past week of 2,912 cars, showing an increase of about 300 cars, over the previous week, but a decrease of about 250 cars compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Potatoes: Virginia continue 65c. Planting will be completed about Apr. 20. Seed potatoes slow in arriving. Many seed potatoes planted have rotted in the ground due to heavy rains and cold weather. South Carolina: Beaufort section, acreage planted is about 2,800. Alabama: Mobile section, potatoes are coming up nicely and are showing a regular stand. Louisiana: Lafourche district, potatoes doing well.

Why Farmers Do Not Produce More

IN the spring of 1918, farmers, urged by the Food Administration, as well as by thousands of hot air machines, planted a record crop of potatoes for "Food Will Win the War," was the slogan. In November the armistice was signed and Mr. Farmer was left with a record crop of spuds produced with high-priced help and nobody to help him get rid of them. At this time last year he was getting \$1 a hundred, or from 50 to 60 cents a bushel for potatoes that had cost him \$1 a bushel actual cash outlay to produce. When the spring of 1919 came the cry "produce more food" fell on deaf ears as far as most potato growers were concerned. They planted the normal amount, but not the extra acreage of the year before. The dry summer cut the crop about 20 per cent on top of that so when the harvest came, Wisconsin and the whole United States had a shortage, with the result that at this time of the year the farmer, instead of getting from 50 to 60 cents a bushel like a year ago, is now getting from \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel, or \$4.50 to \$5 a hundred.

What does that teach him? Why, of course, it does not pay to produce a large crop. Let us figure a minute. The average cost of producing an acre of potatoes in 1918 was \$80, and the average production of marketable potatoes about 100 bushels to the acre that means that it cost 80 cents a bushel to produce the spuds. This last year the production per acre had decreased let us say, 20 per cent; the cost per acre, however, was, if anything, considerably more, but for the sake of the comparison we will assume it was

the same. Thus an acre producing 80 bushels at a cost of \$80 per acre, left the cost per bushel \$1 instead of 80c, as the year before, but Mr. Farmer gets for them \$2.50 to \$3; as against 60c which he got for his 1918 crop. Which pays best?

1918—100 bushels cost \$80 selling price, 60 cents per bushel, total \$60 net. Loss, \$20.

1919—80 bushels cost \$80, selling price, \$2.50 per bushel total, \$200 net. Profit, \$120.

With such an example staring him in the face every manufacturer would reduce his production so as to get the profit and you cannot blame the farmer when he does the same thing.

Here this article should end for we have proven our case. But we are sorry to say that from past experience we fear the farmer will not have learned his lesson, on the contrary, all alone by himself, each and every one will say: "Now potatoes were awful high last year, so I am going to plant a couple of acres more and get the extra money." John and Bill and all the rest will do the same, with the result that there will be an over-production and the bottom will go out of the prices. And then next year he will do just the opposite. You don't believe it? You don't have to, for the writer has lived through this flood and famine plan for many years and all his preaching, as well as that of thousands of others, have not changed the situation one iota. But then, an educator must have infinite patience and enthusiasm.—Organized Farmer.

PRODUCERS' PRICES FOR STANDARD GRADE MILK

THE following table presents a comparison of the net prices received by producers for fresh milk delivered f. o. b. local shipping points or milk plants operated by fluid milk dealers, or concerns whose chief business is the distribution of natural milk. These prices apply to milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat and differ from the f. o. b. city prices given in Table III by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points.

Sections	Range of Mar. prices per cwt.	Av. Feb. price	Av. Mar. price
United States	\$2.07—6.16	\$3.70	\$3.55
New England	2.89—4.65	4.20	4.07
Middle Atlantic	3.19—4.04	3.63	3.56
E. North Central	2.52—4.07	3.68	3.23
W. North Central	2.52—4.00	3.41	3.30
South Atlantic	3.50—6.16	4.20	4.43
E. South Central	2.80—5.15	3.59	3.55
W. South Central	3.35—5.81	4.72	4.49
Mountain	2.71—4.65	2.97	3.07
Pacific	2.07—4.20	3.62	3.48

March Cost and Selling Prices of "Standard Grade Milk"

The following table presents the prevailing prices of "Standard grade milk" in various markets of the United States.

Markets	Price to farmer, 3.5 per cent milk	Price to consumer
San Francisco	4.04	15—16
Denver, Col.	3.06	13—
Hartford, Conn.	4.02	17—
Dist. of Col.	4.65—5.12	
Atlanta, Ga.	5.81—6.40	
Chicago, Ill.	3.23	14—
Des Moines, Ia.	3.75	15—
Lexington, Ky.	5.23—5.35	
New Orleans, La.	5.12	19—
Baltimore, Md.	4.01	16—
Boston, Mass.	4.35	17—
Detroit	4.05	16—
Grand Rapids	3.48	14—
Kalamazoo	4.00	15—
Bay City	3.55	14—
Duluth, Minn.	3.85	15—16
Newark, N. J.	4.00	16—
New York, N. Y.	4.00	16—17
Fargo, N. D.	3.37	15—
Cleveland, Ohio	3.95	16—
Toledo, Ohio	3.85	15—
Pittsburg, Pa.	3.96	16—
Providence, R. I.	4.54	17—
Seattle, Wash.	3.02	13—14
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.35	12—

Notes

According to a report of a local milk producers' association, the producers supplying New Haven, Hartford and Waterbury, Connecticut, receive the price given in the first column of Table III for such quantities of milk as are called for by their individual contracts with dealers. A penalty or deduction of 2 cents per quart is made for milk in excess of 110 or 115 per cent of such basic quantities.

The method of determining prices for the Evansville, Indiana market, has been modified to the extent that, until further notice, prices will be determined at the beginning of the month instead of in the middle and at the end of each month. If by the use of the formula given in the February report, the price of 4 per cent milk is 32 cents per hundredweight less than the estimated average production cost, then the prices to be paid will be the average of the amounts referred to. The cost of production is calculated on the basis of the following items of cost: 20 lbs. hay plus 20 lbs. of 4-2-1 mixture of corn, bran, and cottonseed meal plus 48 lbs. hay plus 150 lbs. silage plus 20 lbs. corn stover plus 20 lbs. straw plus 3 hours labor plus 10 per cent for management.

For the first half of the month dealers have agreed to pay producers 50 cents per gallon. F. O. B. farm within a radius of 14 miles. On and after March 15 the price will be 40 cents per gallon.

Producers' Association agreement with dealers in Baltimore provides that dealers will not pay to each patron the price given in the first column of table III for all milk not in excess of 110 per cent of the average quantity delivered during the months of Sept., Nov., and Oct., 1919. Milk in excess of such basic quantities is to be paid for at a lower price which for the month of March is 4 cents per gallon less than the price applying to basic quantities (shown in the first columns of table.)



An Unhealthy Waist Line

—Plumb, in Iowa Homestead.

MARKET FLASHES

An Expert's Opinion of the World Crop Situation and Future of Markets

(Editor's Note: The following survey of the world's crop conditions and estimate trend of markets was made by J. Ralph Pickell, editor and publisher of the *Rosenbaum Review*. Mr. Pickell is an acknowledged authority upon these subjects. He digs in for his facts, gets them, and does not hesitate to publish them. He seldom goes wrong on an estimate or prediction. We feel that the following information is as complete and reliable as is possible to secure, and bears out in nearly every particular the predictions made by the *Business Farmer*.)

THE WORLD'S cereal situation is not an enigma! Facts are available for those who are interested. Government regulation has submerged interest in world figures, especially pertaining to wheat. This fact alone proves the value of organized and controlled speculation. Board of trade officials, devotees and spokesmen, have always asserted that information was furnished free to the public, whose transactions register the price of wheat. The absence of speculation emphasizes this, for without it, interest in the facts subsided.

But you shall find, before you have finished this, that accurate, reliable data is available. You shall find

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Market bullish. Oats higher and firm. Wheat and rye in demand. Corn firm. Hogs strong.

CHICAGO—Corn market bullish. Oats and wheat higher. Hogs in demand.

(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.)

that when the representatives of eleven of the leading commodity exchanges of the United States, recently submitted a brief to Congress in which it was stated that, "For, even with full co-operation of governmental agencies, several months will be required to accumulate and disseminate authentic information in regard to world's conditions as might reasonably form the basis for open trading in wheat," that they ignorantly misrepresented the facts. Authentic information is available!

Two important facts will material-

ly dominate cereal prices for the next six months and more. These factors will assert themselves in spite of Supply and Demand.

They are transportation and finance.

A third factor which is important, is politics.

Domestic transportation in the United States will gradually readjust itself to a more satisfactory basis. Not that we can handle a

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.65	2.63	2.88	
No. 2 White	2.63	2.59		
No. 2 Mixed	2.63			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.45	2.50	2.51	
No. 2 White	2.43	2.47	2.48	
No. 2 Mixed	2.43	2.47	2.48	

large volume of business in 1920 with the same facilities we had in 1914 satisfactorily. No. But we are running into a period of business recession. Speeding up transportation through the efforts of the railroads with a corresponding decrease in the merchandise business, will gradually bring about a domestic transportation adjustment. Car equipment concerns like Haskell & Barker and the American Car Foundry are literally turning out hundreds of cars per day. In spite of this, it will be entirely safe to say that we will be short of cars for a year, anyway. But, as the merchandise business drops down, cars for grain shipments will move up, so we will not be so distressed for cars within the next six months as we are just now.

Ocean transportation will not be plentiful within the next six months. No matter what happens to Europe, all available tonnage will be in demand for one purpose or another. However, tonnage will be available to move cereals in quantity comparable with the past year. If Europe wants our grain it will be moved. Europe does want it now. But there will not be an easy flow of tonnage.

Transportation in the interior of all countries except Russia will be

OAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.05	1.01		
No. 3 White	1.04	.99 1/4		
No. 4 White	1.03			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.70	.70	.79 1/2	
No. 3 White	.69 1/2	.69	.78	
No. 4 White	.68	.68	.76	

available for moving needed grain. Russia is in a class by itself. Great improvement will be made in that country, because conditions cannot get worse. In fact, great improvement is being made right now. Water transportation is an extremely important factor in Russia and the rivers and canals will be wide open by May. So it is entirely safe to say that Russia will export grain this fall.

Politics will intervene, to some extent, because England will be desperately fighting for food from southern Russia, with her allies. You will hear considerable about doing business with the "Reds" and the co-operatives, much of which will be founded on facts. The point to re-

member is this: Some morning you will awaken to find in your newspapers that grain is being exported from the Black Sea district. That will be the truth. For instance, while Lloyd George is reversing himself on politics pertaining to Russia, Winston Churchill is laying his plans to get the wheat out of those ports, with the co-operation of English merchants. Italy will get some wheat and France, too. How much? No one knows. I feel entirely safe in saying that the quantity will be sufficient to materially affect the price of American wheat.

Let us remember that the 1919 crop of wheat in southern Russia, positively was one of the best crops ever produced, if not the best. Let us also remember that the Black Sea district is the wheat country of Russia. When you get north of a line running west to east from Moscow to the Urals you strike the rye and oats country of Russia.

Europe will boil, politically, for months. Wars and revolution will be the order of the day. This will infect uncertainty into the situation and might at any time precipitate a panic in this country. But I am very much inclined to think that we shall pass into a period of depression gradually. I cannot see any signs of a panic in this country, in the sense which we understand that term. But the signs of a business depression are unmistakable.

Production is increasing. Our warehouses are filling up. Do not mistake this as meaning "grain." Merchandise stocks are increasing, while a very noticeable conservation on the part of buyers for fall goods is being displayed. Purchasers of goods for fall delivery are buying less

CORN PRICES PER BU., APR. 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.77	1.70	1.90 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	1.72	1.65		
No. 4 Yellow	1.67	1.60		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.65	1.62	1.82 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	1.62	1.60	1.80	
No. 4 Yellow	1.62	1.60	1.78	

than they think they need. Not more.

Some of these days the campaign against profligate spending, which is being waged in this country, is going to bear fruit. People will just naturally get scared and slow up in their buying, or they will run out of ready funds. If enough of us all of a sudden should feel that way, and really stop buying high-priced goods, many businesses would flutter and fall. That's what starts a panic. I do not look for this to eventuate.

With the advent of spring, Europe is going to stop buying of us, just as far as possible. Goods are going to back up upon us. Some foreign orders are now being canceled. Prices for commodities are going lower. Prices for grain will be affected by the reduction in commodity prices. Buy just what you need of any commodity and no more. Be conservative. Keep some surplus cash on hand.

Corn: Considering every factor affecting this commodity, such as country roads, spring farming, finance, this writer expects to see present values sustained to around July. There will be set-backs in price, and there might be vigorous dips, too, but the fundamental situation affecting corn is such that it seems illogical to believe July corn will close under present prevailing prices in Chicago. May corn, probably, has not seen its highest point.

Oats: May oats in Chicago probably have not reached their highest price. A very large acreage will be seeded this spring. Prices should hold up throughout the summer.

Wheat and flour prices certainly are at a low ebb now. We shall see higher prices before the sickles begin to sing this summer.

Livestock: Better days are in sight

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for the feeders of hogs, cattle and sheep.

Flax: Prices should work higher during the spring and summer.

Hay: No reason to believe prices will continue at present high levels for long.

Rye and barley: Present levels probably will not change much for some time to come. Enhancement in wheat prices would help rye. Barley seems "cornered." Now to the subject.

There is no "mystery" about the world's wheat situation, except such as the result of governmental efforts to offset the laws of supply and demand. The world's supplies, with the exception of those in Russia, are known almost to a bushel, while the demand is a matter entirely of distribution and finance, and nothing more.

Earlier in the season (months ago) the Review estimated that the theoretical requirements of Europe ranged as high as 800,000,000 bushels, but that Europe would be lucky to secure 600,000,000 bushels, due to the financial and distribution situation. This forecast promises to come true. Broomhall, the English authority, made the theoretical requirements 750,000,000 bushels.

Based on known facts, as gathered from all sections of the world, partly official and partly private, the world importing countries will theoretically require around 700,000,000 bushels for the 1920-21 season. That much is positively known.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye advanced 12c in the past week and is reported in demand and firm at \$1.92 for No. 2.

Barley is quoted at \$3@3.25 for No. 3.

BEANS HIGHER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., APR. 6, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	6.00	7.25	7.75
Red Kidneys	14.00	14.00	14.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.50	7.00	8.00
Prime	6.75	6.50	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.25	11.00	10.75

After several weeks of inactivity the bean market advanced 10c per cwt. this past week, but at present is dull and firm, as there is small receipts and little demand.

Next week we will go into the bean situation more in detail and hope to have something more encouraging to offer you.

POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER WT., APR. 6, 1920			
	Sacked	Bulk	
Detroit	5.83		
Chicago	6.00	6.10	
Pittsburg	5.50	5.43	
New York	5.50	5.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Detroit	2.00		
Chicago	1.85		
Pittsburg	2.00	1.90	
New York	2.08		

The potato market continues firm with small receipts at \$8.75 per 150 pounds. It is believed that most of the 1919 crop is out of the growers' hands.

The following is what the *Produce News* has to say in regard to the situation:

"A local commission man who has made a careful study of the potato situation, especially in regard to the old potatoes as they may interfere with the new stock, suggests that potato growers should get rid of the stock which some are holding as early as possible.

"I do not know," he said, "what quantity of potatoes are left in the country, but if the roads are in condition for hauling, my advice to the growers would be to ship just as soon as they can. It will not be very long before new potatoes will be on the market, and with the heavy crops there are in all new potato sections, growers who are holding old potatoes, are bound to suffer. When the new crop comes along, if it is of good quality, consumers always take these potatoes in preference to old and it is extremely difficult to move the old stock. Some of the growers may not think they are being offered as much for their potatoes now as they should have, but I believe it would be a good idea for them to take what they can get

now rather than to wait a while and be compelled to sell their stock for almost nothing."

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	38.50	34.32.50	38.11.50
Chicago	36.00	37.34.00	35.32.00
New York	47.00	50.00	45.00
Pittsburg	38.50	38.37.50	37.35.00
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	32.50	33.31.50	32.31.50
Chicago	34.00	35.32.00	33.00
New York	45.00	48.47.00	51.47.00
Pittsburg	37.50	37.38.00	36.39.50
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50	32.20.50	31.29.50
Chicago	32.00	33.30.00	30.29.00
New York	35.00	36.34.00	35.32.00
Pittsburg	34.50	35.34.50	35.32.00
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	30.50	31.29.50	30.27.50
Chicago	31.00	32.30.00	31.20.00
New York	33.00	34.32.00	34.29.00
Pittsburg	32.50	33.32.50	33.31.50

Lighter receipts of prairie hay have caused markets to advance somewhat, according to reports of the Bureau of Markets, and all grades have been eagerly taken. A less urgent demand however was noted in Eastern markets for timothy, although stocks are comparatively light. In the central west prices remain firm on timothy, receipts light at Chicago, fairly large at Kansas City and an especially good shipping demand reported from Cincinnati. At the latter terminal record for that market was established for No. 1 clover when a price of \$40 was reached. Grain hay is in good demand on the Pacific coast, shipments of oat and wheat hay being made from Oregon into California.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Produce market rather quiet in all directions and prices not undergoing any important changes. The feeling in the vegetable market was firm in nearly all lines. Potatoes are not coming in freely and dealers say it is difficult to pick up car lots of Michigan product. Butter is in moderate supply and firm. Eggs are coming in freely and there is active buying. Demand for poultry is better than the supply and a firm market is quoted, but dressed calves are abundant and easy at a small decline. Dressed hogs are in small supply and firm. The fruit market is quiet and steady. Demand for apples is not active.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$4@4.50 Baldwin, \$3@3.50; Greening, \$3.25@3.50; Steel's Red, \$3.50@4 per bu. Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb.

Honey—White comb, 32@35c per pound.

Calves, dressed—Fancy, 24@25c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Best, 20@21c; heavy 18@19c per lb.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, best, 33@40c; leghorns, 36@37c; hens, 40@42c; small hens, 38@39c; roosters, 24@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 55c; No. 1 green calf, 55c; No. 1 cured kip, 32c; No. 1 green kip, 28c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 30c; 45 lbs. and up, 20c; No. 1 green hides, 25 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 kip and calf, 1 1-2c off.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "There seems to be a better feeling in the wool trade this week."

Ruling prices for the various grades and classes of wool are as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 97@1.00; fine unwashed, 74@76c; 1-2 blood combing, 83@85c; 3-8 blood combing, 69@70c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 67@68c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—half blood, 72@75c; 3-8 blood, 65@67c; 1-4 blood, 63@65c.

Virginia, Kentucky and similar—Half blood, unwashed, 35@36c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 67@68c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine 12 months, \$1.90@1.95; fine 3 months \$1.60@1.70; California, northern,

\$1.90@1.95; middle country, \$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 combing, \$1.75@1.85; fine medium clothing, \$1.65@1.75.

Pulled extras, \$1.95@2.05; AA, \$1.80@1.90; A supers, \$1.65@1.75.

