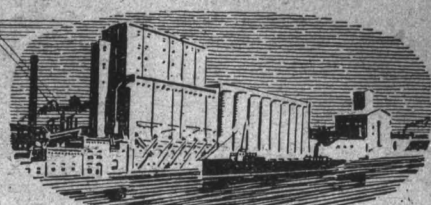


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



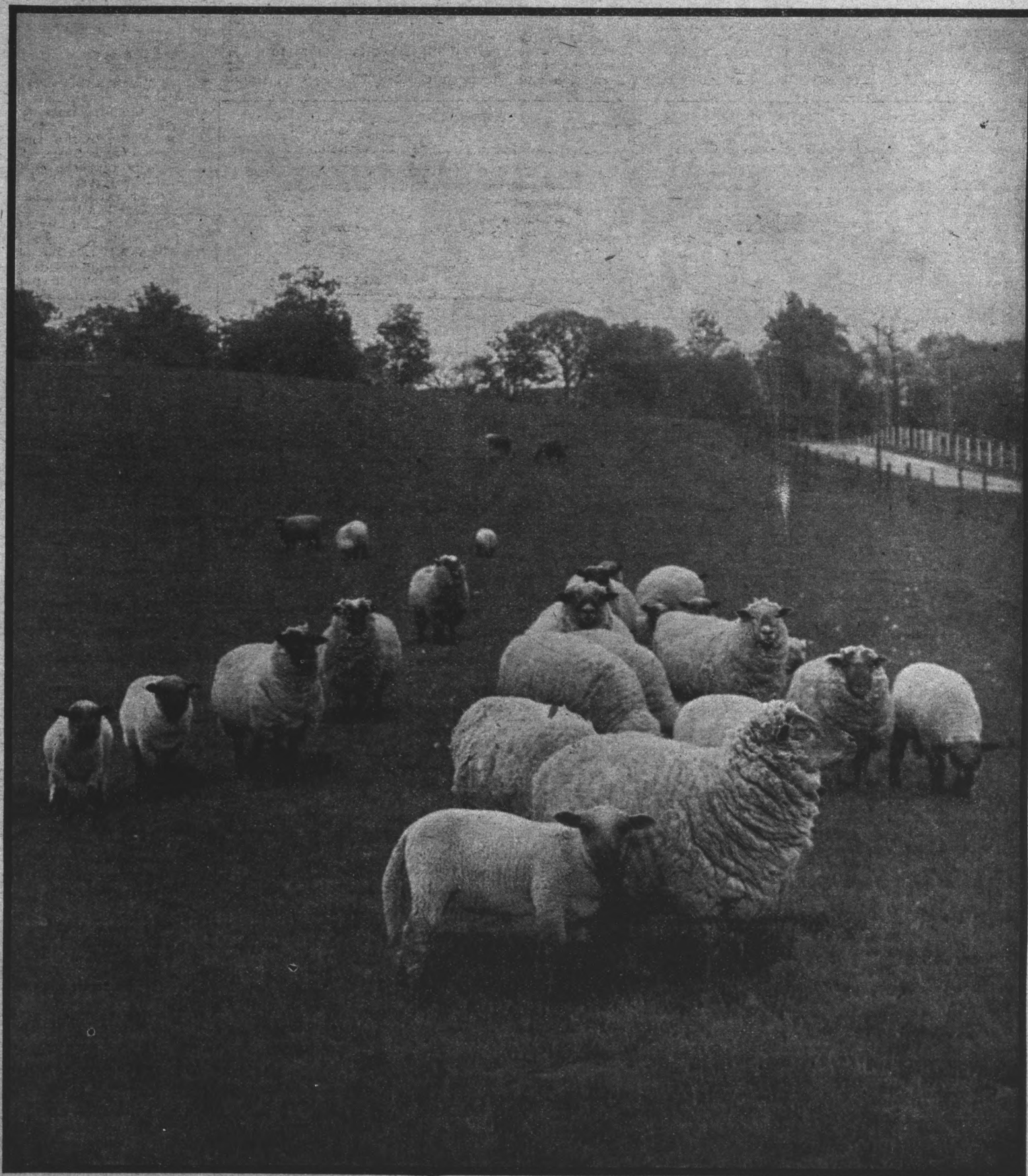
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They Clothe the World.

In this Issue—Saginaw Farmers Vote to abandon Sugar Beets—Macomb County Boy Wins State Corn Championship—
Review of 1919 Milk Prices—The Farmers and the Next President—The Wheat Situation Viewed by Dept. of Agriculture.

Views of Metropolitan Paper on "The Next President and the Farmers"

Philadelphia Public Ledger Characterizes Farm Board's Questionnaire, "A Fine, Practical, Courageous Plain Spoken Platform"

NO ONE who is not blinded by fear, prejudice or mere party myopia can be in the smallest doubt that the farmers of the whole North American continent have entered politics with an entirely new and virile force. Conditions in Canada are very like our own in respect to the possibilities of the organized farmers in politics; and up there the farmer is the man of the moment. The government of Ontario, the leading province, is frankly a Farmers' government. The Farmers' party is the one party that the coalition government of the Dominion fears. The western provinces from Lake Superior to the Rockies are entirely "farm;" and the United Farmers' movement carries by-elections at practically every opportunity all through the East.

The American farmers, through the National Board of Farm Organizations, have just drafted a questionnaire for presidential aspirants about whose unalloyed authenticity

THE QUESTIONNAIRE submitted by the National Board of Farm Organizations to presidential aspirants has met with a generally favorable response, although some farm leaders and editors disagreed as to the wisdom or value of putting the candidates on record. The questionnaire will have at least one important effect. It will show the man who is to be the next president that the farmers are on the job, with both eyes open, and will insist that agriculture be given the recognition that is its due as the nation's basic industry—Editor.

there cannot be the smallest doubt. It was clearly drawn up by farmers who know "farm opinion." It is no academic or theoretical platform put together by phrase-makers who try to write what they think the farmer ought to think. It is "racy of the soil."

There isn't a word in it about the League of Nations or the balance of power or "imperialism" or tariff-making or any of the many lofty themes on which the farmers have as many opinions as anybody, with quite as much real information and

sound judgment behind them, but with which they do not bother when they sit down to the serious business of making our already democratic institutions safe for and fair to our greatest single industry. The questions to be presented to the Presidential candidates go straight to the point. They want to know how these men stand on things whose right treatment will be felt daily and definitely in the life of the farm.

The first thing they want to do is to cut down the cost of marketing farm produce. This is, seen right-

ly, the dominant, paramount and most immediately pressing question of the day, for both the farmer and the consumer. Every city man who goes far enough into the country to meet the real farmer knows that there is a great gulf fixed between the price which the producer of the fruits of agriculture gets for his finished product, after he has labored the summer through in bringing it to perfection, and the price which the aforesaid city man must pay for much less attractive specimens of the aforesaid "fruits" as they are delivered at his kitchen door. A benevolent despot who should try sincerely and ruthlessly to reduce "the high cost of living" would fling away so ineffective an implement as a pruning knife, and, seizing a double headed axe, would slash right and left into the entanglement of middlemen's charges and profits precisely at this point.

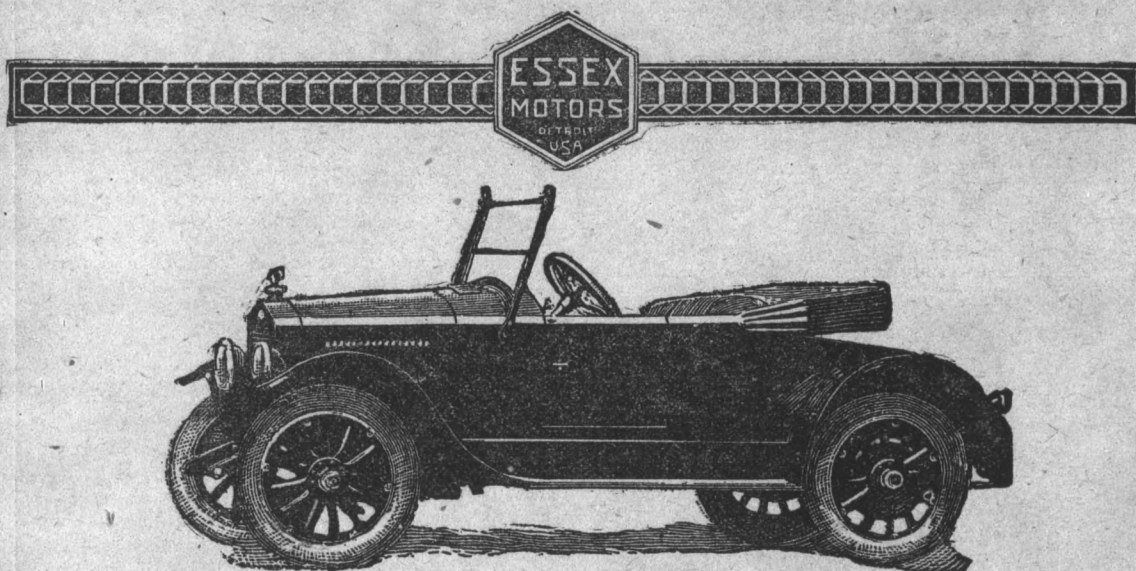
That is exactly where the farmers' questionnaire strikes first. It demands "such direct dealing between producer and consumer as will secure to the farmers a fair share of the wealth they create, reduce the cost of living to the consumer" and wipe out the profiteer. The farmers see clearly that the entire elimination of the intermediary is impossible in our ramified modern civilization. There is a legitimate service to be performed in carrying the fruits of the farm to the city and there selling them. But, after all, that service is only supplementary and a convenience. It should not get anything like the lion's share of the profits, as it so often does. It should be rigidly debarred by law from taking from these "fruits" which only pass through its hands the winnings of speculation, the levies of monopoly, the plain stealings of unproductive and often destructive manipulation. The two big men in the transaction are the producer (the farmer) and the consumer. The "delivery cart" activities between them should be more than a penny accommodation.

They want full right to buy and sell co-operatively. They are dead against that Old World incubus, "the great and growing evils of farm tenancy." They do not propose to permit the gradual creation of a tenant peasantry in America; and they are splendidly right. Nothing could more quickly or completely cripple our magnificent rural freedom, prosperity and upstanding manhood.

They want a Secretary of Agriculture "who knows actual farm conditions." This does not seem an unreasonable request—not to anybody but a party placeman who thinks that all government offices are kept up for the sole benefit of the politicians. They want this properly educated Secretary of Agriculture to use his departmental funds and staff to study farm production costs at home and abroad and to "publish the uncensored facts" for the benefit of the American farmers whom he is supposed to serve.

They want the next President to realize that private ownership of railways is still and always will be on trial. If it fails to make good, then they want the question raised again in two years. Some people may not quite relish this; but this is exactly what the "embattled farmers" are going to demand. They do not make the mistake of committing themselves to the proven folly of "public ownership." They only say that the railways must be well run, no matter who does it. The farmers want the war debt paid by those "best able to pay it." Undoubtedly they want the farmers to be put into that class if they are not there already. They want forest conservation. So do we. This article would be longer if we had it in the past, and so now had more print paper. They want government control of all great interstate combinations of capital. They want free speech and a free press.

It is a fine, practical, courageous, plain spoken platform. No man should be elected president who can not give clear and progressive answers to these questions.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



The Roadster, Too, Has All the Noted Essex Qualities

Speed—Power—Endurance—Economy—Utility. It is an Ideal Car for Business as Well as Pleasure

The wide uses for which the Essex Roadster is adapted in farming activities are instantly apparent.

Besides fast, comfortable communication with the city, it has many valuable utilities. The carrying arrangements in the rear deck provide space for large crates, cases, boxes, etc. But no evidence of them is revealed when the Roadster is used as a pleasure car. Every line is smart, trim and graceful. It takes but a moment to make the change.

A World Endurance Record Proves Essex Dependability

A large class of Essex buyers are farmers. They choose it for utility and dependable transportation. It becomes, in fact, a part of their business system. It must be on the job, keep all engagements on time, and be as responsible as an engineer's watch.

These same qualities, with its rare good looks, make the roadster unsurpassed as a smart car for pleasure.

Economy, durability and train-like regularity are the standards set by Essex. These things have been shown in the hands of more than 30,000 owners.

It was more dramatically proved on the Cincinnati speedway when an Essex stock chassis set the world's long distance endurance record of 3,037 miles in 50 hours. The same car, in three separate tests traveled 5,870 miles at an average speed above a mile a minute. Another stock Essex set the world's 24-hour road mark of 1,061 miles over snow-covered Iowa roads.

Its endurance and riding ease make it ideal for those who must cover wide territory, quickly and frequently. Though not large, the Essex is commodious. There is plenty of room for passengers, and its special arrangements for carrying even bulky, heavy loads make it an unusual convenience in farm service.

Come see the Essex Roadster. Ride in it. Try its paces. Whether you want it for business or pleasure, you will appreciate why Essex in its first year set a new world's sales record.

Essex Motors, Detroit, Michigan

Saginaw Farmers Vote to Abandon Sugar Beets

Twenty-Seven Locals Unanimously Decide to Plant Some Other Crop for 1920

THE MOST significant development of the sugar beet controversy was the adoption of a resolution by the Saginaw beet growers not to grow any beets for 1920. Twenty-seven locals participated in this action at a meeting at Saginaw last Saturday afternoon. The decision was unanimous, and virtually means that no beets will be grown in Saginaw county this year. The Saginaw growers also expressed themselves as ready to organize a farmer-controlled sugar beet company.

Last Chance for Manufacturers

C. E. Ackerman, manager of the Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, had a conference with W. H. Wallace, manager of the Michigan Sugar Company, last Saturday and explained to him in detail the scope of the beet growers' organization and the estimated number of acres that had been cancelled. It is the general belief among the growers that the manufacturers are not fully aware of the strength of their organization else they would have long ago recognized the futility of ignoring it. The manufacturers have been accustomed to dealing with the farmers in a certain way, and they stubbornly refuse to admit that there is any other way. When once convinced, however, that they must treat with the growers' accredited representatives or close their factories they will be glad to discard the old methods and adopt the new. But just as long as they think there is a remote chance of securing their acreage from individual farmers they will pay no attention to the organized farmers. It is the purpose of Manager Ackerman to impress upon the manufacturers at once the strength of the organization, and if they refuse to recognize the cold facts, the farmers will abandon their fight this year and grow some other crop. It is self-evident that the farmers can better afford to grow beans or corn than the manufacturers to close their factories.

It was upon the suggestion of Mr. Wallace, who denies being spokesman for the manufacturers, that Mr. Ackerman addressed a letter this week to all sugar manufacturers in the state setting forth a summary of the situation and a plain statement of facts. This will positively be the manufacturers' last chance to meet with the growers in conference over the 1920 crop.

Growers Stand Firm

It is quite apparent that the manufacturers have been deceived as to the temper of the growers and the strength of their organization. We may conclude from the attitude of the manufacturers that they have believed all along that as soon as spring came the farmers would weaken and ask for their contracts back. According to the almanac spring has been with us for several weeks, but there has been no sign of weakening on the part of the farmers. This naturally puzzles the manufacturers and puts them in a position where they will have to make a quick decision. It ought to be plain to anyone that the testing time has only just arrived. It was natural that the manufacturers should refuse a conference so long as there was no particular advantage to them in calling one, and it has only been the past week that the manufacturers have realized the gravity of the situation.

With possibly one exception no sugar company concedes that it has all the acreage that it needs. As a matter of fact some very strenuous efforts are being made at this moment to get sufficient contracts to insure a season's run. It is reported that certain companies are offering farmers anywhere from \$10 to \$100 to accept a contract and get a number of their neighbors to do so. Counties in which the companies have never before solicited acreage are being canvassed, although fortunately with little success as the farmers of those counties have watched the progress of the sugar beet growers' fight and are in sympathy with it, and will not grow beets to the detriment of the principle involved, or the interests of other beet growers. The manager of the St. Louis Sugar Company recently approached the president of the Breckenridge beet growers' local and urged him to advise his members to accept the old contract. This the president flatly refused to do, stating that the members of his local were unanimously opposed to taking any action contrary to the

"Plant Beans," Says Prof. Cox

IN SPITE of the competition of Japanese white beans and a large hold-over in the American crop, beans are still a good crop for the better Michigan growers, declares Prof. J. F. Cox, head of the farm crops department at M. A. C. It is reported on good authority that the Japanese acreage has not been expanded during the past year, owing to the fear that an effective tariff might be placed on beans by the United States Government.

"The Japanese have not competed heavily with Red Kidney beans," says Professor Cox. "These are in great demand, and it would appear that a considerably large acreage of Red Kidneys could be planted on the better soils of Michigan. As for white beans, Michigan's product is so well known for quality that it can stand very strong competition."

"All indications are that Michigan bean growers will find a better market next winter, (particularly late in the winter,) for Michigan grown beans than the pessimistic forecast of the past fall and winter indicated."

wishes of the State Association. He, moreover, impressed upon the mind of the sugar representative that the farmers would not grow beets under the old contract and were ready to plant other crops if they did not get a conference and a fair price for their beets.

\$100 Reward

THE MICHIGAN Business Farmer will pay \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found guilty of wilfully destroying or injuring the property of any Michigan beet sugar company, providing such person or persons are members of or inspired by members of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n.—Forrest Lord, Editor.

(Note: The above announcement was prompted by the burning of some beet helpers' shanties in the Thumb, the deed being laid to the door of the beet growers, by the sugar manufacturers. Manager Ackerman says: "We want it distinctly understood that our association does not countenance any such tactics and we do not believe that a member of our association would do such a thing." The Business Farmer has explicit faith in the beet growers' respect for the property of others and announces this reward as an evidence of that faith.)

A Reminder for Those Who Have Signed

It is, of course, to be expected that some farmers will grow beets under the old contract. Why they will do so when the contract is so one-sided and when nine-tenths of their brother farmers are standing unitedly for the sake of a principle and a fair price, it is not for us to determine. But

there are some things, Manager Ackerman reminds us, which these farmers should bear in mind. Farmers today have a community interest. Each is more or less dependent upon the other. For instance, Farmer Smith must rely upon the good right arm of Farmer Jones to help with the threshing, and Farmer Doe must call in Farmer Brown when the silo is to be filled. Now if Farmer Smith and Farmer Doe sign beet contracts to the injury of Farmer Jones and Brown who are members of the Beet Growers' Ass'n and are standing out for a fair price, what are Jones and Brown going to say when Smith and Doe come around at threshing and silo-filling time? We leave the answer to the reader.

But a more important point to be borne in mind by those who have signed contracts is whether the manufacturers will accept the beets grown under the contract if it is not to their advantage to do so. If the manufacturers do not secure the acreage usually planted by the farmers who are members of the Beet Growers Ass'n, their acreage will run far short of what is necessary for an average season's run. Should the crop be a poor one, the amount of beets would scarcely be enough to warrant the factories operating and every farmer should consider what the manufacturers would do in this case. That the manufacturers have no compunction in cancelling contracts, is clearly shown by the recent action of the Owosso Sugar Company in returning contracts to 100 beet growers of Shiawassee county as late as April 20th, after the company had discovered that it was not to its advantage to enforce the contracts. ((See story of this action on page 6.)

A Plausible Explanation

The sugar manufacturers have persistently claimed that they do not profit from the high cost of sugar. They allege that the bulk of their sugar is sold during the months for which the price to the farmer is determined, (October, November, December and January.) A BUSINESS FARMER reader, Mr. R. R. Cook, of Chesaning, throws some light upon this subject and we are glad to publish his letter herewith:

"Editor Business Farmer: Mr. Wallace says the sugar company does not own a pound of sugar, and Mr. Symons, a Saginaw merchant, says he heard that the speculators had got all the sugar."

"Now it may be that the sugar company has put over a trick like the Union Pacific R. R. did. When that road was built the government gave the R. R. Co. each alternate section of land in a strip twenty miles wide on both sides of the R. R. But Congress stipulated in order to prevent holding the land for high prices, that if it was not sold before a certain date the land should revert to the government, so before that date arrived the R. R. Co. organized among themselves what they called a national land company and transferred the land to that company and so continued to hold the land for higher prices."

Now it may be the sugar company transferred the sugar to speculators the speculators being a part of the companies, so if government agents should come to investigate they could say nothing doing, sugar is all gone, we don't own a pound."

I once heard of an old lady who thought the hired man was eating too much butter so she transferred the butter dish from the table to her lap and exclaimed 'the butter is all gone.'

"I don't think the sugar company is so green as to let speculators take out of their hands the chance for such immense profits."

"By ways that are queer,
And tricks that are vain,
The trusts can steer
Their business for gain."

The Sugar Situation

Today the consumer is paying 20 to 25c per pound for sugar for which the farmer received 6c. The Michigan Beet Growers' Ass'n contends that this is not a fair division of the consumer's dollar, and claims that a less price than that which the growers now ask will mean a loss to many producers while the manufacturers are reaping the largest profits in the history of the industry. The sugar situation and the probability of higher prices is graphically described in a recent issue of "Facts About Sugar," as follows:

"Never within the memory of the present generation of sugar traders has there been such a scramble for refined sugar as was the case during the past week. Demand has become desperate appeal, with price a secondary consideration among buyers."

"Reports of the shortage in the Cuban crop and of the rapid rise of prices in the raw market have spread to very corner of the country with

(Continued on page 6)



Can You Beat It?

Macomb County Boy Wins State Corn Cup

Raymond Buckman of Warren Receives Cup of Merit for Best Acre of Corn Grown in 1919

THE SCENE of our story is laid in the Montfort school, Warren township, Macomb county, Michigan.

The characters are Ray Turner, state leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work; W. J. Murphy, county agricultural agent; a few visitors; and a roomful of bright-eyed boys and girls and their teachers.

The occasion is the presentation of the State Bankers' Association corn cup to the winner of the 1919 championship in the corn growing contest conducted annually by the Boys' and Girls' Club department at the M. A. C.

This explains why among the fifty or more boys and girls there was one whose eyes shown a little brighter and whose face wore a look of anxious anticipation. It is not to be wondered at that he became a little restless while the Club Leader told of what the boys' and girls' club work was accomplishing, how the work had been the means of giving the boys and girls of the country a new interest in school; and of the records that the girls in other schools had made in their canning clubs and the boys in their corn clubs and of all the other activities that come within the scope of this most practical department of the college.



A not very good photograph of a very good corn grower. Raymond Buckman, winner of state championship contest.

But finally the talk was over, and Club Leader Turner lifted to the view of all the handsome cup of brass-copper and ebony, with the names of the champion corn growers beautifully engraved upon its side. The last name was that of Raymond Buckman, winner of the 1919 championship, student at the Montfort school. And as Mr. Turner made his little speech of presentation and congratulated Raymond on his achievement, a smile of satisfaction swept over the entire school. It was an honor of which every boy and girl of the Montfort school was proud.