Mohairs, best combings, 60@65c; best cardings, 55@60c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Market steady to strong best heavy steers, \$12@12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$10.50@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$8.75@9.75; handy light butchers, \$7.50@8.50; light butchers, \$7@7.25; best cows, \$8@9; butcher cows, \$7@7.75; cutters, \$5.50@6.25; canners, \$4.50@6.25; best heavy bulls, \$8.50@9; bologna bulls, \$7.50@8.25; stock bulls, \$7@7.50; feeders, \$8.50@10.25; stockers, \$7@8.75; milkers and springers, \$65@135. Veal calves: common graders almost unsalable; best, \$17@18; others, \$10@16.25. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, \$20; fair lambs, \$18@19; light to common \$15@17; clipped lambs, \$17.50@17.60; fair to good sheep, \$12.50@13.00; culls and common, \$6@8. Hogs: Market strong; heavy, \$15.50@16; pigs, \$16; mixed hogs, \$16.50@16.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Dunning & Stevens report: Cattle: strong; prime shipping steers, \$14@14.50; best shipping steers, \$12.50@13; medium shipping steers, \$12@12.50; Canadian heavy steers, \$12@12.50; Canadian steers and heifers, \$11@12; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., \$13.50@14.50; light native yearlings, good quality, \$12@12.50; best handy steers, \$11.50@

12.50; fair to good kind, \$10.50@11.50; handy steers and heifers mixed, \$11@11.50; western heifers, \$11@11.50; state heifers, \$10@11; best fat cows, \$10@11; butchering cows, \$8.50@9.50 cutters, \$6.50@7.50; canners, \$4.50@5.25; fancy bulls, \$9@10; butchering bulls, \$7.50@8.50; common bulls, \$6.50@7.50; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs, \$9.50@10.50; medium feeders, \$8@9; stockers, \$7.50@8; light to common, \$100@150; medium, \$65@90. Hogs: steady; heavy, \$15.75@16; mixed and yorkers, \$17.25@17.50; pigs, \$16.50; Sheep: 25c lower; top lambs, \$21.50; wethers, \$16@16.50; yearlings, \$17@19; ewes, \$14@14.50. Calves: lower; tops, \$19.50; fair to good, \$16.50@18.50; grassers, \$6@8.

CHICAGO—Hogs: mostly 50 to 75c higher; bulk, \$15.65@16.50; top, \$16.75; heavy, \$15.25@16.40; medium, \$16@16.75; light, \$16.25@16.75; light, \$15.50@16.40; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13.50@14.50; packing sows, rough, \$13@13.75; pigs, \$14@15.75. Cattle: unsettled; beef steers, medium and heavy weight, choice and prime, \$14@15.50; medium and good, \$11.75@14; common, \$10.25@11.75; light weight, good and choice, \$12.75@14.75; common and medium, \$10@12.75; butcher cattle, heifers, \$8@14; cows, \$8@12.50; canners and cutters, \$5@8; veal calves, \$16@17.50; feeder steers, \$9@11.85; stocker steers, \$7.65@11.25. Sheep: nominal; lambs, 85 lbs down, \$17.75@20.50; culls and common, \$14.50@17.50; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$11@15; culls and common, \$6@10.75.

The M. B. F. is the best paper for the farmer printed in Michigan. This subscription is for my son who has begun farming for himself.—Fred D. Farner, Isabella County.

Order Early Your 1920

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Farmers in need of a new De Laval Cream Separator this year may wisely place their orders immediately if they have not already done so.



For three years past, notwithstanding the constantly increased production, it has not been possible to make nearly enough De Laval machines to meet the demand. We shall make 25,000 more machines in 1920 than in any prior year, but are already behind deliveries in some sizes. Hence the importance of getting in your order early.

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CHAPTER IX.

IN the meantime the Soanos were being overtaken and Henry teased Francis with: "Here in the jungle is where dollars are worthless. They can buy neither fresh horses, nor can they repair these two spineless creatures, which must likewise be afflicted with the murrain that carried off the rest of the hacienda's riding animals."

"I've never been in a place yet where money wouldn't work," Francis replied.

"I suppose it could even buy a drink of water in hell," was Henry's retort.

Leoncia clapped her hands. "I don't know," Francis observed. "I have never been there."

Again Leoncia clapped her hands. "Just the same I have an idea I can make dollars work in the jungle and I am going to try it right now," Francis continued, at the same time untying the coin sack from Leoncia's pommel. "You go ahead and ride on."

"But you must tell me," Leoncia insisted; and, aside, in her ear as she leaned to him from the saddle, he whispered what made her laugh again, while Henry, conferring with Enrico and his sons, inwardly berated himself for being a jealous fool.

Before they were out of sight, looking back, they saw Francis, with pad and pencil out, writing something. What he wrote was eloquently brief, merely the figure "50." Tearing off the sheet, he laid it conspicuously in the middle of the trail and weighted it down with a silver dollar. Counting out forty-nine other dollars from the bag, he sowed them very immediately about the first one and ran up the trail after his party.

Augustino, the gendarme, who rarely spoke when he was sober, but who when drunk preached volubly the wisdom of silence, was in the lead, with bent head nosing the track of the quarry, when his keen eyes lighted on the silver dollar holding down the sheet of paper. The first he appropriated; the second he turned over to the Jefe. Torres looked over his shoulder, and together they read the mystic "50." The Jefe tossed the scrap of paper aside as of little worth, and was for resuming the chase, but Augustino picked up and pondered the "50" thoughtfully. Even as he pondered it, a shout from Rafael advertised the finding of another dollar. Then Augustino knew. There were fifty of the coins to be had for the picking up. Flinging the note to the wind, he was on his hands and knees overhauling the ground. The rest of the party joined in the scramble, while Torres and the Jefe screamed curses on them in a vain effort to make them proceed.

When the gendarmes could find no more they counted up what they had recovered. The toll came to forty-seven.

"There are three more," cried Rafael, whereupon all flung themselves into the search again. Five minutes more were lost, ere the three other coins were found. Each pocketed what he had retrieved and obediently swung into the pursuit at the heels of Torres and the Jefe.

A mile farther on, Torres tried to trample a shining dollar into the dirt but Augustino's ferret eyes had been too quick and his fingers dug it out of the soft earth. Where was one dollar, as they had already learned, there were more dollars. The posse came to a halt, and while the two leaders fumed and imprecated, the rest of the members cast about right and left from the trail.

Vicente, a moon-faced gendarme, who looked more like a Mexican Indian than a Maya or a Panamanian "breed," lighted first on the clue. All gathered about, like hounds around a tree into which the possum has been run. In truth, it was a tree, or a rotten and hollow stump of one, a dozen feet in height and a third as many feet in diameter. Five feet from the ground was an opening. Above the opening, pinned on by a thorn, was a sheet of paper the same

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker, 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. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives him the name of Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis'. He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Politico of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. As they are about to hang him, Henry appears and he is thrown into prison. The Soanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit.

size as the first they had found. On it was written "100."

In the scramble that ensued, half a dozen minutes were lost as half a dozen arms strove to be first in dipping into the hollow heart of the stump to the treasure. But the hollow extended deeper than their arms were long.

"We will chop down the stump," Rafael cried, sounding with the back of his machete against the side of it to locate the base of the hollow. "We will all chop, and we will count what we find inside and divide equally."

By this time their leaders were frantic, and the Jefe had begun threatening, the moment they were back in San Antonio, to send them to San Juan where their carcasses would be picked by the buzzards.

"But we are not back in San Antonio, thank God," said Augustino breaking his sober seal of silence in order to enunciate wisdom.

"We are poor men, and we will divide in fairness," spoke of Rafael. "Augustino is right, and thank God for it that we are not back in San Antonio. This rich Gringo scatters more money along the way in a day for us to pick up than could we earn in a year where we come from. I, for one, am for revolution, where money is so plentiful."

"With the rich Gringo for a leader," Augustino supplemented. "For as long as he leads this way could I follow forever."

"If," Rafael nodded agreement, with a pitch of his head toward Torres and the Jefe, "if they do not give us opportunity to gather what the gods have spread for us, then to the last and deepest of the roasting hells of hell for them. We are men, not slaves. The world is wide. The Cordilleras are just beyond. We will all be rich, and free men, and live in the Cordilleras where the Indian maidens are wildly beautiful and desirable."

"And we will be well rid of our wives, back in San Antonio," said Vicente. "Let us now chop down this treasure tree."

Swinging the machetes with heavy hacking blows, the wood, so rotten that it was spongy, gave way readily before their blades. And when the stump fell over, they counted and divided, in equity, not one hundred silver dollars, but one hundred and forty-seven.

"He is generous, this Gringo," quoth Vicente. "He leaves more than he says. May there not be still more?"

And, from the debris of rotten wood, much of it crumbled to powder under their blows, they recovered five more coins, in the doing of which they lost ten more minutes that drove Torres and the Jefe to the verge of madness.

"He does not stop to count, the wealthy Gringo," said Rafael. "He must merely open that sack and pour it out. And that is the sack which he rode to the beach of San Antonio when he blew up with dynamite the wall of our jail."

The chase was resumed, and all went well for half an hour, when

they came upon an abandoned free hold, already half overrun with the returning jungle. A dilapidated, straw thatched house, a fallen-in labor barracks, a broken-down corral posts of which had sprouted and leaved into trees, and a well showing recent use by virtue of a fresh length of riata attaching bucket to well-sweep, showed where some man had failed to tame the wild. And, conspicuously on the well sweep, was pinned a familiar sheet of paper on which was written "300."

"Mother of God!—a fortune!" cried Rafael.

"May the devil forever torture him in the last and deepest hell!" was Torres' contribution.

"He pays better than your Senor Regan," the Jefe sneered in his despair and disgust.

"His bag of silver is only so large," Torres retorted. "It seems we must pick it all up before we catch him. But when we have picked it all up, and his bag is empty, then will we catch him."

"We will go on now, comrades," the Jefe addressed his posse ingratiatingly. "Afterwards, we will return at our leisure and recover the silver."

Augustino broke his seal of silence again.

"One never knows the way of one's return, if one ever returns," he enunciated pessimistically. Elated by the pearl of wisdom he had dropped, he essayed another. "Three hundred in hand is better than three million in the bottom of a well we may never see again."

"Some one must descend into the well," spoke Rafael, testing the braided rope with his weight. "See! The riata is strong. We will lower a man by it. Who is the brave one who will go down?"

"I," said Vicente. "I will be the brave one to go down—"

"And steal half that you find," Rafael uttered his instant suspicion. "If you go down, first must you count over to us the pesos you already possess. Then, when you come up, we can search you for all you have found. After that, when we have divided equitably, will your other pesos be returned to you."

"Then will I not go down for comrades who have no trust in me," Vicente said stubbornly. "Here, beside the well, I am as wealthy as any of you. Then why should I go down. I have heard of men dying in the bottom of wells."

"In God's name go down!" stormed the Jefe. "Haste! Haste!"

"I am too fat, the rope is not strong, and I shall not go down," said Vicente.

All looked to Augustino, the silent one, who had already spoken more than he was accustomed to speak in a week.

"Guillermo is the thinnest and lightest," said Augustino.

"Guillermo will go down!" the rest chorused.

But Guillermo, glaring apprehensively at the mouth of the well, backed away, shaking his head and crossing himself.

"Not for the sacred treasure in the secret city of the Mayas," he muttered.

The Jefe pulled his revolver and glanced to the remainder of the posse for confirmation. With eyes and head nods they gave it.

"In heaven's name go down," he threatened the little gendarme. "And make haste, or I shall put you in such a fix that never again will you go up or down, but you will remain here and rot forever beside this hole of perdition.—Is it well, comrades, that I kill him if he does not go down?"

"It is well," they shouted.

And Guillermo, with trembling fingers, counted out the coins he had already retrieved, and, in the throes of fear, crossing himself repeatedly and urged on by the hand-thrusts of his companions, stepped upon the bucket, sat down on it with legs wrapped about it, and was lowered away out of the light of day.

"Stop!" he screamed up the shaft.

"Stop! Stop! The water! I am upon it!"

Those on the sweep held it with their weight.

"I should receive ten pesos extra above my share," he called up.

"You shall receive baptism," was called down to him, and, variously:

"You will have your fill of water this day;" "We will let you go;"

"We will cut the rope;" "There will be one less with whom to share."

"The water is not nice," he replied his voice rising like a ghost's out of the dark depth.

"There are sick lizards, and a dead bird that stinks. And there may be snakes. It is well worth ten pesos extra what I must do."

"We will drown you!" Rafael shouted.

"I shall shoot down upon you and kill you!" the Jefe bullied.

"Shoot or drown me," Guillermo's voice floated up; "but it will buy you nothing, for the treasure will still be in the well."

There was a pause, in which those at the surface questioned each other with their eyes as to what they should do.

"And the Gringos are running farther and farther," Torres fumed.

"A fine discipline you have, Senor Mariano Vercara e Hijos, over your gendarmes!"

"This is not San Antonio," the Jefe flared back. "This is the bush of Juchitan. My dogs are good dogs in San Antonio. In the bush they must be handled gently, else may they become wild dogs, and what then will happen to you and me?"

surrendered sadly. "It is almost 'It is the curse of gold,' Torres enough to make one become a socialist, with a Gringo thus tying the hands of justice with ropes of gold."

"Of silver," the Jefe corrected.

"You go to hell," said Torres. "As you have pointed out, this is not San Antonio but the bush of Juchitan, and here I may as well tell you to go to hell. Why should you and I quarrel because of your bad temper, when our prosperity depends on standing together?"

"Besides," the voice of Guillermo drifted up, "the water is not two feet deep. You cannot drown me in it. I have just felt the bottom and I have four round silver pesos in my hand right now. The bottom is carpeted with pesos. Do you want to let go? Or do I get ten pesos extra for the filthy job? The water stinks like a fresh graveyard."

"Yes! Yes!" they shouted down.

"Which? Let go? Or the extra ten?"

"The extra ten!" they chorused.

"In God's name, haste! haste!" cried the Jefe.

They heard splashing and curses from the bottom of the well, and, from the lightening of the strain on the riata, knew that Guillermo had left the bucket and was floundering for the coin.

"Put it in the bucket good Guillermo," Rafael called down.

"I am putting it in my pockets," up came the reply. "Did I put it in the bucket you might haul it up first and well forget to haul me up afterward."

"The double weight might break the riata," Rafael cautioned.

"The riata may not be so strong as my will, for my will in this matter is most strong," said Guillermo.

"If the riata should break . . ."

Rafael began again.

"I have a solution," said Guillermo. "Do you come down. Then shall I go up first. Second, the treasure shall go up in the bucket. And, third and last, shall you go up. Thus will justice be triumphant."

Rafael with dropped jaw of dismay, did not reply.

"Are you coming Rafael?"

"No," he answered. "Put all the silver in your pockets and come up together with it."

"I could curse the race that bore me," was the impatient observation of the Jefe.

"I have already cursed it," said Torres.

"Haul away" shouted Guillermo. "I have everything in my pockets save the stench; and I am suffocating. Haul quick, or I shall perish, and the three hundred pesos will perish with me. And there are more than three hundred. He must have emptied his bag."

Ahead on the trail, where the way

grew steep and the horses without stamina rested and panted, Francis overtook his party.

"Never again shall I travel without minted coin of the realm," he exulted as he described what he had remained behind to see from the edge of the deserted plantation.

"Henry, when I die and go to heaven, I shall have a stout bag of cash along with me. Even there could it redeem me from heaven alone knows what scrapes. Listen! They fought like cats and dogs about the mouth of the well. Nobody would trust anybody to descend into the well unless he deposited what he had previously picked up with those that remained at the top. They were out of hand. The Jefe at the point of his gun, had to force the littlest and leanest of them to go down. And when he was down he blackmailed them before he would come up. And when he came up they broke their promises and gave him a beating. They were still beating him when I left."

"But now your sack is empty," said Henry.

"Which is our present and most pressing trouble," Francis agreed.

"Had I sufficient pesos I could keep the pursuit well behind us forever. I'm afraid I was too generous. I did not know how cheap the poor devils were. But I'll tell you something that will make your hair stand up. Torres, Senor Torres, Senor Alvarez Torres, the elegant gentleman and old-time friend of you Solanos, is leading the pursuit along with the Jefe. He is furious at the delay.

They almost had a rupture because the Jefe couldn't keep his men in hand. Yes, sir, and he told the Jefe to go to hell. I distinctly heard him tell the Jefe to go to hell."

Five miles farther on, the horses of Leoncia and her father in collapse, where the trail plunged into and ascended a dark ravine, Francis urged the others on and dropped behind. Giving them a few minutes start, he followed on behind, a self-constituted rear-guard. Part way along, in an open space where grew only a thick sod of grass, he was dismayed to find the hoof prints of the two horses staring at him as large as dinner plates from out of the sod. Into the hoof prints had welled a dark, slimy fluid that his eye told him was crude oil. This was but the beginning, a sort of seepage from a side stream above off from the main flow. A hundred yards beyond he came upon the flow itself, a river of oil that on such a slope would have been a cataract had it been water. But being crude oil, as thick as molasses, it oozed slowly down the hill like so much molasses. And here, preferring to make his stand rather than to wade through the stick mess, Francis sat down on a rock, laid his rifle on one side of him, his automatic pistol on the other side, rolled a cigarette, and kept his ears pricked for the first sounds of the pursuit.

And the beaten peon, threatened with more beatings and belaboring his over ridden mare, rode across the top of the ravine above Francis, and,

at the oil well itself, had his exhausted animal collapsed under him. With his heels he kicked her back to her feet, and with a stick belabored her to stagger away from him and on and into the jungle. And the first day of his adventures, although he did not know it, was not yet over. He, too, squatted on a stone, his feet out of the oil, rolled a cigarette, and, as he smoked it, contemplated the flowing oil well. The noise of approaching men startled him, and he fled into the immediately adjacent jungle, from which he peered forth and saw two strange men appear. They came directly to the well, and, by an iron wheel turning the valve, choked down the flow still further.

"No more," commanded the one who seemed to be leader. "Another turn, and the pressure will blow out the pipes—for so the Gringo engineer has warned me most carefully."

And a slight flow, beyond the limited safety, continued to run from the mouth of the gusher down the mountain side. Scarcely had the two men accomplished this, when a body of horsemen rode up, whom the peon in hiding recognized as the hacendado who owned him, and the overseers and hacendados of neighboring plantations who delighted in running down a fugitive laborer in much the same way that the English delight in chasing the fox.

No, the two oil men had seen nobody. But the hacendado who led saw the footprints of the mare, and

(Continued on page 15)

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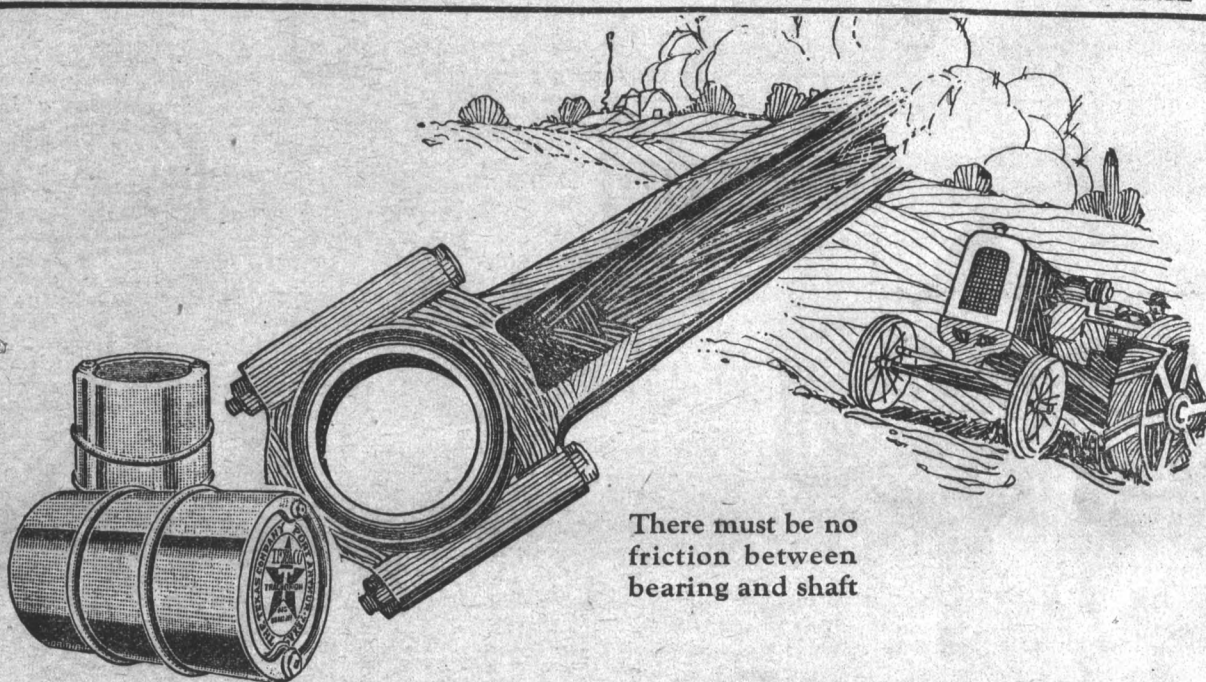
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(Continued on page 15)

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Standing by Their Guns

REPORTS from the sugar beet territory say that the growers are "standing loyally by their guns," and not a slacker in the ranks. Bully, as T. R. would say!

"When I joined this fight," said a prominent beet grower the other day, "I didn't have any idea that it might mean I wouldn't grow any beets this year. But I'll say this, that if the manufacturers don't recognize our association and confer with our representatives on the 1920 contract pretty soon, I'll not grow a single acre of beets this year, no matter what they offer to pay."

A Macomb county farmer was in the office of The Business Farmer last week. "D'ye grow any beets?" we asked him. "Yep," he replied, "grew ten acres last year, but not a d-n acre this year." "What's the matter?" we asked. "More money and less work in other crops," he replied, "besides I don't like the kind of treatment we fellows are getting from the manufacturers." And please remember that the State Association has not set a single foot into Macomb county.

These are typical examples of the feeling among the beet growers. They are just plumb disgusted with the arbitrary attitude of the manufacturers, and it is our honest conviction that hundreds of farmers have grown their last sugar beet. Meetings last week in beet localities were thronged with growers, every last one of them swore enthusiastically that he would stand by the State Association to the last ditch.

"If the sugar men don't come down off their perch and enter into conference with us and give us a fair share of the sugar profits, we'll build our own sugar plants," was their solemn declaration.

"A threat," say the sugar manufacturers. Perhaps, gentlemen, perhaps. That's what the grain dealers said out in North Dakota. That's what the sugar manufacturers said out in Colorado. That's what the politicians said over in Ontario. They're wiser now.

Get a Divorce!

THERE IS relief in sight for you farm women who have to split wood, carry water and do other rough work on the farm. "Get a divorce". That's what a woman did in Detroit court the other day. Her petition for a divorce was based upon the fact that a year after she was married her husband moved onto a farm in New Hampshire where she was forced to "split wood, carry water and do other rough work". The judge thought that was sufficient grounds for a divorce, and accordingly a decree was granted.

There is both humor and tragedy in this incident. There is humor in it because the judge probably didn't know that a great many farm women are frequently obliged to not only split wood and carry water, but on occasions to work out in the fields, and think nothing of it. He undoubtedly had visions of the silk, satins, and servants which would naturally surround the

wives of those wealthy farmers whom he had read about in the papers.

There is a bit of tragedy in this situation because the conditions of farming are such as to require manual labor on the part of the farm woman which the average married woman of the city would scorn to do. Few wives of professional and business men of the towns and cities do their own washing or scrubbing or other heavy work, let alone taking a hand in the conduct of the husband's business. Their conception of the duties of a wife does not include such manual labor as ninety per cent of the farm women have to perform.

The mothers, wives and daughters of the farm are hard workers. Both custom and necessity make them so. When a girl marries a farmer she expects to arise at five o'clock in the morning, two hours before her city cousin, and work until eight or nine in the evening while her city cousin is powdering her face for the opera. That's all a part of farm life, and the people on the farms so understand it. But even though the custom has decreed and necessity demands that the women of the farm do rough and tedious work, it does not follow by any means that the conditions which have brought this about are justifiable, or that there is any excuse for enduring them if they can be remedied.

There is more work to do in the farm home than in any other home in the country, and there always will be. The same is true of the farm. But for years we have had too few people performing this work, because the farmers of the country have not been able to hire enough hands to equalize the work. We are told there is a scarcity of labor, but the only man who suffers from lack of labor is he who cannot afford to pay the price that labor commands. The farmer is of this class. In the readjustment period we want to see agriculture given such dividends as will enable the farmer to compete in the labor market and secure the help that is necessary to lighten his work and the work of his wife. Your only other escape from hard work, Mrs. Farm Wife, is to "get a divorce".

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"Pearl Buttons, Zinc, Tungsten" but NOT beans. Protection for beans? Perish the thought! There are only about a half million farmers who grow beans. Why should they be protected? But the great pearl button industry,—ah, that's another matter. It must not be permitted to suffer by foreign competition. And zinc and tungsten are "infant industries" which must be nourished else they will pine and perish.

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What the Neighbors Say



WAR EXPENDITURES SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

I have a neighbor whom I am going to make a present of your paper. I know that if I can get him started he will not be without it. I am a member of the Farm Bureau and so is my neighbor and we surely need your paper to keep us posted.

I read an article where the state highway commissioner said the good roads had to be built regardless of what they cost now. We have too many such men in office. If they had to help pay some of the bills they make they would be more careful how they wasted the people's money.

Now I am in favor of good roads but I am not in favor of such high salaries to men to ride over the country doing nothing but wearing the roads and drawing their pay. I call them public paupers, too lazy to work and living off other people's hard earnings. There will have to be a change or the country will go bankrupt and the only way I see is through the Farm Bureau and your paper. I have a piece printed in 1845 in a magazine called *Genesee Farmer* in Rochester, N. Y. Will send you a copy if you think it worth a place in your paper.—E. L. G., VanBuren County.

The following communication is from the pen of Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith of Massachusetts. His facts are important and presented in a striking light:

Facts for Forty Millions

"The national debts of sixteen of the European governments at the closest estimate that can be made amount to \$10,305,000,000 our currency, all incurred for the expenses of war. This sum embraces merely the arrearage not what has been paid for carrying on the war. The average of this amount is \$63.25 a head to the whole population of those 16 nations. The interest on this vast sum nearly equals a tax of one dollar on every inhabitant of the globe.

Since the Reformation Great Britain has been engaged 65 years in the prosecution of seven wars for which she expended in our currency \$8,982,120,000. It has been estimated by our missionaries that a school of 50 heathen children on the continent of India would only cost \$150 per annum. Then this sum expended by a Christian nation in 65 years in carrying on war with other Christian nations if applied to the education of the heathen would have schooled 46,062,154 children per annum for 65 years. Allowing five years to teach scholars then 598,808,000 children might have been educated for the money that Great Britain drained from the sources and channels of her wealth and industry to waste in wars everyone of which degraded her people in every quality of their condition.

From 1793 to 1815, a period of 22 years, Great Britain, France and Austria expended \$7,330,000,000 in war. The interest of this sum at 6 per cent would have supported 30,000 missionaries among the heathen during the whole period of 22 years in which these Christian nations were engaged in doing the devil's work on each other. The aggregate amount would have given five years' schooling to 488,666,666 pagan children on the Lancasterian plan. The interest for one month at the above rate would build 1,466 miles of railroad at \$25,000 per mile.

Consulting the best authorities I can command I find that the aggregate amount of the expenditures of our government from 1789 to Mar. 4, 1843, is \$1,111,375,734.

Now, patriotic Americans, will you not read this reflectingly? Of this vast sum there has been expended only \$148,620,055 for civil purposes embracing the Civil list, foreign intercourse and the miscellaneous expenses. Then it follows that \$952,755,680 have been lavished upon preparations for war in time of peace within a little more than half a century by this model republic.

Another fact: From Jan. 1, 1836 to Mar. 3, 1843, the war expenses of this government were \$153,954,881, five millions more than all the civil expenses of the government from 1789 to 1843. Another fact: From 1816 to 1834, 18 years, our national expenses amount-

ed to \$463,915,756, and of this sum nearly \$400,000,000 went in one way or another for war and only \$64,000,000 for all other objects, being \$22,000,000 a year for war and about three millions and a half less than one-sixth of the whole for the peaceful operations of a government that plumes itself on its pacific policy. If we take into account all the expenses and all the losses of war to this country it will be found to have wasted for us in sixty years some two or three thousand millions of dollars.—Worcester, Aug. 9, 1845.—E. B.

At that our forefathers were pikers when it came to spending money for war. They should be on earth today and learn the true art of spending.—Editor.

FARM ACCOUNTS AND PROFITS

How can any farmer vote for Wilson, Taft, McAdoo or Hoover, after what they have done to ruin the farmer enterprise? Another question is: What justice is there in making any person pay an income tax on property that they have been five or six years producing, and have paid their tax on the assessed valuation of such property? The writer sold a pair of horses for \$500 which had been assessed and the tax paid and it cost him \$30 income tax for selling them.

I would also like to ask these people who are keeping books on their farms what good there is in it, only to learn just how much they have done for nothing. I have my book and know to a cent what I have received for produce sold; also I have the same line on my expenses, and after taking my balance I find but very little left after buying new tools to replace old ones, and the repair of some buildings to say nothing about repairing fences, and other repairs that should be made. And while I know that my farm does not produce anywhere near what it would or should I can't get labor to do any better. My beet crop was short \$25 of half a crop, but labor could not be had. I also had to let out some of my hay on shares because I could not get help to take care of it in time and I will have to buy that same hay back with a lot of truck to get it at that.

I know all these things without keeping any book, and how am I to change conditions with a book? From the present outlook for labor I may be forced to do even worse than I did last year for all my book shows is a great loss by doing as I did.

There are too many people trying to tell the other fellow how to manage his farm. They have learned all they know out of books and have left the farm for broader fields which are not hard to find. I do not wish to be understood that a farmer should not know something about what he is doing or what it costs to do it, but he has his farm on his hands to do the

best he can with whether his books show a profit or loss.

I would like to see farmers so strongly organized they would hold county, state and national conventions and fix their own prices just as manufacturers do, and when Mr. Manufacturer sent out a report that his prices were going up he could figure on farm produce going up just the same per cent. Then it would not be that old old story, it's gone up but farm produce has gone down.

If a farmer could buy a hog, horse or cow one day for \$50 or \$100 and sell it the next day for from three to five times as much as he paid for it, then he would be doing business on the same basis as the manufacturer. There are farmers who are good business men, who can buy and sell and make money, and in that way add to the profit of their farm but the farmers who have made very much out of just plain farming are very few and far between.

Farmers have learned to buy and operate their own threshing outfit and ship their own stock and everyone of them that I have talked with feel good and well satisfied with both. And when farmers get those live stock commission men out of their way the coast will be clear for better business.—A Farmer Subscriber.

The main purpose of a farm accounting system is to show the farmer on which crops he makes or loses money. The average farmer thinks he knows when he gains or loses on a crop, but he cannot be absolutely sure about this unless he makes a record of every item of income and expenditure. A simple farm accounting system makes it easy for the farmer to keep track of these matters, and he will find that it will tell him an interesting story at the end of the season's operations.—Editor.

WHERE DID THE REST GO?

I have always been a farmer and have worked for the benefit of the farmer in the Grange and in the Gleasons. I want to take the M. B. F. because I believe it is trying to help the farmer's cause. We are told that we are getting too much for our produce. Well, maybe we are, but I can't see it that way. Now I will tell you something that happened to me the other day that put me to thinking. I took a load of wheat to the elevator about 7 miles from here. I received \$2.10 per bushel of 60 pounds of clean wheat. On my way home I called at the store and got a 24 1-2 pound sack of flour. I gave two dollars for it. Now when I got home I did some figuring. I found that I had just 24 1-2 pounds of flour and 10c for 60 lbs. of wheat. Now will M. B. F. tell us where the other 35 1-2 pounds went.—N. E. H., St. Clair County.

That's what we have been trying to find out for the past three years. Perhaps when Mr. Hoover and Mr. Barnes appear before the Senate investigating committee they will be able to throw some light on the subject.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

LET'S HAVE STATE INCOME TAX

THE REVENUE hopper at the Illinois Constitutional Convention is full of taxation proposals. Most of these are so planned and worded as to saddle the heavy burden of taxation onto farm land. This is exactly what will be done unless farmers put up a hard fight to prevent it.

There is only one plan that will be absolutely sure to safeguard the farmer against unfair taxation. That is a state income tax. The income tax is the fairest form of taxation that has ever been devised. It taxes a man, not on his thrift in saving money and accumulating a little property, but according to his ability to pay. Experience with the federal income tax has proven that such a tax can be easily collected, and that there are few evasions. A state income tax law should provide that all returns must be sworn to, with heavy penalties for false statements.

Farm land bears an undue share of taxes now, for the reason that the investment in land in proportion to the

returns is much higher than is the case in business and industry. An income tax law taxes the returns rather than the investment, a much sounder principle of taxation.

A large class of citizens never pays any taxes because they do not own any taxable property. There is no reason why the highly-paid laborer should not support state government. There is no reason why the high-salaried professional and business man, who rents his home and spends his income in extravagant living, should be relieved from taxation, while the people who save and accumulate property carry the entire burden of state and local taxation.

It will give these people a keener interest in the state government to compel them to help pay for it. The income tax will encourage thrift and discourage extravagance.

This does not mean that the general property tax should be abandoned entirely. The rate should be greatly reduced, however, and at least three-fourths of the needed revenue raised by an income tax.—Prairie Farmer.

FACTS FOR CITY FOLKS

I think that article on the front page of a metropolitan newspaper referred to in your March 13th issue of M. B. F. which was intended that farmers are profiteers because the land values have increased to such gigantic figures, nil.

I am not informed as to the price of land in Iowa, but am somewhat acquainted with the pine stump land of Michigan, and know what it means to build up a farm here; and if doubling up the price that a piece of land brings makes a man rich, many of the farmers would be in that class here in Alcona county.

I have lived here for 18 years now, and land at my coming here could be had at from 10c to \$1.50 per acre and was very poor sale at that; but the same class of land today will bring \$20 to \$25 per acre. Now that seems cheap for good loam land, of which there are thousands of acres left here to be brought into a state of cultivation but it is owned by speculators who, perhaps, are telling the world through the press how easy it is for the farmer to raise \$2-wheat now, when he only realized 80c per bu. for it 18 years ago on the same kind of land.

Just let that wiseacre come and clear up a farm and try his luck for a few years and I'll guarantee that, unless he's got enough money on hand to hire the work done at, or above city prices, he'll not stay long where land has increased in value to that extent that makes a farmer a profiteer, for it takes more than windjamming to make profits on a farm when one does the work himself.

It sounds big to the city consumer, when he pays six cent a pound for potatoes to the retailer, and, of course, he thinks the farmer must get rich at such high prices for farm products; but he does not know that thousands of bushels of those same potatoes after raising them on that high-priced land, furnishing the seed, cultivating and digging them and hauling them anywhere from one to 15 miles to market where he, the farmer, got the enormous price of from 90c to \$1.10 per bu. in the fall of 1919, as his share of the \$3 or better paid by the consumer when he gets them.

Then I might go on with other farm crops and the same results are obtained, when compared with the retail price. Facts are, a large majority of farmers must sell their products soon after they are grown in order that they can meet obligations before the weather and conditions of roads get so that it is impossible to haul or ship stuff and in consequence is at the mercy of the middleman who buys early and sells when the farmer cannot compete in the markets with him; and, Mr. Consumer must have the stuff so he must pay the price asked. And no wonder he thinks the farmer is getting rich when he reads the metropolitan papers which are read by city folks.

Much is said about a farmers' strike to bring about a shortage of eats, etc., but the facts are that at the present high cost of the necessities to run a farm, and the scarcity of help to raise farm products many small farmers will be compelled to cut down acreage to such an amount that, two or more can co-operate and help others to take care of the crop, and that, of course will lessen the production which will raise the price, and perhaps compel in the end some of those that left the farm for fabulous city prices, to return to the farms. And should that be the case the farmer will not be to blame for the shortage of farm crops.

I hope that writer in the metropolitan comes up to Alcona and gives us a few lessons on how to get rich on the farm, and demonstrates it to us by actually making a profit on a farm; not on paper only.

However, Mr. M. B. F., here is a dollar that we managed to save out of the last year's crop for which extend my subscription for another year.—A. F. B., Alcona County.

You are right, and one of the biggest jobs the farmer has today is to educate the consumer to these facts.—Editor.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Standing by Their Guns

REPORTS from the sugar beet territory say that the growers are "standing loyally by their guns," and not a slacker in the ranks. Bully, as T. R. would say!

"When I joined this fight," said a prominent beet grower the other day, "I didn't have any idea that it might mean I wouldn't grow any beets this year. But I'll say this, that if the manufacturers don't recognize our association and confer with our representatives on the 1920 contract pretty soon, I'll not grow a single acre of beets this year, no matter what they offer to pay."

A Macomb county farmer was in the office of The Business Farmer last week. "D'ye grow any beets?" we asked him. "Yep," he replied, "grew ten acres last year, but not a d-n acre this year." "What's the matter?" we asked. "More money and less work in other crops," he replied, "besides I don't like the kind of treatment we fellows are getting from the manufacturers." And please remember that the State Association has not set a single foot into Macomb county.

These are typical examples of the feeling among the beet growers. They are just plumb disgusted with the arbitrary attitude of the manufacturers, and it is our honest conviction that hundreds of farmers have grown their last sugar beet. Meetings last week in beet localities were thronged with growers, every last one of them swore enthusiastically that he would stand by the State Association to the last ditch.

"If the sugar men don't come down off their perch and enter into conference with us and give us a fair share of the sugar profits, we'll build our own sugar plants," was their solemn declaration.

"A threat," say the sugar manufacturers. Perhaps, gentlemen, perhaps. That's what the grain dealers said out in North Dakota. That's what the sugar manufacturers said out in Colorado. That's what the politicians said over in Ontario. They're wiser now.

Get a Divorce!

THERE IS relief in sight for you farm women who have to split wood, carry water and do other rough work on the farm. "Get a divorce." That's what a woman did in Detroit court the other day. Her petition for a divorce was based upon the fact that a year after she was married her husband moved onto a farm in New Hampshire where she was forced to "split wood, carry water and do other rough work". The judge thought that was sufficient grounds for a divorce, and accordingly a decree was granted.

There is both humor and tragedy in this incident. There is humor in it because the judge probably didn't know that a great many farm women are frequently obliged to not only split wood and carry water, but on occasions to work out in the fields, and think nothing of it. He undoubtedly had visions of the silk, satins and servants which would naturally surround the

wives of those wealthy farmers whom he had read about in the papers.

There is a bit of tragedy in this situation because the conditions of farming are such as to require manual labor on the part of the farm woman which the average married woman of the city would scorn to do. Few wives of professional and business men of the towns and cities do their own washing or scrubbing or other heavy work, let alone taking a hand in the conduct of the husband's business. Their conception of the duties of a wife does not include such manual labor as ninety per cent of the farm women have to perform.