Raymond Buckman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buckman, who own a thirty acre farm, within a stone's throw of the Montfort school. Raymond is 12 years old, and was one of five boys of the Montfort school who persisted throughout the summer of 1919, harvested their crop, and exhibited it in the local contest. Raymond's corn took first honors in the school, first honors in the country corn show and first honors at the state corn show.

The soil upon which the corn was grown is a clay loam. In telling of his work, Raymond says: "The work was easy and I enjoyed it. It made my pocket-book fat. I followed my father's advice on nearly everything. The variety I used was Pickett's Yellow Dent. It shelled out better than any of the varieties grown around here. I tested my corn before planting and my crop showed that it paid to do so."

Raymond raised one hundred and sixteen bushels of corn on his acre of ground and the entire cost was only sixteen dollars and thirty-five cents. The cost included his own time, fitting of ground, planting, cultivating, gathering, rent of land, commercial fertilizer, barnyard manure, seed corn and also the marketing of his seed corn.

After taking out all expenses Raymond had one hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-five cents clear profit.

After sorting and testing his corn



Cup given by State Bankers' Association to winner of State Corn Growing Contest.

he has kept ten bushels for seed and the boys in that corn club this year are thinking of purchasing their corn to plant this year of Raymond and most of this corn on the cob is from ten to twelve inches long.

"This year," he said, "I am going to be more careful and make many improvements."

In addition to the cup, Raymond wins other honors, the most prized perhaps being a scholarship at the M. A. C.; his expenses to attend the Boys' and Girls' club week at the M. A. C., on June 3rd; and enough corn to plant an acre and a half-bushel of pedigreed oats from the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Corn Club for 1920

Raymond's success has encouraged other boys of the Montfort school to take up the work this year, and following the presentation of the cup, the boys organized their club for 1919, in a real business-like fashion. Nominations were made and seconded, motion were presented and voted upon exactly in the same manner as their fathers used to vote at town meeting. There were two candidates for each office, but after the balloting was over it was found that the following received the majority of votes and were declared elected:

President, Quentin Friedhoff; vice president, Raymond Buckman; secretary, Paul Schoenherr.

Resolutions were adopted to hold meetings of the club regularly each Friday night at the school house.

The Montfort school club will have ten to fifteen active members this year, and even the smallest contestant eagerly proclaimed that he could plow the land and care for the crop.

Girls' Canning Club

The girls of Montfort school are not going to let the boys have all the honor so they have decided to organize a canning club. Members of a canning club are required to can at least thirty cans of fruits, vegetables and greens, but many of

them can a great deal more. Mr. Turner told the girls of the achievements of an Osceola county girl who canned more than a thousand quarts and sold them to local hotels. This young miss held the State Canning champion for the state. She hunted greens, canned them and sold them to these local hotels for four years to pay her way through High School. This girl taught school in her home county last year and she organized a canning club in her school. One of her girls canned over twelve hundred quarts. Mr. Turner says "I believe this girl is going to bring the National Canning championship to Michigan." He told of other girls who had exceeded the required number of cans several times over, and urged the girls not to be satisfied with canning only the smallest number required. The girls of the Montfort school act as if they were going to take up the work in earnest and you need not be surprised if the canning championship for 1920 comes to Montfort school, Macomb County.

Practical Education

WHEN THE editor of the Business Farmer attended the country school the only thing that he remembers in the nature of a "club" was the hickory stick that rested in the corner when it wasn't busy. "There's a reason" why he remembers it so vividly. Reading and 'riting and 'rithmetic were dry subjects, and perhaps it isn't to be wondered at that the boys and girls amused themselves by making "faces" at the teacher or throwing paper-wads or playing "hooky" in the woods when the nuts were falling. Honestly, there wasn't very much about the old district school to make anyone really ENJOY school life. But times have changed immeasurably. I was present at the Montfort school when Club Leader Turner presented the corn cup to Raymond Buckman, and I could just feel the pride that must have welled up in that boy's heart on receiving so splendid a tribute to his skill and perseverance. I couldn't help envying him and wishing that the boys and girls of my time had had corn clubs and such things for giving them a real heart-interest in their school work. I am thankful that our educators are supplying this need at the present time through the boys and girls club departments of the agricultural college, and I cannot urge too strongly upon the fathers and mothers to encourage their children to take up this work and assist them in every way possible to secure the best results.—Editor.

Million Dollars in Excess Profits Yet Due Growers of 1918 Wool Clip

Department of Agriculture Announces Progress is Being Made in Auditing Accounts and Settlement Will be Made

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture announced the results of a hearing in Washington, called by the Secretary of Agriculture, on matters pertaining to the valuation and handling of the 1918 wool clip. The hearing was granted in response, primarily, to numerous requests by Texas wool growers but it developed into a consideration both of territory wool and fleece wool. Territory wool is produced west of the Missouri River and the eastern boundary of Texas and practically all of it in 1918 was shipped on a consignment basis to government distributing centers. Fleece wool, produced east of that line, was largely purchased in small lots through a large number of country dealers. The points at issue in the hearing, therefore, were different for the two classes of wool.

The facts developed showed that nearly all the questions at issue so far as the Texas growers are concerned can be handled only by the War Department and arrangements are being made for adjudication by the proper authorities in that department. The complaint of the Texas growers, primarily, is that too large deductions for dirt and other impurities were made in valuing Texas wool and that, therefore, the growers received too little for their wool.

The questions that were related to fleece wool come under the juris-

FOR THE "steenth" time the Department of Agriculture has announced that "progress is being made in collecting excess profits on the 1918 wool clip." The amount to be collected and distributed back to the growers is estimated at one million dollars. For nearly two years the Department has been engaged in the task of securing and auditing reports from dealers. We can appreciate the enormous amount of work connected with this job but it does seem as if ample time has elapsed in which to make a settlement. Since E. T. Meredith has taken hold of the reins of the department, we rather expect a speedy completion of this work, so Mr. Wool Grower, be prepared for the shock if some day you receive a check on the U. S. treasury for the amount still due you on your wool.—Editor.

diction of the Department of Agriculture, the wool division of the War Industries Board having been transferred to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture by executive order, December 31, 1918.

Reports Collecting of Excess Profits

The Bureau of Markets made a report, covering the period since the transfer, showing the work of securing sworn reports, auditing them and collecting excess profits which will be returned to the growers. It was shown that, in addition to the 3,600 country dealers to whom permits were issued by the War Industries Board, the Bureau of Markets has discovered about 800 country dealers who operated without permits. The late discovery of many of the names operated to delay the work, but re-

ports will be secured from practically all of these unlicensed dealers.

The bureau has secured reports from all of the large central dealers and has nearly completed its audits. Many of these large dealers, however, have been holding excess profits amounting to about \$533,000 pending decision of the Treasury Department as to whether or not income tax will be collected on these sums. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled, on April 9, that payment of income tax on excess profits on 1918 wool will not be insisted on where payment is made to the Bureau of Markets according to the regulations governing the 1918 clip.

The report showed a total of over \$1,000,000 in excess profits to be collected and distributed to growers. This showing is on the face of re-

ports submitted by the dealers themselves, so the Bureau of Markets has not audited the books of the dealers.

Government Officials at Conference

In addition to the Secretary of Agriculture, officials of the Bureau of Markets and representatives of the wool growers, there were in attendance at the hearing Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board; Lewis Penwell, former chief of the wool section; Judge Edwin B. Parker, a former member of the board; Charles J. Nichols, formerly wool administrator for the War Department; representatives of the Quartermaster General's office; and a number of members of Congress. All of these exhibited the keenest interest in the collection of excess wool profits and pledged full support to the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the regulations. Members of congress requested the department to advise them as to any further legislation that may be necessary to accomplish this end. Secretary Meredith spoke the determination of the Department of Agriculture to press the work of collecting and distributing excess profits as vigorously as possible with the limited funds and personnel available.

The point was brought out that it is not necessary at this time for individual wool growers to file claims for refunds of excess profits.

Interchurch Movement and the Rural Church

Protestant Evangelical Churches Undertake Great Co-operative Movement to Increase Church's Value to Community

By DR. EARL R. NORTH

Field Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement.

WHAT HAS been the outstanding characteristics of the Protestant church of America?

Has the tendency gone along with the trend of the times or has the church as a whole tried to go against the current of modern co-operation?

Has the church reached anything of its full effectiveness?

It is seldom indeed the church men discuss these questions frankly. It is still more seldom that they take any action which will indicate to the laity that they believe that serious faults have grown up in the church program.

The time has come, however, when the church faces its greatest task. The war has taught the nation to do big things in a big way. And the leaders of the modern Church—the Protestant evangelical churches—have begun a systematic study of what has been their greatest fault and how they may remedy it. They have come to the conclusion that the greatest fault is the lack of co-operation.

Farmers have had this doctrine preached at them for years. Now that truth has reached the church itself.

This is the true meaning of the Interchurch World Movement, the largest and most daring church program which has ever been undertaken. It is, if you please, something of a League of Nations idea as applying to the evangelical world.

The Interchurch World Movement does not propose a union of churches. There is no ONE BIG CHURCH idea in it.

It does propose that the thirty Protestant evangelical churches which are co-operating in it shall enter into a program of greater co-operation, with a full knowledge and purpose that this degree of co-operation and mutual understanding shall constantly increase.

It is like the League of Nations in another way in that there is no coercion at the head of it. It is proposed that the national organization of the thirty participating churches shall appoint members of a national interdenominational board. This board, meeting annually or more often, will survey the whole field of Christian effort and endeavor to organize it on an orderly basis.

Suppose that in a certain county in Michigan there are far too few rural churches. Suppose that in the next county, due possibly to a shifting of population, there are a great number of small, struggling churches, none of which are highly effective.

There are such cases in Michigan—many such cases. One of the leading Methodist authorities in Michigan said recently that he knew of a little neighborhood which had three



ONE REASON WHY THE INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT CALLS FOR \$336,777,572 THIS YEAR.

Protestant Evangelical churches. They are of different denominations, but, as he said, "there is not enough difference in their fundamental faith to make a good strong cup of tea." He added that it would not worry him at all if the three churches should burn down.

Where some districts are plainly over-churched and neighboring districts are plainly under-churched the Interchurch World Movement proposes to point out all the facts to the denominations affected. Then these general church bodies may do with the facts as they please. But inasmuch as there is much more church work to be done than the present denominations can handle, it is the opinion of the men engaged in the movement that the churches in most cases certainly will follow the facts and will choose to move into new fields rather than continue in those which are already overburdened with competition.

There is a still greater opportunity in the foreign mission activities. Church workers and church leaders have known for years that certain mission districts of the world are not cared for at all, and that certain other districts, generally regarded as more promising fields, have a considerable number of competitive, if not conflicting, mission facilities. It is said that many Orientals are unable to grasp the idea that some Christians may be Presbyterian, some Methodist, some Congregationalists, and yet all of one religious faith.

But it is not alone business efficiency and a general co-operative spirit that animates the Interchurch world.

Bringing the church to an orderly method of conducting its great crusade is indeed considerable of a task, but the Interchurch World Movement proposes something in addition.

There is for instance the educational program. We should find upon examination that all of our ministers, and practically all of our teachers and social workers, in fact a great proportion of men and women in every sacrificial occupation, are the graduates or products of the so-called denominational colleges. The Christian colleges of America are in a sorry financial plight. If they are not given aid they will be unable much longer to maintain a standard of education which will justify parents in sending their children to them.

The great state-supported colleges are able constantly to obtain larger appropriations. The Interchurch World Movement realizes that unless the most determined steps are taken the Christian schools may be forced to suspend and the very fountain head of the supply of the Christian workers will dry up.

The Interchurch World Movement proposes moreover to conduct an active campaign, which it knows as its Life Enlistment Campaign, to induce young men and women to enter the ministry and similar professions. It seems that the stream has turned definitely against these occupations, and a determined campaign must be waged to correct it.

All told, the thirty denominations which are co-operating in the Interchurch World Movement are asking from members and the general public over \$336,777,572. It should be understood that the Interchurch World Movement itself asks for nothing. It neither receives money nor spends it. The third of a billion which it will collect is simply the total sum which the thirty denominations in it would have asked separately. After the work of collection, the Interchurch World Movement will turn all of this money over to the denominations.

A third of a million may see large, but not only is it the total askings for all of the denominations involved, but it compares as follows with some of the luxury spendings of the American people:

Confectionery, \$365,000 annually.
Moving pictures, \$400,000,000 annually.
Jewelry, \$800,000,000 annually.
Tobacco, \$1,000,000,000 annually.
Automobiles, \$1,500,000,000 annually.

The trouble with the church has been not that it has asked too much, but that it has not asked enough. It has seemed to many men that an activity which needed so little really could not amount to much.

The financial part of the Interchurch World Movement will soon be ended. But its real work will not. That work is not the obtaining of large sums of money but rather the development of a sentiment of unity among all Christian workers. What is sought is a greater evangelistic and Christian spirit in all America. That attained, the campaign will be a success, regardless of financial results.



DR. S. EARL TAYLOR
General Secretary of the Interchurch World Movement

Let us quote one example.

In Los Angeles a few years ago there was a congregation which called itself "The Church of God." It was only a very small church at best.

But, as is often the case in such churches, a quarrel developed and a considerable proportion of the membership withdrew. They formed the "True Church of God."

In due course of time another dispute arose and a portion of the members of The True Church of God withdrew and formed The Only True Church of God.

This spirit of division must cease. The Allies won the war when they began to co-operate under one general head. Each army maintained its nationality, and each marched under its own leaders, and under its own banner, but the general co-operation was what finally turned the day.

The church has learned that lesson from the war.

"With but few scattered exceptions, says the Literary Digest, the International World Movement is warmly indorsed by the religious press, and the secular papers regard its program with hopeful eye. The Central Christian Advocate (Methodist) proclaims the movement as 'a normal development, pure and simple; it is a perfectly harmonious symbol of this age.' In an address before a representative body of business men participating in the campaign, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., vice-chairman of the General Committee, declared that 'the time has come for Christian men and women in the church to cease fighting among themselves and jointly fight against sin and evil,' and that there must be established a 'brotherhood of men and nations, based upon the Fatherhood of God.' Characteristic of the general attitude of the secular press toward the movement, the New York Evening World, referring to the fear on the part of some that the joint effort of the churches may result in denominational suicide, remarks: 'It is too much to hope that the Interchurch Movement will abolish denominationalism immediately. There does seem to be evidence that it is weakening denominational prejudice, paving the way for a combination of spiritual forces in co-operation rather than in rivalry.' The Rochester (N. Y.) Post Express says the movement 'makes the impression that it is a carefully thought-out, well-planned, and business-like effort to unify and redeploy the force of Protestantism for the task of Christianizing civilization.'"

EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE KINGDOM

BY THE DAY

10 cents per day for carfare

5 cents per day for phone call

27 cents per day for the Church

BY THE WEEK

\$1.50 per week for room rent

40 cents per week for ice cream and candy

20 cents per week for moving pictures

18.9 cents per week for the Church

BY THE MONTH

\$8.00 per month for clothing

\$3.00 per month for tobacco

\$1.00 per month for the theatre

81 cents per month for the Church

BY THE YEAR

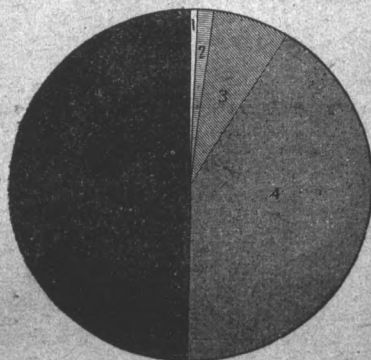
Our annual expenditures for the essentials, or even the non-essentials of life, are so greatly out of proportion to our total giving for all church purposes, that the space on this page will not permit of a graph without destroying the scale of the above charts.

ARE PREACHERS OVERPAID?

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MINISTERIAL SUPPORT

U.S. ONLY

FIFTH CLASS	5	LESS THAN \$1000-AVERAGE \$543	
FOURTH	4	\$1000 TO 1999	1338
THIRD	3	2000 " 2999	2325
SECOND	2	3000 " 3999	3278
FIRST	1	4000 OR ABOVE	5055
AVERAGE OF CLASSES 5 & 4		UNDER \$2000-IS	907
" " " 5, 4 & 3		" 3000-" 1006	



49% 8285 CHARGES ARE IN CLASS 5-NON-SUPPORT
42% 6986 " " " " 4-WAGES
7% 1142 " " " " 3-MODERATE
1% 253 " " " " 2-SUPPORT
1% 108 " " " " 1-SALARY

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT ON THIS CHART IS THE CASH PAID TO PASTORS, INCLUDING RENTAL VALUE OF PARSONAGES, COMPILED FROM THE STATISTICAL TABLES OF 1918.

Saginaw Farmers Vote to Abandon Beets for 1920--To Build Own Factory

(Continued on page 3)

the result that consumers and retailers, as well as manufacturers and jobbers, are clamoring in the primary markets for sugar in any quantity and on any terms.

"One large refinery reports receiving scores of letters from stockholders in the company urging it to sell them one or more barrels of sugar. The company consistently refused to sell to individuals, much to the indignation of some of the applicants. Every large refinery and distributing company reports similar experiences.

"Until the public lets up in its demands prices are not going to be any better," said an official of a leading refining company. "If we were to let our stockholders have the barrels of sugar they are asking for they would not use it, but would store it away and go out and try to buy sugar elsewhere and the result would merely aggravate the situation."

"The rise in prices does not seem to have stemmed the tide of demand in the slightest degree and many close observers express the opinion that much higher levels will have to be attained before consumption can be abated with the present standard of wages and the present scale of general expenditure.

"Toll granulated sugar was sold in the middle of the week at 25 cents and over, ex refinery. Bids of 28 cents for shipments in cars were not uncommon, but could not be accepted owing to the traffic situation.

"The demand became so desperate finally that buyers were offering 25 cents for refined sugar, agreeing to

send their own motor trucks from points as far distant as Boston and Baltimore to take delivery from the refineries in New York.

"The call for sugar was not confined to the east by any means, but covered the whole country. Telegrams from Chicago and other points in Central states territory offered two or three cents premium over New York quoted prices. Brokers in New York were flooded with inquiries from firms with whom they had not previously done business and who apparently had given up hope of obtaining sugar through their accustomed channels. During the course

of the week scores of telegrams were received by *Facts About Sugar* from wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers asking to be put in touch with brokers who could quote prices to them.

"Refined sugar was not on the market more than an hour on the average before it was bought, and prices were constantly rising. So rapid was the advance that brokers were unable to quote prices to their customers, but were obliged to call for open orders, prices changing so quickly that in many instances an advance was noted or a sale made before brokers had time to get in

touch with their buyers by telegraph or telephone."

Owosso Company Cancels Contract

Mr. Wallace claims that the beet growers are violating their moral obligations when they cancel their contracts as a result of the increasing cost of producing the beets. "The Michigan Sugar Company has never returned more than a dozen contracts," says Mr. Wallace.

That not all the manufacturers are so scrupulous of their moral obligations may be readily seen by an examination of the letter and contract shown herewith. The letter was written by the Owosso Sugar Company to about 100 beet growers in New Haven township, Shiawassee county, as a result of the discontinuance of rail service on a spur track over which the Company expected to haul the farmers' beets. Although these farmers signed the contract in good faith and expected to grow beets, the Sugar Company at the last minute returned their contracts rather than to abide by their agreement to accept the acreage and pay the slight additional sum necessary to transport the beets by trucks. Note that the company has mutilated the contract by cutting off one corner.

This action bears out the statement made in the April 3rd issue that the reason why the Michigan Sugar Company and other companies have never canceled contracts is because it has never been to their advantage to do so, but that they would not hesitate to do so when their interests were best served by such action.

Another Scrap of Paper

Portion of contract cancelled by Owosso Sugar Company and copy of letter accompanying same.

Owosso, Mich., April 15, 1920.

Dear Sirs:

As the time for planting crops is drawing near and the matter of the continued operation of the West Haven spur track has not been decided we feel that we would be doing you an injustice if we held your beet contract any longer.

We are accordingly returning your contract herewith so that you can plant some other crop if you desire to do so.

The Michigan Public Utilities Commission should make a decision within the next two weeks as to whether the track will be taken up or operated.

If you still wish to grow beets under the same contract please see Mr. R. S. Nichols or phone him at 681 West.

Yours very truly,

Owosso Sugar Company.

Owosso Sugar Company

BEET CONTRACT
CAMPAIGN OF 1920

THE UNDERSIGNED, hereinafter called "the grower," hereby agrees to plant, cultivate, harvest and deliver during the year commencing with the Spring of 1920 to the Owosso Sugar Company, hereinafter called "the Company," 100 acres of Sugar Beets on the following described lands, to-wit:

In Section 9, Township 1 N., Range 1 E.,

In the County of Shiawassee, State of Michigan.

At least 12 pounds of seed per acre shall be planted, which seed shall be furnished by the Company at 15 cents per pound, and the cost of same if to be deducted from the first payment made for beets delivered.

Payment of the additional compensation shall be made to the Company on February 15th, 1921, and the grower will give a report showing the computation of the average

A Review of Milk Prices in the United States for the Year 1919

By U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Bureau of Markets.

COMPARISONS of the yearly average market milk prices made by milk marketing specialists in the U. S. Bureau of Markets for the year 1919, show that the weighted average price paid to producers by market milk dealers supplying more than one hundred of the larger cities of the United States, was 35 cents per hundredweight more than the weighted average yearly price by the majority of condensed milk manufacturers of this country. The average market milk price paid to producers was approximately 50 cents more per hundredweight of whole milk testing 3.5 per cent of butterfat than the estimated returns of producers who marketed only butter fat thru co-operative creameries and fed the skim milk to livestock on their farm. Compared with the estimated returns for 3.5 per cent milk marketed thru co-operative cheese factories, the average of market milk prices was approximately 45 cents per hundredweight higher. The average of prices paid by the condensaries, on the other hand, was but 15 and

10 cents higher, respectively, than the estimated returns for milk of the same butterfat test marketed through creameries and cheese factories.

The relationship of prices paid by cheese factories, creameries, condenseries and milk dealers varies considerably with the seasonal changes in the market supply. In February there was a difference of 99 cents per cwt. between the average price of market milk and the estimated returns for 3.5 per cent milk marketed through co-operative creameries; in the month of April this differential had declined to 15 cents. In the case of the estimated monthly returns of co-operative cheese factories and market milk prices, the differentials varied from \$1.07 in February to \$0.02 in July. In other words, for the country as a whole, market milk producers received but little more during July than did the patrons of co-operative cheese factories; and for the months of March, April, May and June, the estimated returns of both creamery

and cheese factory patrons were equal to or higher than the average price paid by condensaries.

The allowance of 75 cents per cwt. of whole milk for skim is an estimate of the value for 1919 of skim milk used in feeding live stock on the farm. It may be that skimmed milk fed to live stock during the past year did not actually yield such returns to farmers; but experiments have demonstrated that one hundred pounds of skim milk have a feeding value equal to 30 pounds of shorts, corn or grain; and it is believed that the 1919 market prices of shorts and grains of all kinds justify an allowance of 75 cents per cwt. of whole milk for the feeding value of skim. Moreover, reports of milk dealers to the Bureau of Markets showed that in a number of places farmers actually paid as much as \$1 per hundredweight of skim milk. The allowance of 15 cents per hundredweight of whole milk for whey is somewhat lower than the prevailing estimate of its feeding value on the farm. This estimate is the same,

however, as that arrived at by a milk producers' marketing association in adopting a cheese market quotation as a basis for its monthly fluid milk price demands.

Reasons for Higher Prices Received by Market Milk Producers

Wherever there is active competition between fluid milk dealers and manufacturers of milk products, it is usually necessary for fluid milk dealers to pay prices considerably higher than those paid by manufacturers of cheese and condensed milk. This is so mainly because it is necessary to take extra precautions to insure a clean and wholesome product in the case of milk that has to be consumed in its natural state. Most of the larger manufacturers of condensed milk also insist upon getting milk of high quality. On the whole, however, the production and delivery of milk and cream by producers supplying condensaries, cheese factories and creameries, is not subjected to such rigorous inspection as that required in case of milk for consumption in cities. In many mar-

(Continued on page 9)

Factors In Wheat Situation Presented by Department of Agriculture

TO GIVE farmers in the spring wheat states the benefit of information on the general wheat situation, in order that they may be better able to decide whether to increase plantings of spring wheat, because of a low production of the winter crop indicated by conditions April 1, the United States Department of Agriculture today issued a statement calculated to throw some light on the situation.

The department points out that the estimated production of 483,617,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, based on April 1 conditions, as against 731,636,000 bushels last year may be still further reduced by a further abandonment of winter-killed fields. Information gathered by the department also indicates that Hessian fly infestation will be unusually severe over large areas and that the grasshopper menace is serious in a large part of the Great Plains. The department further explains that apparently a large carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels from last year's crop is principally winter wheat of low milling quality and therefore figures in the equation as

a much lower amount. Stocks on hand in the three principal spring wheat states are only about half as large as a year ago. The carry-over during the war ranged from 163,000,000 in 1916 to, the highest on record, to 28,000,000 in 1918, the lowest recorded. Prior to the war, the normal carry-over was around 75,000,000.

Reports from the spring wheat region indicate that many farmers are likely to reduce their acreage of this crop. Weather conditions have

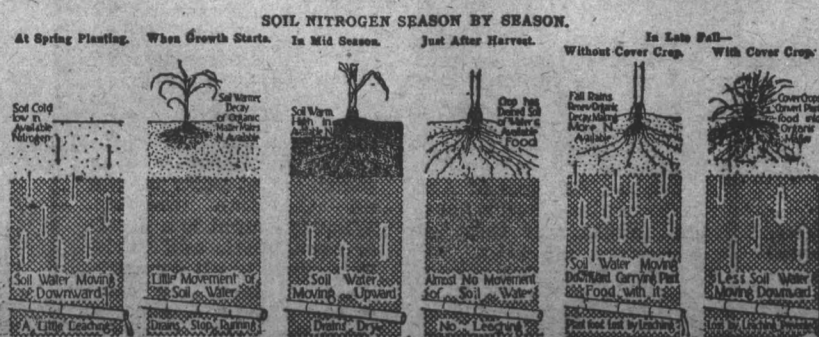
not favored spring work, and the serious shortage of farm labor has also affected planting. The supply of hired farm labor in the country is only about 72 per cent of the normal supply, compared with approximately 84 per cent of the normal supply a year ago.

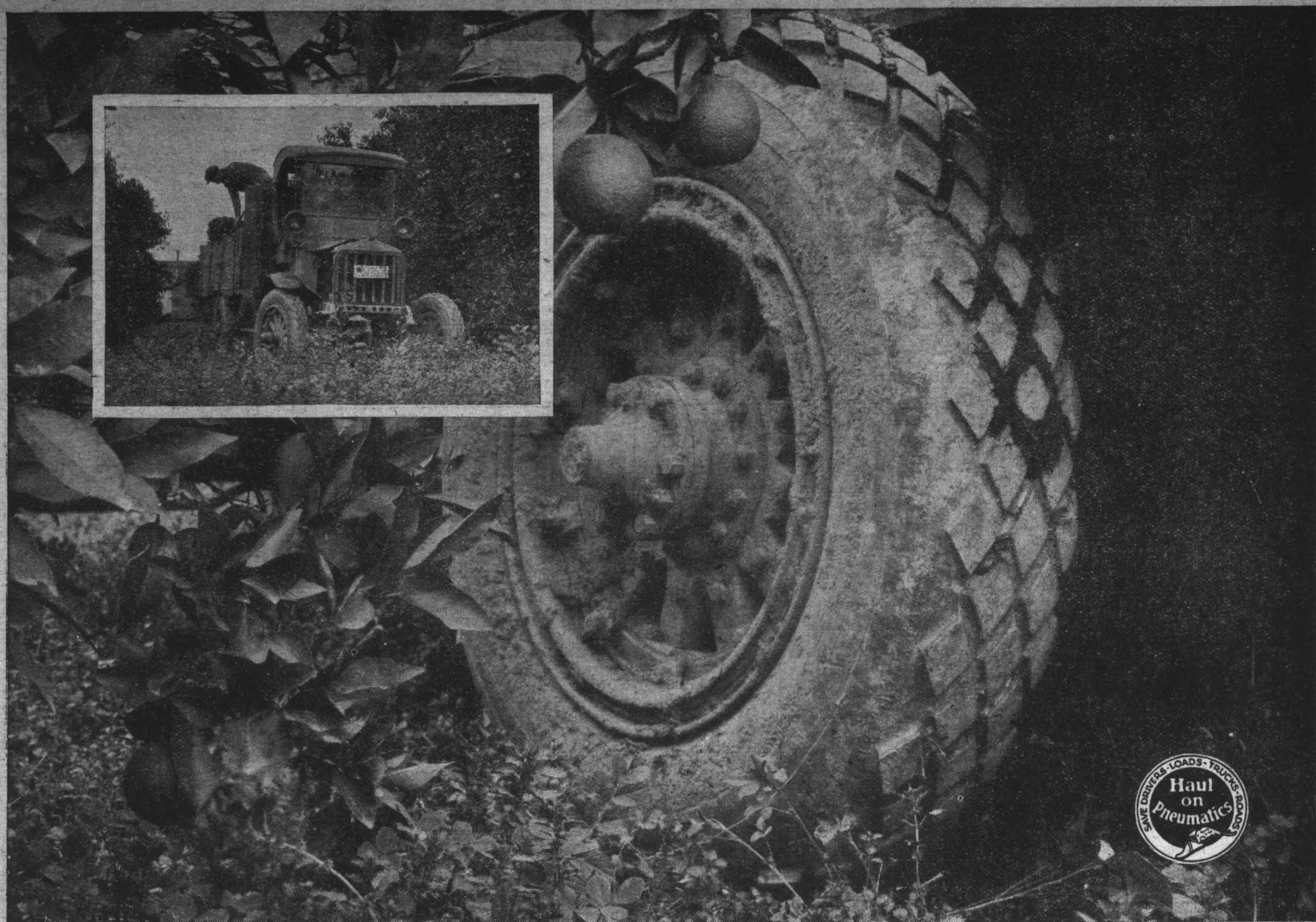
The poor condition of the winter wheat crop, together with the apparently continuing world demand for wheat, may justify farmers in the spring wheat belt in revising their plans in order to increase plantings

of the spring crop in spite of difficulties.

The normal wheat requirements of the United States for consumption and export are about 800,000,000 bushels. Of this only 483,617,000 bushels is indicated from the winter wheat crop. World conditions do not indicate a falling off in demand, although southern Russia is reported to have 55,000,000 bushels for export this year. There is some question, however, as to whether Russia can export because of the disorganized condition of transportation facilities. Australia has a short crop and probably will have no wheat for export during the next two years. Owners of old wheat in storage are not now permitted to ship it out of Australia. The Argentine crop appears to be fair.

While there are many factors yet undetermined which are likely to affect the production this year, the existing shortage of spring wheat of satisfactory milling quality indicates probability of continued active demand for high grade spring wheat from the new crop.





Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

"It is of distinct advantage for us to use Goodyear Cord Tires instead of solid tires on our trucks hauling from orchards, because these big pneumatics track nicely through loose soil or plowed ground and do not really pack it. Solid-tired trucks are assessed \$10 a ton here—pneumatic-tired trucks are assessed only \$5 a ton because they save roads."—A. M. Edwards, of Edwards & Patillo, Fruit Growers and Truckmen, Fullerton, California

THE gripping and agile qualities of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks have won for them many significant rural endorsements like the one presented above.

Whether an orchard lies in soft soil, or fencing is to be done in a grassy field, or a mud-bottomed hollow separates the back acres, the big Goodyear Cord Tires go through quickly. So today farmers frequently point to the tracks of these tires in miry hog lots, soggy meadows and acres strewn with fertilizer, where they have made short cuts and saved time many times.

In all parts of the country, the observer can

note crop loads, cushioned on the husky Goodyear Cord Tires, being hauled through sand and bogs, across furrowed earth and up slippery hillsides with impressive ease.

This intense serviceability of the pneumatic truck tire, founded on the supple toughness of Goodyear Cord construction, has been built out of that ceaseless endeavor to improve, which protects our good name.

Now a large amount of information, supplied by farmers and describing the advantages of pneumatic truck tires, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES

Danish potatoes are now being received also in quantities. Three vessels having already discharged their cargoes and more on the way. It is reported, however, that dealers in Danish spuds have been frightened by the threat of the Department of Justice to investigate and punish "potato profiteering," and have diverted shipments due for this country to England and Cuba. Canadian potatoes are still a factor on the market, a large portion of the potatoes being sold and consumed in Detroit having come across the river.

from Canada. But not even the combined competition of southern Danish and Canadian potatoes has been sufficient to knock the bottom out of the market or even bring about an appreciable lowering in the price.

The potato situation in Detroit has been more or less demoralized for several weeks as a result of the action of the Fair Price Board in fixing the price to the consumer at \$3.60 per bushel. While it is probably true that a good many thousand bushels of potatoes which were purchased as low as \$1 to \$2 per bushel have been held in storage in Detroit for higher prices, it is also true that a good many commission houses have paid more than the "fair price" for some of their spuds and are consequently forced to ship them to other points.

Fears are expressed in some quarters that potato production will suffer in 1920 as a result of the scarcity of seed. We have no fears on this point. We recall very well the fancy prices that were paid for seed in the spring of 1917. Everyone planted potatoes and the harvest showed the result. We expect that the farmers of the country will follow their usual tradition and will pay \$4 per bushel this year for seed to produce \$1 potatoes. Although the labor situation may prevent an abnormally large acreage being planted we rather expect to see at least a normal acreage.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	38.00 @ 39	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35
New York	50.00 @ 49		47.00 @ 46
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 40	39.50 @ 39	37.00 @ 36

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	34.00 @ 35
New York	47.00 @ 46		43.00 @ 42
Pittsburg	39.50 @ 39	40.00 @ 41	41.50 @ 41

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 36
New York	42.00 @ 41	41.50 @ 41	40.00 @ 40
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 38	38.50 @ 38	34.50 @ 35

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	31.00 @ 32
Chicago	36.00 @ 37	33.00 @ 34	31.00 @ 32
New York	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	34.00 @ 35
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36

Hay markets everywhere have been thoroughly disorganized by the railroad strike, and so long as that misfortune continues there is very little to be said. Prices, of course, are extremely high on everything that can be delivered, but it is the consensus of opinion everywhere that as soon as the strike is broken and actually comes to an end and the hay already in transit begins to be delivered, there will be a very decided falling off in prices. The new crop is coming on but slowly, but it is expected that the May 1 showing of hay still on the farms by the Bureau of Crop Estimates will indicate a very generous supply.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle, dull; Calves, 50c higher; \$16@17.50. Hogs—25c lower; heavy, \$15@15.50; mixed, \$15.75@16; yorkers, \$16@16.10; light do and pigs, \$16; roughs \$12.50@13; stags, \$8@10. Sheep and lambs; lambs 50c lower; wool lambs, \$13@21.50; yearlings, \$12@16.50; clipped, \$12@19.50.

CHICAGO—United States Bureau of Markets report. Cattle: mostly steady; beef steers, \$11@12.20; calf trade a big dollar decline; mostly \$13. Compared with a week ago: Beef steers mostly \$1 to \$1.50 lower; butcher stock 50c to \$1 lower; canners and cutters, 25c to 50c lower; calves, \$2.50 lower; feeders unevenly lower. Hogs—steady to 15 cents higher, top, \$15.25; bulk light, \$15@15.25; bulk 250 pounds up \$13.35@14.25; good many held off the market at owners' request; pigs, steady. Sheep—no trading. Compared with a week ago: Woolled lambs 25c to 50c lower; shorn lambs 25c to 50c higher; sheep steady.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The market for farm produce is not active. The tone is firm owing to scarcity of offerings in all lines excepting poultry. These are abundant and easy. Hens and chickens are quoted lower and buyers are not interested. Potatoes are not mov-

ing with much activity. Michigan is not shipping to Detroit. Scarcity is the rule in various vegetable lines. Fruits are in small supply and inactive. Trade in butter and eggs is moderate and conditions of supply and demand show little alteration. Buying of eggs is active.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$4.50 @ \$5.50; Baldwin, \$3@3.50; Greening, \$3.25@3.50; Steele Reds, \$3.50 @ 4 per bushel.

Popcorn—Shelled, 9c per lb. Dressed hogs—Light, 19@21c, heavy, 17@19c per lb.

Dressed calves—best, 20@22c; No. 2, 16@18c per lb.

Live Poultry—Spring chickens, best 38@40c; leghorns, 37@38c; hens, 38@40c; small hens, 37@38c; roosters, 23@25c; geese, 30@35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

REVIEW OF MILK PRICES IN U. S. FOR THE YEAR 1919

(Continued from page 6)
kets, the costs of production of milk satisfactory for city distribution are higher than those applying to milk sold for use in manufactured milk products.

In comparing returns received by producers marketing only butter fat to creameries, and feeding skim milk to live stock on the farm, it is important to note that the cost of transportation from farm to creamery or point of shipment is much less than when market milk is sold. Producers selling butter fat to the creameries commonly make two to four deliveries of cream per week and where neighbors co-operate by taking turns in the delivery the costs of delivery amount to comparatively little.

Another important reason for the prevailing differences in the net returns obtained by producers from the marketing of milk and cream, either to market milk dealers or to concerns that convert it into manufactured milk products, is to be found in the fact that many dairymen are not informed regarding the returns that might be realized by them if they were to divert their milk supply to a different market outlet. Farm bureaus and producers' marketing organizations, however, are rapidly overcoming this handicap of producers.

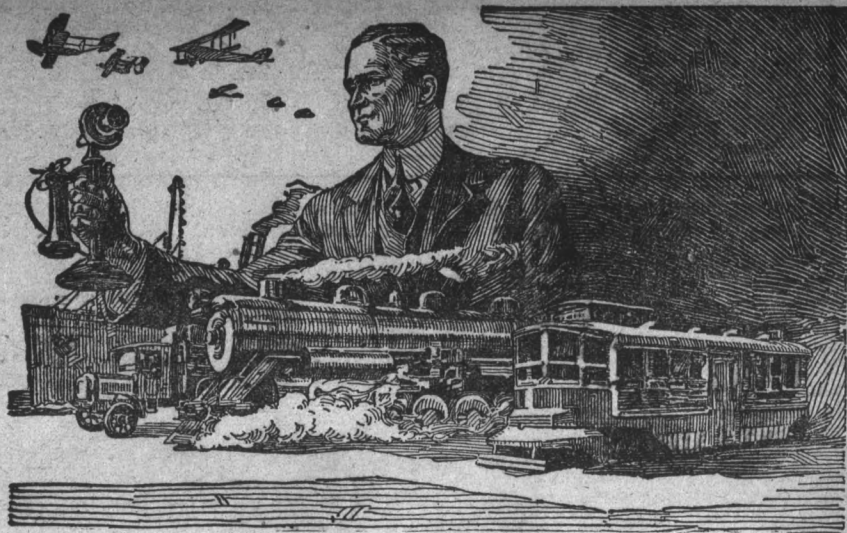
It should not be inferred from the foregoing that the net returns of producers supplying creameries, cheese factories, condensaries, or city milk distributors, are ever likely to converge to a common level. The market outlet for fresh whole milk is necessarily confined to either factories or cities which are comparatively near the sources of their supply. Whole milk is too bulky and perishable of nature to permit of economical transportation for distances much farther than 300 or 400 miles. Except in the case of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and Chicago, comparatively small quantities of the natural supply of milk of cities are obtained from points beyond the 100 mile shipping zone. For this reason alone, in many markets the prices of market milk are likely to continue higher than the prices paid for milk that is converted into manufactured dairy products.

SPREADING LIME WITH A MANURE SPREADER

With the increased use of lime in Michigan we have received many inquiries from our users asking if their manure spreader could be used to spread lime. said J. C. Welty, Michigan manager of the New Idea Spreader Company, at Jackson, to a representative of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

"I have told these users that the use of the spreader was entirely feasible and explained how to go about it. No changes on the machine are necessary. Simply spread a layer of horse manure under the drawing bars and if pulverized lime is used, it may be well to mix a little barnyard manure with it, so that the distribution may be evenly spread over the entire field."

Simply spread a layer of horse manure or straw in the bottom of the machine then add the desired amount of lime to be used. The manure or straw underneath the lime will eliminate the use of a lime pan, by adding a quantity of manure on top of the lime, a more thorough and even distribution is insured.



The Measure of Progress

The progress of the past, as well as that of the future, is measured by criticism—for criticism exists only where there also exists faith in ability to improve.

We do not criticize an ox cart or condemn the tallow dip, for the simple reason that they are obsolete. During the reconstruction period through which our country is now passing, if the public does not criticize any public utility or other form of service, it is because there seems

to be but little hope for improvement.

The intricate mechanism of telephone service is, under the most favorable conditions, subject to criticism, for the reason that it is by far the most intimate of all personal services.

The accomplishment of the telephone in the past fixed the quality of service demanded today; a still greater accomplishment in quality and scope of service will set new standards for the future.



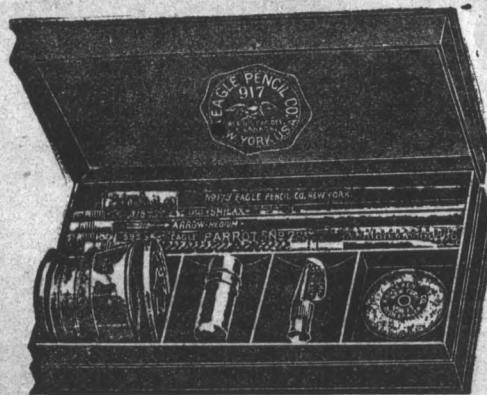
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

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.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NORTON BECOMES FIELD SEC'Y STATE HOLSTEIN ASS'N

The Michigan Holstein Friesian Association has secured the services of H. W. Norton, Jr., as field secretary to begin about May 1st. The drive for memberships in Michigan has so far resulted in about 1,800 memberships being paid in with two or three meetings yet to be held.

Michigan breeders generally are much elated at their good fortune in being able to enlist the services of a man so thoroughly conversant with their needs and so well and favorably known to breeders throughout the entire country as Mr. Norton.

The son of one of the veteran breeders of Black and Whites in Livingston county, he has had a life long experience in matters pertaining to Holstein cattle and knows the problems of the breeder of purebred cattle from every angle.

After graduation from Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. Norton spent six years in livestock experimental and instruction work at that institution. Leaving the college in 1909 he returned to the home farm and in his own community he was always found in the lead in managing high class sales, boasting for better sires, healthier herds and in fact any progressive movement in livestock circles found him one of the moving spirits. Since 1917 he has been assisting Dean Shaw in his work at the M. A. C. Last summer he was elected one of the directors of the National Holstein Friesian Association.

His work as chairman of the sale committee that handled the Michigan Holstein breeders first annual sale last January needs little comment. An inspection of the results of the sale when 73 head brought \$60,980 or an average of \$835 per head, surely confirms the belief that Holstein matters are his special province.

Now with an opportunity to devote his entire time to the welfare of Michigan breeders and herds we think results are bound to come and congratulations seem entirely in order for Michigan breeders.

Mr. Norton will be located in Lansing, Michigan, where he may be found after May 1st in the old State Block. Plans have already been made for promoting high class sales semi-annually in May and October, at various points within the state.

The executive committee in session at Lansing, Mich., elected the following officers, president, Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; vice president, Dr. T. C. Tiedbohl, Coloma; Geo. L. Suillane, Flint and R. J. Bird, Ypsilanti; secretary, Albert E. Jenkins, Eagle; Treasurer, Silas H. Munsell, Howell.

SISAL FIBRE PRICES GOING UP

Prices going down? "No, there ain't no such thing," that seems to be true with sisal fibre also, from which the binder twine is made. Some time ago when the Commission Reguladora of Mexico blew up and left American and Canadian bankers holding the sack with the large quantity of fibre as security, it seemed as though prices would go down and remain down, in fact sisal fibre dropped to 7 cents, but the bankers got a bunch of money together and went to Mexico. They returned last week and at the same time fibre jumped to 8 and 8 1-4 cents which is perfectly natural as somebody had to pay for that trip to Mexico and Mr. Farmer, being handy, was at once unanimously chosen to be the goat. Higher fibre, of course, means higher prices on binder twine and it would not be at all surprising to see twine go up another cent or two. The wise farmer will take no chances, but will see that he gets his supplies now while the prices are low and deliveries can be made promptly. —Organized Farmer.

CO-OP. OF FRANCE BEATS THE PROFITEER

The father of French co-operation was the great philosopher Fourier, who dreamed of a "City of God upon earth." Today the backbone of it is Jean Jacques, the sturdy peasant proprietor.

The most characteristic figure of it is the blue-bloused co-operative workman, the member of a self-governing, profit-sharing workshop.

And the fairy godmother of it all since its first tiny beginnings in 1836 has been the French government.

Organized in 15,000 societies, 1,000,000 peasant farmers conduct their cheese-making, butter churning, wine production, oil pressing, threshing, banking, insurance, sales, purchases and export in common paying toll to none.