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I read an article where the state highway commissioner said the good roads had to be built regardless of what they cost now. We have too many such men in office. If they had to help pay some of the bills they make they would be more careful how they wasted the people's money.

Now I am in favor of good roads but I am not in favor of such high salaries to men to ride over the country doing nothing but wearing the roads and drawing their pay. I call them public paupers, too lazy to work and living off other people's hard earnings. There will have to be a change or the country will go bankrupt and the only way I see is through the Farm Bureau and your paper. I have a piece printed in 1845 in a magazine called *Genesee Farmer* in Rochester, N. Y. Will send you a copy if you think it worth a place in your paper.—E. L. G., VanBuren County.

The following communication is from the pen of Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith of Massachusetts. His facts are important and presented in a striking light:

Facts for Forty Millions

"The national debts of sixteen of the European governments at the closest estimate that can be made amount to \$10,305,000,000 our currency, all incurred for the expenses of war. This sum embraces merely the arrearage not what has been paid for carrying on the war. The average of this amount is \$63.25 a head to the whole population of those 16 nations. The interest on this vast sum nearly equals a tax of one dollar on every inhabitant of the globe.

Since the Reformation Great Britain has been engaged 65 years in the prosecution of seven wars for which she expended in our currency \$8,932,120,000. It has been estimated by our missionaries that a school of 50 heathen children on the continent of India would only cost \$150 per annum. Then this sum expended by a Christian nation in 65 years in carrying on war with other Christian nations if applied to the education of the heathen would have schooled 46,062,154 children per annum for 65 years. Allowing five years to teach scholars then 598,808,000 children might have been educated for the money that Great Britain drained from the sources and channels of her wealth and industry to waste in wars everyone of which degraded her people in every quality of their condition.

From 1793 to 1815, a period of 22 years, Great Britain, France and Austria expended \$7,330,000,000 in war. The interest of this sum at 6 per cent would have supported 30,000 missionaries among the heathen during the whole period of 22 years in which these Christian nations were engaged in doing the devil's work on each other. The aggregate amount would have given five years' schooling to 488,666,666 pagan children on the Lancasterian plan. The interest for one month at the above rate would build 1,466 miles of railroad at \$25,000 per mile.

Consulting the best authorities I can command I find that the aggregate amount of the expenditures of our government from 1789 to Mar. 4, 1843, is \$1,111,375,734.

Now, patriotic Americans, will you not read this reflectingly? Of this vast sum there has been expended only \$148,620,055 for civil purposes embracing the Civil War, foreign intercourse and the miscellaneous expenses. Then it follows that \$952,755,680 have been lavished upon preparations for war in time of peace within a little more than half a century by this model republic.

Another fact: From Jan. 1, 1836 to Mar. 3, 1843, the war expenses of this government were \$153,954,881, five millions more than all the civil expenses of the government from 1789 to 1843. Another fact: From 1816 to 1834, 18 years, our national expenses amount-

ed to \$463,915,756. and of this sum nearly \$400,000,000 went in one way or another for war and only \$64,000,000 for all other objects, being \$22,000,000 a year for war and about three millions and a half less than one-sixth of the whole for the peaceful operations of a government that plumes itself on its pacific policy. If we take into account all the expenses and all the losses of war to this country it will be found to have wasted for us in sixty years some two or three thousand millions of dollars.—Worcester, Aug. 9, 1845.—E. B.

At that our forefathers were pikers when it came to spending money for war. They should be on earth today and learn the true art of spending.—Editor.

FARM ACCOUNTS AND PROFITS

How can any farmer vote for Wilson, Taft, McAdoo or Hoover, after what they have done to ruin the farmer enterprise? Another question is: What justice is there in making any person pay an income tax on property that they have been five or six years producing, and have paid their tax on the assessed valuation of such property? The writer sold a pair of horses for \$500 which had been assessed and the tax paid and it cost him \$30 income tax for selling them.

I would also like to ask these people who are keeping books on their farms what good there is in it, only to learn just how much they have done for nothing. I have my book and know to a cent what I have received for produce sold; also I have the same line on my expenses, and after taking my balance I find but very little left after buying new tools to replace old ones, and the repair of some buildings to say nothing about repairing fences, and other repairs that should be made. And while I know that my farm does not produce anywhere near what it would or should I can't get labor to do any better. My beet crop was short \$25 of half a crop, but labor could not be had. I also had to let out some of my hay on shares because I could not get help to take care of it in time and I will have to buy that same hay back with a lot of truck to get it at that.

I know all these things without keeping any book, and how am I to change conditions with a book? From the present outlook for labor I may be forced to do even worse than I did last year for all my book shows is a great loss by doing as I did.

There are too many people trying to tell the other fellow how to manage his farm. They have learned all they know out of books and have left the farm for broader fields which are not hard to find. I do not wish to be understood that a farmer should not know something about what he is doing or what it costs to do it, but he has his farm on his hands to do the

best he can with whether his books show a profit or loss.

I would like to see farmers so strongly organized they would hold county, state and national conventions and fix their own prices just as manufacturers do and when Mr. Manufacturer sent out a report that his prices were going up he could figure on farm produce going up just the same per cent. Then it would not be that old old story, it's gone up but farm produce has gone down.

If a farmer could buy a hog, horse or cow one day for \$50 or \$100 and sell it the next day for from three to five times as much as he paid for it, then he would be doing business on the same basis as the manufacturer. There are farmers who are good business men, who can buy and sell and make money, and in that way add to the profit of their farm but the farmers who have made very much out of just plain farming are very few and far between.

Farmers have learned to buy and operate their own threshing outfit and ship their own stock and everyone of them that I have talked with feel good and well satisfied with both. And when farmers get those live stock commission men out of their way the coast will be clear for better business.—A Farmer Subscriber.

The main purpose of a farm accounting system is to show the farmer on which crops he makes or loses money. The average farmer thinks he knows when he gains or loses on a crop, but he cannot be absolutely sure about this unless he makes a record of every item of income and expenditure. A simple farm accounting system makes it easy for the farmer to keep track of these matters, and he will find that it will tell him an interesting story at the end of the season's operations.—Editor.

WHERE DID THE REST GO?

I have always been a farmer and have worked for the benefit of the farmer in the Grange and in the Gleasons. I want to take the M. B. F. because I believe it is trying to help the farmer's cause. We are told that we are getting too much for our produce. Well, maybe we are, but I can't see it that way. Now I will tell you something that happened to me the other day that put me to thinking. I took a load of wheat to the elevator about 7 miles from here. I received \$2.10 per bushel of 60 pounds of clean wheat. On my way home I called at the store and got a 24 1-2 pound sack of flour. I gave two dollars for it. Now when I got home I did some figuring. I found that I had just 24 1-2 pounds of flour and 10c for 60 lbs. of wheat. Now will M. B. F. tell us where the other 35 1-2 pounds went.—N. E. H., St. Clair County.

That's what we have been trying to find out for the past three years. Perhaps when Mr. Hoover and Mr. Barnes appear before the Senate investigating committee they will be able to throw some light on the subject.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

LET'S HAVE STATE INCOME TAX

THE REVENUE hopper at the Illinois Constitutional Convention is full of taxation proposals. Most of these are so planned and worded as to saddle the heavy burden of taxation onto farm land. This is exactly what will be done unless farmers put up a hard fight to prevent it.

There is only one plan that will be absolutely sure to safeguard the farmer against unfair taxation. That is a state income tax. The income tax is the fairest form of taxation that has ever been devised. It taxes a man, not on his thrift in saving money and accumulating a little property, but according to his ability to pay. Experience with the federal income tax has proven that such a tax can be easily collected, and that there are few evasions. A state income tax law should provide that all returns must be sworn to, with heavy penalties for false statements.

Farm land bears an undue share of taxes now, for the reason that the investment in land in proportion to the

returns is much higher than is the case in business and industry. An income tax law taxes the returns rather than the investment, a much sounder principle of taxation.

A large class of citizens never pays any taxes because they do not own any taxable property. There is no reason why the highly-paid laborer should not support state government. There is no reason why the high-salaried professional and business man, who rents his home and spends his income in extravagant living, should be relieved from taxation, while the people who save and accumulate property carry the entire burden of state and local taxation.

It will give these people a keener interest in the state government to compel them to help pay for it. The income tax will encourage thrift and discourage extravagance.

This does not mean that the general property tax should be abandoned entirely. The rate should be greatly reduced, however, and at least three-fourths of the needed revenue raised by an income tax.—Prairie Farmer.

FACTS FOR CITY FOLKS

I think that article on the front page of a metropolitan newspaper referred to in your March 13th issue of M. B. F. which was intended that farmers are profiteers because the land values have increased to such gigantic figures, nil.

I am not informed as to the price of land in Iowa, but am somewhat acquainted with the pine stump land of Michigan, and know what it means to build up a farm here; and if doubling up the price that a piece of land brings makes a man rich, many of the farmers would be in that class here in Alcona county.

I have lived here for 18 years now, and land at my coming here could be had at from 10c to \$1.50 per acre and was very poor soil at that; but the same class of land today will bring \$20 to \$25 per acre. Now that seems cheap for good loam land, of which there are thousands of acres left here to be brought into a state of cultivation but it is owned by speculators who, perhaps, are telling the world through the press how easy it is for the farmer to raise \$2-wheat now, when he only realized 80c per bu. for it 18 years ago on the same kind of land.

Just let that wiseacre come and clear up a farm and try his luck for a few years and I'll guarantee that, unless he's got enough money on hand to hire the work done at, or above city prices, he'll not stay long where land has increased in value to that extent that makes a farmer a profiteer, for it takes more than windjamming to make profits on a farm when one does the work himself.

It sounds big to the city consumer, when he pays six cent a pound for potatoes to the retailer, and, of course, he thinks the farmer must get rich at such high prices for farm products; but he does not know that thousands of bushels of those same potatoes after raising them on that high-priced land, furnishing the seed, cultivating and digging them and hauling them anywhere from one to 15 miles to market where he, the farmer, got the enormous price of from 90c to \$1.10 per bu. in the fall of 1919, as his share of the \$3 or better paid by the consumer when he gets them.

Then I might go on with other farm crops and the same results are obtained, when compared with the retail price. Facts are, a large majority of farmers must sell their products soon after they are grown in order that they can meet obligations before the weather and conditions of roads get so that it is impossible to haul or ship stuff and in consequence is at the mercy of the middleman who buys early and sells when the farmer cannot compete in the markets with him; and, Mr. Consumer must have the stuff so he must pay the price asked. And no wonder he thinks the farmer is getting rich when he reads the metropolitan papers which are read by city folks.

Much is said about a farmers' strike to bring about a shortage of eats, etc., but the facts are that at the present high cost of the necessities to run a farm, and the scarcity of help to raise farm products many small farmers will be compelled to cut down acreage to such an amount that, two or more can co-operate and help others to take care of the crop, and that, of course will lessen the production which will raise the price, and perhaps compel in the end some of those that left the farm for fabulous city prices, to return to the farms. And should that be the case the farmer will not be to blame for the shortage of farm crops.

I hope that writer in the metropolitan comes up to Alcona and gives us a few lessons on how to get rich on the farm, and demonstrates it to us by actually making a profit on a farm; not on paper only.

However, Mr. M. B. F., here is a dollar that we managed to save out of the last year's crop for which extend my subscription for another year.—A. F. B., Alcona County.

You are right, and one of the biggest jobs the farmer has today is to educate the consumer to these facts.—Editor.

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE ART OF BEING ATTRACTIVE

YES, IT'S an art—that of being beautiful—for it calls for more than attention to one's attire, to the clothes you wear, the way you dress your hair, the condition of hands and nails. Some one has well said, "If my husband married me because I had a so-called pretty face, and our love had had no firmer anchor than that, I could not have held him long after the gasoline stove exploded and left my face so horribly scarred. There is one kind of beauty that is only skin deep and it is woman's privilege and one she should take advantage of—that of making herself as attractive outwardly as possible—but there is another beauty which is reflected through the eyes—the mirrors of the soul, and this is acquired through the manner of our living.

In the last issue of the *Michigan Food and Drug Monthly*, an article appeared on this subject which is so good that I have copied it in its entirety, as I am sure that it contains something for every one of us:

"Keeping young" means, to many women, a constant employment of artificial things. But to appear young is one condition—often depending on the ease with which the eye is deceived—and to be young is another. The former may be achieved in various ways, but the latter is not an achievement—it is an unmistakable state of affairs. Here are a few recipes which find their materials in the mind and disposition. Properly used they will remove wrinkles, eradicate unpleasant expressions—preserve the "earmarks" of youth in general—far more efficaciously than cosmetics.

Keep in touch with your people. Put yourself out of your way to have them with you. Keep a place in your heart for them. Read books of the day, and think about them.

Never let people do things for you that you know you ought to do for yourself. Keep in touch with the fashion, though away from extremes.

Be careful to store your memory with pleasant things—experienced, heard of, or read about. . . . Never be worrying about more troubles at a time than you can help. Some people worry about past, present and future, all together.

Be interested in what is going on around you, and take part in your fair share of "movements" as they come along. . . . Be thankful for average good health. . . . Take a share of troubles as all in the day's work. Thank God for your sense of humor, if you have one.

Be interested in other people's affairs, grave and gay. . . . Go in for gardening, if you possibly can. . . . Avoid the worry habit. . . . Pull yourself up sharply if you find you are getting into a way of looking at the gloomy side of things. . . . Simple food, regular life, fresh air.

Cultivate a pleasant tone of voice. Sometimes the tone means more to the listener than the things that is said. . . . Keep an active mind. . . . Don't let the corners of your mouth sag. . . . Avoid excesses of all sorts. . . . Do all the things you know to be duties willingly and pleasantly. . . . If there's a sor-did side to your life, keep your mind away from it as much as possible. . . . Be in the country as much as you can. . . . Beware of shutting yourself up simply because you feel disinclined to go out and to meet people.

Learn the art of forgetting yourself, and of being really sympathetic in the affairs of other people.

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Phil. iv. 8.

Beware of thinking it is too much trouble to do things for other people. Beware of waiting to do kindly things till you are asked to do them. . . . Beware of indulgence in what is to you a special temptation of the table.

Keep faith with your people so that they may feel they can safely confide in you. . . . Live in the present, not in the past.

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

DEAR Miss Ladd: Have been reading the helpful answers to questions in your department and think they are fine. We use a small air tight heater, burning wood, the stove pipe is unusually long, involving three elbows. From one of these elbows there drips a dark brown substance, in liquid form—one of our neighbors calls it creosote—if the substance spatters on any article of clothing, it is impossible to remove it with ordinary laundering. Can you tell me what will remove the stain from (a) grey wool serge dress, (b), white cotton buck towel, (c), white cotton dam-



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bender, of Pentwater believe in the gospel of fresh air, so they have built their home so that they may sleep out of doors, at night, have a place in which to air the bedding in the morning, and sit out of doors when the day's work is done.

ask that has not been laundered, grass floor rug of greenish color. Thanking you in advance for this helpful information, I am, sincerely yours, Mrs. S. E.

You have certainly asked a hard question as anything which is strong enough to take out the stain is liable to remove the color from the colored materials. Regular ink eradicat- or will remove the stain from the towel and table linen, but the material should be washed out immediately after applying as the acid which this eradicat- or contains will soon eat into the fabric.

There is a test which you may make on your dress and which will take it out if anything will and that is: Soak the part stained in alcohol, ether or chloroform. Many times this will remove every trace of stain. It is the only thing known which will remove iodine stains, and I am of the opinion that it will do the work.

As a remedy for the pipe would suggest that you procure a piece of tape such as is used by electricians and wind it around the elbow, being sure that the edges lap and I believe this will prove effectual in swaling the place that leaks.

Dear Miss Ladd: I have always enjoyed your department in M. B. F.

and now wish to ask a personal favor of you. A few weeks ago you mentioned a place where switches were made from combings. Will you please give me the address?

What seems to be the favorite material for blouses this spring? I must have something to wear with a blue broadcloth suit. I know that georgette has been popular so long that it seems as though it must soon go out of style. I want something which will do for several seasons so must have something which will not go out of style quickly.

I would like to give our readers a few suggestions also which have proven very useful to me every summer, as others may find them helpful:

To remove fruit stains from washable goods, wet the stains with camphor before washing, then wash in the usual way. This will remove every trace of stain and will not injure the most delicate color.

Another idea which you might like to present to our readers is that of making lamp shades at home. This winter my husband and I made a handsome floor lamp at a cost of less than \$5. I am sure that it could not be duplicated in a shop for less than \$25 anywhere. And it was fun for us.—Mrs. R. G.

Dear Mrs. G.—Thank you for your

OUR WEEKLY CHEER

He who cannot smile ought not to keep a shop.—Chinese Proverb.

Sunshine—The Best Religion

By "The Poet Scout," Capt. Jack Crawford, Born 1847; Died 1917

I never like to see a man a-rastlin' with the dumps.
'Cause in the game of life he doesn't catch the trumps;
But I can always cotton to a free and easy cuss
As he takes his dues and thanks the Lord it isn't wuss.
There ain't no use o' kickin' and swearin' at your luck,
Yer can't correct the trouble more'n you can drown a duck.
Remember, when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

If you should see a fellowman with trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world,
Go up an' slap him on the back and holler, "how d' you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' 'm, and laugh his cares away,
And them him that the darkest night is just before the day.
Don't talk in graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain,
Some days are bright and sunny, and some all sloshed with rain.
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by
We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smilin' sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores
Because the Lord's opinion doesn't coincide with yours,
But always keep rememberin' when cares your path enshroud
That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

suggestions. This department is proving very useful to our readers because every one is passing their own ideas on to others—ideas which are not theory, but which have stood the test of being applied. We welcome them always from every reader.

Now I will answer your questions in the order asked. As it is not policy to give names of firms through these columns, I am sending you the name of the hair store and you can either write them direct or I will do your shopping for you.

As to waist materials. Yes, Georgette has been popular for several years for both winter and summer wear, but still there does not seem to be any signs of its popularity waning. Probably this is because in the lighter colors, it is easily laundered, does not crush like a starched waist under the suit coat, and really wears as well as lawn or linen. This season they are showing the figured georgettes, but there will not be long lived as to style as the plain colors. A plain dark blue to match your suit in color exactly would be very stylish and I am sure would prove very satisfactory. They are making them this year with a little frill in front if you are thin, and for those who cannot wear this style, there is the tiny little knife pleating which is dainty and makes the blouse look very dressy.

Dear Miss Ladd: Through the personal Shopping Service Bureau, can you buy for me "Anne of Green Gables," by L. M. Montgomery, and what will be the cost.—Mrs. K. W. C.

Yes, I shall be glad to buy the book referred to, for you. It used to retail at \$1.50, but now the price has advanced to \$1.75. There is no charge for this service, but we ask that you include in your remittance and with your order, the postage charge which in this case is but 5c.