Of self-governing profit sharing workshops, using their own pooled savings or capital borrowed from the

trades unions, there are more than 600 chiefly, engaged in the production of leather goods, jewelry, fabrics, glassware and chemicals for the co-operative trade. At the outbreak of the war these workshops were doing a business of \$80,000,000 a year.

The French Wholesale society with its chain of 3,000 stores, 2,000 rural banks, six factories and more than a dozen large warehouses, had a turnover, in 1917, of \$42,000,000, affecting a direct saving to its consumers of \$700,000 and steadying the whole retail market.

When the war broke out the French co-operative, population of 6,000,000 persons, unreservedly offered its services to the government.

In large areas, especially in the war zone, it took over the entire distribution of coal, milk, meat and scarce commodities. In the cities it organized co-operative restaurants for munition workers, and municipal kitchens for the struggling of the "poules."

TWO GRAND LEDGE ELEVATORS SOLD

Within a few weeks the local association of farmers, known as the Grand Ledge Produce & Supply Co., will be doing actual business.

The association closed the deals for the purchase of the elevators of W. L. Ireland & Co., and Doty & Doty, and will take possession of the last named on May 1st.

The company will buy practically everything that is raised on the farm and will continue the business as in the past, including the handling of coal. They will also sell binder twine.

The Grand Ledge Produce & Supply Co. is organized under a new act and is conducted on the membership plan. The cost of membership is \$6 and in addition members will loan the concern \$100 each and take in exchange a note for the amount at 6 per cent interest. After paying this interest and laying aside 10 per cent of the indebtedness as a sinking fund the profits, if any, will be divided among the members according to the amount of business done by each of them.

The new company is entirely apart from the Co-operative Association, which is under the management of Claud H. Barton, and which, by the way, did \$100,000 live stock business during the first three months of this year.

THE "SAVE MONEY ON MEAT" CAMPAIGN AND THE FARMER

Producers everywhere have watched with interest the campaign being conducted by the Department of Justice to teach consumers how to save money on meat by utilizing the inexpensive cuts.

Utilization by a majority of consumers of only loin and rib cuts, which constitute approximately one-fourth of the animal carcass, had brought about a situation where the return from the one-fourth of the animal in demand equalled or exceeded the sum realized from the sale of the remaining three-fourths. This was a harmful condition for both producer and consumer. The consumer lost in buying meat which possibly had borne some of the burden of the meat which he did not buy and the producer suffered from lack of a stable market for all parts of his meat animal. Lack of demand for a large part of the carcass occasioned slow distribution, and that in turn caused loss through waste, shrinkage, and increased overhead expenses. It was a condition that could be remedied only by effecting sufficient change in the meat eating habits of thousands of people to bring about a more even consumption of the farmer's meat animal.

A number of livestock associations and producers' organizations saw the movement in the proper light and from the first gave their vigorous support, offering in the case of the California Cattlemen's Association to take complete charge of the campaign in their state.

Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, writes regarding the campaign: "I desire to say that in my judgment the work you have begun in advocating a greater use of what has been considered the less desirable cuts of meat is certainly commendable. The consuming public has unconsciously grown into the habit of buying largely from the hind quarter of beef, losing sight of the fact that many of the forequarter cuts are fully as nutritious and just as desirable when properly prepared."

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, the Colorado Stockgrowers' Association, the Kentucky Beef Cattle Association, and J. F. McArdle, President of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture, also have endorsed the campaign.

Dorr D. Buell Becomes Marketing Director of State Farm Bureau

DORR D. BUELL, who for the last two years has been president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, has accepted the position of director of the marketing department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and will take up his duties early in May.

The commercial operations of the Farm Bureau will be placed under Mr. Buell's direction and his successful development of the Cadillac exchange, from a local community institution into an establishment linking up 100 community co-operative associations and doing hundreds of thousands of dollars of business annually, is expected to guarantee the development of an elaborate marketing and purchasing program for the thousands of Farm Bureau members in the state.

Mr. Buell will be located at Lansing, where the headquarters of the State Farm Bureau will be in May, moving there from Birmingham.

Well Qualified for Job

Mr. Buell scarcely needs an introduction to the readers of the BUSINESS FARMER as most of them are acquainted with his achievements as the active head of the Potato Growers' Exchange which in its two years' existence has become recogniz-

ed as one of the most successful farmers' co-operative associations in the United States.

It is, of course, a matter of pride that the editor of the BUSINESS FARMER claims a long acquaintance and warm personal friendship with Mr. Buell, extending back over a dozen years when Mr. Buell was just a "plain farmer," and it has been his pleasure to record the successes that Mr. Buell has attained in the field of co-operative marketing.

Mr. Buell's farming experience began as a boy on the old Buell farm in Branch county. As a very young man, and he is still a young man, Mr. Buell became the owner of a section of land in the northwest corner of Antrim county, and soon showed

himself to be a progressive and a successful farmer. For a number of years he raised the best crops of alfalfa, potatoes and beans produced anywhere in Northern Michigan, and his pure bred Percherons, Holsteins and Duroc-Jerseys formed the foundation for many another pure-bred herd in Northern Michigan.

Mr. Buell's farming experience was broadened by a business experience gained through the banking business in Elmira. Mr. Buell is still interested in both bank and farm, and he confides to us that he hopes some day to relinquish his public activities and go back to the farm.

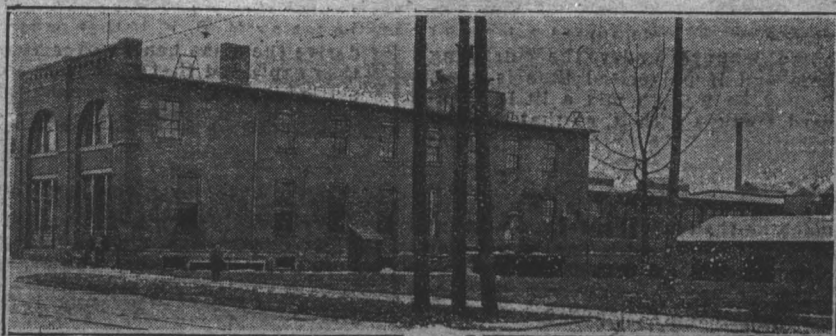
His new job is a whopper, we'll all have to admit, but with the earnest co-operation of all Farm Bureau

members and officers, we predict success for the Bureau's marketing department in the hands of Mr. Buell.

New Headquarters

On this page is a picture of the State Farm Bureau's new home at 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, which was occupied by the executive offices on April 30th. It is stated that wool is already arriving in generous quantities at the warehouse, being hauled in by truck from Clinton, Eaton and other nearby counties. The railroad shipments are reported starting from several places.

J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Bureau, says: "We are judging by this preliminary receipt of wool that the pool is proving a mighty attractive proposition to the farmers over the state and possibly our expectation of handling about 2,000,000 pounds this year will be exceeded. Already the pool has been of benefit to farmers in several sections where the arrangements have been advertised extensively. The local buyers' price has been shot up to close to an average of 10 cents more than it was a few weeks ago. However the buyers are not going to sit quiet. We can expect considerable opposition and probably through their efforts to buy up the high grades so that they can talk generous prices, will attempt to discourage the farmers co-operating in the pool."



New home of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at 221 No. Cedar Street, Lansing.



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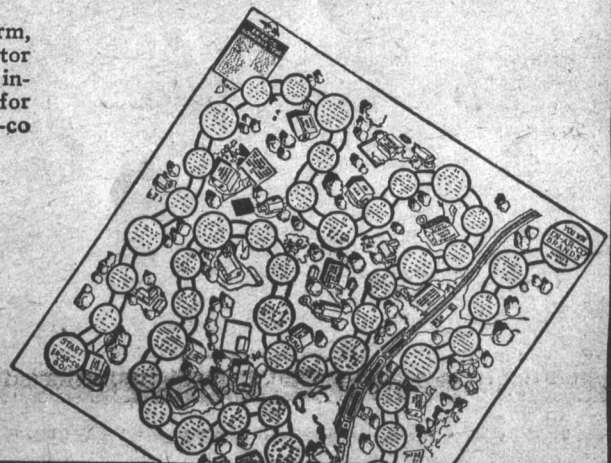
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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The Fair Price Board

MEMBERS of the Federal Fair Price Board are very much put out over the decision of Judge Arthur J. Tuttle which prevents them from running other people's business along with their own. They are reported as saying that the decision leaves the profiteers and gougers free to prey upon the public as they please.

We are fair sick of the word "profiteer". It came into popular use during the war when a few conscientiousless wretches made capital of the war's demands to make themselves rich. They have been enjoying their blood money ever since without molestation by either the Attorney General or the tax collector.

Darling, the famous New York artist, published a cartoon several weeks ago depicting the nation-wide pursuit of the profiteer. Every last inhabitant of the United States was among the pursuers, leaving none to be pursued. Round and round they went tracking their own footsteps, but not a profiteer did they find. The theory is that everyone, except thou and I, are profiteers and even thou wouldst profiteer if thou hadst the chance.

It is said that "it takes a scoundrel to catch a scoundrel". Perhaps that is one reason why the "fair price boards" of the country are made up of people engaged in lines of business which charge the public as much as they please for their services or product. It is not our purpose to claim that any member of any fair price board is using illegal or unmoral methods to make money, but it is our purpose to point out the absurdity of fair price decisions which are not respected by those who make them.

We cannot see how justice will permit the establishment of a rule of conduct for one class of business or profession which others are not forced to follow. All business is more or less correlated. The high cost of conducting one industry eventually increases the loss of conducting another. An automobile manufacturer, for instance, may sit upon a fair price board and rule that a farmer or merchant may charge only a certain price for his product. Shortly thereafter the automobile manufacturer may increase the cost of his product and the farmer or merchant forced to buy an automobile in order to carry on his business. Yet he is bound by the very decision of that manufacturer from advancing the price of his own commodity to meet the increased cost of the automobile which he must purchase. The same truth would apply in the purchase of any commodity or professional service.

It is the very essence of injustice and autocracy to regulate the selling price of one commodity unless all commodities are similarly regulated. The practices employed in making and selling commodities should properly be watched and kept within the confines of recognized business ethics and good morals. Efforts to throttle competition, or destroy or withhold products from the market for the purpose of profiteering should be prosecuted,

but if an article is honestly produced and honestly placed upon the market, the law of supply and demand should regulate its selling price. Any attempt to legislate against the prices of farm products while any other single commodity is left unhampered will be resented in no uncertain manner by the farmers and all who have their interests at heart.

Helping Others.

IT IS often observed that the people of the cities are indifferent to the welfare of their neighbors. In a measure this is true, and there is a very good reason for it. The reason lies in the old adage, "familiarity breeds contempt".

We can appreciate the truth of this saying within our immediate family circles which are often the last refuge of courtesy, kindness and helpfulness. No member of the average American family would think of treating friends in the same thoughtless, and oftentimes, harsh manner in which he treats others of his immediate household. Nor is this due to any lack of love for them or solicitation for their well-being. The mother who, burdened with cares, scolds her fretful child, is the first to soften into tenderness and gather the little one in her arms when it is hurt or ill. The father who in an angry mood chastises his children looks down upon them with moist, repentant eyes when they are tucked away in bed. And even the brothers and sisters who one moment

Here is another rule that has its exceptions, we are sorry to say. Fortunately these exceptions are extremely rare. There are only two or three occasions which we can remember during our many travels through the country when a farmer did not give us our share of the road, or did not courteously point us out the direction, or willingly fetch us some water for the radiator, or do any or all the numerous acts of kindness which the traveler is frequently obliged to solicit.

Which brings to mind Wm. Penn's motto, with which most of you are probably familiar: "I shall pass through this world but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being let me do it now; let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again".

Inviting Disaster.

THE SUGAR manufacturers of Michigan are inviting disaster to their business, but they are seemingly unaware of it. Their indifference to the sugar beet growers is closely akin to an insult, and no self-respecting man will let another insult him and get away with it.

Since time began the progress of the world has been hampered by small-visioned men who tried to believe that conditions were as changeless as the hills and the heavens. But the winds of unrest have blown upon the waves of reform and engulfed them. Napoleon said his armies were invincible and he knew he spoke not the truth. The Czar of Russia called his iron-driven subjects, "my children", but he knew that they hated him and there was murder in their hearts. The Kaiser proclaimed himself the chosen son of God, and perhaps he was a conceited enough ass to believe it, but he fooled nobody but himself. So we encounter them all the way down the paths of history,—men who declared that because this or that has for ages presented an impenetrable front to the processes of evolution that they will always remain unchanged.

Among the more modern gentlemen of this type we give the honor of front rank to the sugar men of Michigan. Since the inception of the industry in this state they have dictated the conditions and the terms of the beet growers' contract, and have actually made themselves believe that there is no other way in which the beet sugar industry can prosper. The sugar manufacturers of the west, having the broader western view and living in an environment of constant change, have recognized the necessity of granting the beet growers a voice in the making of the contract. But the sugar men of Michigan, cursed with the stand-pattism of the east, stubbornly refuse to surrender to the inevitable, and are laying themselves open to utter annihilation.

The patience of the sugar beet growers is nearly gone. They have waited five months for the manufacturers to give them a conference. They have exhausted every peaceful method to win the manufacturers over to their viewpoint and settle the sugar beet controversy in friendly arbitration. But the manufacturers have refused this. More than that, they have spurned the beet growers, and now the farmers must take up different weapons. Heretofore they have fought with arguments and solicitation. Now they will take up the two-edged sword of competition.

It is our prediction that a large portion of the beets grown in this state in 1922 will be sliced in a farmer-owned factory. It will not matter what concessions the manufacturers make on this or next year's contract. The manufacturers have carried their bluff a bit too far. They have not only convinced some growers that they will make no concessions on the 1920 contract, but they have succeeded, quite without intent perhaps, in revealing their utter contempt for the growers and showing then that they will dictate the contract in 1921 and all the years to follow as they have done in the past. Thus convinced of the fruitlessness of attempting to secure a voice in the making of the sugar beet contract, a good many growers are ready to lend financial assistance to a farmer-owned or controlled factory. Then there will be no further arguments about the beet price and contract.

The Breaking Plow

I am the plow that turns the sod
That has lain for a thousand years;
Where the prairie's wind-tossed flowers nod
And the wolf her wild cub rears,
I come, and in my wake, like rain,
Is scattered the golden seed;
I change the leagues of lonely plain
To fruitful gardens and fields of grain
For men and their hungry breed.

I greet the earth in its rosy morn,
I am the first to stir the soil,
I bring the glory of wheat and corn
For the crowning of those who toil;
I am civilization's seal and sign,
Yes, I am the mighty pen
That writes the sod with a pledge divine
A promise to pay with bread and wine
For the sweat of honest men.

I am the end of things that were
And the birth of things to be;
My coming makes the earth to stir
With a new and strange decree.
After its slumbers, deep and long,
I waken the drowsy sod,
And sow my furrows with lifts of song
To gladden the heart of the mighty throng,
Slow feeling the way to God.

A thousand summers the prairie rose
Has gladdened the hermit bee;
A thousand winters the drifting snows
Have whitened the glassy sea.
Before me curls the weaver's smoke
Of the Indians' smouldering fire;
Behind me rise—was it God who spoke?
At the toll-enchanted hammer's stroke,
The town and the glittering spire.

I give the soil to the one who does,
For the joy of him and his;
I rouse the slumbering world that was
To the diligent world that is.
Oh, seer, with vision that looks away
A thousand years from now,
The marvelous nation your eyes survey
Was born of the purpose that here today,
Is guiding the breaking plow.

—Nixon Waterman in National Magazine.

quarrel over trifles make up the next and show an affection for each other that is too dear to bestow upon mere friends.

This perhaps explains why the people of the cities become hardened to the troubles of others. Every way they turn they encounter other people, all with about the same troubles and the same problems. They are fed up with each other, so to speak, and become so accustomed to each other's presence that they reach a point where they pay no more attention to other human beings than to the buildings which they pass to and from their work.

There are exceptions to the rule, but they are scarce. We have encountered people in the city who by sheer character have fought off the crust of indifference which encases their neighbors. They are courteous, kind, and ever ready to help another. They are the people who keep alive the soul of the cities.

The almost universal hospitality and friendliness of the people of the country are perfectly natural results of the environment. Folks who live on farms see very little of strangers. They hunger for the sight of a new face, and when a stranger stops by their doorway, they are usually eager to assist him.



What the Neighbors Say



ADVOCATES MILITARY TRAINING

In the otherwise admirable article on page 16, issue of April 3, which defines the attributes needed in a president of this republic, occurs a sentence which to my mind shows either a prejudice aroused by the term military or failure to apply the usual broad-mindedness of the writer. My own experience in military life was confined to over four years service in the medical department during the civil war. Observation then no credence to a militaristic taint among the thousands who served during that time. The short period and since as a city medical man gives of military exercises proposed has in it elements of education now not offered. Fealty to the United States above all as a duty. The tendency of the times is to eulogize ones own class of employment, forgetting all others. Military training would emphasize the community spirit and give opportunity to a large majority of our youth who now have no lessons in fraternity to recognize all men as equally entitled to respect and opportunity to develop as another. Our college athletic clubs show the advantage of physical training and fraternal-help but it is special and not universal. Without a general plan of education which embraces all of one youth many must lack.

The animus which seems to be almost universally adopted at present is "get money honestly if you can, but get money." is one of individual tendency and is forgetful of the maxim "Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you," which an ideal republic should inculcate.

The claim that the four or five months of military exercises would take too much of a young man's time seems to me preposterous. The young men of the civil war, who spent years and those of the late war who spent months away, show no indication of having lost interest in their former employments, and many recognize that they are better equipped to enjoy a larger view of life than before.

Enlargement of ideas which comes from travel and association necessarily lessen individual selfishness and recognizes the rights of others as equally important as ones own, is what is needed. Many believe that universal training in company of others and dubbed military would have this effect.—A. H. (M.D.) Plainwell, Mich.

At a convention of agricultural editors which I attended in Chicago, there appeared a gentleman representing the Universal Military Training League who presented arguments to the assembled editors in favor of compulsory training. Dr. Spillman, formerly chief of the Bureau of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, asked the speaker why the desired physical training and military discipline could not be taught in the public schools. The answer was, "that most boys leave school before arriving at the desired age." Dr. Spillman then asked why since the military training advocates propose to compel boys to attend military training camps they could not force them to attend the public school, and if the boys and their parents would not prefer a plan which keeps the boys in their local surroundings to one who would take them away from home for months at a time. The speaker's answer to this was merely, "that it wasn't practical."

Volumes could be written in approval of some of your statements, and in disapproval of others. Experiences of our soldiers in the last war are varied. Without exception every soldier to whom I have talked has either acknowledged an entire change of that and habit for the worse rather than for the better, or a vague dissatisfaction over his return to civil life. I do not say this is true of all. I merely cite my own observations. It seems to me that the outcome of the primary election in which an advocate of military training ran 50,000 votes behind an opponent shows that not all soldiers think alike on the advantages of military camp life.—Editor.

THE MILK SITUATION

I wish you would take up the milk question for the milk producers of the Detroit area in your paper. There are three things that are very important and not one has been ironed out yet. First, the testing which is very unsatisfactory. Second, having to finance the milk dealers business as they keep 1-2 month's pay in their

hands all the time. Third, there is nothing being done by our state officials along organization lines. There never was a time when the farmers were more ready than now to join hands and assert their rights, and yet not one thing is being done. They are collecting money every month for the purpose of building us up and why not have something done? I wrote Mr. Reed about these three things mentioned and he practically made no reply to the questions.

Now in regard to the present milk prices our state officials met with the State Commission and established prices for January, February and March. The price was to be \$4.05 delivered Detroit. February they cut out our 5 per cent and March I see they are going to cut us 15 per cent on the pretext of a surplus. What good does it do to establish prices if they do not live up to them? If there is a surplus of milk now what will it be in the month of June?—A Milk Producer, Highland Park, Mich.

These above letter was received prior to the recent developments and discussions on the milk situation. Unquestionably there is much yet to be done to strengthen the Producers' Ass'n and put it in a position where it can cope with any emergency. Nor is this said with any intention to belittle the splendid work that has already been done. But the foundation has been completed, and the time seems to have come for a permanent structure to be built, a structure that will protect the milk producers of the Detroit area from any situation that might arise.—Editor.

THE CONSUMER SPEAKS

Referring to your letter to the "Editor of the News" published in last night's paper, beg to say that I, as a consumer, fully agree with you. I think, however, that the price of 14c is all right, perhaps still too high, but the reduction should not come out of the dairymen, but out of the distributor. The farmers in the Detroit district should own and operate the creameries, and make all of the by-products from the milk. If the Detroit creameries don't want to sell at a reasonable figure, let the farmer start his own milk warehouse here in Detroit and sell it to the grocer, who would be glad to deliver it to his customer, or have a given district in which he delivers if he got one-half what the distributor claims it costs him to deliver milk. And, we would have better milk, people would buy more milk if they got it direct from the farmer with all the butterfat in it, which is now taken out by the creameries, and enough left in to "come within the law". The creameries charge up all of the expense of the by-products to the cost and delivery of the milk, and all they make out of the by-products is velvet. Is that right or fair? The profits made out of their entire business should be taken into consideration and not only the cost of delivery to the customer. When you figure the price for butter, cheese, (cream or cottage) ice cream, etc., which all have to come out of milk, and none of the profit is distributed to delivery of milk, that this cost of delivery must be out of all proportion. Let the creameries place their cards on the table, and show the profit they make out of milk they buy

from the dairyman, at so much per 100 lbs. butterfat, and distribute at so much per pint or quart to the consumer. I would like to know what the average butterfat is in milk delivered by the dairymen in the Detroit district, to see how much the creamery man takes out before it goes to the consumer. What are the facts about powdered milk the distributor uses. If it is true what I heard about it, I think the Fair Price Commission should look into this as well as the entire profits made by the distributors, and then turn the facts over to the prosecuting attorney.—F. W. Biederman, 517 Garland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

The above letter was received as a result of a communication published in a recent issue of the Detroit News in which I endeavored to present the farmer's side of the case to the consumer. It is gratifying to note that there is at least one consumer in the city of Detroit who seems to understand the position the farmer holds and realizes that the reason for the high cost of milk is because of the wasteful method of distributing it. It is interesting to note that this consumer believes a farmer-owned distributing plant to be the solution of the high price of milk problem in Detroit. How many farmers agree with him.—Editor.

OUCH!

In regard to your letter, I wish to say I have wrote you folks a letter and explained to you about this paper, when my subscription expired and asked you to stop it at once. The editor is too gosh d—dry, and self-religious. He surely has not won many friends in this part of the country, or in fact, anywhere. Where I found this paper in the home and inquired about it, they said they will be glad when its time has run out. I wish to say once more I want you to stop it coming in my mail box as I am ashamed of this paper. Remember I will not pay for it any more.—August Baerwolf, Sandusky, Mich.

Thank goodness, the sun was shining when this letter came! All right, friend Baerwolf, your name is OFF. We can't change your views and you can't change ours, so we'll go our separate ways. Some day when you are in Mount Clemens come in and get better acquainted.—Editor.

PUBLISHING THE LAWS

The M. B. F. is all O. K. It is the paper for the farmer. They talk about the high cost of living, but I think the cost of law is a great deal higher. I think our laws ought to be sorted out and all that have been repealed left out, and have the rest printed in good common sense language and sent to the attorneys and justices as soon as they are printed. Then the people would have a chance to know what our laws are. We, the taxpayers pay for them. Why should we not have them?—G. E. J., Osceola County.

Your idea while not new, is good. There are too many laws which the average man knows about to say nothing of the hundreds which he has never dreamed are on the statute books. If any reader wants to spend an interesting hour our advice would be to secure a copy of the Michigan Compiled laws and look them through. He'll probably discover before proceeding far that he has broken more laws than he thought were in existence. Yes, there's room for plenty of reform in law making.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

LEST WE FORGET

THE RAILROADS have now been back in private hands one month to the satisfaction of the owners and the already rising doubt of a great many of those who clamored for their return.

Complaints of producers and shippers, now are flooding the agriculture, interior and other government departments. Most complaints are from millers, manufacturers, farmers and coal mine operators. The car shortage is blamed in part for rising living costs.

At the agriculture department officials fear a shortage of refrigerator will delay prompt movement of

many perishable foods due at market beginning about May 1.

Coal mines are now closed 30 per cent of the time on account of the car shortage and other transportation delays, according to reports to the United States geological survey of the interior department.

Also on the Milwaukee road switchmen are striking and there are several more strikes likely to be pulled off in the near future.

Maybe, the people, big and little, dupes alike, will awaken to the fact that they acted but the part of the catpaw to get the chestnut out of the fire for others.—Organized Farmer.

OLEOMARGARINE FOR FARMER

In the Michigan Farmer of April 10th is an editorial, "Killing the Goose", to which a number of neighbors and myself take an exception. Why is it a disgrace for us to use oleomargarine when we can save 30 cents on a pound, yes and more than that if we bought creamery butter?

The average family uses 4 pounds of butter per week. If we do not save that \$1.20 per week no one saves it for us. We believe that we have as much right to buy where and what we want to eat as any merchant has to buy of a house that sells an article a little cheaper than the house he has been dealing with.

We cannot get along without the M. B. F., just renewed as you requested, and sent along a new name as a gift. Here's to the M. B. F. Long may it live and short may the lives of its enemies be.—Mrs. B. P., Gratiot County, Mich.

Now isn't it a bit singular that the day before the above letter arrived we should have received the following letter upon exactly the same subject?

I believe you are doing more for the farmers of Michigan than all other papers combined. In my part of the county at least one third of all the farmers are using oleo. I think they are knocking their own market for butter and milk. Do you think it would do any good to bring it to their attention?—O. A., Kent County, Mich.

I always used to wonder whether Henry Ford rode in a Ford or a Packard. I found out. He doesn't ride in a Ford. Now there may be any number of good reasons why Henry Ford should ride in some automobile rather than the make which bears his name, but I must confess to a certain lessening of faith in the Ford car when I learned that its maker employed some other car for the use of himself and family. I cite this little comparison to draw out the moral of what I am about to say. I do NOT think that any farmer, particularly the dairy farmer, should have oleomargarine served on his table when dairy or creamery butter is available. The highest authorities in the land tell us that a certain amount of dairy products in the human ration is necessary for growth. The more of these products man consumes the more healthful, intelligent and strong he becomes. This fact dairy farmers' associations are now trying to impress upon the public, for unless the public increases its consumption of dairy products, the surplus will increase, farmers will have to dispose of their dairy cattle for beef, and those who now eat oleo from choice may some day have to eat it from necessity. Think how ludicrous the farmer's argument for increased consumption of dairy products would appear to the consumer if he knew that the farmer was practicing the opposite of what he preaches. Oleomargarine is the enemy of butter. Every new oleo eater is one less butter eater. We MUST increase the consumption of dairy products and the place to begin is right at home. If every farmer's family would eat plenty of butter and drink plenty of milk the surplus would soon disappear and the price would advance high enough to make up the difference between the cost of butter and the cost of oleo. Let's hear from others on this subject.—Editor.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT

Please find enclosed my choice for next president. I am now past my 32nd birthday, and have voted many times for president. I believe Wilson as good as we have ever had. He has had on his shoulders more than any other and has stood as much abuse if not more trouble than any others, and I am for him. I have two boys who are against Wilson and I am sorry it is so.—J. S. H., Traverse City, P. S.: If you should happen to come to Traverse City this summer and have time come and take dinner with us. We are just at the city limits, two miles from the state bank. Have 20 acres of land. We have always farmed more or less and have much yet to learn, but have done better than some.

Well, ol' timer, you're going to have a guest some time this summer. Usually when I travel about the state to get better acquainted with the agricultural conditions I have to depend upon the towns for my meals and lodging, or in a pinch, stop at a farm house and say to the lady of the house, "Please, mum, will you give a poor fellow a bite to eat?" It's a treat to visit Grand Traverse County in the summer time, and it will be a double treat this summer because of your invitation. Expect us any time during July and August, and we'll drop in some day with a nice large appetite.—Editor.

"NO THEY have done no wrong," Francis assured him. "Then it is well. I promise you to find them immediately, for we know the direction of their wandering, and to send them down to the coast to join you."

"And in the meantime you shall be my guests while you wait," the haciendado invited eagerly. "There is a freight schooner at anchor in Juchitan Inlet now off my plantation, and sailing for San Antonio. I can hold her until the noble Enrico and his sons come down from the Cordilleras."

"And Francis will pay the demurrage, of course," Henry interpolated with a sly sting that Leoncia caught, although it missed Francis who cried joyously:

"Of course I will. And it proves my contention that a checkbook is pretty good to have anywhere."

To their surprise when they had parted from the sackcloth men, the peon and his Indian father attached themselves to the Morgans, and journeyed down through the burning oil-fields to the plantation which had been the scene of the peon's slavery. Both father and son were unremitting in their devotion, first of all to Francis, and, next to Leoncia and Henry. More than once they noted father and son in long and earnest conversations; and, after Enrico and his sons had arrived, when the party went down to the beach to board the waiting schooner, the peon and his Maya parent followed along. Francis essayed to say farewell to them on the beach, but the peon stated that the pair of them were likewise journeying on the schooner.

"I have told you that I was not a poor man," the peon explained, after they had drawn the party aside from the waiting sailors. "This is true. The hidden treasure of the Mayas, which the conquistadores and the priests of the Inquisition could never find, is in my keeping. Or, to be very true, is in my father's keeping. He is the descendant, in the straight line, from the ancient high priest of the Mayas. He is the last high priest. He and I have talked much and long. And we are agreed that riches do not make life. You bought me for two hundred and fifty pesos, yet you made me free, gave me back to myself. The gift of a man's life is greater than all the treasure in the world. So are we agreed, my father and I. And so, since it is the way of Gringos and Spaniards to desire treasure, we will lead you to the Maya treasure, my father and I, my father knowing the way. And the way into the mountains begins from San Antonio and not from Juchitan."

"Does your father know the location of the treasure?—just where it is?" Henry demanded, with an aside to Francis that this was the very Maya treasure that had led him to abandon the quest for Morgan's gold on the Calif and to take to the mainland.

The peon shook his head.

"My father has never been to it. He was not interested in it, caring not for wealth for himself. Father, bring forth the tale written in our ancient language, which you alone of living Mayas can read."

From within his loin-cloth the old man drew forth a dirty and much-frayed canvas bag. Out of this he pulled what looked like a snarl of knotted strings. But the strings were twisted sennit of some fibrous forest bark, so ancient that they threatened to crumble as he handled them, while from under the touch and manipulation of his fingers a fine powder of decay arose. Muttering and mumbling prayers in the ancient Maya tongue, he held up the snarl of knots, and bowed reverently before it ere he shook it out.

"The knot writing, the lost written language of the Mayas," Henry breathed softly. "This is the real thing if only the old geezer hasn't forgotten how to read it."

All heads bent curiously toward it as it was handed to Francis. It was in the form of a crude tassel, composed of many thin, long strings. Not alone were the knots, and various kinds of knots, tied at irregular intervals in the strings, but the strings themselves were of varying lengths and diameters. He ran them through his fingers, mumbling and muttering.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

"He read!" cried the peon triumphantly. "All our old language is there in those knots, and he reads them as any man may read a book."

Bending closer to observe, Francis and Leoncia's hair touched, and, in the thrill of the immediately broken contact, their eyes met, producing the second thrill as they separated. But Henry, all eagerness, did not observe. He had eyes only for the mystic tassel.

"What d'you say, Francis?" he murmured. "It's big! It's big!"

"But New York is beginning to call," Francis demurred. "Oh, not its people and its fun, but its business," he added hastily, as he sensed Leoncia's unuttered reproach and hurt. "Don't forget, I'm mixed up in Tampico Petroleum and the stock market, and I hate to think how many millions are involved."

"Hell's bells!" Henry ejaculated. "The Maya treasure if a tithe of

prevented from accompanying the party because of the bursting open of an old wound received in the revolutionary fighting of his youth.

Up the main street of San Antonio the cavalcade proceeded, passing the jail, the wall of which Francis had dynamited, and which was only even then being tardily rebuilt by the Jefe's prisoners. Torres, sauntering down the street, the latest wire from Regan tucked in his pocket, saw the Morgan outfit with surprise.

"Whither away, señors?" he called.

So spontaneous that it might have been rehearsed, Francis pointed to the sky, Henry straight down at the earth, the peon to the right and his father to the left. The curse from Torres at such impoliteness, caused all to burst into laughter, in which the mule peons joined as they rode along.

Within the morning, at the time

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 Político of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis had chartered. They are pursued by Torres and his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader who passes judgment on them. The Morgans and Solanos are freed. A price is put on the Jefe's head, which Francis pays, then the Jefe, Torres and their soldiers are freed also.

what they say about its immensity be true, could be cut three ways between Enrico, you and me, and make each of us richer than you are now."

Still Francis was undecided, and, while Enrico expanded on the authenticity of the treasure, Leoncia managed to query in an undertone in Francis' ear:

"Have you so soon tired of . . . of treasure hunting?"

He looked at her keenly, and down at her engagement ring, as he answered in the same low tones:

"How can I stay longer in this country, loving you as I do, while you love Henry?"

It was the first time he had openly avowed his love, and Leoncia knew the swift surge of joy, followed by the no less swift surge of mantling shame that she, a woman who had always esteemed herself good, could love two men at the same time. She glanced at Henry, as if to verify her heart, and her heart answered yes. As truly did she love Henry as she did Francis, and the emotion seemed similar where the two were similar, different where they were different.

"I'm afraid I'll have to connect up with the Angelique, most likely at Bocas del Toro, and get away," Francis told Henry. "You and Enrico can find the treasure and split it two ways."

But the peon, having heard, broke into quick speech with his father, and next, with Henry.

"You hear what he says, Francis," the latter said, holding up the sacred tassel. "You've got to go with us. It is you he feels grateful to for his son. He isn't giving the treasure to us but to you. And if you don't go, he won't read a knot of the writing."

But it was Leoncia, looking at Francis with quiet wistfulness of pleading, seeming all but to say, "please, for my sake," who really caused Francis to reverse his decision.

CHAPTER XIII

A WEEK later, out of San Antonio on a single day, three separate expeditions started for the Cordilleras. The first, mounted on mules was composed of Henry, Francis, the peon and his ancient parent, and of several of the Solano peons, each leading a pack mule, burdened with supplies and outfit. Old Enrico Solano, at the last moment, had been

of the siesta hour, while all the town slept, Torres received a second surprise. This time it was the sight of Leoncia and her youngest brother, Ricardo, on mules, leading a third that was evidently loaded with a camping outfit.

The third expedition was Torres' own, neither more or less meagre than Leoncia's, for it was composed only of himself and one, Jose Mancheno, a notorious murderer of the place whom Torres, for private reasons, had saved from the buzzards of San Juan. But Torres' plans, in the matter of an expedition, were more ambitious than they appeared. Not far up the slopes of the Cordilleras dwelt the strange tribe of the Caros. Originally founded by runaway negro slaves of Africa and Carib slaves of the Mosquito Coast, the renegades had perpetuated themselves with stolen women of the tierra caliente and fled with women slaves like themselves. Between the Mayas beyond, and the government of the coast, this unique colony had maintained itself in semi-independence. Added to, in later days, by run-away Spanish prisoners, the Caros had become a hotchpotch of bloods and breeds, possessing a name and a taint so bad that the then governing power of Colombia, had it not been too occupied with its own particular political grafts, would have sent armies to destroy the pest hole. And in this pest hole of the Caros Jose Mancheno, had been born of a Spanish-murdered father and a mestiza-murderess mother. And to this pest hole Jose Mancheno was leading Torres in order that the command of Thomas Regan of Wall Street might be carried out.

"Lucky we found him when we did," Francis told Henry, as they rode at the rear of the last Maya priest.

"He's pretty senile," Henry nodded. "Look at him."

The old man, as he led the way, was forever pulling out the sacred tassel and mumbling and muttering as he fingered it.

"Hope the old gentleman doesn't wear it out," was Henry's fervent wish. "You'd think he'd read the directions once and remember them for a little while instead of continually pawing them over."

They rode out through the jungle into a clear space that looked as if at some time man had hewn down the jungle and fought it back. Beyond by the vista afforded by the clearing, the mountain called Blanco Rovalo towered high in the sunny sky. The old Maya halted his mule, ran over certain strings in the tassel pointed at the mountain and spoke in broken Spanish:

"It says: In the footsteps of the God wait till the eyes of Chia flash."

He indicated the particular knots of a particular string as the source of his information.

"Where are the footsteps, old priest?" Henry demanded, staring about him at the unbroken sward.

But the old man started his mule, and, with a tattoo of bare heels on the creature's ribs, hastened it on across the clearing and into the jungle beyond.

"He's like a hound on the scent, and it looks as if the scent is getting hot," Francis remarked.

At the end of half a mile, where the jungle turned to grass land on swift rising slopes the old man forced his mule into a gallop which he maintained until he reached a natural depression in the ground. Three feet or more in depth, of area sufficient to accommodate a dozen persons in comfort, its form was strikingly like that which some colossal human foot could have made.

"The foot steps of the God," the old priest proclaimed solemnly, ere he slid off his mule and prostrated himself in prayer. "In the foot-step of the God must we wait till the eyes of Chia flash—so say the sacred knots."

"Pretty good place for a meal," Henry vouchsafed, looking down into the depression. While waiting for the mumbo-jumbo foolery to come off, we might as well stay our stomachs."

"If Chia doesn't object," laughed Francis.

And Chia did not object, at least the old priest could not find any objection written in the knots.

While the mules were being tethered on the edge of the first break of woods, water was fetched from a nearby spring and a fire built in the foot-step. The old Maya seemed oblivious of everything, as he mumbled endless prayers and ran the knots over and over.

"If only he doesn't blow up," Francis said.

"I thought he was wild-eyed the first day we met him up in Juchitan," concurred Henry. "But it's nothing to the way his eyes are now."

Here spoke the peon, who, unable to understand a word of their English nevertheless sensed the drift of it.

"This is very religious, very dangerous, to have anything to do with the old Maya sacred things. It is the death road. My father knows. Many men have died. The deaths are sudden and horrible. Even Maya priests have died. My father's father so died. He, too, loved a woman of the tierra caliente. And for the love of her, for gold, he sold the Maya secret and by the knot writing led tierra caliente men to the treasure. He died. They all died. My father does not like the women of the tierra caliente now that he is old. He liked them too well in his youth, which was his sin. And he knows the danger of leading you to the treasure. Many men have sought during the centuries. Of those who found it, not one came back. It is said that even conquistadores and pirates of the English Morgan have won to the hiding place and decorated it with their bones."

"And when your father dies," Francis queried, "then, being his son, you will be the Maya high priest?"

"No, señor," the peon shook his head. "I am only half-Maya. I cannot read the knots. My father did not teach me because I was not of the pure Maya blood."

"And if he should die, right now, is there any other Maya who can read the knots?"

"No, señor. My father is the last living man who knows that ancient language."

But the conversation was broken in upon by Leoncia and Ricardo, who, having tethered their mules with the others, were gazing sheepishly down from the rim of the depression. The faces of Henry and Francis lighted with joy at the sight of Leoncia,

while their mouths opened and their tongues articulated censure and scolding. Also, they insisted on her returning with Ricardo.

"But you cannot send me away before giving me something to eat," she persisted, slipping down the slope of the depression with pure feminine cunning in order to place the discussion on a closer and more intimate basis.

Aroused by their voices, the old Maya came out of a trance of prayer and observed her with wrath. And in wrath he burst upon her, intermingling occasional Spanish words and phrases with the flood of denunciation in Maya.

"He says that women are no good," the peon interpreted in the first pause. "He says women bring quarrels among men, the quick steel, the sudden death. Bad luck and God's wrath are ever upon them. Their ways are not God's ways, and they lead men to destruction. He says women are the eternal enemy of God and man, forever keeping God and man apart. He says women have ever cluttered the footsteps of God and have kept men away from traveling the path of God to God. He says this woman must go back."

With laughing eyes, Francis whistled his appreciation of the diatribe, while Henry said:

"Now, will you be good, Leoncia? You see what a Maya thinks of your sex. This is no place for you. California's the place. Women vote there."

"The trouble is that the old man is remembering the woman who brought misfortune upon him in the heyday of his youth," Francis said. He turned to the peon. "Ask your father to read the knot writing and see what it says for or against women traveling in the footsteps of God."

In vain the ancient high priest fumbled the sacred writing. There was not to be found the slightest authoritative objection to woman.

"He's fixing his own experiences up with his mythology," Francis grinned triumphantly. "So I guess it's pretty near all right, Leoncia for you to stay for a bite to eat. The coffee's made. After that . . ."

But "after that" came before. Scarcely had they seated themselves on the ground and begun to eat, when Francis, standing up to serve Leoncia with tortillas, had his hat knocked off.

"My word!" he said, sitting down. "That was sudden. Henry, take a squint and see who tried to pot shot me."

The next moment, save for the peon's father, all eyes were peeping across the rim of the footstep. What they saw, creeping upon them from every side was a nondescript and bizarrely clad horde of men who seemed members of no particular race but composed of all races. The breeds of the entire human family seemed to have moulded their lineaments and vari-colored their skins.

"The mangiest bunch I ever laid eyes on," was Francis' comment.

"They are the Carooos," the peon muttered, betraying fear.

"And who in—?" Francis began. Instantly he amended. "And who in Paradise are the Carooos?"

"They come from hell," was the peon's answer. "They are more savage than the Spaniard, more terrible than the Maya. They neither give nor take in marriage, nor does a priest reside among them. They are the devil's own spawn, and their ways are the devil's ways, only worse."

Here the Maya rose, and, with accusing finger, denounced Leoncia for being the cause of this latest trouble. A bullet creased his shoulder and half whirled him about.

"Drag him down!" Henry shouted to Francis. "He's the only man who knows the knot language; and the eyes of Chia, whatever that may mean, have not yet flashed."

Francis obeyed, with an out-reach of arm to the old fellow's legs, jerking him down in a crumpled, skeleton-like fall.

Henry loosed his rifle, and elicited a fusillade in response. Next, Ricardo, Francis, and the peon joined in. But the old man, still running his knots fixed his gaze across the far rim of the foot-step upon a rugged wall of mountain beyond.

"Hold on!" shouted Francis, in

a vain attempt to make himself heard above the shooting.

He was compelled to crawl from one to another and shake them into ceasing from firing. And to each, separately, he had to explain that all their ammunition was with the mules, and that they must be sparing with the little they had in their magazines and belts.

"And don't let them hit you," warned Henry. "They've got old muskets and blunderbuses that will drive holes through you the size of dinner plates."

An hour later, the last cartridge, save several in Francis' automatic pistol, was gone; and to the irregular firing of the Carooos the pit replied with silence. Jose Mancheno was the first to guess the situation. He cautiously crept up to the edge of the pit to make sure, then signaled to the Carooos that the ammunition of the besieged was exhausted and to come on.

"Nicely trapped, seniors," he exulted down at the defenders, while from all around the rim laughter arose from the Carooos.

But the next moment the change that came over the situation was as astounding as a transformation scent in a pantomime. With wild cries of terror the Carooos were fleeing. Such was their disorder and haste that numbers of them dropped their muskets and machetes.

"Anyway, I'll get you, Senior Buzard," Francis pleasantly assured Mancheno, at the same time flourishing his pistol at him.

He leveled his weapon as Mancheno fled, but reconsidered and did not draw the trigger.

"I've only three shots left," he explained to Henry, half in-apology. "And in this country one can never tell when three shots will come in handiest, as I've found out, beyond a doubt."

"Look!" the peon cried, pointing to his father and to the distant mountainside. "That is why they ran away. They have learned the peril of the sacred think of Maya."

The old priest, running over the knots of the tassel in an ecstasy that was almost trance-like, was gazing fixedly at the distant mountain, from which, side by side and close together, two bright flashes of light were repeating themselves.

"Twin mirrors could do that in the hands of a man," was Henry's comment.

"They are the eyes of Chia," the peon repeated. "It is so written in the knots as you have heard my father say. Wait in the foot-steps of the God till the eyes of Chia flash."

The old man rose to his feet and wildly proclaimed: "To find the treasure we must find the eyes."

"All right, old top," Henry soothed him, as, with his small traveler's compass he took the bearings of the flashes.

"He's got a compass inside his head," Henry remarked an hour later of the old priest, who led on the foremost mule. "I check him by the compass, and, no matter how the natural obstacles compel him to deviate, he comes back to the course as if he were himself a magnetic needle."

Not since leaving the foot-step, had the flashings been visible. Only from that one spot, evidently, did the rugged landscape permit the seeing of them. Rugged the country was, and broken into arroyos and cliffs, interspersed with forest patches and stretches of sand and of volcanic ash.

At last the way became impassable for their mounts, and Ricardo was left behind to keep charge of the mules and mule-peons and to make a camp. The remainder of the party continued on, scaling the jungle-clad steep that blocked their way by hoisting themselves and one another up from root to root. The old Maya, still leading was oblivious to Leoncia's presence.

Suddenly, half a mile farther on, he halted and shrank back as if stung by a viper. Francis laughed and across the wild landscape came back a discordant, mocking echo. The last priest of the Mayas ran the knots hurriedly, picking out a particular string, ran its knots twice, and then announced:

"When the God laughs, beware!—so say the knots."