THE FLOWER LANGUAGE

NEW ideas of parties and games are always in demand. After having been denied quantities of flowers for some months we are looking forward to again being able to use them profusely in our homes and for party decorations. A good game is to list the flowers and see how many can guess what the particular flower stands for. You will note by the list of flowers and meanings given that each one is very appropriate and even if but a few are guessed, it will familiarize us with the flowers and their names:

Apple blossom—Preference.
Arbutus—Inseparable love.
Anemone—Withered hopes.
Aster—After thought.
Bluebell—Kindness.
Buttercup—Riches, memories of childhood.
Crocus—Cheerfulness, pleasures of hope.
Clover—I promise.
Clematis—Artifice.
Cornflower—Delicacy.
Columbine—Folly.
Dandy tuft—Indifference.
Dahlia—Pomp.
Daffodil—Unrequited love.
Daisy—Innocence.
Dandelion—Oracle.
Fern—Reverie.
Forget-me-not—Forget me not.
Fuchsia—Taste.
Gardenia—Platonic love.
Grass—Usefulness.
Hepatica—Confidence.
Hollyhock—Fruitfulness, ambition.
Holly—Forethought.
Honeysuckle—Bonds of love.
Hyacinth—Game, play.
Hydrangea—You are cold.
Iris—A message.
Ivy—Friendship.
Jasmine—Amiability.
Jonquil—Desire.
Larkspur—Swiftiness.
Laurel—Glory.
Lilac—Love's first emotions.
Lavender—Distrust.
Mignonette—"Your qualities surpass your charms."
Mistletoe—"Give me a kiss."
Marigold—Pain; chagrin, combined with roses, bitter sweets and pleasant pains of love.
Maidenhair—Discretion.
Moss—Maternal love.
Narcissus—Self love.
Orange blossom—Chastity.
Orchid—Exotic frailty.
Pansy—Think of me.
Peonies—Shame.
Poppy—Consolation; somniferous qualities.

BABY CONTEST

Of all the pictures submitted in our prize contest, I haven't received a single baby picture. And what pray tell, is more symbolical of the true home life than the baby? Therefore I am offering a prize for the best baby pictures. The babies must not be over three years old. Give age, weight, name and parents' name on back of picture. All pictures will be returned whether available for use or not. This contest will last only ten days, so send in your contributions by first mail direct to Miss Ladd, Woman's Department, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Pink—Lively and pure affection.

Primrose—Early youth.

Rose—Beauty.

Rosebud—Young girl.

A rose in a tuft of grass—"There is everything to be gained by good company."

Rose leaf—"I am never importunate."

Rosemary—"Your presence revives me."

Scarlet geranium—Folly.

Snap dragon—Presumption.

Snowdrop—Friend in need; hope.

Syringa—Early summer of life.

Sunflower—False riches.

Thistle—Sternness.

Tuberose—Dangerous pleasure.

Tulip—Declaration of love.

Violet—Modesty.

Water lily—Eloquence.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 11)

spurred his horse to follow, his crowd at his heels.

The peon waited, smoked his cigarette quite to the finish and cogitated. When all was clear, he ventured forth, turned the mechanism controlling the well wide open, watched the oil fountaining upward under the subterranean pressure and flowing down the mountain in a veritable river. Also, he listened to and noted the sobbing, and gasping, and bubbling of the escaping gas. This he did not comprehend, and all that saved him for his further adventures was the fact that he had used his last match to light his cigarette. In vain he searched his rags, his ears, and his hair. He was out of matches.

So, chuckling at the river of oil he was wantonly running to waste, and, remembering the canyon trail below, he plunged down the mountain side and upon Francis, who received him with extended automatic. Down went the peon on his frayed and frizzled knees in terror and supplication to the man he had twice betrayed that day. Francis studied him, at first without recognition, because of the bruised and lacerated face and head on which the blood had dried like a mask.

"Amigo, amigo," chattered the peon.

But at that moment, from below on the ravine trail, Francis heard the clatter of a stone dislodged by some man's foot. The next moment he identified what was left of the peon as the pitiable creature to whom he had given half the contents of his whiskey flask.

"Well, amigo," Francis said in the native language, "it looks as if they are after you."

"They will kill me, they will beat me to death, they are very angry," the wretch quavered. "You are my only friend, my father and my mother, save me."

"Can you shoot?" Francis demanded.

"I was a hunter in the Cordilleras before I was sold into slavery, Senor," was the reply.

Francis passed him the automatic and motioned him to take shelter, and told him not to fire until sure of a hit. And to himself he mused: The golfers are out on the links right now at Tarrytown. And Mrs. Bellingham is on the cubhouse veranda wondering how she is going to pay the three thousand points she's behind and praying for a change of luck. And—here am I,—Lord! Lord—backed up to a river of oil.

His musing ceased as abruptly as appeared the Jefe, Torres, and the gendarmes down the trail. As abruptly he fired his rifle, and as abruptly they fell back out of sight. He could not tell whether he had hit one, or whether the man had merely fallen in precipitate retreat. The pursuers did not care to make a rush of it, contenting themselves with bushwhacking. Francis and the peon did the same, sheltering behind rocks and bushes and frequently changing their positions.

At the end of an hour, the last cartridge in Francis' rifle was all

that remained. The peon, under his warnings and threats, still retained two cartridges in the automatic. But the hour had been an hour saved for Leoncia and her people, and Francis was contentedly aware that at any moment he could turn and escape by wading across the river of oil. So all was well, and would have been well, had not, from above, come an eruption of another body of men, who, from behind trees, fired as they descended. This was the hacienda and his fellow haciendados, in chase of the fugitive peon—although Francis did not know it. His conclusion was that it was another posse that was after him. The shots they fired at him were strongly affirmative.

The peon crawled to his side, showed him that two shots remained in the automatic he was returning to him, and impressively begged from him his box of matches. Next, the peon motioned him to cross the bottom of the canyon and climb the other side. With half a guess of the creature's intention, Francis complied, from his new position of vantage emptying his last rifle cartridge at the advancing posse and sending it back into shelter down the ravine.

The next moment, the river of oil flared into flame from where the peon had touched a match to it. In the following moment, clear up the mountainside, the well itself sent a fountain of ignited gas a hundred feet into the air. And, in the moment after, the ravine itself poured a torrent of flame down upon the posse of Torres and the Jefe.

Scorched by the heat of the conflagration, Francis and the peon clawed up the opposite side of the ravine, circled around and past the blazing trail, and, at a dog trot, raced up the recovered trail.

CHAPTER X.

WHILE Francis and the peon hurried up the ravine trail in safety, the ravine itself, below where the oil flowed in, had become a river of flame, which drove the Jefe, Torres and the gendarmes to scale the steep wall of the ravine. At the same time the party of haciendados in pursuit of the peon was com-

pelled to claw back and up to escape out of the roaring canyon.

Ever the peon glanced back over his shoulder, until, with a cry of joy he indicated a second black smoke pillar rising in the air beyond the first burning well.

"More," he chuckled. "There are more wells. They will all burn. And so shall they and all their race pay for the many blows they have beaten on me. And there is a lake of oil there, like the sea, like Juchitan Inlet, it is so big."

And Francis recollected the lake of oil about which the hacienda had told him—that, containing at least five million barrels which could not yet be piped to sea transport, lay open to the sky, merely in a natural depression in the ground and contained by an earth dam.

"How much are you worth?" he demanded of the peon with apparent irrelevance.

But the peon could not understand.

"How much are your clothes worth—all you've got on?"

"Half a peso, nay, half of a half peso," the peon admitted ruefully, surveying what was left of his tattered rags.

"And other property?"

The wretched creature shrugged his shoulders in token of his utter destitution, then added bitterly.

"I possess nothing but a debt. I owe two hundred and fifty pesos. I am tied to it for life, damned with it for life like a man with a cancer. That is why I am a slave to the hacienda."

"Huh!" Francis could not forbear to grin. "Worth two hundred and fifty pesos less than nothing, not even a cipher, a sheer abstraction of a minus quantity without existence save in the mathematical imagination of man, and, yet here you are burning up not less than millions of pesos worth of oil. And if the strata is loose and erratic and the oil leaks up outside the tubing, the chances are that the oil body of the entire field is ignited—say a billion dollars worth. Say, for an abstraction enjoying two hundred and fifty dollars worth of non-existence, you are some hombre, believe me."

Nothing of which the peon understood save the word "hobre."

"I am a man," he proclaimed, thrusting out his chest and straightening up his bruised head. "I am a hombre and I am a Maya."

"Maya Indian—you?" Francis scoffed?

"Half Maya," was the reluctant admission. "My father is pure Maya. But the Maya women of the Cordilleras did not satisfy him. He must love a mixed breed woman of the tierra caliente. I was so born; but she afterward betrayed him for a Barbados nigger, and he went back to the Cordilleras to live. And, like my father, I was born to love a mixed breed of the tierra caliente. She wanted money, and my head was fevered with want of her and I sold myself to be a peon for two hundred pesos. And I never saw her nor the money again. For five years I have been a peon. For five years I have slaved and been beaten, and behold, at the end of five years my debt is not two hundred but two hundred and fifty pesos."

(Continued next week)

Editor MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER:—Your editorial on "Thrifty" in the last edition expressed completely and honestly the reason why people in the country make a fair showing tho handicapped. Yours respectfully—O. L. Hulett, Ingham County.

Dyed Her Faded Skirt, Also a Coat

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Just Like New—So Easy!

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Valley City Milling Company

Grand Rapids, Michigan.



The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Have you ever noticed how many sections of the state our letters were coming from. Why, our paper is read by hundreds of little boys and girls in every county in this state, and every week I get such loads of letters, that I can't possibly get them all in the paper, and in order to be fair to every section of the state, I decided this week to print only one from a county, and do you know that I received letters from children from twenty-three different counties. Get out your maps of Michigan and as you read the letters, just find out what county the writer lives in. You will find it very interesting. It may not be possible for us to print the whole twenty-three this week, but if not, they will appear next week.

One little girl asks for my address—It's just Mt. Clemens, care of M. B. F.

And so many are inquiring for the Doo Dads, that I want to tell you that these little fellows got rich—they had such a big idea of their own importance that they told us they wouldn't come to see us each week unless we paid them more for their weekly visits than they were worth. And we wouldn't of course, and told them so. And now they are considering the matter. They may decide to return later for the same price, but if not, we will have just as good things. We now have a puzzle each week, a story and then just all the letters we have room for and one little boy wrote me that he would rather have the space on the Children's Hour page used for the letters than anything else. Affectionately yours—"Laddie."

THE TRUTH ABOUT ORANGES

The issue of M. B. F. for March 6 contained a story under the Children's Hour about "Oranges." I assume that the story was printed in order to instruct the children concerning the life and habits of the orange tree and its fruit. For such purpose the story is not quite accurate, especially so in that it leads to wrong conclusions. I think for the sake of accuracy that I should try to correct and also enlarge certain parts. I can speak only for Florida. Some features may show a variation under the influence of a different soil and climate.

Florida grows very few navel oranges because the navel fails to produce in sufficient quantity, but the quality is very satisfactory. It is presumed that the soil conditions are not suited to it in the same way that while the Crawford peach is a very fine fruit in quality wherever grown but yields very poorly except in some few places in the peach-growing sections.

Orange trees are budded. The "root stock" is grown almost entirely from the seeds of the sour orange and the rough lemon. The sour orange is sometimes called the wild or native orange, although the original seeds are supposed to have been brought here by the Spaniards. The juice of the sour orange is so sour it would make a pig squeal. The fruit of the rough lemon is larger than the improved varieties and is of a dryer and punkier nature. Trees budded onto sour orange roots are planted on the heavier and richer land, while those on rough lemon roots are planted on the poorer and dryer locations.

The improved varieties of lemons are not a commercial success in Florida. The fruit of the lime tree takes their place for local use and some are shipped north.

The leaves of the orange tree are green the whole year, but it is not a correct statement to say, "There are blossoms, green fruit and ripe fruit on the trees all at the same time," and not say why this is sometimes the case, but more often not so. The orange tree normally bears all of its blossoms at on time in the spring, the same as the apple, peach or other fruits. But for a number of reasons, among which are: a cool, dry spell

Indoor Garden for Children

By Ellen Eddy Shaw, Curator, Brooklyn Botanical Garden

DURING the early spring it is delightful to have something growing in the house or in the school room to interest little boys and girls in what is going to happen very soon outdoors.

If father or the older boys in the manual training shop will make a rectangular box with glass sides, line the bottom with zinc, and have a glass cover which may be opened slightly to let in the air, the children will have a fine little conservatory of their own. Put about four inches of rich soil in the bottom of the box and either plant or transplant into the soil some bits of growing life. For example, buy a small coco palm, some holly fern, a pteris, any begonia except the Rex begonia, and a small asparagus fern, letting the last named trail along the soil of the little greenhouse. The earth should be kept moist, and the box set in the sunlight, preferably in a sunny window. The cover should be raised a little during the day to al-

low the air to enter, but not wide enough to permit too much of the water within the little green house to evaporate.

If it is impossible to buy suitable plants, and it might be in some places, plant in the soil some seeds of common geraniums, of beans, oats, corn and some of sweet alyssum. These seeds will sprout quickly, and while the grains will not last long, the little geraniums and sweet alyssum will last a long time.

If you live in the country where woods are close by, then get some moss from underneath the leaves and some hepatica plants and put these in the small greenhouse. You may use a large fish bowl for the purpose, but the box with the zinc bottom is really a better arrangement. Any child will take a great deal of joy and pleasure in having a little conservatory of this kind, and will also take a greater interest in working in the outdoor garden because of this experience.

lasting over a period of several weeks previous to the blossoming period, (the trees are in bloom at this time, March 14) and poor care and fertilizer may and generally do cause the crop of bloom to be short. Then, if the weather is more favorable, fertilizer has been applied and grove cultivated the result will be a crop of bloom in June. There was some "June Bloom" in 1918, none in 1919, and now the crop of bloom is very short. The growers are hoping that the conditions will be favorable for a large crop of "June Bloom," i. e., for oranges, not for grapefruit as June bloom grapefruit are not of good quality.

The "russetting" of oranges can be controlled by spraying the same as "apple scab" etc. A "russeted" orange is usually sweeter than it would have been had it not been attacked by the "Rust Mite." This is caused by the reason that its growth is checked to some degree which seems to result in increased flavor.

What I have mentioned about oranges applies to grape fruit, except the fruit of June bloom which is very de-

sirable in the case of the orange which is of fine quality while the June bloom grape fruit is of inferior quality.—H. C. M., Micco, Florida.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I must write to you a few words. I received the postcards, "A Tour Around the World," and I thank you very much for they are very interesting. My sister is writing a letter too. We have a small calf and I feed him. We also have two lambs one week old and another two four days old. Two of them are white with black noses and the other two are black, nearly gray. We had eight little pigs. It is getting warm now. I am glad that the spring is coming, and summer too. Then I'll go fishing with my father. What's the matter with the Doo Dads now? As it is about 10 o'clock I must go to sleep. I must tell you too that we have a little baby. Her name is Anna.—Bernice Konwinski, Posen, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 15 years old and in the 6th grade. I go to school right along and I like my teacher very much. Her name is Ila Stevens. There are 11 pupils in our school. We had a very hard winter. We have two horses, Paddy and John and for pets I have a dog named Fanny and a cat named Fuzzy. We have about 30 hens in all. We have one cow and a yearling and a little calf. I will close now.—Mildred Seely, Red Oak, Mich.

A Riddle
Round as an apple; flat as a chip; got

four eyes and can't see a bit. Ans.—Button.

Dear Laddie—I have just been reading the letters of the boys and the girls in the M. B. F. and thought I would write one also. I will describe myself. I am a girl five feet tall. I have light hair and blue eyes. You may try and guess my age. I live on an 80-acre farm on the banks of Houghton Lake. We have two horses, four cows, five calves and about 50 chickens. For pets I have two dogs and one kitten. I sure would like to hear from some of the girls and boys of the M. B. F.—Helen G. Hansen, Houghton Lake, Mich.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the letters. We live on a 160-acre farm. I have two cows to milk. I am a girl 16 years old. We have five horses and I have a two-year-old colt. I call her Molly. She will do lots of tricks. She has a white spot on her head. I broke her to drive. I have a favorite horse to ride. I like to help outdoors and to milk. I will close now.—Elva Swartz, Glennie, Mich.

A Riddle
Round as an apple; busy as a bee; the prettiest little thing you ever did see. Ans.—Watch.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 5th and 6th grades. My teacher is Mrs. Lucy Ashmore. I like her quite well. My mother died when I was 2 years old so I live with my grandfather and grandmother. I have two brothers and a sister living and a brother and a sister dead. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to read the children's page. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me. For pets I have four ducks and a cat. I live on a farm.—Gladys Price, Maple City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. For pets I have a tiger cat. My father bought me three sheep two years ago for \$10 a piece. I have used \$120 of the money which my sheep brought me, towards paying for our piano. Two years ago I got \$13 for the wool from my three sheep. Last year I got \$22 for the wool from my eight sheep. I have seven sheep now as I have sold some of them. I would like to have some of the girls write to me. I will close now.—Gladys Pickett, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade at school. My teacher is Mrs. Whaley. She is sick and our school is closed. I am taking music lessons. My music teacher's name is Hilda Lange. I have two brothers and one sister. We have a car; we got it last July. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters of the Children's Hour. I wish some of the boys and girls of the M. B. F. would write to me.—Minnie Triban, Hemlock, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 8 years old. My birthday is the 29th of September. I go to school every day and am in the 3rd grade. We have 12 scholars. Our teacher is Miss Irene Garner and I like her very much. My father takes the M. B. F. We have two cows, two calves, three horses and 65 hens. For pets I have two cats, Tigie and Nig. We have a new Overland car.—Esther Marie Everts, Holly, Mich.

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like to read it. I am 14 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have three sisters and five brothers. I live on a 300-acre farm; about one-third of it is woods. I have plenty of pets: a cat, a dog, a rabbit, four pigs, 30 chickens, 31 head of cattle, and six horses my favorite pets. My sisters and I love to ride the horses. We tapped the sugar bush this spring, 450 trees.—Pauline King, Goodells, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. We live one-half mile from school. My teacher is Miss Elva Little. I like her very much. I have two sisters. For pets we have a dog. We have five colts and two horses.—Lila Dickinson, Hesperia, Mich.

Dear Laddie—We take the M. B. F. and like it real well. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters. I am 13 years old and in the 7th grade. My teacher is Miss Mamie Masten and I like her.—Mildred Kantz, Edwardsburg, Mich.

THE JUNIOR COOK

A Sunshine Dinner

Put 3 cupsful of cooked rice into a baking dish.

With a spoon make four holes in the rice (or more than four is necessary—there should be one for each member of the family.)

Break an egg into each hole.

Season the egg with a bit of salt and pepper.

Grate one ounce of cheese over the top of the rice and eggs.

Set in a hot oven and cook till the eggs are set, which will take about 15 minutes.

The cheese will get a golden brown, the eggs yellow and the rice and nice crust making a very pretty dish.

SCRAMBLED PROVERB

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Here's a funny one. Just rearrange the words in the proper order, simply taking the words as they are and writing them down in the proper order, one after the other and you will have a well-known proverb. See if you can do it?

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

GENESEE—There is all kinds of work that can be done on the farm at this time of the year. Farmers are working wood, trimming trees, hauling manure, sowing cloverseed, plowing, fixing fences and doing teaming. The weather has been windy and warm with some rainy weather mixed in. Farmers are selling hay, potatoes and livestock, and are buying fertilizers, feeds, fence posts, binder twine and cloverseed. Potatoes are about all out of the farmer's hands. Some beans are being held. There will be an extra large acreage planted to potatoes and a small acreage of beans put in this year. Wheat and rye on the average farms do not look extra good, and I think the average yield will be small this year. A tornado swept the southern part of the county last Sunday evening and wrecked a score of farm buildings and killed several head of live stock. The damage will probably be between \$300,000 and \$400,000. A few people were killed and several were injured. People who have not seen the wreckage of the buildings cannot realize the completeness of the destruction of the buildings that lay in the path of the storm. The agents for Cyclone Insurance companies are about the busiest of anybody, writing up new policies and increases. The roads are in good shape. Several farmers are moving; some to other farms and some to the cities.—C. W. S.