(Continued next week)



For Land Clearing

Just punch a hole under the stump or boulder you want to remove and load in it two or more cartridges of

DU PONT

Red Cross Dynamite

Light the fuse, walk quickly away, and watch that stump or boulder shoot up out of the ground!

Red Cross will clear land with one-tenth the labor of grubbing or stump pulling. It is equally effective for ditch digging and tree planting and is economical and safe.

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

See your Dealer. In any case, find out what Red Cross can do for you—and how. Write for "Handbook of Explosives" today.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

Sales Dept.: Explosives Division
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Only \$2 DOWN
ONE YEAR
TO PAY

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

New BUTTERFLY Separator

\$44

No. 2½ Junior—a light-running, easy-cleaning, close-skimming, durable, fully guaranteed separator. Skims 120 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 800 lb. capacity machine

EASY
TO
CLEAN

shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL! GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

Against Defects in Material and Workmanship
You can have 30 days' free trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it alongside of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not, you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct-from-factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save money. Write TODAY.
ALBAUGH-DOVER COMPANY, 2260 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



BUG PROOFED BINDER TWINE 14 3-4c

For Standard 500 foot, carlots, f. o. b. Chicago, on credit

GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST MAKES

TERMS—Settlement by note without interest payable September 1st or October 1st.

CASH DISCOUNTS—If paid in April the net price will be \$13.50 per 100 lbs., May \$13.59, June \$13.68.

CONSUMERS CORDAGE CO.,

Minneapolis, Minn.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

THE INTERCHURCH Word Movement of North America has begun to make itself felt throughout the land, although the organization was only started a short time ago. And the reason is that for the first time we are applying business rules to religion—are realizing the tremendous responsibilities of our country; realizing that if our country is to stay in the lead, is going to be in truth the "Promised Land" we must "Do unto others as we would that they should do unto us."

And at last we have awakened to the fact that we must pay the price. If we go to church when we wish to—if we contribute toward the upkeep when we feel so inclined or have the extra money—we can't expect religion to give us much in return. For we must realize that everything worth having in this world has a price tag on it. No more are we satisfied with the old time minister who preaches to us that "we must be good if we would be happy." We want an up-to-date man who has studied conditions in Europe and can advise us relative to our position with other countries—a man who knows the needs of the people of his community in a material way—a man who can tell our young people what to read—who can advise the men on state and national questions as well as the women—and if we hire that kind of a preacher—we must pay the price for an educated man—BUT it's worth it. Very few would care to move to a country where there was no church, but after a church is once planted in their community, some feel that if they attend on state occasions, they had done their duty by their families for they have provided a Sunday school for the children. But we are coming to realize, because it is being pointed out to us that religion is for every member of the family.

We pay for health—we pay for wealth. If we are to be healthy we have to observe the laws of hygiene—we abstain from harmful habits and foods—for wealth we work—pay with brain and brawn.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., is giving his time to further this movement as he realizes the benefit to our country to be derived from getting every one interested in the church—everyone working in the church. The following is a statement made by him in a recent meeting:

"As men and women, weary pilgrims, wend up the mountain side, gradually and inevitably they come closed and closer together, for on the mountain top all paths meet. So may all Christian men and women meet at the mountain top, standing side by side on the broad foundation of God's love and Christ's life in a great unending warfare against moral wrong."

The mothers of the land agree that the children should attend moving pictures which have an educational value and pictures whose story is clean. Then in order to be sure they are properly censured it has come to be the general custom in many churches to have an entertainment evening once each week, right in the church. A good reel is run which gives the dramatized story in a few minutes. And the very best stories in the world are being brought to the silver screen. Then there is a comedy, not the cheap slap stick variety but some good clean wholesome fun that every member of the family can enjoy, there are the timely topics and either a short nature picture or a picture showing some industry at work. Membership in the church entitles the member of the family to entrance tickets. Of course the members of the church must pay the price, but how much better than to pay for the ordinary amusement.

Then on Sunday afternoons when the young people are won't to go for a walk goodness knows where, the churches are now availing themselves

of the opportunity to have the young people's social hour when the young folks gather to have a little visit and then sing. This is followed by light refreshments. Of course some one must give up some time and money. Some one must supervise these social hours, must provide some sort of entertainment and must make the cocoa and sandwiches and wash the dishes. The larger churches are finding it profitable to hire some one outright for this work—a social secretary who knows her job assisted by a woman to care for the lunch, while the smaller church-



Attractive farm home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buffington, of Rushton, R. 2, Mich.

es elect committees to serve each week.

The old time idea of a service has passed away, the younger generation demand something different, so the up-to-date church has good music, a trained choir and those who are interested in singing and have any talent can join the choir, but they must pay the price of regular attendance for the choir leader is hired and they cannot miss choir practice and stay in the choir any more than the boys can miss their school lessons and stay on the foot ball team.

And then the newest, most far-reaching movement in connection with the whole scheme is the reading of the bible. Oh yes, we all have our bibles, but we read them periodically, or at least most of us have done so. Perhaps we read a chapter today and then don't read one again for a week if we are very busy. But in this new scheme of things we know that we actually get value received just as we apply ourselves. But we are such busy people, we rush to work and we rush home to eat and dress for some social engagement for the evening, and we forget. So the Alexanders, those great singing evangelists, have devised the scheme of the Pocket Testament League. The only requirement in joining the League is that you promise to carry with you, "wherever you go," the little pocket testament which fits into a man's pocket or a woman's either for that matter if she has one, but if not, will even slip into the purse. For if we have it with us, sometimes each day we will find time to read the one chapter. And in so doing we are resting our bodies, while relaxed, we are resting our minds from the cares that surround us, we are finding things in the bible that we never knew were there and incidentally we are a little more inclined to be charitable to our neighbors, if we have a pocket testament in our pockets than if we didn't. It isn't quite so easy to gossip—it isn't quite so easy to drive a bargain quite so closely for personal gain.

Many Sunday schools are buying the cheaper edition of these testaments for their whole Sunday Schools. No one gets one who doesn't sign the card promising to read the chapter each day, but in this way the child who can't afford to buy one is provided with one free of charge through

the church and what a wonderful investment for any church while every member who is able financially, contributes toward the testament fund which is used to pay for the little testaments. Of course they who are able buy their own, and there are lovely little leather bound ones which are very thin and which will stand the wear of constant use for years.

The beauty of the Testament League is that it is interdenominational, we are all striving for the same end, some believe in one creed and some in another, but all believe in the

bible and all can unite in this movement. If you are interested in this league and would like to learn more of it, would like a sample of the card which is signed, or the prices of the testaments and the place where you can secure them, just remember our Shopping Service Bureau will be glad to give you full information.

Have you ever noticed when you became interested in a subject how everyone else seemed to be interested in the same subject and how you just couldn't pick up a magazine or paper without reading something about that very subject, and didn't you wonder how they happened to be thinking of the same thing you were? Since I decided to write this little article I have found so many good things on the same subject. The one which I am copying seems to fit so into my little thought of value received for value given that I must pass it right on.

It Pays to Read the Bible

The fact that the Standard Oil Co. has discovered oil and is operating wells in Egypt is generally known, but its reason for going to that ancient land to look for oil is probably not so well known. It is asserted that the attention of someone connected with the company was attracted by the statement in Exodus 2:3 that the ark of bulrushes that the mother of Moses made for her child was "daubed with slime and with pitch." Reasoning that where there was pitch there was oil and if there ever was oil in Egypt it was probably still there, the company sent out Charles Whitshot, its geologist and oil expert, to make investigations, with the result that oil was discovered. Three wells are now in operation and others are to be opened.—*The Lamp.*

OUR READERS OWN COLUMN

DEAR Miss Ladd: I wish the lady who wrote relative to the lamp shades in the issue of April 10 would give directions for making the lamp shades. I would like very much to have her idea in detail. I have been planning to make a floor lamp and shade myself and her ideas may prove helpful to me.—Mrs. W. Y.

Dear Editor Women's Department: We just began to take THE BUSINESS FARMER and have only just received

ed the first issue and I noticed your offer to help the readers. Now I have a good navy blue raincoat, also a medium blue winter coat which I would like to sell. The winter coat is out of date but there is plenty of material in it to make a girl 12 or 14 years old a good coat. Can you give me the address of people who handle such clothing.—Mrs. F.

Dear Mrs. F.: There are two ways by which you can dispose of these garments. The first is through an ad in the paper in your own locality so that those who are prospective buyers may see the articles and the other is through the second hand store. The first is much the better way as the second hand stores will not buy until they see and examine the goods and then they pay such a small price that it hardly pays one for the trouble. Of course there is the possibility that some one of our readers who has small children would care to correspond with you relative to the same. If so and they write me, I shall be glad to send them your name and address.

Dear Miss Ladd: One of my girl friends just returned from the city and told me of a new song she heard entitled "That Old Fashioned Mother of Mine." Now I teach school and would like so much to get that song to be used in my Mother's Day exercises. Can you purchase it for me and what is the cost.—E. L.

Dear Miss E.: Certainly I can secure the music you desire and shall be glad to do so if you will send me 30c—the cost of the music and 2c postage. It is a real pleasure to me to know that our readers are deriving actual good from this department.

COMBINE MEAT AND VEGETABLES INTO CHOWDER

VEGETABLE chowders offer another way of using vegetables and also skim milk. They differ little from milk-vegetable soups, except that less liquid is used and vegetables are usually cut into small pieces instead of being chopped finely. For this reason chowders seem more substantial. As in the case of the vegetable soups, it is a mistake to be confined to any definite recipe, for under those circumstances materials are often wasted which should be used. The following typical recipe is therefore only suggestive.

- 1-4 pound salt pork or bacon.
- 1 onion.
- 6 medium sized tomatoes or 1 pint stewed tomatoes.
- 1 green pepper.
- 4 medium sized potatoes.
- 3 carrots.
- 2 cups skim milk.
- 2 tablespoonsful flour.
- 2 teaspoons salt.

Put the bacon or pork, onion, and pepper through the meat chopper and cook carefully about five minutes. Add the water and tomatoes and cook until the vegetables are tender. Cut the potatoes and carrots into small pieces and cook in water until tender, drain, and add with the skim milk to the other ingredients. Thicken with the flour mixed with a little cold milk.

NATIONAL QUESTIONS

What nation created fear and terror? Consternation.
What nation is given over the destruction? Ruination.
What nation has produced the most kings? Coronation.
What nation prepared most men for the ministry? Ordination.
What nation is always behindhand? Procrastination.
What nation is famous for its lighting system? Illumination.
What nation is immune from smallpox? Vaccination.
What nation is most murderous? Assassination.
What nation produces the most charming people? Fascination.

Weekly Cheer

Build for yourself a strong box,
Fashion each part with care;
Fit it with hump and padlock,
Put all your troubles there,
Hide therein all your failures,
And each bitter cup you quaff,
Lock all your heartaches within it,
Then—sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one its contents;
Never its secrets share;
Drop in your cares and worries,
Keep them for ever there,
Hide them from sight so completely,
The world will never dream half,
Fasten the top down securely,
Then—sit on the lid and laugh.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: The first prize for the best story of a "hike" was awarded to Ross Cheadle of Lake, and his story is printed elsewhere on this page.

One of our little correspondents inquires relative to prizes for guessing the puzzle each week. We have discontinued giving prizes for these answers as there are always so many which are perfect, but the puzzles will be printed each week and I am sure you will find much interest in guessing them. Prizes will be awarded however for the best original drawings and the best original stories as well as for subscriptions so there is plenty of opportunity for every ambitious boy and girl to win a prize.

Just for a change in contests, we are going to have an expression from all of my little correspondents as to their favorite author and the story which you like the best written by that author; the name of your favorite poet and the poem he wrote which you like best and the name of your favorite song and the name of the author of the words of that song. I will keep all the names that come in for one month and at the end of that time, I will publish the name of the author, the poet and the song writer who receive the largest number of votes and also the pictures of the three who receive the largest number of votes. And if in writing you can tell me why you like them best, and something of their lives, all in a very few words, we can make this a very interesting contest of favorites. Affectionately yours,—
LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I saw your request in the M. B. F. and thought I would tell about my hike Easter Sunday. Three others and myself went for a hike. We went to a creek and found a good place to camp. It was on a little island covered with pine trees. There was a good spring near. We could not get away from our camp without getting our feet wet. So I built a little bridge of poles. We boiled our eggs and roasted some bread. We found some cowslips and boiled them with our eggs. It made the eggs green. We built a tent of brush and poles, and went home. I am a boy 13 years old. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have cattle and horses and sheep. We have 49 head of stock all together. Will close.—Ross Cheadle.

Dear Laddie—Do you give a prize for the puzzle given in the paper each week? If so please send one to me as I will give the answer to the scrambled proverb at

the bottom of my letter. I am going to New York this year if nothing happens. I take music lessons as my school is out. I suppose your little boys and girls think it is funny, but I will tell you it is because we only had six months of school (another funny thing). It is because there are not enough people in the district to pay school taxes. My music teacher is Miss Bennett. She is real nice. My teacher's name was Mrs. J. B. Masters. She is nice also. My school teachers were Miss Russell, Miss Sewell, Miss Pierce, Mrs. H. Schnepf, and my last teacher, Mrs. J. B. Masters. I am eleven years old and in the 7th grade next year. I started to school at the age of six years. I passed three grades in one year. That's a pretty good record. We aren't going to get a car this spring if we go to New York. I think the Doo Dads very funny little people and am sorry they got rich, as I don't think they will come for less wages. I do quite a lot of work around the farm of 80 acres. For the work I do I have a wagon to play with after the work is done. On the farm are two horses, two calves and three cows. We also have a pig and 35 chickens. For pets I have three cats named Tabby, Ringneck and Blacknose. I am 3-4 feet high, have dark brown hair and blue eyes. I hope to see my letter in print although it is long. This letter is from Grand Traverse county, as you may not be able to find Summit City, Mich.—Miss Jennie Yule.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and in the 5th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Mary O'Brien, and to be sure she is a good one. She has taught 16 years in Matherton. My mother went to her three years. I have three little sisters. My father takes the M. B. F. I enjoy reading the girls and boys letters. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 7 cows, 4 calves, 2 sheep, 2 hogs and 12 little ones. We also have 76 chickens. In the summer I enjoy going fishing and I also love going boat riding and carrying my dinner and eating in the woods with some of my girl friends.—Veda Dick, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—My papa is sending a renewal for M. B. F. and I will write you a letter and send it with it. We can't get along without it. I am a girl 14 years old but am so small I would pass for a girl 8 years old, and I thought I had a right to write in the children's hour. I have two sisters. We all go to school but Frank, and he is going this fall. Our teacher is Clara Manink. We live on an 80-acre farm. We have 2 horses, 1 colt, 3 cows, 3 calves, 2 yearling heifers, 11 hogs, 65 chickens, 26 little chicks and we also have the incubator running. Will be glad to have some of the girls write to me, and I will answer all letters.—Chloe Davis, Lakeview, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I have one brother, William, but is always called Pat, and one sister, Lucille. For pets I have two dogs, Collie and Trixie, one cat, Mousie, and two rabbits, Jack and Beauty. Well as my letter is getting long I will close hoping to see it in print.—Margorie Vandercook, Howell, Mich.

FOUR LARGE CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN

A VERY INTERESTING PICTURE, BUT WHAT DOES IT MEAN?



are represented the names of four large cities in the United States. One is in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, one in Washington, and one in Ohio. What are they?

Answer to last week's puzzle: The two birds' names are ORIOLE and LINNET.

bobOLINK
Ricebird
finch
herON
eagLE
barbET

—when "delicious and refreshing" mean the most.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.



FOR THE MAN WHO WORKS

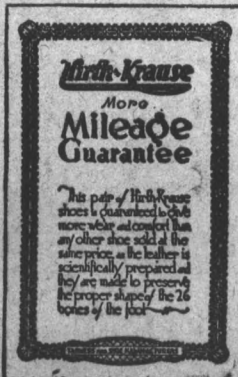
Men used to wear hob-nailed shoes because they wanted long wear. They got it but lost comfort and neat appearances.

This Hirth-Krause shoe will outwear the hobnails and will never pinch the foot nor appear clumsy.

They are made from leather, scientifically prepared in a Hirth-Krause Tannery, are moisture and acid proof, with double vamp and full counter covering.

The man who works will appreciate the advantage of manufacturing as we do, complete "from hide to shoe".

Go see the Hirth-Krause dealer. Let him show you this aristocrat among shoes with the mileage guarantee.



More miles per dollar
More smiles per mile
Found only in
Hirth-Krause Shoes

Hirth-Krause
Shoemakers for three generations
Shoes

Tanners and Shoe Manufacturers
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

WHEAT AND ALFALFA. BIG IMPROVED mid west farm, 250 acres level black loam bottom land in neighborhood where one year's crops alfalfa has paid for farm, great wheat land; big wire-fenced pasture; near RR town, all conveniences; 13 room house, bathroom, running water, big barn, silo, cattle shed, other buildings; owner retiring, bargain price \$56 an acre, easy terms. Details page 91 Strout's Spring Catalog Bargains 88 states, copy free. STROUT AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, NINETY ACRES high state cultivation, trucking distance from Detroit, all new buildings, house has eight rooms and bath, oak finish, hot and cold water, furnace, everything modern, all buildings electrically lighted. For particulars write owner. Box K, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD IMPROVED farm near a good market town on good road. Address, ANDREW PAFF, Gladwin, Mich.

239 ACRES GOOD LAND, BUILDINGS, WA-ter, 80 rods to school, 4 miles town, 20 head cattle, 4 horses, tools complete, most new. Price \$24,000; \$14,000 down, balance E Z terms. Owner. Address, Box B, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 A. FRUIT AND STOCK farm, 20 a. apple orchard bearing fruit, 6 miles from Charlevoix, three miles from RR station. P. W. WOOLEY, Charlevoix, R 2, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

PASTURE—280 ACRES, GOOD PASTURE, can care for three cars cattle. R. R. siding convenient. M. M. SEABOLT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND OLEVER huller. What have you? State cash price and full description. J. F. REEVES, Curran, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—SENATOR DUN-lap and 10 other varieties, 70c per hundred. ERNEST PUTMAN, Williamston, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP AND STEVENS' LATE champion \$5.00 per 1,000; \$2.50 per 500; \$1 per 100 delivered. C. H. STANLEY, Paw Paw, Mich., R. R. No. 2.

150 SENATOR DUNLAP, 150 WARFIELDS, \$2.00 postpaid. Dunlap \$5.00 per 1,000, not prepaid. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

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

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

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

SUDAN GRASS SEED \$17, SWEET OLE-ver \$40. Sheep and Hog Rape \$18 per 100 lbs. HAROLD G. FRANK, Heathenac Ranch, Sterling, Michigan.

SEED CORN—EARLY MATURING. SELECT-ed Pickett's yellow dent. \$3.50 for 56 lbs. shelled corn, bags extra at 50c, or send them by parcel post. E. N. BALL, Hamburg, Mich.

WANTED—ABOUT AUGUST 1ST, A COM-petent and experienced engineer for a Port Huron steam thrashing engine and also a competent and experienced separator man, self feeding grain and bean threshers and hand feed clover huller. If interested state experience give references and salary wanted. Write THE ANGELL THRESHING ASSOCIATION, Wm. A. Anderson, Sec. and Treas., Williamsburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—ENGINE; BURNS GASOLINE or kerosene, 12 h. p.; Fairbanks-Morse; Good as new; cash price, \$250. MAGEE SHEET METAL MACHINERY CO., 728 Vermont Ave., Detroit, Mich. Tel. Glendale 1047.

STRAWBERRIES AND SMALL FRUITS

Quality plants that satisfy. Send for catalog. GEO. H. SCHENCK, Elsie, Mich.

Rider Agents Wanted

Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new "Ranger" Motor-bike, completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. Choice of 44 other styles, colors and sizes in the "Ranger" line of bicycles. EASY PAYMENTS if desired at a small advance over our Special wholesale cash prices. DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL. Lamps, Wheels, Sun-dries, and parts at half usual prices. SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. F159 Chicago

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR Contagious Abortion

Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee. Abene Laboratory, Section F Lancaster, Pa.



Farmers Service Bureau



(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose \$1 for reply.)

STANDARDIZATION OF SLEIGHS

—I wish to express my views thru M. B. F. in regard to the act passed by our last legislature that is in regard to the standardizing of all sleighs. I want to ask what is going to be done with the thousands of dollars worth of such vehicles that are now owned by farmers? Are they to be thrown on the junk pile, many of them new this winter? They are of such construction that they can't be made over and I contend that to throw them away would be a criminal waste. I believe the men who enacted that law are those who own no sleighs, or have any use for them. In my mind there should be an amendment to that law permitting the use of those in use at present time until worn out.—H. C. Cressy, Mich.

This act expressly exempts such sleighs as are already in use in Michigan. That portion of the act is as follows: "The people of the State of Michigan enact: Section 1. On and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the standard gauge for all vehicles to be used on the public highways of this State shall be fifty-six inches from center to center of tread and it shall thereafter be unlawful to use on any of the public highways of this State or to manufacture, sell or offer for sale, for use on any of the public highways of this State any vehicle of other than standard gauge except such vehicles as are used for extraordinary purposes. For the purpose of construing this act, motor trucks, moving vans, logging sleighs, with a wider draft than above standard gauge, cutters and light delivery sleighs shall be conclusively presumed to be vehicles used for extraordinary purposes: Provided however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the use or sale of any vehicle owned in this State at the time this law goes into effect."—Editor.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S RELIGION

Could you inform me to what church Senator Hiram Johnson, candidate for president, belongs? I would be very glad if you could publish his denomination in your next issue.—A. E. E., Almont, Mich.

I am informed by Mr. E. P. Mitchell, member of the California State Board of Agriculture, that the Senator is a Protestant and a patron if not a member of the Congregational Church.—Editor.

POWER DAM MACHINERY

We are planning on organizing a stock company of farmers to build a power dam to produce power for to run an electric light plant. We have an A-1 location for such a dam which would furnish cheap power, only we don't know to proceed with such a plant. Could you give us the name of any firm or company

that has the necessary machinery to sell, and who could send a representative to look the grounds over and give us information. Electric lights for the farm is one great step to better farm conditions.—W. H. C., Muskegon County.

"I would suggest that you get in touch with Holland, Ackerman & Holland, Ann Arbor, who are Consulting Hydraulic Engineers. They do not sell equipment, but if this proposition is of sufficient size, would make the necessary surveys and designs for the dam, as well as write specifications for the machinery. It would be far safer for you to employ a reputable Consulting Engineer than to attempt to do the engineering yourselves.

As far as water wheels and generators are concerned, if you just wish to get the price of equipment, take the matter up with the Allis-Chalmers Co., Ford Bldg., Detroit."—Coon-DeVisse Company, Detroit, Mich.

REFUSING COAL TO FARMERS

If a coal dealer has a carload of soft coal and won't let a farmer have any of it when his family is sick in bed and no fuel, but will let others in town have two and three tons, what can be done? I have left my order but he says every time it is all ordered. What can I do about it, and to whom should I go or write to?—R. A. J., Monroe County.

I think you are without any remedy. A coal dealer has the right to select his customers and to sell to them only. I do not know of any one who can help you unless you can get some friend to buy the coal for you.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SEEDING FOR COW PASTURE

I would like to know what I should sow for cow pasture for July and August. Something that when it is eaten off will still continue to grow good pasture, on sandy soil. Would millet be a good pasture and produce rich milk?—O. A. C., Ogemaw County.

We would suggest sowing, at three different dates, preferably a week or ten days apart, the following mixture: Oats, 1 bushel; peas, 1 bushel; sweet clover, 6 pounds; rape, 4 pounds. This mixture should be sown as early this spring as the seed bed can be prepared.—C. R. Megee, assistant professor of farm crops, M. A. C.

BLOODY MILK

We have one cow that gives bloody milk. What causes it? Can anything be done for it?—J. V., Boyne, Mich.

Kindly write me the history of this case, stating how long standing, when she freshened, etc.—W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary Editor.

RIDDING CALVES OF LICE

What can I do to rid my calves of blue lice?—D. S., Johannesburg, Mich.

Corrosive sublimate one to two thousand solution will destroy lice, wash around eyes and ears first to prevent the lice from hiding; it will be necessary to thoroughly wash the stable in which these calves are kept, with a stronger solution, say, one in one thousand solution. The bedding should be burned, all cracks, crevices, ceiling, sidewalls and floors must be washed for here is where the nits are laid, as the nits hatch every three days, it will be necessary to repeat the above every three days for about three applications. Corrosive sublimate is very poison and great care should be used in handling it. Kreso Dip (P. D. & Co.) will also kill lice, when used according to directions, as will also Creolin, however, it is absolutely necessary to wash the stables as stated above, also apply three applications, three days apart.—W. A. Ewalt, Veterinary Editor.

JOINT DEED

I would like to know what share, if any, the wife has in a joint deed with husband. Is she entitled to a share in the crops?—A Subscriber, Newaygo Co.

The husband has control of the land held by husband and wife in their joint names during his life. She has an interest in the crops so they could not be levied upon upon a judgment against the husband alone, but the husband has a right to sell and dispose of the crops as in his judgment he thinks best for the joint interest of the husband and wife. Upon death of either the survivor takes absolute title to the real estate and one-half of the personal held in joint name.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

BUYING AT STATE TAX SALE

Would like to know just what title to real estate a party would acquire who bids in property at a State Tax Sale and acquires a State Tax Deed. Does it give him after period of redemption an absolute title against all previous warranty deeds and mortgages held by others?—Subscriber, Montcalm County.

If all the steps in levying the tax and other steps up to and including the deed are in accordance with the law and the notice has been properly served upon the owned and no redemption has occurred, the tax deed gives a good title. If there are fatal defects in the proceedings so that the court holds the title not good then the State returns the money.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



Sense and Nonsense



Ireland Wins

"Talking of hens," remarked the American visitor, "reminds me of an old hen my dad once had. She would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-footed hen my mother once had," remarked the Irishman. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, so she laid twelve eggs and sat on them, and when they hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker!"

A Husky Sorrow

Merry One—"Cheer up old man, why don't you drown your sorrow?" Sad One—"She's bigger than I am, and besides it would be murder."

Professional Appreciation

First Actress (behind the scenes)—"Did you hear the way the public wept during my death scene?" Second Actress—"Yes; it must have been because they realized that it was only acted!"

Father's Violence

Jack—"Was her father violent when you asked for her hand?" Tom—"Was he? Great Scott! I thought he would shake my arm off."

A Martyr

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



LUCKY

Knife—I hear you narrowly escaped a bad accident. Razor—Yes, I had a very close shave.

Where Was the U. S. Senate?

"This ought to make life easy from now on," remarked Noah as the ark landed.

"To what do you refer?" inquired Japhet.

"Our monopoly of eggs, butter, milk, beef, etc., with not a soul on earth to start an investigation."

Compliments All Around

"I desire no remuneration for this poem," remarked the long-haired poet, as he drifted into the editorial sanctum. "I merely submit it as a compliment."

"Then, my dear fellow, permit me to return the compliment," replied the editor, with true journalistic courtesy.

Obliging Indeed

Little Sara Brown, on her way to school fell into a pool of water, with the result that she had to turn home-wards again, all dripping wet. The next day her mother sent the following note to the teacher:

"Please excuse Sara, as she fell in the mud. By doing same you will greatly oblige."

County Crop Reports

GENESEE (South)—We are having rainy weather all this week and farmers on the heavier soils are unable to do any field work, while those on the sandy soils are able to do a little work between showers. Farmers are shearing sheep, building fences and doing road work while waiting until the fields get dry enough for working again. A few oats were put in before this wet weather and several were about ready to put them in. If the rain had only held off until the later part of the week a large per cent of the oats would have been in, but now it is hard to tell when we will get them in. Not much spring wheat being put in this spring and indications point to a shortage of wheat this year. Farmers are selling some hay, seed potatoes and seed corn, and are buying alfalfa seed, fencing and fence posts, binder twine and also fertilizers, if they can get it. There will be an extreme shortage of most all crops this year if this weather continues and if the farm labor situation does not improve.—C. W. S. Prices offered at Flint: Wheat, \$2.70; corn, \$1.75; oats, \$1.10; rye, 90; buckwheat, \$3 cwt; beans (C. H. P.), \$6.50; reed kidney, \$11 cwt; hay, \$25@30; straw, \$10@15; potatoes, \$2.75@3.50; onions, \$8; cabbage, 60 lb; cucumbers, \$3.25 doz; hens, 35; springers, 35; ducks, 32; geese, 32; turkeys, 40; butter, 65@68; dairy, 58@63; butterfat, 68; eggs, 48; beef steers, \$10.50@11.50; beef cows, \$7.50@8.50; veal calves, \$17@18; sheep, \$10@11.50; lambs, \$18@19; hogs, \$15@15.50.

MANISTEE—The farmers are plowing, dragging and doing other farm work. Some have begun fence repairing. Weather is getting warmer now. Rained the other night. Farmers are selling some rye and beans. Not much building or buying being done. Most crops have been sold for the year. Trees are beginning to leaf or bud, the prospect for a good fruit crop being good. Been a cold long spring, ice yet on the lakes.—H. A. Market at Bear Lake: The strike on the railroads has stopped the movement of potatoes. Retail prices in the cities have reached unprecedented figures because of the shortage. Local buyers are still paying \$5.50 per cwt for the spuds and storing them and are showing good courage in doing so. New potatoes from the south have already begun to make their appearance on the city market but the southern crop is reported to be short on account of frosts and it is hard to predict what effect they will have on the prices, or what will happen when

cars begin to move again. Beans have gone up to \$5.75 per cwt. and rye to \$1.75 per bushel; butter, 50; eggs, 35; cream, 64; beef, 7@8c on foot, 12@13 dressed; pork, 18@20 dressed; veal 15@18 dressed; chickens, alive, 25; hides, 15c.

ST. CLAIR—Farmers just starting their seeding. Some oats have been sown, but the weather has been wet and cold the past ten days, which has retarded work in that line. The weather is looking fine now and if it holds good for a few days seeding will go ahead with a rush. Most of the hay is out of farmer's hands. Butterfat and eggs are about all the farmers have to sell at present. Not much building this spring. The roads are in fair condition. Some auction sales yet, but they are narrowing off as the season advances.—L. J. Prices offered at Smith's Creek: Wheat, \$2.60; corn, \$1.50; oats, \$1.05; rye, \$1.65; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$33; No. 1 light mixed, \$32.50; rye straw, \$13@14; beans (C.H.P.), \$5.50; potatoes, \$5; hens, 25; springers, 30; butter, 55@65; butterfat, 63; eggs, 33; sheep, \$10@12; lambs, \$12@16; hogs, \$15@16; beef steers, \$10@14; beef cows, \$8@12; v

MONROE (W.)—The farmers are not doing much for a day or two on account of the heavy rain the first of the week. Not very many oats sown yet. Wheat is looking better after the rain. New seedings and pasture has started the last few days. Help is very scarce in this part of the county. Several of the large farmers have installed milking machines to help and save time in doing the chores. Machinery will have to take the place of extra help on some of the farms.—W. H. L.

MASON (Central)—Spring work has begun in earnest. The oat fields are being rapidly prepared. Weather moderate. Showery. Soil a trifle wet. Crops about all sold. Seeds for spring planting are being bought. Help scarce and high priced. At a meeting April 17th the members of the Mason County Co-operative Association voted to buy the warehouse, elevator and other property now owned by the Gleaners. There was but one opposing vote.—B. M.

MECOSTA—Not much doing in the line of farming, weather has been very cold. Frost is not all out of the ground yet. Heavy ground is too wet to work. Fall grain is looking good. The Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n is selling stock for elevators in Ewart and Herse.—L. M.

The Autobiography of a Stump

MORE than one hundred and eighty years ago, I pushed up through the surface of the earth into a very strange world. The sun smiled upon me and the rain quenched my thirst. As the years passed and I grew into a stately young pine.

Few men came into our forest home. Occasionally an Indian sneaked by in search of game; sometimes he tarried long enough to fell a birch from which he made a canoe.

One day word came that lumberjacks had arrived with axes and saws and were already making great inroads in our forest. In the distance we could hear them chopping. Our consternation heightened when we actually beheld them.

The maple whispered to the shuddering hemlock, "Look! They're cutting down Father oak. We are liable to be next."

All too soon I saw my friends cut down—some in the prime of life, others in their old age, and ruthlessly hauled away like captives. While all of us were loath to surrender our beautiful foliage and graceful limbs, I believe I dreaded the operation less than my comrades. The sacrifice seemed to justify itself. Had I not heard the wood cutters say that out of my trunk would come the boards with which houses would be sealed, thus protecting man from the biting cold.

Finally my day came. I overheard one lumberjack remark as he pushed his way toward me, "We'll get the big white pine today."

Hastily I bade farewell to my friends. Already the axes were hurled into my sides. To my disgust no effort was made to hew me near the ground. Wood was plentiful then—cheaper than labor.

To the world I had given the best of myself. All that remained was about three and a half feet of my trunk above ground, and my immense roots beneath. Nothing beautiful, apparently nothing useful.

Winters came and went, bringing with them no change other than deterioration and decay. I, alone of all the stumps about me, remained practically intact. Just as I was, despairing of ever becoming serviceable,

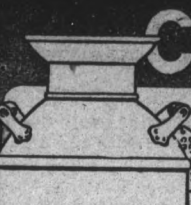
there appeared in our midst a farmer and his team. Studiously he went about clearing the land, employing in the work a simply constructed stump puller. The extracted stumps he piled together and burned. Was this to be my fate? One night of dazzling beauty and then—nothingness.

But the stump puller utterly failed to tear me from the earth. Thereafter I was to learn that instead of being simply useless I was positively obnoxious. That fall the farmer planted my old forest home to wheat. Not only did I occupy considerable space (the diameter of my trunk measured some three or four feet) but I caused not a little inconvenience in tilling the soil.

That I was of some significance was attested by the presence months later of several hundred men who had gathered to see me extracted. The seemingly impossible was performed by a number of experts in land clearing, who accomplished the result by the use of a powerful stump puller and a team of horses. As I was gradually raised from the ground uprooting the earth for yards around me, I noticed the men rushing nearer and one of them photographed my roots.


Lying thus on my side I was more unwieldy than formerly. Something must be done to remove me. After a consultation holes were bored in my body and dynamite placed therein. Suddenly the men began running in every direction. The next moment I attempted to follow them. When my scattered parts were gathered together I learned that I measured about eight cords of fire-wood.

Eight cords! When I discovered my ultimate fate I wished it were eight times eight. I, the once obnoxious pine stump, had been transferred to Mrs. John Riley's back yard and while Mr. John Riley fought for his country, I warmed his wife and babies. When the blue and yellow flames play around my old roots and the children hover near with outstretched hands, contentment spreads over my soul. I am both useful and beautiful.



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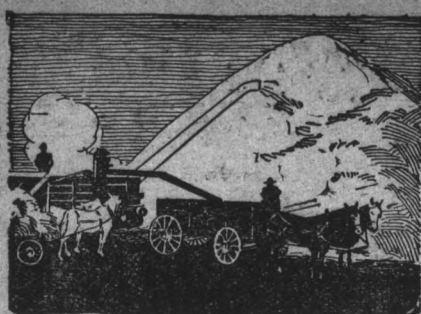
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BINDER TWINE Get our low price Farmer Twine. BURT & SONS, Melrose, O.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

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

DISGUSTED

MOST every mornin' when the weather's fine I take a trip around town to see what I can see an' hear what I can hear, and I have jest got back from my mornin' trip, an' to say I'm disgusted with it all is putting it purty durn mild—yes I'd say pretty mild.

First thing I run up ag'in was a farmer with a load of potatoes; the merchants would offer him only four dollars a bushel for 'em, and he wanted four an' a quarter, but finally said he'd take \$4.10. "Nope," said the merchant, "four dollars is the top price this mornin', an' that's all I c'n pay". This was at the back door of the store, an' bein' anxious to learn I slipped round to the front door, walked in an' sez to the clerk, "how you sellin' taters this mornin'?" "one thirty-five a peck" he sez. "Is that the lowest price," I sez to him. "Oh my, yes! an' they'll be higher 'fore the week's out, too," he sez. "How comes", sez I. "Oh you know the strike has tied things up so we can't get 'em don't you know!" "Well, mebbe so on some things, but the farmers round here must have taters an' sich, ain't they," I sez. "Yes, they've got 'em", he sez, "an' they got a lot of other things to sell, too, but the d— farmers wants so much for everything we can't deal with 'em a tall", he sez. "Oh I d'n'no", I sez, "at \$1.35 you'd ort to be willin' to pay four an' a half or \$4.75 a bushel for 'em, hadn't you?"

Well he didn't answer me a tall, but the look he give me give me a good guess of what he thought of my judgment. Well I went from there over to my brother's meat market an' was talkin' with him when a feller that buys stock for another market dropped in an' he an' my brother got to talkin' about some cattle this guy bought last week an' slaughtered for their own trade. "How much do you think that bunch of stuff cost me?" the feller sez to my brother. "I don't no how much?" my brother sez. "Well that wuz a mighty fine bunch of cattle", the feller sez. "Fifteen head, all from one man, and they cost me less than eight cents a pound", he sez. An' then he said he had some hogs in today an' tomorrow he'd have another bunch of cattle an' "they're all bought right, too", he sez.

I had heard an' seen about all I wanted for one day, for I knew these guys wuz sellin' that meat at prices rangin' from 18 to 42 cents a pound an' preachin' strike an' the high price of hogs an' cattle an' everything, to any customer who had the grit to stand up an' tell 'em the different kind of pirates an' profiteers the hull darned caboodle of 'em had come to be.

An' this brings to my mind the question of N. E. H. of St. Clair county, in regard to his 35 1-2 lbs. of wheat. He sez he sold his wheat for \$2.10 a bushel an' paid \$2 for 24 1-2 lbs. of flour, an' wonders who got the other 35 1-2 lbs. out of his 60 lbs. of wheat. Well now, really its hard to say who got that 35 1-2 lbs. of wheat, but N. E. H. got 24 1-2 lbs. of flour an' had 10 cents left an' seems to me he got out purty lucky—everything considered.

Denies Horse is a "Back Number"

WHEN a concern can express an opinion as to the economic merits of the horse for city hauling based on 1,350 years of accumulated experience, that opinion ought to count for something, oughtn't it? The United States Trucking Corporation of Thompson and Canal street, New York City was formed only last December, but it represents the merging of twenty-seven formerly independent concerns which have been in business for periods ranging from twenty to eighty years; that makes an average of fifty years per firm, or a total age for the twenty-seven of 1,350 years!

Joking aside, however, this corporation represents not only the result of one of the most significant events of recent years in the distribution field, but also probably the most important single factor in the

I wuz readin' just a few days ago of a farmer who took a beef hide to town an' sold it for eleven dollars an' ninety cents. His son wanted a pair of shoes, had to have 'em; dress shoes you know, so the ol' man put ten cents with the money he got for the beef hide an' took home a pair of shoes for the boy. Now where did the beef hide go? Does it take more'n one beef hide to make a pair of shoes, do you think?

While ol' Captain Kidd is dead, has been for several years, for that matter, by gosh he must a left a lot of descendants or else there's a lot of fellers takin' up his callin' an' doin' a gib business at it, too, an' they don't foller the sea, either—they're dry land pirates, an' they come out an' work in the open, an' are so darn smooth about it that they'll make you think they're a doin' you a favor while they're just a skinnin' an' a gougein' you right an' left.

An' these same darn scalawags will set up an awful howl about the farmers—"just see how much money they're a makin'", they yell. "Why lots of 'em's got automobiles an' money in the bank, an' everything—they're gettin' rich hand over fist."

This can be heard from almost any merchant or business man in almost any city an' the laborin' people have heard it so often they're comin' to believe it themselves. They can't be made to see that the men who are robbin' them an' also robbin' the farmer wants to shift the blame onto somebody—wants to appear pious an' honest themselves an' so they set up this awful howl about the farmer, an' they try to shift the blame on him.

It's true that lots of farmers own cars—Ford cars—which by thrift an' prudence they have been able to buy, because they have learned that quick transportation has become a necessity with them, an' they buy Fords an' are jest as happy an' enjoy them just as much as the profiteers who ride in their thirty-five hundred dollar cars enjoy theirs. For the farmer knows that he has got his car by honest toil, that he has robbed no poor widow, nor fatherless child, to get the wherewith to buy his car—a business and pleasure car combined, an' he recognizes the rights of others to the streets an' highways, an' conducts himself as an honest man should. But the big bugs, the profiteers, the dry land pirates who would not condescend to look at a Ford car, who will buy none that costs less than eighteen hundred to thirty-five hundred dollars, who howl about the "stingy an' unscrupulous farmer, think they own the whole earth, an' that common folks ort not to clutter up the streets an' the highways when they're takin' their spin"—oh gosh it disgusts me to think about it, an' a darn sight more to write about it, but facts are facts, an' I'll stick to 'em as long as I'm able, an' there's one thought out of it all that always gives me pleasure. In the next world the farmers an' the profiteers won't have to mix, an' where the pirates an' the profiteers'll be, its goin' to be so durn hot they won't do no automobilin' nor robbin' either, by ginger!—Cordially yours Uncle Rube

York. "We use motor trucks in our business, of course, for our suburban and other long distance hauling, but our idea is to use the horse wherever it can be used to best advantage. That is certainly the case in a large percentage of the work we do here, and I firmly believe that the horse will not only continue to be used here and in every city where more or less similar conditions prevail, but will also be used to an increasing extent wherever short hauls and frequent delays en route are bound to be features of the day's work."

"We are now at work on accurate systems for determining the itemized cost of operation for horse drawn teams and auto trucks under all kinds of conditions, and as soon as these are perfected we shall put them into operation. Our experience, since any of the 27 firms that now are one began using trucks, however, justifies us in figuring the maintenance and operating cost of a truck as one third more than the corresponding cost for a horse drawn vehicle of equal capacity."

"That refers to normal conditions. Since this corporation was formed in December, conditions have been anything but normal for the greater part of the time; and during the entire winter with all its blizzards and demoralized traffic the horse has come through with flying colors. While the February storm was at its height, and for days afterwards while the city was struggling to free itself of its blanket of ice and snow, all our work was done by horses; our trucks were simply laid up until conditions were such as to permit them to operate."

A NEW 40-POUND BUTTER COW

Admirers of the great "black and white" breed and those who are interested in pure bred dairy cattle will read with much satisfaction the announcement that Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol, a purebred, registered Holstein-Friesian cow owned by R. M. Harriman of Appleton, Wisconsin, has added her name to the roll of milk and butterfat producers of remarkable achievement.

This superb cow, according to the preliminary report sent out from the office of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry for The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has been reported to have given under official A. R. O. test, in 7 days 732 pounds of milk of an average butterfat test of 4.09 per cent. This expressed in terms of butter would equal 40.04 pounds. She was continued on test and reports show her to have produced 3,247.5 pounds of milk, which if converted into butter would make 157.54 pounds.

At the time of freshening, January 23, Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol was 8 years, 2 months and 22 days old. This official test began February 5 and was supervised by five different supervisors in addition to Mr. Harris, the Superintendent of official testing for the Holstein Association in Wisconsin, who was present part of the time.

Sadie Gerben Hengerveld De Kol is, according to Mr. Harriman, her breeder and owner, a large, strong animal, weighing 1,750 pounds, and the only four-generation cow in the world, each of which four generations have milked 103 pounds or more of milk in one day, and averaged 106.8 pounds of milk in one day, and 744.3 pounds of milk and 32.43 pounds of butter in 7 days.

This new 40-pound cow, now in the limelight of public interest, was fed a grain mixture of bran, oats, oil meal, unicorn, cottonseed meal and distillers' grain. Besides this she was fed 3 pounds of molasses, 5 pounds of dried beet pulp (previously soaked in water), and about 30 to 40 pounds of mangels. Her roughage consisted of timothy, there being no ensilage, alfalfa or clover hay available. Salt and drinking water were within her reach at all times.

She was started on 14 pounds of the grain mixture daily, fed in four parts, one-quarter of the amount at each feed, and this was gradually increased until she was receiving a daily ration of 28 pounds. This was gradually reduced to 26 pounds daily.

The performance of this remarkable purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, noteworthy in itself, still further emphasizes the uniform high production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows everywhere.



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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.

May 1, Holsteins. Washtenaw County Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club, Ypsilanti, Mich.
May 10, Herefords. Newton County Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, Kentland, Ind.
May 11, Holsteins. West Michigan Breeders, Grand Rapids, Mich.
May 13, Holsteins. C. G. Hine, Rochester, Mich.
June 8, Holsteins. McPherson Farms Co., and Cheney Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.
Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

DATE HOLSTEIN FARMS

BRIDGMAN

Berrien County Michigan

Offer for sale a bull calf by KING SEGIS DeKOL FAYNE out of NOTRE DAME LOY COLANTHA HENGVERVELD a 16.48 Sr 2-year old.
Pedigree and price on request.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-but-ter-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.