Prices offered at Flint: Wheat, \$2.50; corn, \$1.65; oats, \$1.01; rye, \$1.68; buckwheat, \$2; beans (C.H.P.) \$6; red kidney, \$11; hay, \$27@32; straw, \$10@15; potatoes, \$3.50@3.75; onions, \$7; cabbage \$7 bbl; cucumbers, \$3 doz; hens, 35; springers, 35; ducks, 30@35; geese, 30@34; turkeys, 37@42; dairy butter, 50@55; creamery butter, 65@70; butterfat, 72; eggs, 37@40; apples, \$2.50@3.50; beef steers, \$10@11; beef cows, \$7@8; veal calves, \$17@20; sheep, \$11.50@12.50; lambs, \$17.50@19; hogs, \$15.25@16.00.

MANISTEE—Farmers are busy trying to make maple syrup and hauling potatoes. The spring is not good for the syrup deal. When the snow started to go it did not let up and the frost went out of the ground in a few days with strong south wind, which dried up the sap. Potatoes are about all sold in these parts. The raise in price sent them flying to shipping points. In March we had a bad wind storm, tearing out trees and tumbling over small buildings. The report is two barns blew down near Kalena. The sandy land is in good shape for plowing and lots are making good use of the time. Lots of auction sales this spring. Horses are bringing a better price than they have for a long while back.—C. H. S.

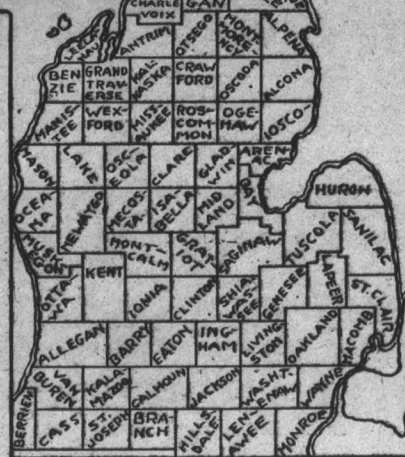
Prices offered at shipping points in the county: Wheat, \$2; corn, \$1.50; oats, \$1.10; rye, \$1.30; buckwheat, \$2.50; beans (C. H. P.) \$5.25 cwt; hay, \$32@35 potatoes, \$4.50@5; hens, 25; butter, 50; butterfat, 64; eggs, 40; beef steers, on foot, \$5@8, dressed, \$10@13; beef cows same; veal calves, dressed, \$18@20; hogs, on foot, \$13 1-2, dressed, \$18; hides, 18 cents.

JACKSON, (South)—Weather warm but windy. Many people in this vicinity watched Sunday's tornado as it moved northwest ready to retreat to the cellar if it changed its course. It was a sight that anyone seeing will never forget. The funnel-shaped cloud in the west changed as it moved into a huge black snake, that finally swept from the ground as it moved rapidly away to the north. A few miles from here it unroofed buildings, ruined orchards, scattered straw stacks and fences. The road gang has arrived and work will now begin on building the good roads. Farmers are rushing their grain into market, rye bringing \$1.70 a bushel and wheat \$2.50. Potatoes are scarce. No help. The help that the farmer has depended on in other years is either working in the city, driving back and forth in autos or going to work on the good roads. The Jackson county rural teachers have organized and demand \$100 per month minimum salary for the next year and \$100 bonus. Why don't the farmers wake up and organize and demand a bonus too?—G. S.

MONROE (N. E.)—We had a bad storm of wind, rain and hail last Sunday night. Wheat is looking better since the rain, there will be none given up and put to other crops around here. Farmers are busy plowing, sowing spring wheat, oats and barley. Weather has been unsettled all week. Land is not in best of condition, not much use of tractors, land too soft. Will be less spring grain sown, no help. Some new seedling heaved out, especially on low black ground. Every indication of a short hay crop. Farmers will be very busy from now on.—G. L. S.

Prices offered at Newport: Wheat, \$2@2.25; corn, on ear, \$2 cwt; oats, 92; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$28, baled; No. 1 light mixed \$26; wheat-oat straw, \$3; hens, 30; springers, 33; ducks, 28; geese, 24@25; turkeys, 35@40; butter, 60; eggs, 41@44; prices off on sheep; hogs, 19 dressed; beef steers, 10; beef cows, 6; veal calves, 16@18.

SAGINAW, (S.W.)—We are having nice spring weather. The frost is about all out of the ground with not much rain. The farmers are getting ready to commence work. There is a lot of baled hay going to market. Those having oats are taking them to market. Farmers with beans are going to hold a while longer and if the price doesn't get better before planting them there won't be as many planted as last year.—G. L. The following prices were paid at St. Charles:—



Wheat, \$2.25; corn on ear, 65; oats, 88; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$28; No. 1 light mixed, \$26; beans, \$5.75; potatoes, \$2.50; butter, 55; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; beef steers, 10@11; beef cow, 6@8; veal calves, 16@21.

LIVINGSSTON—Farmers on the lighter soils have commenced plowing for oats and others are hauling manure and building fence. Weather is windy and threatens storm. Wheat begins to turn green and start to grow. The Farmers' Co-operative Association of Howell have purchased the elevator and grist mill of the C. A. Farshall Milling Co., and will continue the business in the interest of their members as well as for outsiders.—G. A. W.

Prices offered at Howell: Wheat, \$2.40; corn, \$1.40; oats, 85; rye, \$1.72; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$25@26; No. 1 light mixed, \$20@25; rye straw, \$10; wheat-oat straw, \$8; beans (C.H.P.) \$5.50 cwt; potatoes, \$2.50; hens, 17@21; turkeys, 30; butter, 60; butterfat, 65@67; eggs, 38@40; hogs, live, \$14.50, dressed, \$18; beef steers, \$10; beef cows, \$8; veal calves, \$15@18; wool, 50@60.

ARENAC, (East)—Yes, spring is here once more and farmers are beginning to plan their work. Price of beans down also hay. Oats and barley hold their own. Live stock dull. Auction sales are humming about every day and bringing high prices. Majority holding auctions are going to the cities to work. Looks like a scarcity of farm labor again this year. Politics are getting warm and here is hoping that the farmers will win out.—M. B. R.

The following prices were paid at Twinling: Oats, 95; hay, No. 1 timothy \$20@24; No. 1 light mixed, same; beans, \$5.75; potatoes, \$1.50; hens, 30; springers, 25@30; butter, 55; butterfat, 68; eggs, 40.

WEXFORD—We have had a few nice days, but this morning (April 1st) has started to rain a little. Robins have been here a week or more and the snow is all off, except in the hollows, but very little left. "Good riddance to bad rubbish."—S. H. S.

Prices offered: Wheat, \$2.19@2.25; corn, \$1.50; oats, \$1.50; rye, \$1.50; buckwheat, \$2.50 cwt; beans, \$5.25; red kidney, \$7 cwt; hay, \$34; potatoes, \$5 cwt; cabbage, 5; hens, 28@30; springers, 28@30; ducks, 25@30; geese, 22@25; butterfat, 68; eggs, 38; apples, \$5 cwt; veal calves, 14@20; hogs, 16@20.

JACKSON (N.E.)—Two of the worst wind storms have hit this section the past week. Many windows were broken by hail in the storm of a week ago, but this present storm was a straight high wind. Wheat and rye greening up and so far have had no damage. Some rye being sold but nothing else. Many farms to remain idle the coming year, high wages and no help the cause. Plowing for oats in order. None drilled at this writing.—A. F. W.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Are having fine weather only lots of wind. Had a hard wind last Sunday that done lots of damage. Farmers are beginning to plow and haul manure. Snow is about all gone. Not much being sold at present as potatoes are about all sold. Auction sales still in progress.—C. L. B.

Prices offered at Williamsburg: Wheat, \$2.35; corn, \$1.50; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.80; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$41; potatoes, \$5.25 cwt; turkeys, 50; butterfat, 70; eggs, 37.

MECOSTA—Farmers are doing the odd jobs these days, cutting wood, making sugar. A large number of farms are being sold. Auction sales are plentiful. Fall grain is looking good. Snow is all gone and the ground is getting settled. Some are beginning to plow.—L. M.

Prices offered at Hersey: Wheat, \$1.25; corn, \$1.40; oats, 90; rye, \$1.50; hay, No. 1 light mixed, \$30; beans (C.H.P.) \$5.50; red kidney, \$6; potatoes, \$4.25.

Yes, and Nightly.

"Did you ever contribute to 'The Atlantic Monthly'?" asked the sweet young girl of the famous author.

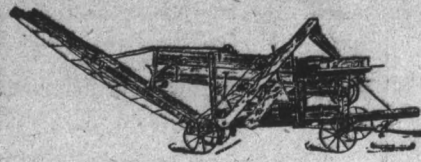
"Not monthly—daily," replied the author.

"Daily?" echoed the girl in surprise.

"Yes," said the author sadly, "last summer, when I crossed to Europe."

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FOR INDIVIDUAL OR ASSOCIATIONS



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Ellis Champion Grain Threshers

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Plus frgt. paid from factory

6 No. 1—18 1-2 in. Ellis plain threshers @	\$225.00
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2 No. 3—24 in. Ellis with wind stacker @	575.00
1 No. 3—24 in. Ellis plain thresher @	350.00
1 No. 4—26 in. Ellis with wind stacker Heineke self-feeder mounted @	975.00
Talling elevators for above	28.00
Trucks without brake for No. 1, 2 and 3	70.00
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Hart weigher bagger	110.00

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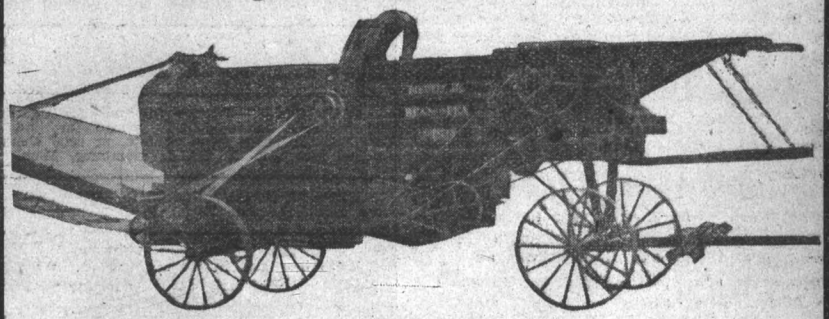
Bidwell Bean and Pea Threshers New

6 Bidwell Junior 21 in. mounted, carrier, hand feed	\$650.00
2 Bidwell Standard 34 in. mounted, carrier, hand feed	900.00
Windstackers, recleaners and self-feeders—extra.	
Wyble Feeder and Stone Picker	275.00

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FARMS & LANDS

\$2,500 CASH SECURES 250 ACRES, 18 cattle and 2 horses, 5 pigs, poultry, wagons, harness, machinery, tools, hay, potatoes, grain; broad machine-worked fields, spring watered pasture for 38 cows, wood enough to pay for farm, big apple orchard, 2,000 sugar maples; 10-room house, 3 barns, other buildings; delightful surroundings; beautiful view of river which farm borders; price for everything \$5,200 with \$2,500 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 9 Strout's Spring Catalog. Bargains 33 states, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 514 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

40 ACRES (33 CLEARED, 7 PASTURE) gravelly soil. Small cement block house, barn. On main road and R. F. D., 3 miles from Beaverton. \$1,800—\$800 down. **M. J. HUBER, R. 3, Beaverton, Mich.**

120 ACRE FARM, \$6,500, NEAR SCHOOL. 62 ACRES IMPROVED. Balance, timber. Pasture. Good buildings. Good well. Orchard. Trout stream. Sell stock and tools. Railroad and town 2 3/4 miles. **JOSEPH CHRISTIE, Falmouth, Mich.**

80 ACRE FARM, 25 ACRES CLEARED, 25 bearing apple trees, 4 1-2 miles from Vanderbilt, 5 1-2 miles from Wolverine, 1-2 mile off over top Mich. Pike. Price \$1,000. \$600 down. Write to **AUGUST SPREEMAN, R. 1, Vanderbilt, Mich.**

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES, 5 MILES south of Newberry, good roads. Sell cheap if sold right away. Write **C. M. ZENKER, Newberry, Mich., R. 1, Box 63.**

136 ACRE FARM, CLAY AND GRAVEL loam soil. 120 acres under cultivation. Good fences. Good buildings. Nine miles from Battle Creek, Mich. 2 1-2 miles from interurban. **F. J. FISHER, Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

FOR SALE—12 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, electric lights, water, 2 lots, garage. Would trade for farm. **L. MACOMBER, Gladwin, Mich.**

LANDOLOGY—A MAGAZINE GIVING THE facts in regards to the land situation. Three months' subscription FREE. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands, simply write me a letter and say, "Mail me LANDOLOGY and all particulars FREE." Address Editor, Landology, Skidmore Land Co., 398 Skidmore Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN CLOVER SEED BELT LANDS. Old grass covered, cut over clay soils, from heavy, light to medium. Easily cleared. Where clover seed reproduces thirty to fifty fold. Settlers (English speaking) are rapidly becoming prosperous growing clover seed, beef, mutton and marketing dairy products. NO BETTER RECOMMENDATION. 10,000 acres in any size tracts from 80 acres up, \$10 to \$15 an acre. 10 per cent down, interest 6 per cent. Settler has option to meet a small stipulated yearly cash payment, or merely apply the product of one peck of clover seed yearly for every forty purchased—UNTIL THE LAND IS PAID FOR. Entire forty or eighty often paid for out of the product of one bushel of clover seed. Will advance to settlers for 5 years, interest 6 per cent on live stock, the first payment made upon land purchased. Will show land after April 1st.—**JOHN C. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Presque Isle County, Michigan.**

Here's a Chance for Someone Who Wants a Good Farm

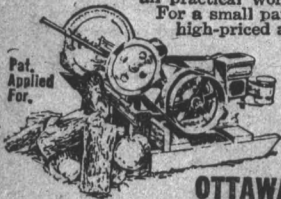
On account of my health, my 160 acre farm is for sale. Good for dairying or general farming. One of the best farms in Emmet county. Ack quick. Address Box E, care the Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

A Newly Invented SAW RIG

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

LOW INTRODUCTORY OFFER



OTTAWA SAW RIG

Strictly a one-man outfit. Easy to operate, light to move, simple to handle. Powerful 4-cycle motor that drives any belt machinery when not sawing. It will pay for itself in cash in two weeks, just cutting wood for neighbors. 30 Days' Trial; 10 Year Guarantee. Let the Ottawa work a month for you to prove our claims. Write for FREE BOOK TODAY.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY 849 Main Street OTTAWA, KANSAS

Insist on getting

DICKINSON'S SEEDS FOR BETTER CROPS

Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, and other Field Seeds

If your dealer cannot supply them, write

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO. MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

Farmers Service Bureau

TENANT'S SHARE

What share should a tenant receive, if, when planting a crop, the landlord furnished the seed, team and paid thresh bill?—**L. N. Wayne County.**

The amount of share that each should receive is wholly a matter of contract. If there is no contract made then the custom of the community will be the strongest evidence of what part each should receive.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

COLLECTING ANNUAL INTEREST

A owes B eight notes, given for \$100 each, payable one note each year, beginning May 1 after date, with 6 per cent interest. These notes are secured by mortgage on real estate. Has B, the payee, the right to collect annual interest on these notes, the whole amount running for six and one-half years with only one payment of \$40 being paid. Neither the mortgage or notes call for annual interest, the only statement on the notes being value received with 6 per cent interest. If B has no legal right to collect annual interest and has done so, can A recover excess so collected?—**A. F. Alcona County.**

He can not enforce "annual interest" unless so specified in the note. However, if he pays annual interest he can not recover it back nor any damage.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

THE NEW DOG LAW

THE NEW DOG LAW I caught a dog almost in the center of my 80-acre farm. This dog is owned by a man living 1-2 miles from here. The dog had been on my place several times before and I had notified the owner. The owner's son tracked the dog in the snow and found that I had him. Then they came over and demanded that I give him up which I refused to do. The next morning the sheriff called me up and asked me about the dog and warned me not to kill it. I wrote a letter to the prosecuting attorney stating the matter. Today the sheriff called at my house and told me I had no more right to shut that dog up or kill him than I would a neighbor's sheep, and that if I killed him it would be the sorriest job I ever got into.—**L. F. Gratiot County.**

"The Legislature of 1919 Act 339, passed a new "dog law." It is quite different from the old law and, as the courts have not construed its terms, it is difficult to interpret. It provides for licensing of dogs. It is made the duty of the sheriff or any member of the State Constabulary to locate and kill or cause to be killed all such unlicensed dogs and failure on his part to carry out the terms of the act shall be Nonfeasance in Office.

"Section 18 provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of every police officer, on complaint, to kill any dog or dogs which are found outside of any incorporated city, running at large and unaccompanied by owner or keeper."

"Section 19 provides: "Any person may kill any dog which he sees in the act of pursuing, worrying or wounding any live stock or attacking persons and there shall be no liability on such person in damages or otherwise, for such killing. Any dog that enters any field or enclosure outside an incorporated city unaccompanied by its owner or his owner's agent shall constitute a private nuisance and the owner or tenant of such field or other enclosure, or his agent or servant may kill such dog while in the field or other enclosure without liability for such killing. Except as provided in this section it shall be unlawful for any person other than a police officer to kill, injure or attempt to kill any dog which bears a license tag for the current year."

"There are several other sections concerning civil liability which do not pertain to the statement of facts except as to liability of an owner of any dog for damage done by it. However, Section 31 provides that if any part of the law is held unconstitutional that section shall be considered out of the law but the balance shall stand. It indicates some doubt in the mind of the person who drafted the law as to the validity of the whole. It is therefore possible that this section giving the right to kill a dog found trespassing, without evidence that it was chasing, worrying or killing some animal (domestic) would be held unconstitutional as being beyond the power of the legislature to enact. The courts have held that dogs are subject to special legislation. It is a very difficult matter to determine how far such legislation may go. The Court said in one case: "In consequence of the acknowledged excellence of some of their traits and their remarkable attachment to mankind, and on account, at the same time, of their liability to break through all discipline

and act according to their original savage nature, and because also of their liability to madness it has been customary always to make dogs the subject of special and peculiar regulations." In another case the Court said: "That there is property in dogs for which the owner may recover in a proper case is conceded." It said in another case before the adoption of the present law as follows: "The fact that a dog is a trespasser does not in itself justify one in killing him" and, in another case "The fact that a dog is committing a trespass at the time it is killed and in the opinion of the person who killed it, about to destroy some of his plants, will not justify the killing because the law affords a remedy for the destruction of property by the beasts of another. And, in another case, they held that one was not justified in killing a neighbor's valuable dog because he left tracks on a freshly painted porch and was one evening found in his hen coop. Personally I think one would not be justified in killing a dog merely because it was trespassing without evidence that it was doing some of the things specified in the first part of the section "pursuing worrying or wounding."—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

OLD SILAGE FOR FEED

Is silage good after it has been in the silo for two years or more? I have silage one year old and have not enough stock to use it all this year and would like to know if it is safe to keep it over another year.—**A. McH., Alpena County.**

If the silage was well put up and in good condition at the end of the first season, it ought to last with comparatively little deterioration for two or three years, possibly even longer. I have had just as good results in feeding silage two years old as in feeding silage that was fresh.