CEDAR BROOK FARM

Offers for sale
TWO YEAR HOLSTEIN BULL
Sired by VALE ELZEVERE VASSAR
BELL PAUL, dam LADY GERDA PONTIAC
KORNDYKE, whose coloring is about 2-3 white. From the herd of H. C. Crandall & Son of Elba.
Price \$150
THOS. LEE MUIR, Almont, Mich.

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, 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 and from good A. R. O. record dams. Prices reasonable, breeding considered.

G. & P. DeHOOP, R 4, Zeeland, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO REG. HOLSTEIN BULL calves, four months old, best of breeding. For further information write to
LOUIS LIETAERT, Tower, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

TWO BEAUTIFUL HEIFER CALVES. Four-fifths white, perfect individuals. Strong Pontiac Korndyke De Kol breeding. One born March 15, the other March 25. \$110 for the two.

EIGHT MONTHS OLD BULL. Exceptionally fine pedigree. A splendid buy at \$100.
MORLEY E. OSBORNE
Sun Haven Farm, Standish, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.
Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.
SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Eli Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich.

BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD, but have one more for sale. Nice, 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, Mich.

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICH.

OFFERS YOUNG SIRES

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

BABY BULLS

Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. O. backing and the best of blood lines.
Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 2-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGVERVELD 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.

LILLIE BURKE SEGIS KING

MY FORMER HERD SIRE NOW A 33.05 BULL his dam just made this record. Former record 26 lbs. Of course this will add greatly to his young sons. I have out of A. R. O. dams, but the price will be only slightly raised. Buy one of these young fellows and let him grow into money for you.
HILLCREST FARM, Ortonville, Michigan
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold, St., Detroit, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

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

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, Munson, Mich. offers for sale their Senior Herd Sire, RISINGHURST JOHANN ORMSBY DIMPLE born Nov. 28, 1915. He is a perfect individual, a show bull, gentle and right in every way, 2-3 white, a proven sire of high breeding qualities as shown by his get in our herd. Priced right. Send for bull circular, photos and pedigrees.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS
Munson, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 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
O. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lund 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.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE
Ten head of yearling and two year old heifers. A. R. O. dams, 29 to 32 lbs. sires. Some bred to 32 lb. sire with 745 lbs. milk.
Prices right. Come and see them.
Herd under federal supervision.
CARL HITCOCK
Charlotte, 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!

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.

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 Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
L. O. KETZLER
Flint, 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.

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE One registered shorthorn cow, 4 years old.
One registered heifer, 3 years old.
1 registered bull, six months old.
Will sell cheap if taken soon.
G. M. WEAVER, Fife Lake, Mich.
R. F. D. No. 1

SHORTHORNS

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

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address
W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

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.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. BOTH SEX FOR sale. Priced low.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

SMALL Herd of Registered Shorthorns for sale. Priced for quick sale.
SHEAR BROS., R. F. D. 5, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary.
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND Oxford Down Rams.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.
FAIRVIEW FARM
F. E. Boyd Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. 1 bull, 16 months old also a few cows and heifer calves of good producing cowbreeds.
OSCAR STIMSON, Brown City, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. ROAN SHORTHORN BULL calf, 3 mos. old. Bates breeding. Also extra good reg. O. I. O. boar 11 mos. old. Farmers' prices.
W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

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

FOR SALE TWO REG. SHORTHORN BULLS ready for service. Also one Reg. Shorthorn heifer.
Herd tuberculin tested. Write
M. B. HALLSTED, Orion, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Gred Shorthorn bull calf W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

FOR SALE

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS 12 and 15 mos. old; color, red with little white. Bates blood. Will crate and ship; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Wm. D. McMullen, R. No. 1, Adrian, Michigan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASONABLE prices. The prize-winning Scotch Bull Master Model 576147 in many states at head of herd of 50 good type Shorthorns.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Michigan.

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.

HEREFORDS

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.

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 500 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.

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 O.I.O. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

REG ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

12 to 14 months old of extra quality and richly bred. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROTHERS
Merrill, Mich., R 3

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

A grandson of Gov. of the Chene, 1 yr. old, from A. R. Dam. Other bulls from 1 to 9 Mo. old. Good individuals: O. A. Hennessey, Watervliet, N. Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES, A. R. O. ancestry. Choice breeding. Farmers' prices
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

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.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. Sire and Dam's, 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 Jersey breeding. Dams are heavy producers.
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS Registered calves for sale—both sex.
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R1, Bellaire, Mich.

every breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage

What have YOU to offer?

FOR SALE I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED BROWN SWISS BULL CALF

that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 8
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

AYSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves.
Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

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 gilts 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.

POLAND CHINAS TWO FALL GILTS BY
Michigan Buster weighing
200 lbs. Single comb brown leghorn eggs,
100, \$800; 15, \$150. 15 Buff rock eggs, \$2.
O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

L. T. POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for
spring pigs from Line Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 8

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
he by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE
ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam,
BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG
ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL
boars left. A few extra nice gilts
left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B. 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.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE
one yearling boar and also some fall boars
that we will close out at a bargain.
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.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE PO-
land Chinas.
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman
No. 824781, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's
Progress No. 877041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE,
March 18, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar
pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Reg-
istered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob.
Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, 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.
OLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME
fall gilts. Thanking my customers.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BOARS ALSO SOWS AND PIGS. ANYTHING
you want. Poland Chinas of the biggest type.
We have bred them big for more than 25 years;
over 100 head on hand. Also registered Percher-
ons, Holsteins, and Oxford. Everything sold at
a reasonable price, and a square deal.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

DUROC

DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT
200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar.
Priced reasonable.
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

MICHIGANA FARM

breeds and sells good Durocs
O. L. FOSTER, Mgr. Pavilion, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired
by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brook-
water Gold Stamp, 7th and Rajah out of dams
by Limited Rajah and the Principia 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

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN
Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship O. O. D., pay
express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in
every way, write me.
J. CARL JEWETT,
R. 5, Mason, Michigan

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

A few good gilts
bred for late spring farrow

Phillips Bros. Riga, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling

A few spring pigs left at \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottersville, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS

sired by Orion
Cherry King Col. 2nd, first aged boar at Detroit
in 1919. These are growthy and the right type
priced to sell.
W. O. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

BREEDING BOAR FOR SALE

Richard 10th No. 142259, a fine specimen of
the large type Duroc. Sired by Buckirk's Wond-
er, by Plainwell Wonder. Dam by Ray Paw
Special. Weight 500 lbs. Not fat but in good
service condition.
A. L. REED, Hartford, Mich.

DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND
QUALITY.
O. 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 Du-
roc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have
good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by
Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts
will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, 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. New-
ton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich.
Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE
WINNING STOCK
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-
son, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY
hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS, Farmington, Mich.

DUROC BRED GILTS Choice breeding, splen-
did individuals. Bred
for April farrow. Would like to have you see them.
CHERRY LAWN FARM, Shepherd, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS AND GILTS
April and May farrow.
Sired or bred to my 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY
Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs
and trios not akin.
VERN N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. DUROC GILTS BRED TO
farrow March and April, mod-
ern type, weighing 250 lbs. Sired by Brookwa-
ter Taxpayer and Professor Top Col. Bred to
Brookwater-Panama Special. Price \$65 to \$100.
All fall pigs, both sex.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, 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.

BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG.
10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last. Sat-
isfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
JOHN YOUNG, Breckenridge, 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 Spring Pigs in Pairs or
trios from A-1 mature
stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts
for May farrow. 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 A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT
and fall boar pigs from new
blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

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.

TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING
orders for spring pigs, \$15.00
at 8 weeks old.
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.

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 re-
place any proving otherwise to your satisfaction
or refund purchase price in full. Have a few Oc-
tober boar pigs ready for spring service that are
right priced to sell. Herd cholera immunized by
double treatment. F. O. Burgess R 3, Mason, Mich.

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF O. I. C.'S CON-
tains the blood of the noted champions, School-
master and Perfection 6th. Booking orders for
Feb. and Mar. pigs, either sex, no akin. Registered
free. John Gibson, Posters, Mich., R 2.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED
sows and sucking pigs.
JOHN ODOERFER, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C.'S—3 Choice young boars, March and
April pigs at weaning time.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, 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 ap-
proval.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, 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.

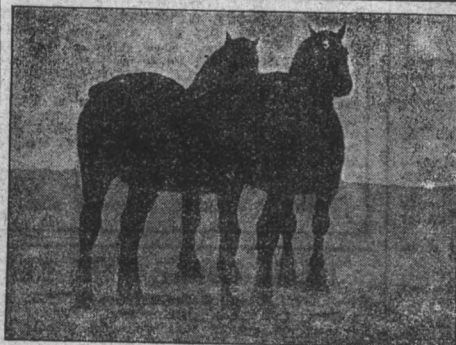
MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatch-
ling eggs from "Regal Dorcas," White Wyand-
otties and "Parks" Banded Rocks at \$2 per 15.
White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chin-
ese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
DIKE O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

SHEEP

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE
ewes until next fall. To some grown up,
I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes
that will lamb in April for \$400. Their lambs
contracted to me should net more than purchase
price next fall.

Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for \$350.
Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, 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.

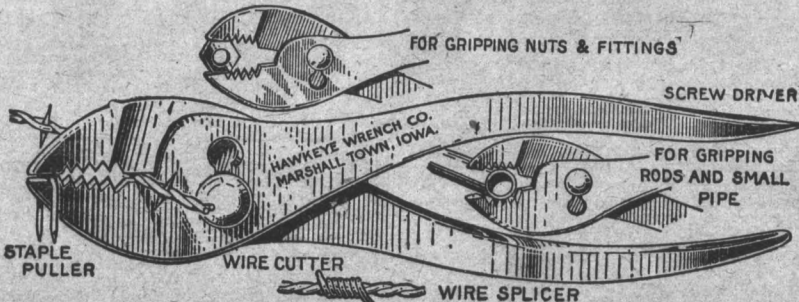
FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

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 "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

THE OLD FAVORITE

"The crocodile wrench you sent me for getting my neighbor to sub-
scribe for M. B. F. is a whole tool box in your hand!"



THE "CROCODILE" WRENCH is drop forged from the finest tool
steel and scientifically tempered. Every wrench is guaranteed
against breakage. It is 8 1-2 inches long and weighs ten ounces.
Teeth and dies are case-hardened in bone black, making them hard and
keen. Requires no adjustment, never slips and is always ready for use.

DIES ALONE WOULD COST \$1.50

and would be worth more than that to every farmer, as they would
often save valuable time besides a trip to town for repairs.

SIX HANDY FARM TOOLS IN ONE

A pipe wrench, a nut wrench, a screw driver and three dies for
cleaning up and re-threading rusted and battered threads, also for cut-
ting threads on blank bolts.

The ideal tool to carry on a binder, reaper or mower.

Will work in closer quarters than any other wrench.

Light, strong, compact and easily carried in the hip pocket.

Dies will fit all bolts used on standard farm machinery.

—HOW TO GET YOUR CROCODILE!

Clip out this ad and mail it to us with the names of two new sub-
scribers, with \$2 to pay for them. The "Crocodile" wrench will be
sent to you prepaid in the next mail. Remember, the subscribers must
be NEW ones—not renewals.

(Don't forget to send your own name and address when sending the subscriptions.)

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WASHTENAW COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE

at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Saturday, May 1st, 1920

90 HEAD

Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle
The kind you are looking for

- 1—32-lb. Cow.
- 1—30-lb. Cow.
- 4—Daughters of 30-lb. Cows.
- 2—29-lb. Cows.
- 3—Daughters of 29-lb. Cows.
- 1—Daughter of 1123-lb. yearly record Cow.
- 1—26-lb. Cow.
- 1—25-lb. Cow.
- 1—24-lb. Cow.
- 2—23-lb. Cows.
- 1—20-lb. 2-year-old Daughter of 30.96-lb. Cow from 30-lb. Sire.
- 1—19-lb. Daughter of 19-lb. 2-year-old by 30-lb. Sire.
- 2—Sisters of 32-lb. 4-year old.
- 12—Cows bred to 38-lb. Bull.
- 1—30-lb. Bull.
- 1—29-lb. Bull.

WONDERFUL INDIVIDUALS WITH REAL BREEDING
ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THESE CATTLE
UNDER STATE AND FEDERAL TEST.

D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer. R. AUSTIN BACKUS in the Box.

Get a Catalog and you will be at the Sale.
Free Transportation to Sale Pavilion

Address Glen Bird, (Secretary), Ypsilanti, Mich.

—Another Proof!

Mar. 4, 1920.
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Gentlemen:
I wish to state that the results have been very satisfactory from the ad in your paper. I am very much pleased. You will no doubt hear from me in the near future again. I have some bulls I wish to advertise as soon as I can get the proper circulars and mailing material ready.
Check enclosed. Yours truly,
EDW. B. BENSON,
Hill Crest Farms, Munson, Mich.

that M. B. F. Livestock ads bring results

Great Combined DISPERSAL SALE

of Seventy Head of High Class Registered Holsteins

One mile south of Rochester, Mich., on the Flint Div., D. U. R. commencing at 10:30, May 12, 1920. Many cows with good creditable A. R. O. records. Daughters from such bulls as Maplecrest Application Pontiac, 35 lbs.; King of the Pontiacs Segis, 32 lb. bull; Sir Ormsby Johanna Gilt Edge, 33 lb.; and King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld, a son of a 41 lb. bull.

Cows bred to a grandson to May Echoy Sylvia and to King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld, a son of the celebrated K. K. Sadie Vale, out of a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This young sire's six nearest dams average 30 lbs. and he is to be sold. This is positively a clean sale. Not a bum cow or heifer in the sale. Herds are under state and federal supervision and free from T. B. and will be sold under a 90 day retest.

C. G. HINE and E. A. HARDY, Owners

W. M. Hulsizer, Auctioneer.
L. E. Becker, Clerk.
R. Austin Backus, Ped.

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.

POULTRY

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.

For Sale—Imported Gray African geese in trios. R. I. Red cockerels bred to standard. Few settings eggs. Mrs. Mabel French, Ludington, MS.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING
from strong husky breeders.
W. C. COFFMAN, Benton Harbor, R 2, Mich.

JOHN'S Big Beautiful Barred Rocks are Hen hatched, good layers, grow quick. 30 eggs, \$3.50; 50, \$5 postpaid; cockerels, \$4 to \$6. Circulars, photos. John Northon, Clare, Mich.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS. That narrow, straight snappy barring. Scores 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, Freeport, Mich., Box 110

LEGHORN

HENS—S. C. White Leghorns. Ferris 264-egg strain. \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Hatching eggs \$2.00 per 15 prepaid. A. Stegens, Portland, Michigan.

S. O. White Leghorn Hatching Eggs, \$2 for setting, \$5 for 50; \$9 for 100. Day old chicks, \$10 per 50, \$18 per 100, E. Altenberg, Allegan.

S. O. BUFF LEGHORNS, BABY CHICKS, EGGS for hatching. Hens, Cockerels. Farm raised. Good laying strain.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKIE'S S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS
Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.
LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs from best quality, only \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30 by parcel post prepaid. Buy from old reliable, Clarence Browning, R2, Portland, Mich.

White Wyandottes, Dustin's Strain, culled by experts for utility, size and color. Eggs 15 for \$2.00, 50 or more 10c each, by mail prepaid.
VANO FARM, Hartford, Mich.

LANGSHAN

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.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS AND EGGS Rose and Single Comb Plymouth Rocks. Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

CHICKS—CHICKS

SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE BY MAIL
S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas; the great egg machines. Strong, sturdy chicks, guaranteed to satisfy. Order now for May and June delivery. Eleventh season. Catalog free.
HOLLAND HATCHERY, R7, Holland, Mich.

Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

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

HATCHING EGGS

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, \$9 PER 100.
Special eggs from 300 egg hen, 75c each.
W. H. FROMM, R 2, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 per setting.
MRS. J. A. HAMMAR, Tustin, Mich., R 2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR sale. One fifty per fifteen eggs.
Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED SILVER LACED Wyandottes, \$1.75 for 15.
A. H. DURKEE, Pinconning, Mich.

FROM COOK'S BEST: S. O. BUFF, WHITE and black Orpington eggs, \$4 per 15; \$7 for 30
GRABOWSKIE BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS State contest winning strain direct. Special pens only 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. O. BR. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Pekin duck, \$1.50 for 8. Chinese goose 40c each.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS Eggs from vigorous early maturing stock from heavy laying strain. \$2 per 15. \$5 per 45 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R1, East Lansing, Mich.

EGGS FROM BIG BARRED ROCKS, BRED to lay. \$1.50 setting.
MRS. THOS. FOSTER, Cassopolis, Mich., R1

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

HATCHING EGGS—PLYMOUTH ROCKS (ALL varieties) White Wyandotte, Ancona and Ronen Rocks. Catalog 2c.
SHERIDAN POULTRY YARDS, Sheridan, Mich.

S. O. AND R. O. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching winter layers, \$1.00 for 15.
EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS \$4 for 10.
MRS. WALTER DILLMAN, R 5, Dowagiac, Mich.

---poultry breeders!

Start your advertising NOW, whether you have anything to sell right now or not, get your advertising in these pages

WHERE YOU KNOW IT WILL PAY

Write THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Breeders' Directory,
Mt. Clemens,

for special rates or better still send copy, we will put it in type and quote you for 13, 26 or 52 times.



Scotch Collie Puppies

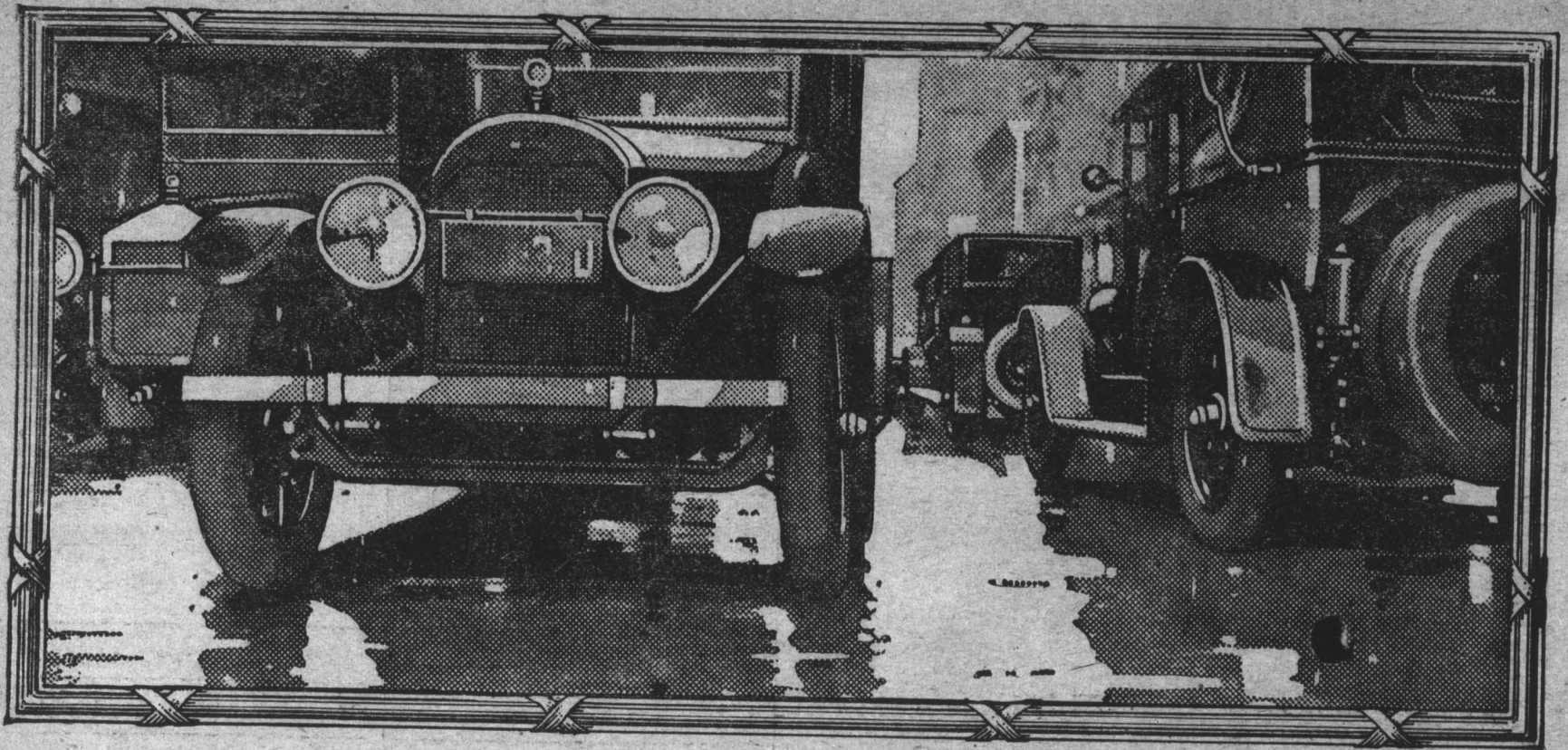
Sired by
EWALT'S SIR RECTOR

Natural heel-drivers, bred from farm trained stock that have plenty of grit. Have a few for this week's delivery. I also buy thoroughbred Collie Puppies for training, either males or females. Breed your female collies to "SIR RECTOR" and I will buy the puppies.

Dr. EWALT'S COLLIE FARMS,
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

EWALT'S SIR RECTOR
(A. K. C. No. 244685)

You never get more out of your Tire than the Maker put in



STAND on a street corner some day and watch the motor cars go by. Every now and then you will see a motorist with two or three tires strapped on the back of his car, each tire of a different make.

A man afraid of his tires.

* * *

No matter how many precautions a man may take he will never get out of a tire *more* than the maker put into it.

If a tire is built to go a *limited number of miles* there is no reason why it should be expected to go any farther.

When it breaks down before it has gone the limit, there is no reason why an allowance should

The car in the foreground has a wheel out of line.

Few motorists realize that a displacement of only one degree has the same effect on a tire as if it was dragged 92% feet in every mile.

New tires have been known to be completely stripped of their treads in 100 miles of running under such conditions.

not be made to the buyer.

What intelligent buyers are looking for is *better tires*—not limited-mileage tires or conciliatory allowances.

And they are beginning to look behind tires to the *principles* on which they are built and sold.

* * *

Here is the principle which governs the production and sale of U. S. Tires: Build a tire as good as human skill can build it, and

let *responsibility for quality* exceed every other consideration.

Seek out the new kind of tire dealer—the man who believes in quality and square dealing, who is putting the tire business on as sound a basis as any other retail business in his town.

Back of him stands every resource and facility of the United States Rubber Company—the oldest and largest rubber organization in the world.

U. S. Tires are built on a *quality* basis as fast as quality conditions will permit—and *no faster*.

And they are guaranteed free from defects in materials and workmanship for the life of the tire—with *no limitation of mileage*.

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