If the silage happened to be in a wooden silo and if considerable shrinkage took place around the outside, it is probable that the material has spoiled somewhat on account of the air.—**A. C. Anderson, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.**

ALOES FOR MELON SEEDS

I note E. O. P. of Tekonsha inquires if the use of tincture of aloes would prevent mice from eating melon seed, after they were planted. He could gain some light on the subject, if he saturated some grain with the tincture of aloes and placed it in some building that was infested with mice or rats. If the house mouse did not eat the prepared grain, it is reasonable to assume, that other rodents would also avoid it, and his melon seed would most likely be protected. The remedy is so cheap that he would certainly be justified in trying it. I cannot see how it could injure any seeds. I used the clear commercial tincture of aloes on seed, and it showed no evil effects in germinating tests.—**Carl E. Schmidt, Iosco County.**

COMPARING ROOTS WITH GFAIN

How do each of the following sugar mangels, carrots, rutabagas and turnips compare with wheat bran as dairy feeds when fed with clover hay, corn fodder, etc.? Also, how much would each be worth compared with wheat bran at \$3 per cwt.?—**H. A. Osceola County.**

As a general proposition, one pound of dry matter in roots is worth a pound of dry matter in grain for feeding purposes. One hundred pounds weight of bran contains ninety pounds of dry matter, which would make it cost three and one-half cents per pound with bran at three dollars per hundred weight. The sugar mangel contains thirteen pounds of dry matter in a hundred-weight, which makes its value about forty-three cents per cwt. One hundred pounds of carrots contain 11.7 pounds of dry matter; 100 pounds of rutabagas, 10.9 pounds of dry matter; 100 pounds of turnips, 9.5 pounds of dry matter; 100 pounds of mangel wurtzels, 9.4 pounds of dry matter; and in sugar beets, from 16 to 20 pounds of dry matter.

In addition to the above values, the root crop also has considerable value as a succulent feed. Consequently, when fed with corn fodder, clover hay, et cetera, there being no silage in the ration, the value of the root would be easily a third more than I have indicated above.—**Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Department of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.**

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S GREAT AWAKENING

(Continued from page 5)

stores, is mediocrity. They insist on the very best service being given in the most up-to-date manner. The stores are designed to attract transient trade and are located in the busiest sections of a town or city. Before the executive committee selects a store building, they carefully inspect the prospective municipality and locate the most desirable business spot. If the building they favor is occupied, they offer the occupant so tempting a figure that he usually jumps at the opportunity of vacating.

No Price Slaughtering

Contrary to general expectations, prices are not being slaughtered in the United Farmers' stores. The company has adopted a medium course of business for three very sensible reasons. First and foremost, they have no desire to antagonize the other retail merchants of the province and cause a combine to be formed against the U. F. O. stores; secondly, if prices were cut to the bone, the wholesale houses would soon raise indignant protests and shut down on supplies on account of many of their customers being forced out of business; thirdly, the United Farmers are strongly opposed to doing anything that will make them appear as extreme radicalists. The stores are founded on common sense business principles, the kind that stand for stability and expansion.

Nevertheless, prices are usually a shade lower in the U. F. O. stores than in other stores and, when the business year is ended, the profits are all pooled and returned to the stockholders and owners of participation certificates in proportion to the amount of purchases made during the year. In 1919 the stores were operated so economically that a profit bonus of nearly ten per cent was returned to the customers entitled to share in the melon. This system encourages customers to purchase participation certificates.

The "cash and carry" plan is operative in all the stores and in Peterborough and Meaford, where the largest stores are now located, the grocerias or serve-self type has been introduced and is very popular.

The United Farmers of Ontario are certainly proving themselves to be very capable storekeepers. Also, they are demonstrating their ability, every day, to form a safe and sane government and legislate equally for all classes.

The great awakening that took place two short years ago, and which so many scoffers claimed would be ephemeral and ineffective, has become an irresistible movement that promises to work untold good for Ontario as a whole.

MILK PRODUCERS ENGAGED IN HARD STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 4)

180,000 pounds daily, the average for the past week has been 2,000 pounds daily. Beginning Friday, shipments were made from outside points to Burlington. These amounted to about 35,000 pounds.

The 110,000-pound daily average at Grayslake shrunk to less than 1,000. Only one farmer delivered, and he was a foreman of a Chicago man's farm. Four men continued to haul to Delavan, and the average receipts were about 700 pounds. At Pecatonica the 130,000-pound receipts dropped to less than 2,000.

"Stick? I should say so," said D. E. La-Bar, president of milk producers' local at Delavan. "We've been slapped in the face, and we're here to see the thing through. We are shipping cream now and will soon have our own plant. The Delavan farmers are standing by their contract with the marketing company."

The same sentiments were expressed by Wm. J. Bauman, president at Burlington. "All of our dairymen will stick, I am sure," he said. "They know that it is a fight for the square deal."

The same slogan appears to be hoisted at Pecatonica. R. W. Eason, secretary, said, "Our men here will stay with the marketing company. I know of none who are even thinking of throwing up their contracts."

Grayslake stands the same, according to Earl O. Barron, who said, "Dairymen here are standing together

behind their organizations. They will stick six weeks or six months."

Secretary Kittle says, after a trip over the district, "Never have I seen a finer spirit of co-operation and loyalty among the dairymen of this district."—*Prairie Farmer*.

INCREASING THE NATION'S WEALTH

Swamp lands of which there are still millions of acres unreclaimed in the U. S. are generally rich in most of the essential plant-food elements. When drained they can usually be depended upon to yield more bounteous crops than are grown on the arid western lands after irrigation.

All speculators and investors do not operate in Wall St. All profits from speculation do not come from playing the margin game. Many real estate promoters operating in the lower Mississippi Valley have discovered that there are quick, sure and easy profits to be realized by purchasing for the proverbial song large swamp areas in that section, draining them and then selling them to settlers.

In southern Illinois profits of 350 per cent. have recently been realized in drainage projects; in Missouri, gains of 1200 per cent. are recorded; in Arkansas, of 500 per cent. The difference between this game and stock speculation is that the profits are sure. In Wall St.,—well those who have bucked the tiger know. Besides the land reclamation game gives to the nation something permanent; something valuable; a source of future wealth; of future foods; of future employment for many men.

The labor shortage is being solved by a new labor saving discovery. It is that drainage canals and laterals can be quickly and easily blasted out with dynamite. A man with dynamite as a helper can dig more ditches in a day than ten men can dig in ten days with shovels. Better still the dynamite is obtainable at any time; whereas, the large gangs of laborers are not. Laborers can earn a good living in easier and pleasanter ways in these days of industrial prosperity than by wading around in, swamps breaking their backs lifting out water soaked earth. Dynamite is a willing worker and doesn't mind the burdens nor the mud.

Dynamite has made a good many manufacturers wealthy. Now it is conferring the favors on a great many subscribers as possible.—*Mar-And* ultimately the nation as a whole will be the chief gainer.

LABOR

Enclosed find coupon with my choice for president in the M. B. F. straw vote. I also will stand by Milo D. Campbell for governor. In these days we read a great deal about Labor and the working man. Enclosed you will find a paper on "Labor" which I would like to see in M. B. F., if space will permit. I enjoy reading your paper and will get as many subscribers as possible.—*Mar-And* A. Schade, Osceola County.

I've builded your ships and your railroads,

I've worked in your factories and mines,

I've builded the roads you ride on, I've crushed the ripe grape for your wines.

I've worked late at night on your garments,

I've gathered the grain for your bread,

I've built the fine house that you live in,

I've printed the books you have read.

I've linked two great oceans together I've spanned your river with steel,

I've built your towering skyscrapers And also your automobiles.

Wherever there's progress you'll find me.

Without me the world could not live,

And yet you would seek to destroy me

With the meager pittance you give.

I am master of field and of factory.

I am mighty and you are but few.

No longer I'll bow in submission.

I am Labor and ask for my due.



Read carefully this wear and service guarantee. Look for it on your next pair of shoes.

In every city there is a Hirth-Krause dealer who has been selling quality shoes for years and therefore is an expert in the art of shoe fitting. Get acquainted with him and he will save you money and discomfort by fitting you with shoes that will give you more satisfaction.

A wonderful shoe with a great promise

This shoe is the result of many years of experience in making the nation's best service shoe. Only a plant operating as the Hirth-Krause, could give this wonderful value.

The man who works will find that this shoe will outwear any ordinary pair of shoes. Supremely comfortable.

Ask your dealer to give you Hirth-Krause shoes with the mileage guarantee.



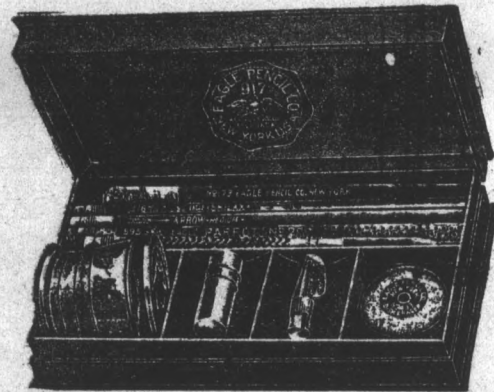
Hirth-Krause
Shoemakers for three Generations
Shoes

Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

ROUGE REX
(RED KING)

For the man who works

Boys! Girls! This School Outfit YOURS for a LITTLE Extra Work



During the past 60 days more than 100 "LIVE WIRE" boys and girls have secured this dandy outfit which consists of 3 pencils, 1 pen holder, 1 combination pen and pencil, 12 pen points and holder, 1 pencil cap, 1 ink and pencil eraser and 1 drinking cup, all packed in a beautiful box, without it costing a penny.

HOW THEY DID IT

They simply called on two of their friends who were not taking 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.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE

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

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

Address **THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER**
Premium Manager
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO SELL?

If you want to dispose of seeds, machinery or implements—or if you want to buy or sell a farm,

TRY M. B. F. CLASSIFIED ADS

and see how many folks among our readers want to buy what you have,—or sell what you want.

NOW'S THE TIME TO SEND YOUR ORDER



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide. Disinfectant.
USE IT ON ALL LIVESTOCK

To Kill Lice, Mites, Fleas,
and Sheep Ticks.
To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and
Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus
Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

FREE BOOKLETS.

We will send you a booklet on the
treatment of mange, eczema or pitch
mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you a booklet on how
to build a hog wallow, which will keep
hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how
to keep your hogs free from insect para-
sites and disease.

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

BLACK FLAG

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Saves
Turkey Poults

Head-lice kill young turkeys. Black Flag
will save them. Blow Black Flag into feathers of
setting hens and over poults once weekly after hatch-
ing and turkeys will be free of lice. Black Flag kills
insects by inhalation. Bugs don't eat it—they breathe
it, and die. Destroys flies, ants, fleas, roaches, bed-
bugs, some moths, and lice on animals, birds and
plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for
BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow
wrapper. At grocery, drug, department and hard-
ware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price.
U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.)
shows that glass containers keep insect
powder freshest. Buy Black Flag in
SEALED GLASS BOTTLES instead of
"insect powder" in paper bags or boxes.

Three sizes—15c, 40c, 75c.

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CLOVER SEED

MEDIUM, MAMMOTH AND
ALSIKE

We buy direct from farmers.
Get our prices.

Wm. M. MONROE & SON
Bronson, Mich.

19⁹⁵ **SEPARATOR** *American*
CREAM
On Trial. Easy running, easily
cleaned. Skims warm or cold
milk. Whether dairy is large or
small, get handsome catalogue
and easy monthly payment offer. Address
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5067 Bainbridge, N.Y.

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

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY
Our free Catalog describes and illustrates
a full line of choice small fruit plants.
SEND FOR IT.
J. N. ROKELY R8 Bridgman, Mich.

BETTER BRED BIRDS LAY THE EGGS AND MAKE THE PROFIT

Poultry keepers interested in in-
creasing the egg production of their
flocks will pay marked attention to
the methods of feeding, housing, cull-
ing and breeding. Probably the least
progress on most farms has been
made in the art of breeding poultry,
says T. S. Townsley, of the University
of Missouri College of Agriculture, in
Extension Circular 72.

To produce high layers only the best
individual producers should be used
as breeders. This suggests the neces-
sity for having a special breeding
flock. On farms where eggs for set-
ting are saved from the entire flock,
selection is usually based only on the
size and shape of the eggs. With this
system the breeder stands a good
chance of setting many eggs from the
very lowest producers. Even the poor-
est hens lay fairly well during the
hatching season and their eggs are
usually large and smooth. This meth-
od of mass selection of setting eggs is
in the same class as the crib selection
of seed corn and will bring just as
poor results. The first step in im-
proving the egg production is the es-
tablishment of a special breeding
flock.

No special fencing is necessary to
handle the flock. Free range gives
ideal conditions for breeding fowls. A
pen is a great detriment to the effi-
cacy of the breeding flock and is not
at all needed on the farm. Closer con-
finement reduces the vitality of the
stock and results in poor hatches and
weak chicks.

Where separate houses are availa-
ble for the breeding flock and com-
mercial flock, free range can be given
birds in each group. If feed is kept
constantly available in the mash hop-
pers in each house the birds will re-
turn to the proper house to lay so that
the eggs can be kept separate without
any attention to yards. Of course,
males should be supplied only for the
breeding stock, and by keeping these
birds in the house until 8 or 9 o'clock
in the morning, satisfactory mating
will be insured. Some mating may
occur on the range between the hens
in the commercial flock and the males
from the breeding flock, but this does
no special harm. On farms where
there is only one poultry house, a par-
tition can be put in to keep the two
flocks separate. If it seems undesira-
ble to allow both flocks to range at
the same time, alternate the range by
letting the breeders run at large one
day, and the commercial layers the
next. During the cool weather of the
breeding season this system works sat-
isfactorily.

The number of birds to include in
the breeding flock should be deter-
mined by the number of high class in-
dividuals available and by number
of eggs needed for hatching. If in-
cubators are used, enough breeders
should be kept to fill the machines
without holding any eggs longer than
ten or twelve days. Usually a pro-
duction of at least fifty per cent can
be expected during the hatching sea-
son. Forty breeders should furnish
enough eggs to fill a two-hundred egg
machine within ten days. However,
only hens of high producing ability
should be used as breeders even if it
is necessary to buy some eggs for
hatching.

BOLSHEVISM ON THE FARM

On a morning in early winter
when the sun rose bright and shiny,
and the day was full of promise,
without sign of wind or snow; with
the stock all grained and watered,
then turned out and given fodder;
stables cleaned and deeply bedded;
said the Boss, "To town I'll go."

Ran he out the automobile, pack-
ed his family within it, honked the
horn, and down the turnpike in a
jiffy disappeared; while the stock
in sleek contentment munched away
upon the cornstalks till at length of
all but butt-ends they the fodder-lot
had cleared.

Now, collected in the barn-yard
where the sun shown on them warm-
ly, one would think that they'd be
happy and of fault would find no
word; but not so. I came upon
them unexpectedly and listened to
their talk. I understood it and was
shocked at what I heard.

Said one horse unto his team-
mate, "I am sick of serving Master,
for this working for another's bene-
fit is no square deal; here we cut

that hay and drew it and now he has
fenced us from it; also locked the
corn and oats up. It is simply one
grand steal!"

"You are not alone," a cow said,
"in your holding of a grievance,
look at us who feed and clothe him
with the proceeds from our milk;
we alone should share the income,
for are not we the producers; why
should we be forced to furnish him
or any of that ilk?"

"What of us?" a sheep said cross-
ly, "takes our wool and sells our ba-
bies; and he sets his dog upon us in
a way we do not like. Let's assert
ourselves and tell him that from now
on we are masters, and if he at-
tempts resistance why—we'll go up-
on a strike."

So they talked, and, being angry,
told what awful things would hap-
pen to the farmer if he offered to re-
sist their just demands; and their
arguments were equal, almost, to the
ones propounded by their genus ho-
mo brethren of the bolshevistic
bands.

But a breeze that came from no-
where sent a gentle shiver o'er them,
and the sky grew grey, and dimly
pale the erstwhile shining sun; and
some snowflakes, drifting lightly
downward from the dark'ning heav-
ens, told that one of winter's bliz-
zards had that moment just begun.

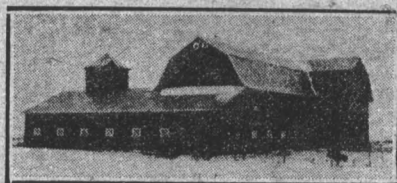
Very soon the wind was howling
and the snow stung like a whip-lash,
while the stock, so independent, now
were very, very meek. Wishing,
longing for the farmer who would
open wide the barn doors and admit
them to the shelter they so eagerly
would seek.

But the farmer, hurrying home-
ward when the storm came on, had
driven faster than 'tis well to motor,
without chains, on slippery road.
Skidded; broke some part essenceal;
had to phone back for assistance;
and, ere he could journey onward,
lights in every farmhouse showed.

With what joy and acclamation
did the stock receive his coming;
how they bawled and neighed and
bleated when they saw the head-
lights turned toward the barn-yard;
and the farmer came upon the run to
grant them quick admittance to the
shelter and the food for which they
yearned.

Bolshevism may, in labor or in
governments, be lawful but with
this I would impress you: If you
wish to keep from harm, do not try
to tell that farmer's stock their ser-
vitude is awful, or in any manner
mention Bolshevism on that farm.—
Ernest R. Martin.

THE MARION STOCK FARM



The above photograph is a view of
the barn on the "Marion Stock Farm."
This name may be new to breeders
but let us mention the name of the
owner and there are few, especially
Hereford breeders, who will not re-
cognize this man. It is the new farm
of Tony B. Fox, former proprietor of
"Stony Creek Stock Farm," and one
of Michigan's foremost Hereford
breeders and first vice president of the
Michigan Hereford Breeders' Associa-
tion.

This farm, Mr. Fox tells us, consists
of 400 acres; has a new house and two
tenant houses as well as this barn
which will shelter 150 head of cattle
and is located three and one-half
miles from Marion, Mich.

Mr. Fox also raises pure-bred Pol-
and China hogs, Shropshire sheep and
Rhode Island chickens but his hobby
is his cattle and in order to retain the
high quality he has established in his
herd he has kept his herd bull "Re-
peater" and now has him ready for
service at his new farm.

Mr. Fox says, "I wish to extend my
appreciation to such brother farmers
that have helped to build up the Here-
ford cattle-breeding in Michigan and I
hope to meet them all at the leading
fairs of the state this coming fall."

Does pure-bred stock pay? Ask Tony
B. Fox.

FARMERS AND "SAVE-MONEY-ON MEAT" CAMPAIGN

According to the Department of
Justice farmers and stock raisers
should be directly interested in a na-
tion-wide campaign which has just
been undertaken by the Department
of Justice to increase consumption of
fore-quarter beef cuts.

A news dispatch upon the subject
says:

"The general campaign is already
under way and intensive educational
efforts began March 22, which com-
mended "Save-Money-on-Meat-Week"
in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan,
Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New
York and New Jersey.

"Every farmer who raises beef ani-
mals has to produce fore-quarters as
well as hind-quarters, and he has to
put the same costly feed into both.

"Even city housewives, more than
ever before, have been largely confin-
ing their purchases to porterhouse,
club and sirloin steaks. If they do
buy fore-quarter meat, it is sure to
be prime ribs. The uneven demand
makes these cuts higher in price, but,
no matter how high they may go,
there is no corresponding benefit to
the producer, for he cannot confine
his production to porterhouse and sir-
loins. He must make chucks, plate
and clod, to which a majority of the
housewives are indifferent.

"The Department of Justice is try-
ing to interest consumers in these pal-
atable, wholesome cuts of the fore-
quarter, and thus bring about a more
even consumption demand. The re-
sult will be a more even scale of pric-
es, and better prices on the whole to
the consumer all along the line, while
live stock prices will not be affected.

If the department succeeds the
producer will have a market among
housewives for all his beef. Of course
the department is not directly con-
cerned with any plan to increase beef
consumption, for it will have achieved
its aim if the distribution of meat is
made economical and if consumers are
made to see how they can help them-
selves by studying the different cuts
of a beef carcass.

"However, the fact that makes the
campaign possible is that beef should
actually be an inexpensive food; and
as an inexpensive food its use would
be greatly increased if an economic
demand is developed. Consumers will
learn how to get more good beef for
less money than before, and the vol-
ume of beef consumption will be in-
creased as a direct result.

"This is an advantage to the con-
sumer, but hardly less of an advant-
age to the producer. For a great
many years there have been efforts to
increase economy of production but
economy of consumption has been ne-
glected. The quality of chucks, clods,
and other fore-quarter cuts is so high,
and their nutritive value so great, that
the economy preached by the Depart-
ment of Justice is entirely sound and
bids fair to be a permanent and grow-
ing thing.

"Between fore-quarter and hind-
quarter cuts there has never, perhaps,
been so large a spread as now. A de-
crease in this spread will be of big
benefit to the whole meat industry.

FRESH vs. ROTTED MANURE

Manure loses much of its plant
food in the process of rotting. Its
mechanical condition, however, is
much improved, because there is a
great deal of the coarse organic mat-
ter broken down. Much of this will
be lost through decay, and the per-
centage of mineral plant food re-
maining may be greater per ton of
manure in the rotted, than in the
fresh condition. These facts make
rotted manure preferable for truck
crops where quick results are desired
and where a large amount of
manure is used, says F. L. Duley of
the University of Missouri College of
Agriculture. Too heavy applica-
tions of fresh manure may often
burn plants, especially during dry
seasons. The coarse organic mat-
ter keeps the soil open and re-
duces its capacity to retain moisture.
On the general farm, however, there
is too much loss of plant food in the
rotting process and it is always ad-
visable to apply the manure to the
land as soon as possible.

The proper methods of handling
farm manure are discussed in Bul-
letin 166, which may be had free
by addressing the College of Agri-
culture, Columbia, Mo.



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 12, Holsteins, J. P. Olcott, Perry, Michigan.
May 10, Herefords, Newton County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Kentland, Ind.
May 11, Holsteins, West Michigan Breeders, Grand Rapids, Mich.
June 8, Holsteins, McPherson Farms Co., and Cheney Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



Long-lived Purebred Holstein Cows

Leave out of consideration the greater direct cash return and Holsteins are still the best investment you can make. Great strength and constitutional vigor make the typical Holstein long-lived, free from disease and sure to produce many healthy calves. A thirteen-year-old Holstein owned by the Kansas Agricultural College finished a year's record of 15,773 pounds of milk and 513 pounds of butterfat. This record indicates the dollars and cents value of Holstein vitality.

Send for free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for every Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac-182352—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN COWS

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

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 20 lb. jr. 4 year old. Next dam a A. R. O. cow. Come and see his dam and his sisters and his fine heifer calves. This bull is coming 2 yrs. old, 90 per cent white. You will not be disappointed if you come to see him. Pedigree on request. Price \$850. Herd free from abortion.
H. E. BROWN
Breeder of Reg. Stock Only. Breedsville, 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

I WILL HOLD A COMBINATION SALE of registered and grade Holsteins, registered and grade Angus, horses and Poland China Hogs, on April 7th, at my farm, 11 miles N. W. of Jackson, on Jackson-Springport state road.
VERNON CLOUGH, R2, Parma, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

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

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

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.

BROOKSTON FARMS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL 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. Sig Rapids, 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 Ona. 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.
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 38 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, "the greatest sire of his generation." Our matrons are strong in King of the Pontiacs, King Segis, Hengerveld DeKol and Ormsby blood. We've been at it since 1906. Usually something to sell. Write us.
BOARDMAN FARMS
Jackson, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 22.37 lb.
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
C. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

A NICELY BRED CALF

The Dam of this Calf has just made 12.77 lbs. of butter from 304.6 lbs. of milk as a senior yearling. She is from a 16.05 2 year old that freshens in April as a 6 year year old and will be tested.

Dam is both a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest DeKol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters Sire of Calf is a 21 lb. grandson of the \$50,000 dollar bull. Price only \$100.00.
BAZLEY STOCK FARM, YPSILANTI, MICH.
Herd under state and federal inspection.
Address all correspondence to
JOHN BAZLEY,
319 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nilander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL, Cattle and Sheep
FELIX WITT, Horses and Swine
One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO

Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight at a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE 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.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farm prices.
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

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 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, Gladston, 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.

FOR SALE

3 Young Registered Shorthorn Bulls
CLARENCE WYANT, Berrien Center, Mich., R1

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.

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

TWO SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

ready for service sired by SULTAN'S DALE 339292 from heavy milking dams. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, 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 376147 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 SHORTHORN BULL CALVES

Place a pure bred milking Shorthorn bull in your herd and improve their milking and fleshing qualities. Have disposed of all females that are for sale. Have a few nice bull calves left at reasonable prices.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, 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 624819 HEAD OF HERD 20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

KING REPEATER HEADS OUR HERD
We still have eight good bulls and some heifers for sale. Come and see them.
MARION STOCK FARM
Tony B. Fox, Prop.
Marion, Mich.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

Bob Fairfax 495027 at head of herd. Registered stock, either sex, polled or horned, mostly any age. Come and look them over.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

ANGUS

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.

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEYS WE ARE OFFERING FOR sale some splendid bull calves out of A. R. dams with records up to 500 lbs. fat. Our herd sire, a grandson of Dolly Dimples May King of Langwater, and whose dam has an A. R. record of 548 lbs. fat at 2 1-2 years is also for sale or exchange. Write for particulars and prices to
MORGAN BROS., R No 1, Allegan, Mich.

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 Cheese 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

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dams, with high production records. Also bull calves. Write for printed list of prices and description.
HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

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 6
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 AYSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and beef calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred girls are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Dish-er's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow to BIG BOB.
C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS ALL sold out. A few fall pigs either sex at reasonable price. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Bone 4th and Big Long Bob.
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 growthy herd boar for March and April farrow.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar out of L's BIG ORANGE.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

It Pays Big

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Gilts 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. HAGELSHAW, 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.

T. P. C. ALL SOLD O. T. 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.

L. T. POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Line Lucana Strain.

ELDER A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R. 3

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH. Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

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 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

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.

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

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 Walt's King \$2949 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 ONE GILT, WEIGHT 275 LBS., \$75.00. One gilt, 310 lbs., \$100; bred to Orion boar for first and May farrow. These are extra good gilts, also Sept. Pigs. 44 pigs farrowed from four sows.

H. G. KESSLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY GRANDSONS OF BROOK- water Cherry King or Panama Special. \$20 at weaning.

E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor

DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farm, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May farrow. 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

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
A few good gilts
bred for late spring farrow

Phillips Bros. Riga, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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, Weldman, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growly and the right type priced to sell.

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.

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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. 26th.

RUSSELL BROS., F. 3, Merrill, Mich.

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.

PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, 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. C fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free.

F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS 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

Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at \$15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT 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 R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C.'s CON- tains the blood of the noted champions, Schoolmaster and Perfection 5th. Booking orders for Feb. and Mar. pigs, either sex, no akin. Registered free. John Gibson, Posters, Mich., R. 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. ONE EXTRA CHOICE BOAR 8 MOS. old, right every way. \$50 buys him if taken at once. Will ship C. O. D. for your approval.

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatchling 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 C. 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, Dorr, 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-Deines.

PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Mich., R. 3

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.**

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 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.

CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, 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.

"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.

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!

"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's 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!

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FIVE YEARS.....\$3 more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for

.....years 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.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

(Letters to Uncle Rube should be addressed care of The Michigan Business Farmer.)

AN' ABUNDANCE
GOSH! Guess th' ain't goin' to be no shortage of cand'dates for president this year—not on the Republican side anyway, an' now its Herbie Hoover. Herb he's been kindo fishin' 'round, castin' his eyes first one way then 'tother—kinda 'fraid to bust right out an' say which he wuz, or what he wuz, don't no's he ever came right out an' sed that he wuz even an' American, can't remember as he ever did, but at any rate, he seems to've got a hunch at last an' now sez he'll tie up to the Republican party an' if necessary he'll accept the nomination for president, although he absolutely, almost, refuses to nominate himself, sort a seems a little mite timid an' backward like when it comes right down to real genuine business. Herbie would a little rather somebody else did the nominatin'. Well it's real nice an' kind of him to offer himself. Gosh! It takes quite a lot of nerve to offer to be a willing sacrifice like that but Herbie ain't the only one that's willin' to be sacrificed, oh, bless you, no! There's acres of 'em, all endowed or overwhelmed with such a spirit of patriotism that they jest can't contain themselves, they must sacrifice themselves an' they're willin' 'darn willin' to spend money an' time an' everything jest to let the people know they want to be offered for the slaughter or barbecue, or whatever it is they are offered for, each an' every one of 'em'll tell you, if you ask 'em that the salvation of the country rests on their respective shoulders unless elected, good-bye Democracy, our fightin' wuz all in vain.

An' on the other hand you will find plenty of Democrats who are breathin' like a furnace with the awful load of patriotism they're a-carryin' an' they're a yelpin' to be taken, any number of 'em, you can put down your nickle an' take your choice but we must have a Democrat president to carry 'us through the awful crisis, this rebuildin, remaking of a world, a Democrat you understand is the only known anamile that can be depended on to furnish the brain power to lead 'us out of darkness, the mud an' the mire in which we find ourselves wanderin' today, oh, yes, it's got to be a real, genuine, dyed-in-the-wool - name-blown-on-the-bottle administration Democrat or sim'lar as we're gone to the dogs an' everlastingly darn'd an' everything, an' we know its true 'cause we're told so by men who've been Democrats all their natural

born lives an' could'n't lie, hardly, if they wanted to. An' so you see how it is good folks, somebody has got to be nominated an' likewise somebody has got to be elected, 'couse, thinkin' of the past history of some of these fellers that are so willin' to be sacrificed, makes me feel like thankin' an all wise Providence that there can't be but one of 'em elected—the law perfects us in that respect which makes me in favor of the law, that far at least, but to come down to hard facts, it don't make a darn bit of difference whether we elect a Republican or a Democrat, the main thing is to get one as honest as possible an' as free from the political taint as may be, they'll get it quick enough afterward, but so far as savin' the world is concerned, one party is jest as bit as good as 'tother, an' mebbe a little mite better if the truth was known.

Time wuz, ya remember, when the tariff was the issue, one side for it, 'tother side again' an' for years an' years the great spell binders would yell tariff 'till, by gosh, we could almost taste the dum thing an' the thoughts of it haunted us day an' night.

Well, that finally died a nat'ral death an' then you know we wuz kept out of the war durin' a recent campaign you remember the slogan: "He kept us out of wuh!" an' then after election he went in to war an' we went through with it, but now he's keepin' us from peace, leeways, between the president and the senate, we are kept from peace an' technically speakin' we're still in war with Germany. An' for why? 'cause there must be an issue in the next campaign an' both parties wuz hard put for the all important issue an' so it's left for the poor old league of nations with article 10 an' everything to furnish the blood an' thunder, and so I say it don't make any difference whether Herbie Hoover or Willie Bryan gets into the game nor how many more gets into it nor on what party ticket the next president is elected, this old country will jog along jest the same an' we'll continue to grow an' thrive an' prosper in spite of the politicians an' all their political pow-wows an' wire-pullin', mud slingin' or any other corrupt acts. And when the election is over we'll settle down to about three years of blissful peace, the world savers will crawl into their holes until another campaign calls them forth an' all will be well with the country 'cause politicians don't make it an' by gosh, they don't have to save it. Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

Sense and Nonsense



UNSOCIABLE

Bird — That snow man is the most unsociable chap I ever met. I've been talking to him an hour and he hasn't spoken yet.

But He Got Him

An old sailor approached a farmer to ra meal one day, saying he was willing to work.

"I will give you a meal," said the farmer, "if you will round up those sheep on the common there and drive them into this fold."

In three hours' time the sailor came back looking hot, but happy.

Glancing over the gate in the field the farmer saw the sheep safely in the fold.

"There's a rabbit sitting up among 'em," he exclaimed.

"Do you mean that little fellow there?" asked the sailor. "Well, I sure had a hellva time gittin' him in. I thought he was a lamb!"

Always One Jump Ahead

A negro was trying to saddle a mule when a bystander asked, "Does that mule ever kick you?"

"No, suh, but he kicks sometimes whar I se jes' been."

—Or Peanuts

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers?"

"Er—er—bananas, madam," offered the nervous clerk.

Out Again, In Again

Fliver—"What's the most you ever got out of your car?"

Second Ditto—"I think seven times in one mile is my record."



NEVER AGAIN

Bug — What the —? Worm — I'll never eat a hair-pin again.

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

HOMESTEAD FARMS
 A co-operative work in Pure Breed Practical Poultry. Chicks and eggs delivered at your door prepaid. Standard Heavy and Laying Breeds.
 You will be interested in the Extra Quality White Leghorns inspected and certified as Heavy Producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College.

Live and healthy Chicks and satisfactory hatch from eggs guaranteed.

Send for new Catalog with illustrations; it will help you raise your Chicks. Also it explains the Homestead Farms plan of co-operation.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION

Desk 2, 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, Marietta, 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.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS
 from fine layers. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ROBERT BOWMAN, JR., Pigeon, Mich., R1

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. 30 eggs, \$3.50; 50, \$5.50; 100, \$10.00. Cockerels, \$4 to \$6. Circulars, photos. John Northon, Clare, Mich.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS.
 That narrow, straight snappy barring. Score cards on hens and pullets to 94 points. Am 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 setting, \$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. C. 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.

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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.

Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, 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 300 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.
LECLAIR WHELAN, Tipton, Mich.

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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 May and June delivery. Eleventh season. Catalog free.
HOLLAND HATCHERY, R7, Holland, Mich.

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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. HEIMSACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS 50,000 for 1920, Barred Rocks. Exhibition quality. Booking orders now at 20c each.
Beechmont Poultry Farm, Grandall, Ind., Box 16

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BLACK LANGSHANS OF QUALITY
 Bred for type and color since 1912. Started from pen headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs \$3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain.
DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A
 heavy laying strain of S. C. R. I. Reds. Pen No. 1 headed by an 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.

S. C. Ancona Eggs for Hatching from heavy laying strain at \$1.75 per 15. Fertility guaranteed. Cockerels \$2.50 each.
EMIL JOHNSON, Reed City, Mich., R 1

W. Wyandotte Eggs. Fishel Strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100, postpaid.
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BARRED ROCKS State contest winning strain headed by pedigreed males. Purebred partridge rocks. Eggs \$2.50 per 15, postpaid, \$6 per 45.
N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCHING
 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 geese 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 Breeders 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.

HATCHING EGGS FROM S. C. R. I. REDS.
 Prices 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.
MRS. J. A. KELLIE, Maybee, Mich.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE WHITE HOLLAND TOM, \$11.
B. EVENS, Chief, Mich.

---poultry breeders!

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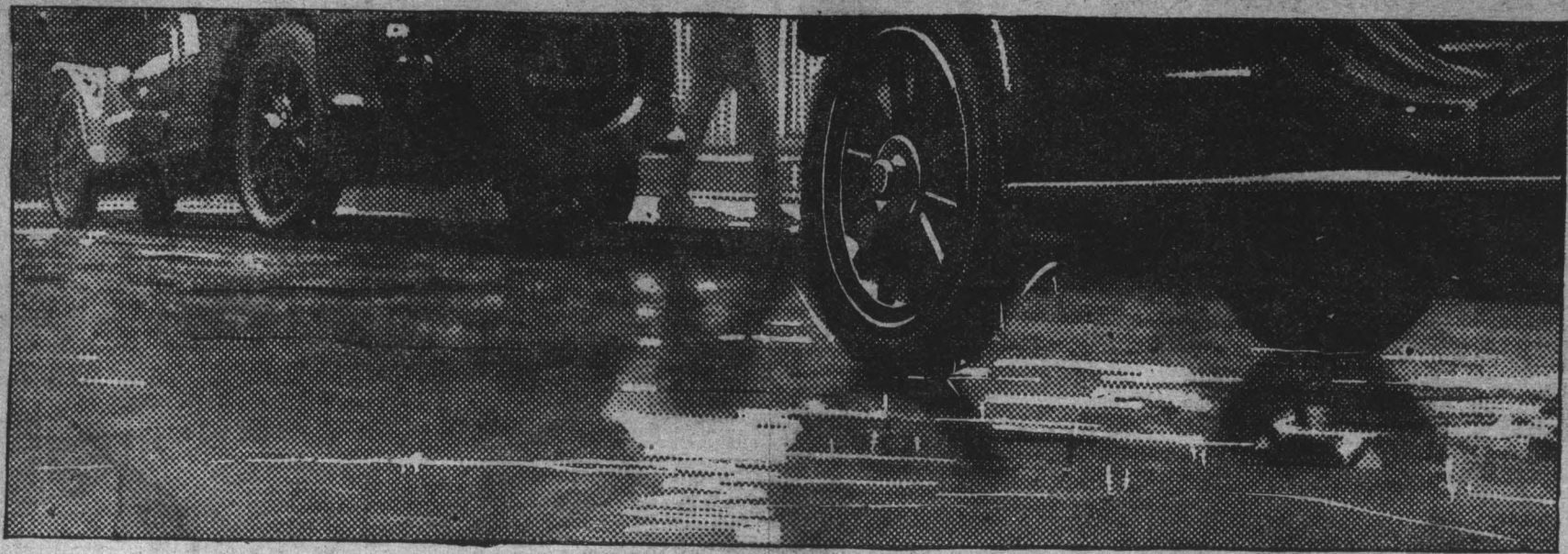
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Better Tires *not* More Tires



EVERY motorist remembers how it was with his first car. If he heard the slightest unfamiliar noise—a piston slap or a buzzing gear or a creak in the body—it was a serious matter. His friends were always ready with some helpful advice.

But the only time his tires ever made a noise was when he had a blowout.

Then everybody laughed.

The owner generally put on a new tire, paid his losses cheerfully and tried again.

For years the irresponsible tire dealer traded on the good nature of American motorists.

His idea of business was to sell a man two tires to replace

Every time a tire is left standing in a puddle of water, the tiniest hole is likely to let enough water through to loosen the fabric, separating it from the tread and allowing sand and gravel to work in.

Go over your tires carefully every now and then and seal every cut or hole.

an old one and to console him with the thought that after all motoring is a "great game."

Even today *not one motorist in five* is getting what he is entitled to in tires.

* * *

More and more the motorists of this country are learning that the remedy for high tire costs lies in *better tires*—not more tires.

And that getting better tires means first of all going to the legitimate dealer—the man who sells the known article

and who does not attempt to substitute the unnamed or the unknown for the sake of more profits.

Since the beginning the United States Rubber Company has been looking forward to the time when motorists everywhere would come to *quality* in tires.

Building more tires every year, but never more than it could build in conformity with the highest standard of quality.

* * *

The responsible tire dealer never refers to his business as a game. It is a *business proposition* with him—and he knows the only way to make good in business is to make sure of the confidence of the motoring public.

United States Tires

United States  Rubber Company

Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches