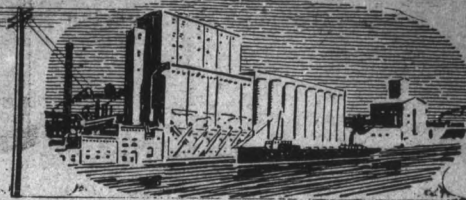


# *The Michigan* **BUSINESS FARMER**



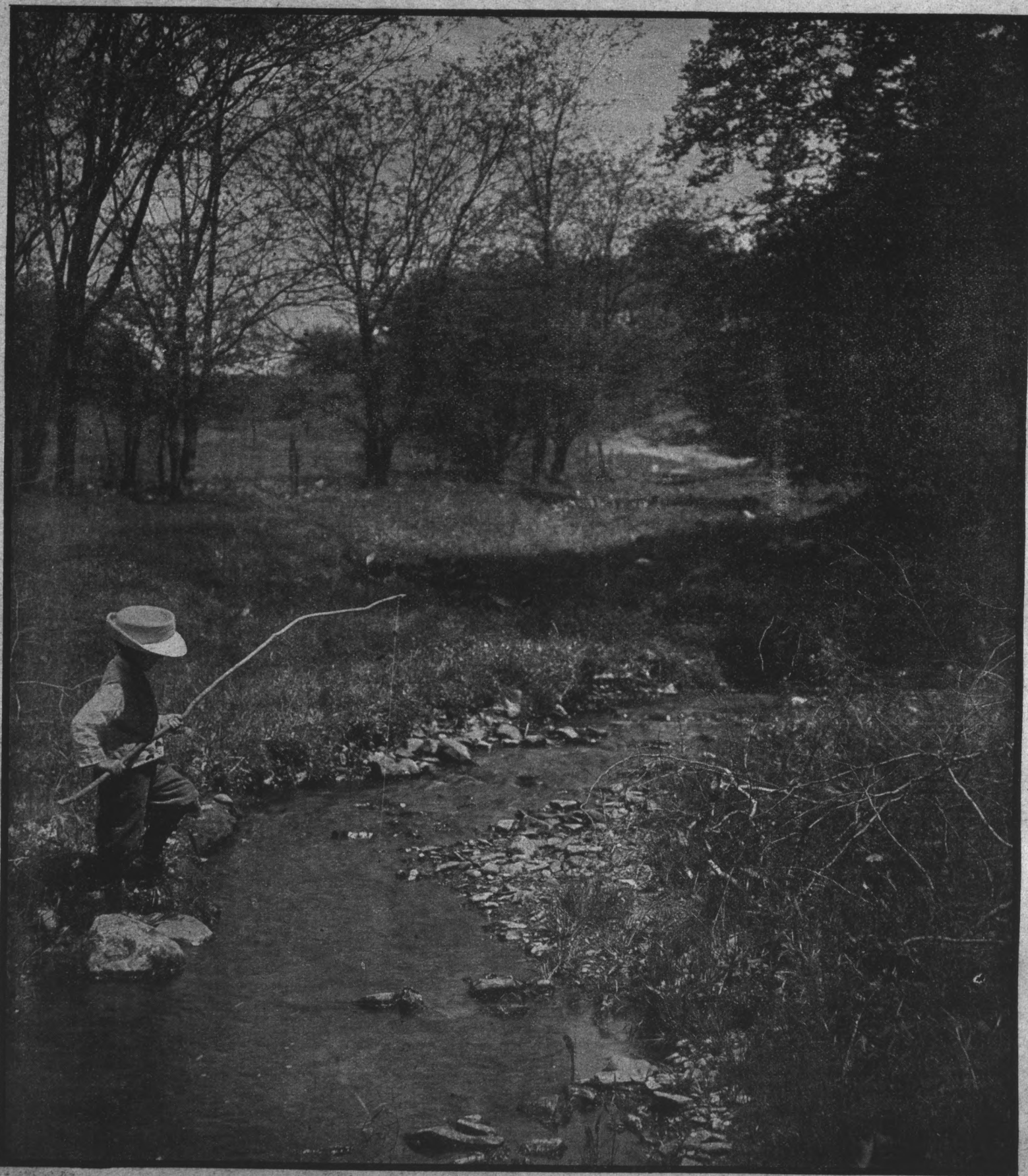
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 35

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



"Who Could Blame a Feller for Play ing Hookey."

In This Issue—\$200,000 to Advertise Michigan Navy Beans—Consolidated Schools an Aid to Rural Education—Final Step in Michigan's Dairy Industry—Thumb Beet Growers Hold Mass Meetings—Effects of Barnyard Manure Upon Soil.



# Suggestions for Farmers Who Would Prepare and Market Own Wool

A FEW suggestions that if rigidly followed will eventually bring profitable results and bring commendation to the industry are:

Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry, never when there is any moisture in the fleece.

The sheep should be shorn only on a smooth dry surface, preferably a planed board flooring, never on the dirt.

Care should be taken to keep the fleece intact. Avoid second cuts, which reduces the average length of the staple.

Clip all locks from each fleece and pack separately. Never permit them to remain in the fleece.

Fleeces should be prepared with the flesh side out, never the weather side.

Fold, roll, or use fleece box for preparing the fleece.

Tie each fleece separately. Never tie two fleeces together, nor pack and market untied wool.

Use only enough twine to tie the fleece securely.

Paper or hard glazed surface twine should be used. Never use sisal nor binder twine.

Never permit the fleece to come into contact with chaff, hay, dust, nor any other foreign material.

Place the tied fleeces in regula-

## To the Unorganized Farmer

THE ACCOMPANYING article prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be of value to farmers who are not members of the State Farm Bureau or other organizations that are pooling the wool of their members, or who for various reasons may not desire to ship through their organization. There is no reason why any farmer should pay a heavy toll to the local dealer for doing something which he, acting with his neighbors, may do for himself. The article tells how to prepare, grade and market wool co-operatively.—Editor.

tion wool sacks or cover them with canvas or new burlap.

Select a clean dry place for storing the wool until sold. Never permit the wool to lie upon the ground nor store it in a basement.

Keep the white and black wool separate. Never permit any portion of black wool to be mixed through the white.

Divide the burry, seedy, cotted, dead, black and gray fleeces from the clean, white, well-grown wool, and pack separately. Never pack all grades together indiscriminately.

Essential Points in Marketing Wool Co-operatively

Under certain conditions some definite form of co-operation may seem desirable. In its simplest form it may operate merely in the collection and disposition of the wool. The

wool may be collected at some central point and sold privately or by auction sale or by sealed bids; or a local representative may handle wool from a certain community for the growers, or the wool may be consigned to a wool merchant in some market center. The latter method as the initial step, requires less actual time, experience, expense, and labor. It will, no doubt, prove more satisfactory than individual marketing.

When farmers of a community decide to consign their wool some one grower should be designated to act as an informal manager. He should make arrangements with all the growers to deliver their wool at a certain shipping point on a certain day, to watch the grading, if that has been provided for, to load the wool and ship it. This provides a nucleus

for a permanent organization. It may be possible to make arrangements with a local banker or the concern to whom the wool is consigned for a reasonable advance to each grower. This method is one of the first steps in a more efficient system for marketing wool and the experience gained by one year's operations is often sufficient to warrant the establishment of a permanent co-operative marketing association.

When members desire a loan on their wool arrangements should be made with a local banker to advance to the association a sufficient amount to cover such loans. Each member should be assessed a certain amount per pound to cover the expense of loading and shipping, this amount to be deducted at time of final settlement. Funds thus provided may be used for such expenses as labor for handling the wool, fire insurance, rental for warehouse, postage, printing, telephone calls and other incidental expenses. In fixing a date for delivery of the wool, it should be understood that in case of rain the collecting will be postponed until the first clear day.

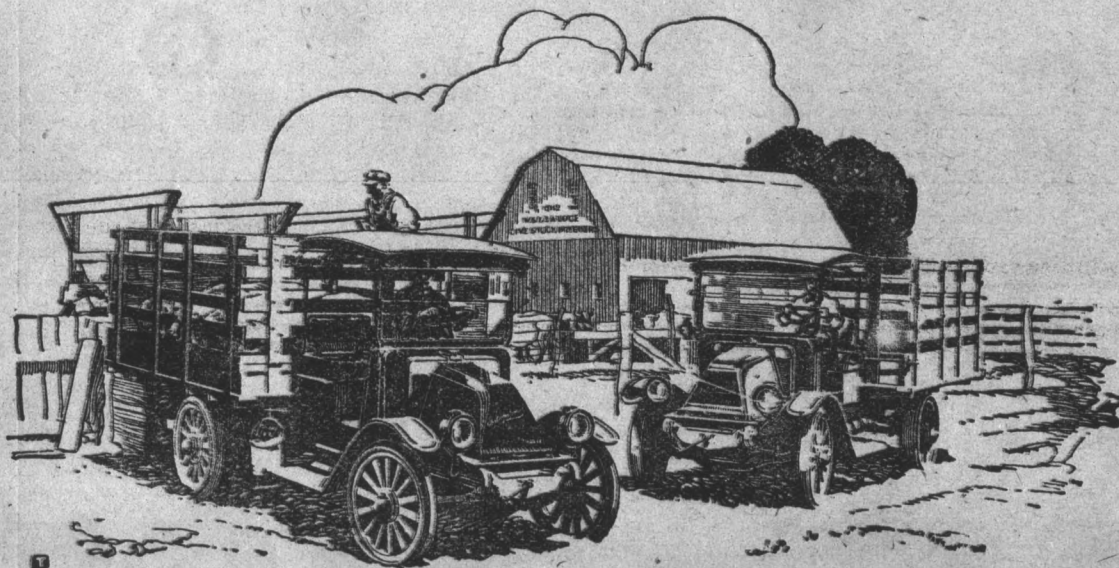
The co-operative selling and grading of wool affords the producer an opportunity to learn whether his wool grades choice, average, or poor. As a rule he will receive payment according to the value of the product, and while some may be disappointed with their returns, many will be surprised and pleased with the premiums they receive in reward for their efforts.

When forming a more or less permanent wool marketing association it may be advisable to incorporate, as this gives the organization a distinct legal status which cannot be had otherwise. (See Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 541, "Co-operative Organization By-Laws.") More specific advice on co-operative organization may be had by writing direct to the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Grading

Where a sufficient quantity of wool is pooled or centralized, secure the services of a wool classifier or grader, and, if possible, grade each lot separately. In lieu of definite fixed standards for grades of wool, permit the classifier to grade into the generally accepted commercial grades. Keep accurate record of each farmer's clip, issue a statement to him showing the number of fleeces, and net weight of each grade. Make it known that a moisture shrinkage will occur, and that each grower will be compelled to stand his share of the loss. Request each grower to be present when his wool is graded. Explain to each wool producer that when a fleece is placed in the rejection class it means a loss of 20 to 35 per cent. A few actual demonstrations of this kind impress the grower and will create an incentive to produce wool which will not grade as rejections.

The cost of grading will vary depending upon the location of the warehouse, the qualifications and experience of the wool grader, the length of time his services are required and the facilities provided by the Association for the grading, handling and packing of the wool. Some wool graders may be engaged upon a piece basis, (a stipulated amount per piece,) but the weekly or monthly basis is preferable, especially where the grader is requested to explain the grades and spinning properties of various fleeces. If possible, arrange for the sale of wool while the grader is present, so that he may represent the growers, and explain in an intelligent way to the buyers the merits of the different grades. As a rule the wool growers have no definite knowledge concerning grade shrinkage, spinning properties, or value of their wool, while the buyers, at least most of them, are familiar not only with the points already mentioned but have accurate information concerning market conditions and the attitude of the manufacturers toward the purchase of wool and particularly the demand for certain grades. It is obvious, therefore, that the grader would act as an advisor and offer sound advice to the manager, salesman, or sales committee.



## Your Rail-less Railroad

YOUR live stock and the produce from your fields, carried in freight trains to the cities, thunder past countless danger-signs with the warning, "Look Out for the Cars!" Each one of these marks the crossing-place of a country road—a road without rails, leading to railroad and town. Each one marks a farmer's right-of-way.

Since your farm is a 1920 enterprise, probably it is fitted with most of the following modern equipment—the telephone, good lighting and heating, a silo, a manure spreader, a cream separator, an automobile, an engine, a tractor.

But have your hauling problems found their proper solution? Are the time-losses and difficulties of a decade ago still impeding your endless carrying of farm loads?

Government statistics show that in

1918 alone, 350,000,000 tons of farm produce were transported to local shipping centers in motor trucks. The same national figures prove also that American farmers are the greatest users of motor trucks—among all industries. No progressive farmer can afford to overlook impressive facts like these.

Your name and address mailed to our office at Chicago will bring you descriptive folders that will prove interesting and instructive. Put an *International Motor Truck* at work on your farm and on the roads which are your right-of-way. Handle all your miscellaneous farm hauling with railway efficiency. The nine *International Motor Truck* sizes range from  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ton. Keep in mind that these trucks have been made for years by the makers of good and trusted farm machines.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA U.S.A.  
92 Branch Houses in the United States



## \$200,000 to Advertise Michigan Navy Beans

Michigan and California Bean Jobbers Will Spend Huge Sum to Increase Consumption of Beans

IF THE PLANS of the Michigan and California bean jobbers go through the navy bean will be restored to the place of honor at the American table. Time was when beans were the favorite American dish, but it fell into evil hands during the war and lost favor with the consumer.

The result of foreign competition upon the American bean has been discussed at length in these columns. It has been definitely established that wholesale and retail grocery firms have sought to popularize the pinto and Japanese beans, and because of the lower prices of those varieties, their efforts have borne fruit among the less discriminating consumers.

### Canning Companies Aid Foreign Bean

One of the most important reasons for the lessened demand for American grown beans has just come to light in a suit which the United States government has instituted against the Van Camp Company. Everyone is acquainted with Van Camp's pork and beans. For years the name Van Camp has stood for quality products and business integrity. But this company is now charged with having canned huge quantities of Japanese cranberry beans and advertising and selling them as American grown kidney beans. The government discovered the deception, seized 200,000 cases of the beans, and started suit against the Van Camp company for misrepresenting their product. It is believed that hundreds of thousands of cases of these beans have been sold to the consumer under the guise of an American name. Moreover, it is alleged that thousands of bushels of Kotonashi beans have been sold by certain jobbers here in Michigan as well as other states, as Michigan pea beans. If these charges are true the American bean industry has suffered another grievous wrong.

But the damage has been done and nothing is gained by crying over spilt milk. The practical thing to do is to set to work to repair the damage. There is a way to do this providing the government wins its suit and forces the Van Camp company to label Japanese beans as such and make it necessary for them to buy American grown beans for such of their customers who demand domestic varieties. There are many consumers who would not buy Japanese beans if they could procure the American product, but when the foreign bean is placed before them under an American label they will naturally purchase it, until they tire of it as they surely will, for none of the foreign beans have the taste nor nourishment to which the consumer has become accustomed in the navy or pea bean.

There is still another important reason why consumption of beans has decreased. It is found in the unprecedented prosperity of the country. Beans have always been considered the "poor man's" food. But the poor man no longer exists in the city. The high wages to the laboring classes and the prosperity of the middle classes have caused them to discard beans and the other cheap and homely foods for fancy, high-priced eatables.

It is plain to be seen that there is plenty of work to be done to re-instate beans on the menu of the American family. But this can be done. The wave of extravagance will be followed by a wave of economy. In fact, the wave of economy has already started, but it will be months before it reaches its crest. At present prices beans are absolutely the cheapest of all foods and contain food

### What Will the Acreage Be?

THERE is no doubt about it,—the bean acreage for 1920 will be slashed to at least 50 per cent, and many claim to thirty-five per cent of normal. We do not mean the bean acreage for Michigan alone, but for New York, California and the Orient. Every bean producing section, including those already planted and those yet to be planted, reports an actual or estimated reduction varying from 50 to 80 per cent below last year's acreage. Prof. Cox of the M. A. C., tells us that the Japanese have reduced their acreage; and we all know what farmers are planning to do here in Michigan. But the key bean state now is California, which stands second only to Michigan and sometimes first, so we are interested in knowing what the California farmers have done about their acreage. We quote from Mr. M. M. Benchley, manager of the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, who was in Michigan a couple weeks ago, "California's bean acreage," he said, "will be cut 20 per cent of last year's acreage. This is no guess, either, for most of our crop is planted. We know now what to depend upon so far as our 1920 crop is concerned."

It ought not to be necessary to use any more words to convey to our readers the fact that the 1919 acreage will not produce enough beans to feed the nation, and that this ought to be a particularly good crop for Michigan bean and sugar beet growers.

values that are not to be despised. Already the people of the cities are turning to cheaper foods. They have boycotted the potato; they have reduced their consumption of meat; but they cannot entirely eliminate these foods from their ration unless they buy something to take their place. That something, logically, is beans. The price of beans could double and they would still remain the cheapest article of food which the consumer can buy.

### Educating the Consumer

But how get the facts to the consumer? "Advertising" is the answer. And that is the medium which the bean jobbers will use providing the government wins its suits against the Van Camp Company. And why is that necessary? Because it would be money thrown away to advertise a product, the name of which canning companies and dealers could use to label foreign goods, and sell them to a market created by such advertising.

It is understood that a few Michigan jobbers have agreed to underwrite the expense of a preliminary advertising campaign in forty of the leading daily papers of the middle west, with the expectation that the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n will reimburse them from the Association funds. If this campaign is a success a national advertising campaign will be undertaken jointly by the bean jobbers of Michigan and California. This campaign will involve an expenditure of \$200,000.

### Growers Will Benefit.

Naturally the first benefits of this campaign will be felt by the jobbers who have beans to sell. Then the elevators will feel the effect, and finally the grower will find a demand for what he has left. It may be thirty days; it may be sixty days or even longer before the farmers who are still holding their beans will get the benefit from this advertising campaign, but we are certain that long before another crop is on the market, the grower will be able to sell his holdings at a fair profit.

Some scoff at the value of advertising. But experience has proven that nearly all kinds of advertising pays big dividends. A campaign to advertise beans seems logical, and we believe it will bear fruit. Once induce the consumer to return to the use of beans; educate him to their food value and small cost; show him the difference between Japanese and American varieties and we predict that he will demand beans as a part of his daily menu.

### Tariff Bill Still Pending

The House Ways and Means Committee is silent as Mars on the fate of the Osborne bean tariff bill. Whether the bill has been definitely chloroformed and consigned to an untimely grave or whether it still survives we are not informed. It would seem that the Michigan congressman who is chairman of the Committee, ought to have enough respect for his constituents to give them an explanation of the failure of his committee to report out this bill.

The need for such protection is becoming more apparent every day. Japanese beans are still flooding our market, and except for the growing scarcity of domestic beans and the certainty that the 1920 acreage will be greatly reduced, the market would undoubtedly be in a much worse shape. The following statement gives some idea of the enormous quantity of beans that were imported during 1919.

### Imports of Beans and Lentils

"There were 4,972,456 bushels of beans and lentils, valued at \$17,526,911, imported into the United States during the calendar year 1919, of which Japan furnished the greater portion. The countries shipping over 1,000 bushels each were as follows:

Countries*	Bushels	Value
France .....	60,410	\$ 337,830
Italy .....	1,469	3,400
England .....	80,354	476,162
Canada .....	350,352	1,259,986
Panama .....	5,412	26,025
Mexico .....	3,047	10,067
Cuba .....	64,644	293,017
Dominican Republic ..	3,034	14,097
Argentina .....	30,006	116,724
Brazil .....	45,629	150,553
Chile .....	614,260	2,673,920
China .....	6,095	17,041
China leased territory—		
Japanese .....	19,871	43,938
Hong Kong .....	26,919	78,727
Japan .....	3,625,965	11,858,293
British So. Africa .....	26,919	135,097
Madagascar .....	5,615	19,454
Total .....	4,972,456	\$17,526,911

\*Fifteen countries not named here as shippers.

### Fordney's Position Defended

A number of country weeklies owned by personal friends of Congressman Fordney, have taken the Business Farmer to task for criticizing Mr. Fordney's failure to get the bean tariff bill reported out of his committee. Instead of confining themselves to the merits of the case, these publishers seek to antagonize their Republican readers against the M. B. F. by claiming that the

(Continued on page 17)

### Prices of Market Milk in Certain Large Cities of the U. S. for 1919

Cities	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Boston .....	\$4.51	\$4.47	\$4.37	\$4.28	\$3.90	\$4.09	\$3.95	\$4.18	\$4.19	\$4.42	\$4.65	\$4.65
New York .....	4.00	3.96	3.72	3.45	3.49	3.33	3.65	3.77	3.79	3.75	3.97	4.32
Philadelphia .....	4.42	4.42	3.95	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.48	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
Baltimore .....	4.65	4.42	3.72	3.72	3.72	3.49	3.49	3.67	3.88	3.94	4.06	4.06
Washington .....	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.40	3.68	3.49	3.72	3.95	3.72	5.12	5.12	5.12
Richmond .....	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.71	4.71	5.12	5.12	5.12
Atlanta .....	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	5.21	4.65	4.65	5.81	5.81	5.81	6.40
Buffalo .....	3.83	3.77	3.54	3.10	3.30	3.19	3.31	3.43	3.51	3.41	3.63	3.98
Cleveland .....	4.19	4.05	3.48	3.31	3.31	3.31	3.41	3.59	3.65	3.70	3.90	4.42
Detroit .....	4.00	3.68	3.58	3.40	3.25	3.10	3.40	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05
Chicago .....	4.19	3.90	3.26	3.20	2.91	2.91	3.42	3.92	4.00	4.07	4.00	4.00
Milwaukee .....	4.19	3.90	3.26	3.20	2.91	2.91	3.42	3.92	4.00	4.07	4.00	4.00
Minneapolis .....	4.19	3.90	3.26	3.20	2.91	2.91	3.42	3.92	4.00	4.07	4.00	4.00
Kansas City .....	4.29	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.75	3.71	3.71	3.84	3.84
St. Louis .....	4.23	4.19	3.72	3.49	2.65	2.80	3.00	3.75	3.89	3.94	3.94	3.94
New Orleans .....	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.87	5.10	5.10	5.10
Denver .....	3.50	3.15	3.15	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.15	3.32
Salt Lake City .....	3.36	3.30	3.23	3.36	3.25	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.49	3.40	3.83	3.95
San Francisco .....	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58
Seattle .....	3.96	4.04	3.10	3.10	3.05	2.90	2.90	3.46	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57



# The Final Step In Michigan's Dairy Industry

*Have not the Milk Producers the Courage and Ability to Grapple with their Biggest Problem and Solve it Now and Forever?*

By THE EDITOR

ARE THE milk producers who supply the city of Detroit with its most essential food product ready to take the final step in the perfection of their industry? We refer to the marketing of their product. If they are not ready to do this most obvious, logical and practical thing, when will they be ready? Or, if they are ready why do they not seize the opportunity that has been knocking at their door for months past? These are questions which find lodgment in the minds of many who view the Detroit milk situation through dispassionate eyes.

The dairy industry is the result of a tedious evolution. We say tedious, because the evolution has been unnecessarily slow. The progress of the industry has been needlessly deferred for a quarter of a century. The economies in milk production and the reforms in the marketing of milk could as well have been effected a decade ago as three years ago, had the milk producers the proper leadership and vision.

## Early History of Dairy Industry

The first phase of the dairy industry covered many centuries of little or no progress. Farmers produced milk principally for their own uses. What they had left they sold to their neighbors who owned no cows. There were few large fine herds of high-producing cows. There were few highly-efficient farmers who produced milk primarily as a business to make money. But as the population of the country shifted from the rural districts to the cities, and the number of people owning cows became less in proportion to the increase in population, it became necessary and advantageous for the fewer farmers to own more cows in order to feed those who had become non-producers. In this manner, the dairy industry slowly developed from an individual and purposeless enterprise to a large and highly organized business.

The second phase of the dairy industry has to do with its development as a business. The producers of milk organized. At first, for productive purposes. Cow-testing associations came into being. Farmers learned how to distinguish between the good cows and the poor cows, and to weed out the low producers from their herds. With the assistance of the agricultural colleges they began also to weed out their old careless and inefficient methods of feeding, breeding, milking, etc., and to instill modern business methods into their business. But in spite of the painstaking efforts of the milk producers to make their business pay them returns equivalent to other branches of farming or industrial enterprises, they discovered that they were not receiving sufficient returns to pay them a fair wage for their investment and a fair profit.

So we enter the third phase of the dairy industry in which we now find ourselves. The dairymen of Michigan first felt the influence of this phase about five years ago. They began to see that they would have to receive more money for their product in order to maintain their business successfully year after year. The cost of producing milk was advancing, but the price received for the product stood still. For several years there was a more or less pronounced feeling on the part of the dairymen that some action should be taken to secure them a higher price. This feeling finally resulted in the organizing of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, which at once became a powerful factor in the price controversies between the farmers and the middlemen who bought their milk. Gradually the price of milk has advanced, reaching the highest point in the history of Michigan's dairy industry during 1919. But cost of production kept pace, and the milk producer has not yet received a price which will cover every item of cost and give him the clear ten or twenty per cent profit to which he is entitled.

## Milk Commission Appointed

Developments in this phase of the dairy industry included the appoint-

ment of the Detroit Milk Commission with the work of which the majority of our readers are acquainted. Perhaps the appointment of the Commission was a natural step in the evolution of the dairy industry. Certainly it was the means of securing for the milk producer the best price he ever received during a period in which he might otherwise have suffered through a price war with the distributors. Although perhaps a natural step it could not be accepted as providing the final solution to the marketing problem. Why? Because nobody was or is bound by its decisions. The distributing companies have appeared before the Commission and stated the minimum price at which they could afford to distribute the milk. The Commission has taken their word for it. What else could the Commission do? If the Commission set a price less than what the distributors wanted, the distributors would simply have called off the agreement and the Commission would have been powerless to enforce its decision. The farmers have appeared before the Commission and presented their cost figures. But to pay both the farmers and the distributors a price that would net a fair profit the Commission would have to fix a retail price which was more than the consumer would pay. Hence, by the very nature of things the consumer and the distributor got theirs at the expense of the farmer. It could not be otherwise and under the commission plan it cannot be otherwise. Farmers testifying before the Detroit Fair Price Board swore that they had never received a price through the Commission which had paid them cost of production plus a ten per cent profit. And so while we will concede the value of the Commission in patching up the differences between producers and distributors we will not concede that the Commission can ever be the means of permanently settling those differences.

## Another Step to be Taken

There is another step to be taken in this third phase of the development of the dairy industry. That step is the actual distribution of milk by the farmers who produce it. This is a logical and legitimate function of the farmer to perform. No matter if the milk dealers of Detroit were distributing this milk at the lowest possible cost, it would still be a matter of protection for the farmer to take control of that end of the business, and settle for all time to come the question of "How much will they pay me for my product?" How much more advisable is it for the farmers to take this step in view of the fact that it costs almost exactly as much and during some months of the years more to get this milk from the railway station to the consumer's door than it does to put it through all the expensive and intricate processes of manufacture.

## Cold Facts for May and June

DEAR EDITOR: You are right, when you believe, that the time is ripe, just now for the milk producers of the Detroit area, to have their own milk plant in Detroit.

According to the best authorities of the M. A. C., the cost of producing 100 quarts of milk is \$8.40, without a cent profit to producer. With the price of milk for May and June fixed at \$3.40 per hundred pounds F. O. B. Detroit and deducting 30 cents freight charges on a radius of 30 miles, farmers will receive \$3.10 a hundred pounds of milk or \$6.59 for 100 quarts; net loss to producer, \$1.81.

Distributors for 100 qts. of milk will receive ..... \$15.00  
Producers for 100 quarts of milk will receive ..... 6.59

Difference ..... \$ 8.41  
or consumer pays 228 per cent on price received by farmers or 128 per cent for distributing.

Distributors for 100 pints of milk will receive ..... \$ 9.00  
Producers for 100 pints of milk will receive ..... \$ 3.30

Difference ..... \$ 5.70  
or consumer pays 272 per cent on price received by farmers or 172 per cent for distributing.

Risks of distributors are none, producers being obliged to wait one month for their money, with a two weeks supply back for next month's pay. With the amount of money derived from these two weeks back pay, don't you believe farmers will not get a nice milk plant in Detroit? Don't you believe they will not have a little more than \$6.59 for 100 quarts or \$3.30 for 100 pints of milk?—John J. Smith, Washenaw County.

It is as true as gospel that the farmer is NOT receiving what he should for his milk. The consumer will pay only so much without complaint. The distributors do not want to charge more than that because it creates trouble and lowers consumption. The distributors must have a certain margin to conduct their own business, and so what is left of the consumer's dollar, they pay to the farmer. This they have always done and always will do, not because they are greedy, or unjust but because it is human nature for them to do so. We know that the distributor's margin is excessive. Our common sense tells us so. The distributors themselves have been frank enough to admit it. But under the present method of fixing the milk price, that margin cannot be made less. As a result the farmer must continue to suffer and the consumer must continue to pay high prices.

## What's the Solution?

If a Saint Louis milk dealer can eliminate 70 out of 90 milk wagons of a competitor by consolidation how many wagons could the milk producers of the Detroit area eliminate in the city of Detroit by selling their milk through one concern owned or controlled by themselves? The useless expense attendant upon the maintaining of a score or more milk plants and delivery systems in Detroit is simply enormous. Why let it continue? Why not simplify the system and give some of the saving to the farmers? Why not follow in the footsteps of other farm organization, and now that the problem of production has been largely solved, tackle the bigger problem of marketing.

## How Can This be Done?

The time is opportune for taking this step. The federal authorities seek legal power to destroy the Milk Commission and put the producers right back where they were four years ago. The consumer is waking up to the fact that he is paying several million dollars a year to perpetuate a system of milk distribution that benefits no one but those who have their dollars invested in the enterprise. The time is ripe NOW. Opportunity is knocking. The door is wide open. Why sit idle and refuse to enter the marketing field and take control once and for all of the most important branch of the dairy business.

The Michigan milk producers have able leaders, men in whom we all have confidence. The rank and file of the producers are themselves ready to take the step. At the meeting in Detroit several weeks ago there was an undisputed sentiment for creating a fund "for emergency's sake." Would anyone say that the emergency is not here? What emergency, what opportunity, could confront the milk producers which does not confront them today?

The thing can be done, friends. All the money that is necessary to establish a distributing plant in Detroit can be raised in sixty days, either in cash or credit equivalent to cash. As a reader suggests an offer should be presented to the biggest creamery company for his business. If the price is excessive or he refuses to sell, the milk producers should establish their own plant, hire the best manager in the United States advertise their product at one or two cents below the price charged by the other distributors and they would soon get the business.

This is a tremendously important subject and we would like to have an expression of our readers' views. For this purpose we are printing a coupon with the request that every milk producer fill it out and mail to us. If the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n could be assured that there is sufficient sentiment for the establishment of a farmer-owned distributing plant in Detroit, we are sure that they would take the matter up and provide the necessary machinery for translating these wishes into action.

## Shall the Milk Producers Market Their Own Product?

### To the Reader:

Please use this coupon to express your views on the question, "Shall the Milk Producers market their own Product?" If you wish to write your views in greater detail, which we would prefer to have you do so, use a separate sheet of paper.

Question No. 1—Are you satisfied with the commission plan of fixing milk prices?..... (Please state opposition, if any.)

Question No. 2—Do you favor the Milk Producers' Ass'n distributing the milk of its members?.....

Question No. 3—Do you think the time is ripe for making plans toward this end?.....

Question No. 4—If you do not favor the actual distribution of milk by the producers, do you favor a central sales agency in Detroit where the milk may be received, weighed, tested and sold either to distributors or to the retail grocery trade?.....

Question No. 5—Are you a member of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n?..... How many cows do you milk?.....

Do you consider you are making money at present prices?..... (Please give such other information as will show clearly your attitude on the present milk situation.)



# Consolidated Schools an Aid to Rural Education

## New School System Gives to Farm Boys and Girls All the Advantages of City Schools

*Editor's note: The following article is the first of a series by Wilford L. Coffey upon the consolidated school. Much interest is being shown by rural parents in this system and we recommend a careful reading of these articles which will answer many questions you have raised about the consolidated schools. Pictures and stories will appear in later issues of some successful consolidated schools in this state, showing cost of maintaining, advantages, etc.—Editor.*

By WILFORD L. COFFEY  
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

**TO THE FRIENDS OF THE COUNTY SCHOOL:** Rural school education is one of the big problems of today. The "little red school-house" has played an important part in the history of Michigan and of the country as a whole, but with the development in other lines it is no longer adequate for present needs. The country boy and girl of today are not enjoying the same educational privileges as their more fortunate cousins in the city. This is unfair, especially in an agricultural state like Michigan. The remedy is to be found in large part in rural school consolidation. In the accompanying articles Assistant Superintendent Coffey has set forth in a convincing manner, advantages of a larger school, together with the facts concerning consolidation in Michigan. I commend these to all friends of the rural school.—T. E. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"MICHIGAN has no consolidated schools," is a remark I chanced to hear not long since. Michigan has according to the reports filed with the Dept. of Public Instruction one hundred ninety-three consolidated schools. Perhaps Michigan should be blamed for the remark that I heard. Perhaps she should have written bulletins as some of her sister states have done extolling the virtues of her fine consolidated schools, for it is doubtful whether, on the whole, any state can speak of a finer class of consolidated schools than those in Michigan. Most of her consolidated schools are located in the Upper Peninsula where they have been organized under a school organization in which the township is the unit. The Lower Peninsula, however, has made considerable progress during the past eight months in the consolidation of schools. They have been formed where it had seemed that the one-room school with its traditional equipment, instruction, and surroundings would continue to be the school for the future as it had been in the past.

Five years ago there was little or no call for people from the Department of Public Instruction to discuss the merits of country school consolidation; today the calls are so numerous that the Department finds it possible to respond to but a few of them. Formerly the calls for some one to discuss consolidation came from teachers and others concerned with the rural school problem from the standpoint of an educational policy; today the call is from the rural people who maintain the one-room schools. Formerly there was an indifferent attitude expressed by the few who attended a meeting at which consolidation was discussed; today a speaker is met by an audience that seeks information. There has seemed to be a decided change in the farmers' attitude towards the educational opportunities afforded by his one-room school.

Three main questions are apparently in the minds of the people when they are inquiring into the merits of the consolidated school:

Is it what we want?

Is it expensive?

Is transportation feasible and practicable?

Aside from the teacher two basic things are necessary for an efficient school—a body of students so that there may be a division of the labor of instruction and a large assessed valuation so that the financial burden imposed on the supporters of the school will not be excessive. The usual one-room school has neither a large body of students nor a large taxing area. It is not, therefore, the type of school desired from the standpoint of these two factors alone. These are not, however, the only factors to be considered. Others are an opportunity for school education without leaving the farm, an increase in the number who shall finish the elementary school, an opportunity to teach vocational and industrial subjects, an opportunity to put into practice the knowledge gained from the purely academic work, an opportunity to make the community life function in a higher degree, and an opportunity to secure a better trained and experienced teaching force.

We do not have available a record of the number of boys and girls who complete a high school course after finishing the one-room school, but we know from a comparison of the number who pass the eighth grade with the number for whom tuition is paid that the number in high school is comparatively small. The one-room school is the finishing school for the greater part of the country boys and girls. Some of these boys and girls live near enough to some village or city school to enable them to go back and forth each day. If we were to take this number from the total number of country boys and girls who attend high school we should likely be amazed at the small number who are receiving high school education when the expense of board and room needs to be paid. The education of these boys and girls through high school is a charge upon the community where they live. It has not performed its full function for democracy and citizenship if it has failed to give this education. If the community is too small its territory should be extended to give the financial support. A study of the one-room schools of localities favorable for consolidation reveals interesting facts:

Number 1.—The following districts are favorably located for a consolidated school. They are in a southern county of the state which has a number of good high schools, good roads, good electric and steam railway facilities. They are, therefore, located so that high school facilities outside are accessible if parents wish to send their children away from home.

Number of districts considered, 10; total enrollment, 261; average daily attendance, 177; average number of months of school, 8.8; average per capita cost, \$34.52; number of grades taught, 8; number of 8th grade graduates in four years, 71; number for whom high school tuition was paid last year, 11; total assessed valuation, \$1,239,750.

In four years there have been but seventy-one eighth grade graduates

and of that number but eleven are in high school, less than sixteen per cent.

Number 2.—The following districts in one of our southern counties noted for its agriculture are favorably located for a consolidated school. High schools outside of the districts are accessible if the parent wishes to send his children away from home to attend them.

Number of districts considered, 10; total enrollment, 312; average daily attendance, 239; average number of months of school, 8.8; average per capita cost, \$43.04; number of grades taught, 8; number of 8th grade graduates in four years, 67; number for whom tuition was paid last year, 18; total assessed valuation, \$2,498,395.

Out of an enrollment of three hundred twelve these ten districts have produced sixty-seven eighth grade graduates in four years and of this number but eighteen were in high school, about twenty-seven per cent.

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Number 5.—The following districts are sub-districts of a township unit school district. Five persons constitute the school board. Under the primary district system twenty-seven persons would be required to manage the nine schools which employ eleven teachers. Twenty-seven school officials to manage the school affairs of a territory that employs but eleven teachers! Compare this with any private corporation. Is it likely that there would be nearly three times as many directors of the corporation as there were persons employed?

This township will soon have completed seven miles of concrete road and many miles of gravel road. The roads will be in splendid condition for transportation of pupils. It has been organized as a single school district for several years, but as yet has done nothing except the paying of tuition to provide more than eight grades of education for its boys and girls. The wealth, the location, the agricultural prosperity of its people, and the opportunity for transportation makes this township ideal for a consolidated school. The law under

which it is organized gives the people the right to provide a high school. They may also vote to come within the provisions of the Rural Agricultural law and receive the financial benefits which are obtainable under it.

Number of sub-districts considered, 9; total enrollment, 251; average daily attendance, 202; average number of months school, 9; average per capita cost, \$34.07; number of grades taught, 8; number of eighth grade graduates in four years, 96; number for whom tuition was paid last year, 29; total assessed valuation, \$1,450,000.

In four years there have been 96 eighth grade graduates and of that number but twenty-nine were in high school, approximately thirty per cent. There is no assurance that even the thirty per cent will continue through the four grades of the high school. Thirty per cent of their eighth grade graduates in high school, and at least four good high schools but a short distance away!

The statistics given in these examples reveal other interesting facts besides the number of eighth grade graduates who pursue a higher education, but space does not permit their discussion. Attention, however, might be called to the percentage of attendance as compared with that of consolidated schools, which is usually above ninety per cent.

Compare the facts on high school attendance with those of the consolidated schools of Randolph county, Indiana.

Mr. George N. Otwell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, visited Randolph county, Indiana, in July, 1919, for the purpose of investigating the merits of the consolidated schools of that county. He learned that before consolidation of schools in that county only four children had ever been graduated from high school. Since consolidation an average of eighty-one per cent of the eighth grade graduates have been in high school.

Seventy per cent of the rural school pupils graduated from the 8th grade in the last six years have been graduated from high school!

One of the tests of the value of a thing is what it accomplishes—its product. The one-room school must be measured by what it produces. Last spring during the second Thursday and Friday of May more than seventeen thousand boys and girls from the rural schools took the 8th grade examination. These boys and girls wrote upon questions prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The questions were the same throughout the state. The same course of study had been followed in all the schools where these pupils had attended. According to the records for May, 1919, approximately sixty-five per cent of the boys and girls received eighth grade diplomas. Out of every hundred who came to write sixty-five went away entitled to diplomas and thirty-five went away failures. Sixty-five was the product. Thirty-five was the waste due to various reasons, the one-room school with its limitations being the principal offender. How do we know this? An investigation of several graded schools having a sufficient number of teachers to prevent any teacher from being required to teach more than two grades showed the percentage of those who sought promotion after doing the work of the eighth grade to be eighty and above. Out of every one hundred who asked for promotion from the eighth grade in the graded school, eighty were given diplomas, and 20 were failures. Sixty-five from the one-room school and 80 or more from the graded school is the (Cont. on page 23)



The American Library Association has undertaken a "Books for Everybody" campaign which will put the people of the remotest section in touch with good books. An article upon this subject will appear in an early issue.



# Thumb Beet Growers Hold Big Mass Meetings

*Final Wind-Up Shows Farmers More Determined than Ever to Stand out Against Autocracy of Manufacturers*

A SCORE or more of mass meetings are being held this week throughout the sugar beet district, principally in the Thumb section. The purpose of these meetings is to make a final survey of the situation and discuss what further action shall be taken to settle the controversy and what crops it would be best to plan on the sugar beet land in case no compromise can be effected with the manufacture.

The loyalty of the farmers to the cause they have espoused is surprising, not only to the manufacturers, but to the local leaders in the campaign. The State Association knows of only six cases where growers have signed contracts after they agreed not to do so. In the majority of the locals the growers are standing like a stone wall against the pleas of the manufacturers that they take back their contracts. In only one section is there any sign of weakening, and this change of heart is attributed to a bare handful of farmers. The tenor of hundreds of letters received by the State Association, THE BUSINESS FARMER and others who are taking an active part in the campaign is, "We'll never give in."

## Manufacturers Employ Questionable Tactics

The best evidence the growers have that the manufacturers are feeling the effect of the campaign is the nature of the tactics they are using to discredit the farmers before the public, and to frighten or coerce farmers into signing contracts or repudiating their association. It is popularly believed that the several "hunky shanties" which have burned to the ground were fired by agents of the manufacturers owning them. The cost of the shanties is trivial and is mighty cheap publicity for the manufacturers who are not slow, of course, at laying the deed at the door of the beet growers. We hold that the farmers have as clear a right and certainly as much evidence to connect the manufacturers with the crime as the manufacturers have to accuse the farmers.

## Bear This Fact in Mind

THE SUGAR factory is absolutely dependent upon the beets which the farmer grows. But the farmer is not dependent upon beets. His "factory" will run just the same whether he grows beets or not. Or as Mr. Otto Pobanz of the Sebawaing local puts it, "Take away the beets and the factory will be worth about nil. Take away the factory and the farms will be worth just as much as ever." Bear this fact in mind. It is the only ammunition you need to get a square deal from the manufacturers.

Another rather despicable trick was played last Sunday by the Owosso Sugar Company against Manager C. E. Ackerman of the State Association. This company left some of their shanties on the Ackerman farm last fall with the intention of housing their beet help there in case Mr. Ackerman produced beets this year. After Mr. Ackerman had cancelled his contract, the company desired to move one of the shanties onto the farm of a neighbor, the only farmer in the immediate vicinity who will grow beets under the old contract. Mr. Ackerman learned that it was the intention of the sugar company to put this shanty in the field directly opposite his house and he accordingly entered a protest, showing the company that there were at least two other places on the neighbor's farm where the shanty could be placed to better advantage. He advised the company that if they persisted in putting the shanty square across from his farm residence, he would get out an injunction restraining them and forcing them to pay for the rent of the land which the shanty had occupied since last year. The company manager then promised that the shanty would be placed elsewhere, so Mr. Ackerman consented to its removal. On Sunday while Mr. Ackerman was attending church the sugar company sent its men to his farm and moved the shanty to the site square across the road in front of Mr. Ackerman's farm home. This

constitutes one of the pettiest, meanest and under-handed tricks that has come to our attention in a long time, and Mr. Ackerman will not only be the only farmer to resent such tactics.

## Watch For These Gentlemen

When the sugar manufacturers of the western states found they could not shake the farmers from their demands by ignoring them they hired farmers—the kind who would sell their soul for gold,—to attend the meetings or talk with individual farmers and try to encourage them to drop the fight. They paid these farmers well. They could afford to. These farmers would tell their neighbors that the manufacturers had all the acreage they needed; that growing beets wasn't such a bad business after all; some years you made pretty good money out of it; that the leaders were agitators, etc. For a time this game worked and some farmers dropped out. But finally the mask was torn off of these false advisers, and all those who had dropped out got back in, and waged the fight more furiously than ever. The manufacturers finally had to yield. BUT bear in mind, Mr. Sugar Beet Grower, they did not yield until after they had played their last card. And they will not do so in Michigan.

Expect to find some farmers who will tell you about what a great blessing the sugar beet industry has

been. Expect to find some who will show you what enormous profits the growers are making. Expect to find some who will sow the seed of uncertainty in your mind and try to induce you to desert your Association and your fellow beet-growers. If these fellows haven't already shown their face at your meetings or at your gate, be not disappointed. They will come along sooner or later. Just tell them that their arguments sound just like the arguments of the manufacturers, and in the majority of cases you will find that they are the arguments of the manufacturers, prepared by them, passed on to their agent and rehearsed many times over.

## Will Plant Beans

While the growers have not abandoned their fight and are still convinced that the manufacturers need their acreage in order to run their factories to capacity, they are getting prepared for the worst,—or best, is it?—and are making plans for the planting of other crops. Word comes from all sections of the beet belt that farmers have been encouraged by the recent advances in the bean market to turn to that crop on a larger scale. Many of them have their own seed, held over from a year ago, or if they have not there is plenty of good seed available.

It is not expected that the growers will make any further attempts to gain a conference with the manufacturers. They have made all the advances and possible more than they should have made to these autocratic gentlemen. They have the satisfaction of knowing that right and justice is upon their side and with those weapons they will eventually win their fight. Perhaps after all the stubbornness of the manufacturers will prove a good thing for the beet sugar industry and pave the way for farmer-owned sugar factories which will turn their profits back into the farming communities instead of into the pockets of Griswold and Wall Street financiers.

# Attitude of Wisconsin Farmers Toward the Farm Bureau

By JAS. M. PIERCE

THE FOLLOWING article from the Wisconsin Farmer is reproduced herewith because of the great similarity between the views it expresses and those which have been held by The Business Farmer. The charge has been made that The Business Farmer is "opposed to the Farm Bureau." Nothing could be more ridiculous or distant from the truth. They who have made this criticism did not clearly understand the position we have taken on some aspects of the Farm Bureau movement. It is hoped that if the cobwebs have not already been cleared from their minds that the courageous presentation of the case by Mr. Jas. Pierce, the fearless publisher of the Iowa Homestead, will serve that purpose. Both Mr. Pierce and ourselves took almost exactly the same attitude without either knowing the position of the other. And it might be stated here that Mr. Pierce is publisher of three of the most influential farm journals of the west, and is highly respected for his fearless defense of the farmers' interests.—Editor.

THE question of whether or not Wisconsin shall be organized with farm bureaus is being agitated among the farmers of the state these days, and I have received many letters from subscribers asking my advice as to what should be their attitude toward this organization. In the first place, speaking generally, I would say that any movement toward organization of and by the farmers should be encouraged. No one organization can or should monopolize the field. The farmers' interests are so diverse, their needs so many, that no single organization can well serve the mass. To cite three different phases of farmers' organized activities. I would name the educational

interest, for the study of the problems of production; the business interest, for the marketing for farm products co-operatively; and the political interest, for securing just laws without which his two other interests are handicapped. There are certain respects in which it is a gain to have these three interests kept separate, in distinct organizations, and even though there might be some overlapping and reduplication in the three sets of activities, there should be no conflict between them, but co-operation and support for each other, in their various phases of farmer activity. For the most part the three would dovetail splendidly, and each complement the others.

Speaking more definitely, the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is the national organization, through which the state and county farm bureaus function, has a membership of somewhere between half a million and a million members, and is now organized in 28 states. In Iowa, for example, it has over 100,000 members, and is rapidly growing in other states. It thus is one of the strong farmers' movements of the United States, and with large funds and an efficient organization, has wonderful possibilities for good to the farmers, not only of Wisconsin, but of the nation. I regard myself and the Wisconsin Farmer as the friend and supporter of every undertaking to organize the farmers of the nation along right lines, and should the attempt be made to organize Wisconsin for the farm bureau I would advise every subscriber to go into it. When I say this I am perfectly frank to state that there have been some things about the farm bureau organization which I have not approved.

I have not liked its readiness, in some states, to admit men who were not farmers to membership. I believe that the membership of a farmers' organization should be confined strictly to actual farmers. I have not liked the closeness of the farm bureau's affiliation with commercial organizations in some localities, and I predict that it will cause them great embarrassment, when differences of viewpoint arise, as they must necessarily arise, between the farmers and the commercial interests. I can see grief ahead for the farm bureaus if their membership is not confined to actual farmers. I do not approve the position taken on some questions by the American Farm Bureau Federation, in its recent meeting at Chicago. I believe that some of its leaders are at heart reactionary, and would like to use this powerful organization for defeating any progressive movements which too seriously threaten big business interests. But these objections are incidental and not fundamental. They are concerned with temporary conditions. If any of the leaders of this movement are unworthy of their high calling; if the American Farm Bureau Federation has taken up an unwise stand on any public questions; if, in certain localities it has tied up too closely with interests which may run counter to those of the farmers, these are things which can be corrected, provided the real farmers go into it in sufficient numbers to control it. They can turn out any leaders who may prove faithless, and they can dictate the policies of the organization, correcting any mistakes that may have been made. It would be wholly illogical for the most progressive, forward

looking farmers whose hearts are right, to stay out of the organization and leave it wholly to the false leaders of the farmers who could then direct it at will, for ulterior purposes.

So I say, there is a bigger and broader ground to take than to oppose any such great agricultural movement, simply because we do not happen to approve some of the men or things connected with it. That would be true of any large farmers' organization. Let us all rather join in any such undertaking; let us take an active interest in it, supporting it when we can, and working from within rather than from without to correct or avoid mistakes. I have sufficient faith in the farmers of Wisconsin to believe that they will in time set right any organization which they control, as they could do the farm bureaus by joining them in sufficient numbers.

I do not see any reason why the farm bureaus should come into conflict with other Wisconsin farmers' organizations—why members of the Society of Equity, the Cheese Producers' Federation or any other body should not join in and support it, and I can see many reasons why they should do so. For my part I shall not hesitate to criticize the farm bureau and its leaders whenever I think they are working along wrong lines, which are inimical to the best interests of Wisconsin farmers, as I shall do with other farmers' organizations, but I shall do so as a friend, whose friendship is proven by frank, honest criticism and a desire for only that which is best for organized farmers' activities in the state and in the nation. In the main I can endorse the farm bureau movement to Wisconsin farmers.



# Effects of Barnyard Manure Upon the Soil

*The Applying of This Valuable By-Product of the Farm to The Various Crops Should be Carefully Attended to*

By M. M. McCool

Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College

EVERY farmer fully appreciates the fact that the proper use of stable manure greatly increases the yields of all crops. Regardless of this appreciation there is doubtless much to be learned concerning the most efficient methods of utilizing this valuable by-product of the farm. It seems before the most intelligent use can be made of manure in crop production an understanding of the ways in which it is beneficial, or what it does when applied to the soil is essential. Barnyard manure is beneficial to both the soil and the crop. In this article we shall first discuss the effects it has upon the soil and then the crop relationships and finally its use.

When coarse manure is applied to a sandy soil it may make it too loose and coarse for a time but after it has decayed somewhat or has become reduced to a finer state of division, it may result in the opposite condition, making it somewhat less porous and, therefore, in a more desirable structural condition. In the case of very fine textured soils, an open structure is desirable and, therefore, the coarser material may be more efficient in bringing about improvements. Yet manure in all stages of decay improves the tilth of such soils and, as will be shown subsequently, the residual effects may be obvious a number of years after application.

It was shown in an earlier article that manure increases the water retaining capacity of soils. In a dry season this may be of some importance in crop production although there is a tendency by some to discredit this action. This increase is greatest when it has decayed somewhat, otherwise it may make the soil too porous, and hence cause it to lose water quite rapidly. King, several years ago, showed that a soil which had received normal applications of stable manure contained higher water contents throughout the season than did adjacent untreated soils, and Russell of England, reports benefits in this direction.

Manure upon decaying furnishes plant-food directly to the soil, the amount, of course, depending upon its composition. In addition during the process of decay various substances are formed, notably carbon dioxide, and others which assist the soil moisture in dissolving the minerals present. The intestinal bacteria aid in the decay of the vegetable matter of the soil thus liberating additional plant food elements.

Manure applied to the soil in many cases increases the stem and leaf development of the crop to a remarkable degree. Usually the leaves are broader, longer, and deeper green in color where it is judiciously applied. The root development may be enormously increased by the presence of manure in the soil, thus, of course, increasing the amount of vegetable matter therein. If manure is applied in too large amounts, to soils that are high in vegetable matter and somewhat low in phosphorus, the results obtained are often undesirable, there being a tendency to lodge and the grain may not fill out as it should. If a great deal of leaf and stem development is looked for this condition is not so undesirable. There may be undesirable indirect effects, such as the introduction of troublesome weed seeds, insect pests, and plant diseases, in fact, there are on record numerous reports which show that quack grass, smart weed, thistle, and others have been introduced by bringing manure from outside sources, and that several plant diseases have been introduced in like manner.

## Duration of the Beneficial Effects of Manure

The duration of the beneficial effects, or the residuary effects of applications of manure is certainly an important consideration in making the most intelligent disposal of it. Naturally, this depends upon such conditions as the amount of rainfall, the temperature, the nature of the soil, and the kind of crop grown; and also the composition of the manure applied.

Where the rainfall is very high, 45 inches or more annually, the effect upon plant growth the first year after application may be slight indeed on some soils, and is less if the temperature of the soil is high enough for rapid and continual bacterial activities. Under such conditions much of the material is leached away in the drainage waters. On the other hand, if the rainfall is more nearly normal, 30 to 35 inches annually, beneficial effects may be observed a number of seasons after its application.

Soil texture has much to do with the lasting effect, largely on account of the difference in the absorptive capacity, or the power to retain soluble substances, and the difference in the amount of water that passes through them. It is common knowledge that a normal application of manure to a poor sandy soil has less effect upon the crop growth the second or third seasons, but its beneficial effects may

other vegetable matter in the soil decreases with increase in depth from the surface. It is well known that it reacts very quickly when thoroughly worked into the soil to the depth of about three to five inches due to the rapid decay. Yet according to figures of a fence post under different conditions shown in a later article, the most rapid rotting takes place at the surface of the soil. Manure may be placed more deeply in sandy soils with satisfactory results than it can in very fine textured soils, due to better aeration.

The kind of crops grown govern to some extent the length of the duration of the benefits from an application of manure. If ten tons of manure are applied to beets or potatoes or cabbage, there is not much plant food left for crops that follow inasmuch as a normal yield removes about as much plant food as is contained in that amount of manure, whereas the same amount applied to

tion, especially during a dry year, may be very valuable. On the other hand, if the rainfall is heavy much soluble plant food may be leached away if the manure is applied in the autumn.

The best pace in the crop rotation for manure depends upon several conditions, the kind of crops grown, that it whether intensive or extensive, or grain systems of farming are followed, the nature of the soil, the amount of manure to be disposed of and the facilities for properly caring for it if stored.

Cultivated crops respond well to manuring. Corn demands large quantities of nitrogen early in the spring and can make use of the coarse material to advantage. Inasmuch as it usually follows a hay crop in the rotation it is possible to distribute the manure during the fall and winter. The potato is a spring crop of high cash value and usually follows a hay crop and can also make good use of manure. The manuring of land devoted to this crop is sound practice.

Top dressing of wheat with manure is widely and successfully practiced, indeed this procedure often ensures a catch of clover. Hay crops make good use of manure also and where this is a very important crop it is looked upon as being good practice. The results of thirty years experiments with manure applied to corn and oats and to clover at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station indicate the response of clover to manure. Where manure was used the yield of corn and oats was increased eleven per cent and clover ninety-two per cent, and where manure, lime and phosphate were added the corn and oats increased in yield thirty per cent and the clover one hundred and forty-one.

The manure spreader is a valuable farm implement. By its use manure can be spread more uniformly, more thinly, and more economically than by other methods. In fact this implement will soon pay for itself on a general farm.

It has been shown that manure is a so-called "unbalanced" fertilizer containing too little phosphorus for some crops, and too small an amount of potassium in proportion to nitrogen for other crops. The reports by several Experiment Stations, as well as the practical experience of many farmers show that manure is greatly increased in efficiency when properly supplemented by the addition of phosphorus, especially, and in some cases potassium. Phosphorus in the form of both acid phosphate and raw rock phosphate are extensively employed by farmers to increase the phosphorus content, while potash is made use of to increase this material in the manure.

The Ohio Experiment Station has contributed results of valuable experiments to show the effects of reinforcing manure by various substances. Eight tons of fresh manure were supplemented with the chemicals given in the table at the rate of 40 pounds of each per ton. The manure was added to the corn in a rotation of corn, wheat and hay.

The twenty-five year average shows that the acid phosphate increased the value of one ton of manure about seventy-three per cent, the raw rock phosphate increased it about forty per cent, potash about twenty-six per cent, and calcium sulphate or gypsum about twenty per cent.

In some sections, notably western Michigan and others near Chicago and other cities, large quantities of stockyard manure have been shipped from the yards and applied in generous amounts to the soil for the production of high cash crops such as potatoes, onions, celery, cantaloupes, and others. More recently the cost per ton has increased appreciably, due to higher wages and to other causes, and undoubtedly there are great possibilities in the use of smaller quantities of manure—in many instances one-fourth to one-half as much as is ordinarily used—and more phosphates and potash, and in some cases, nitrogen added.



Lime, manure and acid phosphate increased the yield of corn in this field from 35 bushels to 84.5 bushels per acre in 1919. On the right unfertilized, on the left fertilized.

be seen several years on a fine textured soil. It is exemplified from the results obtained from applying ten tons of manure per acre to a sandy and a clay loam soil respectively.

Soil	1st Crop	2nd Crop	3rd Crop	4th Crop	5th Crop
Clay loam manured	140	135	120	114	110
Clay loam unmanured	100	100	100	100	100
Sandy manured	180	120	110	105	100
Sandy unmanured	100	100	100	100	100

The composition of the manure, especially with respect to the form and the amount of the nitrogen is really important in this connection. It is doubtless true that the undigestible portions, of the solids of the manure voided by the animal are most resistant to the action of bacteria and, therefore, endure longer in the soil than the more easily digested portions. Urine is soon converted into available form for plant growth when added to the soil. If the animal is fed concentrates, as stated previously, the manure contains more easily decomposed material than if it is fed upon roots and hay, and the first year of application to the soil proves superior, but the second year the majority of the readily available material has been used up by the crop, escaped into the atmosphere, or has been lost to the drainage waters by leaching and the yields become about the same under both treatments. This is strikingly shown by results reported by Russell of England where manure from animals fed roots and hay on the one hand, and from animals fed on concentrates on the other, respectively, was applied to a loam soil and the yields recorded for a number of seasons.

Manure made by animals receiving	Yr of application	2nd crop	3rd crop	4th crop
Cake	173	188	120	113
No. cake	144	135	128	117
Unmanured	100	100	100	100

Voelecker and Hall of England consider that the compensation to be awarded a renter who has applied manure to the soil and then moves away should be based on the residuary effects.

The rate of decay of manure or left for the crops that follow. Of

soils that are devoted to so-called "lighter feeders" there may be an appreciable amount of plant food course, the ensuing crops may be greatly benefitted but it seems that such benefits are mainly due to the effects upon the soil rather than the crops direct.

The best time to apply barnyard manure to the soil is rather difficult to determine inasmuch as it is governed by such conditions as the labor problem, the nature of the climate, the character of soil, and the kind of crop grown. A distribution of the manure on the land as soon as a load is made is best under average farm conditions, inasmuch as there is less loss by leaching and volatilization in this manner than if it is carelessly exposed in a heap. Undoubtedly the ideal condition would be to incorporate it with the soil mass soon after it is applied.

Where the manure is to be applied to very fine textured soils it is desirable to apply it when the ground is fairly dry or frozen inasmuch as such soils may be injured greatly by hauling the manure when they are wet. Moreover, in the northern latitudes it may not be practicable to apply stable manure in the spring after the soils are in a condition to drive over them since the teams and laborers should be engaged in plowing the land on account of the short growing season. Again where the manure can be well cared for it may not be the best method to apply it as formed since the climate must be considered. It is generally true that where the annual rainfall is about 30 inches, a fall or winter application is desirable, but where the rainfall is about 45 inches spring applications, especially on the lighter soils often proves most profitable. In West Scotland where the rainfall is high, according to Russell, spring dressings gave a 50 to 60 per cent increase of potatoes and turnips over unmanured land, and the fall application gave only 25 per cent increase. On light sandy soils a spring applica-





# MARKET FLASHES



## WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

We are entering what many people believe to be the most critical period since the close of the war. The finances of the country which have not been in a satisfactory condition for many months are becoming worse, and business of all kinds is beginning to feel the effects of tighter credit, higher rates on loans, and the still badly unbalanced condition of foreign exchange. This condition has been made more acute as a result of the recent strikes which tied up millions of dollars worth of raw material, shutting off production and prevented thousands of merchants from discounting their paper or paying their loans when due. If production should pick up all along the line, and everybody quit star-gazing and ease-loving for long enough to do a few hard days' work, it is possible that the present condition would soon be righted, or at least bettered.

Business may be ever so good; demand may be ever so great; wages ever so high; but inability to secure credit for loans when needed is a sign that there is something wrong in Denmark. All the industry of the nation is at the mercy of King Money. If he is generous, all will be well. But if he shuts down on those who need his aid, he throttles production and puts panic in the hearts of investors. We have never been able to see how the money stringency could become so great as to seriously interfere with the nation's industry. We believe the Federal Reserve system, which was designed to meet just such emergencies as we are now facing, will be equal to the task, and while those who wish to borrow money for needless or speculative purposes may be turned aside, it is our belief that there will be plenty of money for the purchase of raw materials to keep the factories going, to pay the men who work there, to finance the planting and harvesting of crops, and for all other productive purposes.

The money situation is raising hob with the markets just now, as a good deal of our products have been going to Europe who finds it increasingly difficult to pay for them. Futures in the grain market are made with great uncertainty, because none can foretell how soon or to what extent the foreign business may drop. Were the exchange situation anywhere near normal or stood in no danger of becoming worse, the prices of food products would soar far beyond anything we have ever seen. But fortunately for the consumer, if unfortunately for the farmer, there is a very definite limit to the amount of products which Europe can take. The prices of grain have been subject to wide fluctuations the past week or two, the prevailing uncertainty regarding the money market and foreign exchange being largely to blame. The dealers tell us that there has not been an oversupply of grains on the markets for many weeks, and the opinion has long since given way that with the drying up of the roads, the farmers would rush great quantities of supplies to the markets. If the farmers have the goods, which many doubt, they are wise enough to keep them and feed them to the public as needed, instead of loading them off on to speculators as they have done so often in the past.

Everything about the grain market is bullish. Supplies are light; demand is strong; and reports of the progress of the newly planted crops are most unfavorable. It would be contrary to all the laws of supply and demand if any of the grain markets took a slump before the harvesting of the new crops. Nothing short of an industrial cataclysm can prevent the grain markets from maintaining their present position or advancing to new high levels. After the crops are harvested we may see lower prices, although this is not conceded by all. It would be but natural, however, if prices readjust-

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

**DETROIT**—Beans active and in demand. Wheat firm. Corn and oats higher. Potatoes dull.

**CHICAGO**—Grain market bullish. Provisions unsteady. Cattle and hogs lower.

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

ed themselves to a slightly lower level from which they would climb upward in case the new crop totals indicated a less than normal yield.

### WHEAT HIGHER

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.95	3.08	3.08
No. 2 White	2.93	3.08	3.08
No. 2 Mixed	2.93	2.95	3.06

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.36
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.33
No. 2 Mixed	2.68	2.47	2.30

Wheat is attracting a great deal of attention and after a 7c advance in the past week is reported strong and in demand. All observers agree that the acreage in both spring and winter wheat is low and the outlook for even a normal crop is far from promising. However recent news from the winter wheat districts show this grain is making favorable progress and in better condition than a month ago but the turn for the better has come too late in the season to help and a light crop is certain.

The market is very active due to the milling demand in the west and northwest, and the continued buying by exporters at Atlantic ports. Flour has advanced \$1 and upward per barrel in the past week. And dealers are predicting prices much above the present level.

The Modern Miller views the wheat crop outlook as follows: "Winter wheat has made progress in southwest, and showing improvement generally noted. Sufficient moisture for time being. Increasing apprehension over Hessian fly infestation throughout soft winter wheat territory. Winter killing also heavy in important districts. Cold, wet weather delaying seeding of spring wheat in northwest, and with labor shortage, prospects is for 10 to 15 per cent decrease in acreage. Considerable seeding has been done in Nebraska and Iowa.

### CORN STRONG

There is a slightly bearish feeling in the corn market which is caused by the bankers refusing to extend loans to carry grain and the advance in federal loan bank discount but this bearish outlook is not enough to seriously depress corn values, there

being such a scarcity of corn on nearly all markets. Some dealers who

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.87	1.93	2.08
No. 3 Yellow	1.82	1.82	1.82
No. 4 Yellow	1.82	1.82	1.82

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.73	1.86 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	1.67	1.71	1.82
No. 4 Yellow	1.67	1.71	1.82

have had orders booked for delivery this month are using every means possible to weaken corn as they will lose considerable money if it does not suffer a decline, but they are not meeting with much success due to the fact that after they get the market lower the moment they start buying it advances again to a higher level than ever.

The high prices do not mean much to the farmer who does not live near enough to a large city to truck his produce in. The small town dealers being unable to pay these prices as they cannot ship and get the benefit himself and he dare not store it and take chances of a big drop later when transportation is back to its proper schedule.

### OATS SLOW

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.22	1.14 1/2	1.38
No. 3 White	1.21	1.12 1/2	1.38
No. 4 White	1.20	1.12 1/2	1.38

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.78 1/2	.78 1/2	.80 1/2
No. 2 White	.78	.78	.78
No. 4 White	.72	.71	.78

There is not much to say regarding the oat market this week. It is affected like corn, except that the pinch is greater in the cash deal, owing to feeding demands. Favorable weather and crop conditions are having very little depressive effect due, as in all grain, to the small supply at hand and poor prospects for any relief of importance for some time.

Wall Street, owing to the increasing demand for lower prices, predicts a downward trend to all markets in the near future but I do not believe the products of the farms will suffer to any great extent from the fact that so many farmers are leaving the farm that there will be a great shortage of all products coming from the country.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D.C., May 8, 1920.  
—Warm waves will reach Vancouver about May 12, 16, 20, 21 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slopes. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 13, 17, 21, 23; plains sections 14, 18, 22, 23; mountain 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 15, 19, 23, 30; lower great lakes and eastern sections 16, 20, 24, 31, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 17, 21, 25 and June 1. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.  
These disturbances will control cropweather from near May 12 to

near June 1 and will bring some of the most important weather events of the year. Severe storms are expected on Pacific slopes, in middle Mississippi valleys and about the great upper and lower lakes, beginning not far from May 15 and continuing at intervals to end of month. These storms are expected to develop dangerous features and such heavy rains that destructive floods are expected. These concentrations of moisture are expected to rob other sections, more to southward but east of Rockies, causing severe drought, altogether making bad cropweather in many places. East of Rockies and further north there are strips of drought extending east and west that will suffer from drought while the floods are doing damage south of them. But these conditions will not long continue. I am promising, or predicting, a general cropweather change east of Rockies after first part of June.

W. T. Foster

## BEANS UP

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	7.75	7.50	7.50
Red Kidneys	13.00	13.00	13.00

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	8.25	8.00	8.00
Prime	7.00	7.25	7.25
Red Kidneys	10.50	11.00	12.25

We are gratified to report another advance in the bean market, making a total of \$1.25 per cwt., or 75c a bushel in the past three weeks. Certain grain trade papers report greater strength and higher prices on all markets and predict further advances.

## RYE AND BARLEY

Rye and Barley have been showing more strength than other grains. Exporters own the bulk of the May rye in all markets. The situation closely resembles that in May wheat, 1917, when exporters bought more than could be delivered and the result was to force prices up. The supply of rye in this country is not inexhaustible, and we have already cleared over 16,000,000 bushels from July 1, 1919, to April 1, 1920. There is around 20,000,000 bushels or more sold for export now, and every day further business is reported. Further sales will take just that much more grain away from the domestic consumption, the one thing that the trade has overlooked so far. We have already exported more rye than ever before, and averaging better than 1,000,000 bushels per week. The visible would disappear over night, if transportation were available. Malsters own the May barley in Chicago. There is talk of bringing in Canadian to deliver on contracts, but it will not grade in the Chicago market. There has been little change in the rye market the past week as the railroad strike has slowed up transportation so the demands cannot be filled. The present supply on the market is small and is quoted at \$2.20 for No. 2.

## POTATOES DULL

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.23	
Chicago	7.10	7.10
Pittsburg	6.67	
New York	6.00	

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.30	2.26
Chicago	2.18	2.05
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30
New York	2.70	2.60

The potato market has been affected by the boycott in Detroit more than at any other point according to reports. At the Detroit market potatoes are in fair supply but consumers are not buying. However, the local supply is mostly Canadian goods as Michigan buyers continue to ship to more active markets. Chicago dealers are experiencing a good demand, as high prices have not cut down the consumption as much as was expected. It has been easier to get shipments at Chicago than at the majority of the markets.

The scare that was precipitated by the announcement that great quantities of Danish potatoes would be shipped here has subsided, as the quantity actually received was far less than promised, and made scarcely a ripple on the market. Nor did they succeed in reducing the high cost of living a single penny. All the importers who were interested in Danish potatoes have dropped out altogether. Many of them who have potatoes afloat will try to market them in Cuba and it is most likely that American importers are going to bring no more potatoes here because of the stand the United States authorities have taken toward what they call profiteering. The risk is too great and there is too much trouble answering questions on how a legitimate business is conducted,



especially when these questions come from investigators, who by their actions, shows that they do not know a potato from an onion.

## HAY FIRM

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	35.50 @ 36.50
Chicago	41.50 @ 42.00	41.50 @ 42.00	37.00 @ 38.00
New York	50.00 @ 51.00	47.00 @ 48.00	47.00 @ 48.00
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 41.00	39.50 @ 40.00	37.00 @ 38.00
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Olover Mix.	Olover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50	35.50 @ 36.50
Chicago	40.00 @ 41.00	37.00 @ 38.00	33.00 @ 34.00
New York	47.00 @ 48.00	43.00 @ 44.00	43.00 @ 44.00
Pittsburg	39.50 @ 40.00	38.50 @ 39.00	35.50 @ 36.50
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50	34.50 @ 35.50
Chicago	37.00 @ 38.00	36.00 @ 37.00	33.00 @ 34.00
New York	42.00 @ 43.00	41.00 @ 42.00	40.00 @ 41.00
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 39.50	37.50 @ 38.50	34.50 @ 35.50
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Olover Mix.	Olover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36.50	35.50 @ 36.50	33.00 @ 34.00
Chicago	35.00 @ 36.00	33.00 @ 34.00	31.00 @ 32.00
New York	40.00 @ 41.00	38.00 @ 39.00	34.00 @ 35.00
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36.50	34.50 @ 35.50	32.00 @ 33.00

Although there is some improvement in the railroad situation, the congestion of freight incident to the strike can not be cleaned up in some time, even under the best conditions. Values continue high but the feeling is that markets are strained and heavier receipts will cause a decline. A firm feeling exists at present but it is due to the lack of arrivals. Buyers are holding off as much as possible because of the high values. Farm work and the shortage of labor on farms will retard the spring movement of hay this year, but until the balance of labor again favors the farm hay will be about the only crop the farmer can raise—*Hay Trade Journal*.

## BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The English government sale revealed a stronger demand for spot fine wools than it had been supposed existed, although trading in the market privately has been limited. Prices are ruling firm on all fine wools. In the west, also, even shorn fine wools are being taken on a parity with the seaboard markets. Medium to low wools are dull and easy. The goods market is unsettled, woolen mill trade being very dull so far as the wool market is concerned."

## DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Prices high and a general feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of both buyer and seller. Vegetables and fruits were not in sufficient supply to satisfy buyers and the market is quoted firm. Consumers taking all the poultry, dressed hogs and calves in the market. Supplies of poultry are light. Buyers are taking eggs freely and the tone is firm. Butter is quiet and offerings are sufficient. The butter market is easy.

Apples—Western, boxes, \$4.50 @ 5.50; Baldwin, \$4.50; Steele Reds, \$4 @ 5 per bu.

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

Dressed calves—Best, 22 @ 24c; No. 1, 20 @ 21c per lb.

Maple sugar—Maple sugar, 45 @ 48c per lb.; maple syrup, \$3.50 @ 3.75 per gallon.

Potatoes—Michigan, \$11; Canadian, \$10 @ 10.50 per 150-lb. sack.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, best, 36 @ 38c; leghorns, 34 @ 35c; hens, 36 @ 38c; small hens, 34 @ 35c; roosters, 23 @ 25c; geese, 30 @ 35c; ducks, 40 @ 45c; turkeys, 44 @ 45c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 45c; No. 1 green calf, 40c; No. 1 cured kip, 35c; No. 1 green kip, 30c; No. 1 cured hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 32c; 45 lbs. and up, 22c; No. 1 green hides, 25 to 45 lbs., 23 c; No. 1 cured bulls, 18c; No. 1 horsehides, \$10; No. 2 horsehides, \$9; Tallow, No. 1, 13c; No. 2 10c; Sheep pelts 50c @ 3.50; No. 2 hides and No. 2 kip and calf, 1 1 -2c off.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: heavy steers, \$11.50 @ 12.75 1-2; best hand weight butcher steers, \$10.50 @ 11; mixed steers and heifers, \$9 @ 10.50; handy light butchers, \$8 @ 9; light butchers, \$7.50 @ 8.50; best cows, \$8.50 @ 9.25; butcher cows, \$7 @ 7.75; cutters, \$6; canners, \$5 @ 5.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.50 @ 8.75; bologna bulls, \$7.50 @ 7.75; stock bulls, \$7 @ 7.50; milkers and springers, \$6 @ 110. Veal calves: market dull, 50c lower than last week's close;

best, \$13 @ 14; others, \$8 @ 11. Sheep and lambs: market steady; best lambs, \$16.50 @ 16.75; fair lambs, \$13 @ 14; light to common lambs, \$8 @ 11; fair to good sheep, \$10; culls and common, \$5 @ 7. Hogs: Market dull, especially so on pigs, for which there is no eastern outlet; pigs, \$14; mixed hogs, \$15.15. Nothing can be shipped out of here at present.

CHICAGO—Cattle: beef steers steady to strong; sales \$10.50 @ 13.75; bulls and calves weak, all other classes steady; compared with a week ago, beef steers 25 to 90c higher; she stock 75c higher; bulls and feeders 25 to 50c higher; vealers, \$1 to 1.50 lower; heavy calves 50c lower. Hogs: market steady to strong; top, \$15.50; bulk light, \$15.25 @ 15.50; bulk 150 lbs. and over, \$13.85 @ 14.65; pigs, market steady to 50c lower; bulk of desirable, 100 to 120-lb. pigs, \$13.25 @ 14.25. Sheep and lambs: Few sales around 25c higher; compared with week ago, lambs mostly \$1 lower; sheep steady.

## EUROPE COMMENCING TO FEEL LACK OF SUPPLIES

Europe is commencing to feel the pinch of lack of supplies of bread grains. The cables claiming that Argentina will embargo shipments of wheat by July 1st are becoming more insistent. Argentine wheat sold the past week 20 @ 23c per bushel above what it would cost to lay down American wheat in European

ports. The entire Argentine surplus of wheat will have been shipped by July 15th, if the present rate of exports is continued. From then until the new crop there and in Australia is harvested, Europe must either take wheat from North America or draw its belt tighter. It dare not allow reserves to get any smaller than at the present time. There is more than an outside change of a most sensational situation developing in bread grains. To be very frank, we can see wherein the greater part of Europe will have to go back to bread substitutes before long unless there is a marked change. A cold wet spring in the American and Canadian Northwest with a lack of fall and spring plowing is very favorable for the development of black rust. You have been reading about the poor prospect for the winter wheat crop for some time past. Just add a short spring wheat crop and where will the world get off?

Suppose this country raises around 750,000,000 bushels of wheat this season. Add 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels as the carryover from the 1919 crop (we favor the inside figure) and combine with a short crop in Europe and you can easily see where higher prices than ever before could easily be secured. Last fall, the Department of Agriculture advised that less wheat be sown. It happened, by a big percentage. Now it has reversed its view and begs farmers to put in every acre possible. The Bureau of Markets representative at London

has sent a most pessimistic view regarding the outlook for supplies for the United Kingdom. This theory of ours would probably work out all right were it not for the financial situation. The biggest business men in the country are playing their cards close against their vests and BUYING LIBERTY BONDS—*Rosenbaum Review*.

## FROM THE BEET GROWERS' STANDPOINT

"I have read with much interest how the beet growers of Michigan are taking steps to protect themselves against the manufacturers of sugar who have profited and will continue to profit at the expense of the farmer if permitted to do so. And if they cannot be induced to deal squarely, why not a co-operative sugar factory owned and operated by the farmers? They have cooperative elevators and clearing houses, why not cooperative sugar factories? May your good efforts be justly rewarded.—*Frank Martin, Marquette County*."

"There are two kinds of farmers now days. The one that sticks to the beet organization is an American to work himself up, and the others—though only a few of 'em—who put in beets, are working to stay or go deeper in the hole every year, and are what you might call for short 'scab farmers'. Those are the kind who think they can do more alone than all the rest put together.—*Leon B. Reese, Mich.*"

TEXACO MOTOR OIL ★ THUBAN COMPOUND ★ HARVESTER OIL ★ AXLE GREASE



Scored pistons, uneven bearings, worn rings; all are symbols of faulty lubrication

# TEXACO

## TRACTOR OIL

The greatest foe of the tractor is friction. The toll it exacts is seen in the little scrap heaps that so peacefully repose in repair shops, against tool sheds, and in farm yards. Scored pistons, uneven bearings, worn rings; all are symbols of faulty lubrication. Surely, this is a high price to pay for the lack of a little care and it is all the more deplorable because a little judgment in the choice of oil and some "system" in using it will pay over and over again. Choose a quality oil like TEXACO and use the grade recommended for your type of tractor. Oil as often as your instruction book directs. Then you will be sure that a sturdy film of oil is amply protecting every working part. You are sure then that wear is kept down and power increased. TEXACO TRACTOR OIL is shipped in 55-gallon and 33-gallon steel drums, wooden barrels, half-barrels, and 5-gal. drums.



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# CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## NINE MILLIONS LOANED TO THE FARMERS IN MARCH

During the month of March, 1920, an aggregate of \$9,703,290 was loaned to 2,436 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$2,194,100, the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis following with \$1,938,000. The other banks closed loans in March as follows: Louisville, \$898,400; Houston, \$879,215; New Orleans, \$819,675; St. Paul, \$780,700; Wichita, \$506,100; Spokane, \$470,100; Berkeley, \$342,600; Springfield, \$306,600; Columbia, \$301,200; Baltimore, \$266,600.

During March 2,269 applications were received by the twelve banks, asking for \$8,209,499 and during the same month 2,676 loans were approved by them amounting to \$7,480,342.

On March 31, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,995 Farm Loan Associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations to 125,492 farmer-borrowers as of that date, amounted to \$344,721,366. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by grand total of loans in force as of borrowers to wit: \$9,333,550 the March 31, 1920, is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows.

St. Paul .....	\$45,085,100
Omaha .....	44,607,640
Spokane .....	42,629,320
Houston .....	38,392,046
Wichita .....	27,522,600
St. Louis .....	27,049,130
Louisville .....	25,077,200
New Orleans .....	23,176,480
Columbia .....	17,972,905
Berkeley .....	16,948,200
Baltimore .....	13,462,800
Springfield .....	12,864,395

Up to March 31, 1920, matured interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the Federal Land Banks amounted to \$21,744,620.82. Of this amount all but \$256,866.03 or 1.2 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$113,789.01 represents delinquent instalments maturing during the month.

## WOOL CONSUMPTION HIGH IN MARCH

The amount of wool consumed in March exceeded the monthly average for 1918 and 1919, but fell below the high mark reached in January of this year, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture.

On a grease basis, 67,900,000 pounds of wool were consumed, compared with 34,000,000 pounds in March, 1919, and 71,900,000 pounds in March, 1918. According to conditions as reported, the amounts consumed, in pounds, were: grease, 47,467,979; scoured, 8,905,370; pulled, 1,971,253. The percentages of the various grades used were: fine, 29.4; 1-2 blood, 18.2; 3-8 blood, 20.1; 1-4 blood, 18.2; low, 3; and carpet, 10.8 per cent.

There was little change in the usual ranking of the states in the amounts consumed, Massachusetts being first with 24,540,957 pounds; Pennsylvania, 8,136,873 pounds; Rhode Island, 6,750,956 pounds; New Jersey, 5,584,958 pounds; and New York, 4,724,831 pounds; with Connecticut, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Maine following in the order named.

## FARMERS' BULLETINS

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued two bulletins that should be of the utmost value to any man engaged in farming. They are, "The Hessian Fly," No. 1083, and "Fire on the Farm," No. 904.

The bulletin on the Hessian Fly explains how to prevent losses from this pest, which undoubtedly is the

most injurious insect enemy of wheat in the United States. The annual damage done by this fly throughout the United States is estimated at \$50,000,000.

"Fire on the Farm" contains information regarding prevention of fire and fire fighting, and is a very instructive booklet.

Another bulletin that farmers who are interested in the raising of sheep should have is "Equipment for Farm Sheep Raising," No. 810. It contains plans for building the sheep barn, arranging the feeding racks, building lambing pens, building dog-proof fence, and on last page is a list of free bulletins on the raising and diseases of sheep.

One or all of the bulletins can be obtained free of charge by writing the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., stating the number or the numbers of Farmers' Bulletins you would like to receive.

## CALLS ON MEN OF CITIES TO HELP FARMERS

With a shortage of hired farm labor, as acute as in 1918, threatening to curtail food production on American farms, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, has issued an appeal to city men, college students, and others to spend their vacations working on farms, particularly as helpers in harvest fields.

Reports secured by the Federal Department from its representatives in practically every state in the union show that the supply of hired farm labor in this country is only about 72 per cent of the normal supply, compared with approximately 84 per cent of a normal supply a year ago. This year's shortage is almost exactly the same as that of two years ago when large numbers of men were in military service.

The present shortage has arisen in spite of the fact that farm wages are 15 to 25 per cent higher than last year. The situation unremedied can not fail to have an unfavorable effect on production, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, and will tend to prevent any reduction in the prices of farm products. While the total acreage undoubtedly will be reduced as a result of the present situation, it will not be in as large proportion as the reduction in the labor supply, because the farmers with their families are exerting themselves to the utmost to overcome their handicap. Cultivation this year will be less intensive than formerly. More land will be put into grass and such other crops as require a minimum of labor, it is said, and the tilled fields will be less intensively cultivated.

Secretary Meredith calls on all business men and students to spend their summer holidays helping relieve the present situation and so aid in combating high living costs. In making this appeal it is recognized that, at the outset at least, such labor is not as efficient as experienced farm labor, but the excellent results secured

## Farm Bureau Acts to Pool State Cherry Crop

To consider plans for pooling Michigan grown cherries and standardization of the growing and marketing conditions in the cherry districts of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York states, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has called a meeting of the cherry growers of these states at Frankfort, Mich., May 19. This action was taken at the request of the growers of Benzie, Manistee and Grand Traverse counties.

In the past there has frequently been a conflict between the growers of these three states in the marketing of their products and as this condition has been disastrous to all the Michigan growers got in touch with those of the other two states and found sentiment ripe for co-operation.

in 1918, when city men in large numbers aided the farmers, leave no doubt as to the success of the present drive if the men will respond.

The United States Department of Agriculture was represented by Asher Hobson at the meeting of the National Farm Labor Conference held in Kansas City April 16, and the office of Farm Management, of which Mr. Hobson is assistant chief, is laying plans looking toward offering effective aid in dealing with the farm labor situation, particularly in the harvest season. It is expected that definite announcement regarding work along this line will be made in the near future. Until other provision has been made by the department all persons interested in finding work on farms should write to the directors of agricultural extension at the agricultural colleges in the various states. These directors are prepared to supply the names of county agents having farmers in their respective counties who need farm labor. By this method anyone desiring to help on a farm can get in direct communication with the farmer.

## HOG CHOLERA IN STATE

Hog cholera has broken out in Branch county and local officials in co-operation with representatives of the state veterinarian's office, have vaccinated a large number of porkers in the past few days. The disease made its first appearance among a drove owned by the Union City Supply Company. Walter Smith, buyer for the firm, found five hogs dead when he went to the company's corral south of town and seven more died soon after. Forty-eight were found ill. The hogs that died weighed from 125 to 200 pounds each.

## FARMERS' ELEVATORS INCREASE BUSINESS

Reports of the Minnesota railroad and warehouse commission show that in the last year farmer-owned local elevators, which comprised a little less than 25 per cent of the total number of local elevators in the state, handled 38.9 per cent of the grain.

During the crop year ending Aug. 31, 1919, the number of the elevators increased from 356 to 390. The line elevators averaged receipts of 76,652 bushels of grain and the farmer elevators 140,179 bushels, or nearly double.

## ASK AID FOR FARM

Co-operation of city merchants and manufacturers with the farmers to insure the latter the labor needed to increase planting was urged by John I. Gibson, secretary of the Western Michigan Development bureau, in an address to the Grand Rapids Rotary club. He recommended temporary suspension of industries, if necessary to provide labor with which to cultivate and harvest crops.

## GRANGES TO AID IN SHIP BY TRUCK WEEK

Directing the attention of more than one million farmers to the issues involved in highway transportation and good roads, Thomas C. Atkeson, Washington representative and moving spirit in the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has addressed a letter to grange secretaries throughout the country enjoining their participation in National Ship by Truck, Good Roads Week to be observed May 17 to 22.

"In this connection," writes Mr. Atkeson, "I heartily approve of the general idea involved in Ship by Truck Good Roads Week and attention that will thereby be directed to the problems of highways transportation and distribution."

As a preface to his letter, Mr. Atkeson says:

"The national grange believes that the time has come when all national government highways should be unified in a single administrative department and that a national highway law should be worked out which will serve the welfare of the whole country and distribute the expense of highway construction equitably between the beneficiaries."

Expressing his belief that there is a place for the motor truck in agricultural pursuits, Mr. Atkeson continues:

"It is conceded that there is a place for the motor truck on the farm and most particularly does this apply to the economic use of the motor truck by farm associations. To secure the most satisfactory and beneficial use of the motor truck the nation, the state, the county must have suitable permanently constructed road beds to insure motor truck operations from the producer to the consumer. Not only is the necessity for permanent highways apparent in this instance, but an improved highway is a step toward the improvement and consolidation of rural schools and their use as rural social centers."

Mr. Atkeson requests the grange secretaries to bring the preparations for the week to the attention of farmer members. He says:

"In view, therefore, of the simultaneous discussion, study and attention on the part of the citizens of this nation, which will be directed to these problems by National Ship by Truck Good Roads Week, it is recommended that you bring this matter before your grange and take part so far as it is possible in the activities attendant on the success of the national week."

"It is evident, therefore, that the grange should be represented on committees and it is thought that because of this the grange will be able more intelligently to define the farmer's angle and arrange for farm participation than anyone else."

## CHEESE FACTORY FOR REPUBLIC

The Cloverland Cheese Manufacturing association has been organized by farmers residing in the western part of Marquette county, and it is expected that it will not be long before the organization will have a factory in operation in Republic.

Equipment for the new plant has already been ordered and will be installed in a suitable building as soon as it reaches Republic. It is expected that the plant will be capable of turning out 600 pounds of cheese daily, which will mean that 6,000 pounds of milk will be required each day. The farmers will be paid the regular market price for butter fat and all milk will be thoroughly tested before accepted. Any profits accruing will be returned to the members of the association in direct proportion to the amount of milk furnished.

The officers of the Cloverland Cheese Manufacturing association are: George Starkey, president, Isaac Maki, vice president; Bert Barton, secretary and treasurer. Members of the executive board includes John Hogan, John Maki, John Kostona and Emil Wahlstrom.

Grand Traverse .....	175,000 cases
Benzie .....	100,000 cases
Manistee .....	30,000 cases
Mason .....	30,000 cases
Oceana .....	40,000 cases
Antrim .....	40,000 cases



FIFTEEN minutes were lost ere Henry and Francis succeeded in only partly convincing him by repeated trials of their voices that the thing was an echo.

Half an hour later they debouched on a series of abrupt rolling sand dunes. Again the old man shrank back. From the sand on which they strode, arose a clamor of noises. When they stood still, all was still. A single step, and all the sand about them became vocal.

"When the Gods laugh, beware!" the old Maya warned.

Drawing a circle in the sand with his finger, which shouted at him as he drew it, he sank down within it on his knees, and as his knees contacted on the sand arose a very screaming and trumpeting of sound. The peon joined his father inside the noisy circle, where, with his forefinger, the old man was tracing screeching cabalistic figures and designs.

Leoncia was overcome, and clung both to Henry and Francis. Even Francis was perturbed.

"The echo was an echo," he said. "But here is no echo. I don't understand it. Frankly, it gets my goat."

"Piffle!" Henry retorted, stirring the sand with his foot till it shouted again. "It's the barking sand. On the island of Kauai, down in the Hawaiian Islands, I have been across similar barking sands—quite a place for tourists, I assure you. Only this is a better specimen, and much noisier. The scientists have a score of high brow theories to account for the phenomenon. It occurs in several other places in the world, as I have heard. There is only one thing to do and that is to follow the compass bearing which leads straight across. Such sands do bark, but they have never been known to bite."

But the last of the priests could not be persuaded out of his circle, although they succeeded in disturbing him from his prayers long enough to spout a flood of impassioned Maya speech.

"He says," the son interpreted, "that we are bent on such sacrilege that the very sands cry out against us. He will go no nearer to the dread abode of Chia. Nor will I. His father died there, as is well known amongst the Mayas. He says he will not die there. He says he is not old enough to die."

"The miserable octogenarian!" Francis laughed, and was startled by the ghostly, mocking laugh of the echo while all about them the sand dunes bayed in chorus. "Too youthful to die! How about you, Leoncia? Are you too young to die yet a while?"

"Say," she smiled back, moving her foot slightly so as to bring a moan of reproach from the sand beneath it. "On the contrary, I am too old to die just because the cliffs echo our laughter back at us and because the sand hills bark at us. Come, let us go on. We are very close to those flashings. Let the old man wait within his circle until we come back."

She cast off their hands and stepped forward, and as they followed, all the dunes became inarticulate, while one, near to them, down the sides of which ran a slide of sand, rumbled and thundered. Fortunately for them, as they were soon to learn, Francis, at abandoning the mules, had equipped himself with a coil of thin, strong rope.

Once across the sands they encountered more echoes. On trials, they found their halloes distinctly repeated as often as six or eight times.

"Hell's bells," said Henry. "No wonder the native fight shy of such a locality!"

"Wasn't it Mark Twain who wrote about a man whose hobby was making a collection of echoes?" Francis queried.

"Never heard of him. But this is certainly some fine collection of Maya echoes. They chose the region wisely for a hiding place. Undoubtedly it was always sacred even before the Spaniards came. The old priests knew the natural causes of the mysteries, and passed them over to the herd as myster with a capital 'M' and supernatural in origin."

Not many minutes afterward they emerged on an open, level space, close under a crannied and ledge-ribbed cliff, and exchanged their single file mode of progression to

## "Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

### Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Caribbean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives him names as 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 Poltico 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 has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. 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. Francis protects a peon who to show his gratitude tells him that his father will lead them to a hidden treasure. The peon and his father with the Morgans start on a search for the treasure. Leoncia follows and at the end of the first day catches up with them. They are attacked by a band of strange men, but they drive them off.

three abreast. The ground was a hard, brittle crust of surface, so crystalline and dry all the way down. In an ebullition of spirits, desiring to keep both men on the equality of favor, Leoncia seized their hands and started them into a run. At the end of half a dozen strides the disaster happened. Simultaneously Henry and Francis broke through the crust, sinking to their thighs, and Leoncia was only a second behind them in breaking through and sinking almost as deep.

"Hell's bells!" Henry muttered. "It's the very devil's own landscape."

And his low spoken words were whispered back to him from the near by cliffs on all sides and endlessly and sibilantly repeated.

Not at first did they fully realize their danger. It was when, by their struggles, they found themselves waist deep and steadily sinking, that

the two men grasped the gravity of the situation. Leoncia still laughed at the predicament, for it seemed no more than that to her.

"Quicksand," Francis gasped.

"Quicksand!" all the landscape gasped back at him, and continued to gasp it in fading ghostly whispers, repeating it and gossiping about it with gleeful unctious.

"It's a pot hole filled with quicksand," Henry corroborated.

"Maybe the old boy was right in sticking back there on the barking sands," observed Francis.

The ghostly whispering redoubled upon itself and was a long time in dying away.

By this time they were midway between waist and arm-pits and sinking as methodically as ever.

"Well, somebody's got to get out of the scrape alive," Henry remarked.



### "There's a sign that tells the truth, John!"

"HOW do I know? Well, you saw how quick my starter got us going back there? The battery supplied the speed of course. Engine stiff, too, so it needed a live battery to do the job."

"You wouldn't think my battery was in bad shape four months ago—wouldn't start at all. I guessed I'd have to buy a new one. But I thought I'd see what those USL fellows would say. Had an idea they'd agree my battery was done for and offer to sell me a USL."

"But they wouldn't sell me a battery at all. Just took a few minutes to open up my old one, and showed me its plates were still too sound to justify the deal. Said they'd repair it and guarantee it for eight months."

"And that repaired battery has been

as lively as a colt ever since. I can see it's going to last a lot longer than the guarantee period, too."

"And you can bet these USL fellows will sell me a USL when I do need a new battery. No wonder they're succeeding when they give people the kind of service they gave me."

Whatever your battery's brand, better drive in to the nearest USL Service Station and see what USL Golden Rule Service can do for you.

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
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Edited in Michigan



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FORREST LORD ..... EDITOR

## ASSOCIATES

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## Everybody's Doing It.

"WHERE'S my egg this morning", de-  
mands the hungry business man. "Oh,  
my dear", explains wifey, "we can't afford to  
eat eggs any more. They've gone up to sixty  
cents a dozen". Hubby grunts, eats his grape  
fruit, and departs for his work. A little later  
wifey goes down-town and buys a new \$50 hat.

Hubby reaches the office, opens up a new  
box of 25-cent cigars and works furiously for  
a couple of hours. Then having an appoint-  
ment with his tailor he goes to be measured  
for a new suit of clothes. He is not sure about  
the pattern he prefers. Here is one marked  
\$150; another \$200. He finally chooses the  
\$150 suit because as he explains to the tailor,  
he "must economize on account of the high  
cost of living". Around the corner at a trifling  
less fashionable shop he could have purchased  
a good suit for \$100.

By the time the measuring ordeal is over, it  
is time for lunch. He goes to a well-known  
cafe, and pays \$2 for food and tips. As he  
pockets his change he grumbles something to a  
neighbor about what highway robbers the  
farmers are for charging so much for food. A  
block or so away he could have purchased all  
the food he needed without the tips for 50c.

He returns to work about 2 o'clock and  
whiles away the afternoon closing up a busi-  
ness deal, meeting with a committee from one  
of his several clubs, and placing his order for  
a new set of golf sticks and balls. He also  
phones the theater to reserve him two of the  
best seats in the house for the evening's enter-  
tainment. Advised that the price of these  
seats has just advanced \$1, he says, "Oh, that's  
all right. We wouldn't miss that show for  
anything".

The afternoon's work over he starts for  
home. The gasoline is low in his machine so  
he must stop and have it replenished. Noting  
that the price has advanced one cent over the  
previous day's price, he makes some jocular  
remark about Mr. Rockefeller, and cheerfully  
pays for the gas. He drives home at a cost  
of 50 cents when he might have taken the street  
car at 5 cents and saved 90 cents on his morn-  
ing and night trip.

Over the evening meal there is the custom-  
ary discussion on the high cost of living. The  
paper says that the Fair Price Board has  
decided to fix maximum prices on food prod-  
ucts. "It's about time", says Hubby "that  
the government was getting after the farmers  
and the food profiteers. The cost of food is  
getting something fierce". And wifey chimes  
her approval.

After dinner they go to the theater to see a  
show which they "wouldn't miss for any-  
thing". The comedian gets off a lot of witty  
remarks about a business man's wife breaking  
her bank account by purchasing a bushel of  
spuds. And a thousand hubbies and wifies in  
the audience applaud.

After the show they retire to a cafe where  
the better part of a ten dollar bill is squan-

dered over a meal and music. They finally  
reach home and lie awake half the night fig-  
uring how to cut down the meat and grocery bill.

## A Giant the Slave to a Pigmy.

THE COUNTRY is short of coal. Factor-  
ies are running at half capacity and  
homes are heated at half temperature, all  
because there is no coal in the bin. But there  
is plenty of coal beneath the surface of the  
earth—enough coal the scientists tell us, to  
heat our hearths and fire our furnaces for  
thousands of years to come. But this coal—  
this great natural wealth which in theory at  
least belongs to all the people—is under lease  
to private corporations. If they will to mine  
the coal the coal is mined. If they will not to  
mine the coal the coal is not mined and there  
is suffering as a consequence. It is a case of  
the giant being slave to a pigmy.

The coal operators are willing to mine coal  
just now. The demand is great; the prices  
are high; the profits large. But they cannot  
get cars to move the coal, and some mines are  
running only one day out of seven. Of course,  
there are not enough cars in the country to  
move all the freight when it needs to be moved.  
The war has raised havoc with the railroads  
as it did every other industry. But there are  
enough cars to move necessities, and neces-  
saries should come first. Coal is a necessary,  
but the cars that ought to be moving coal are  
being used to transport automobiles and road  
building supplies. The rate on these is higher  
than on coal, we are told, which explains why  
the railroad companies divert cars to automo-  
bile factories and road supply stations which  
ought in the present emergency to go to the  
coal mines. The government, having relin-  
quished control of the railroads, is powerless  
to act. It is another case of the giant being  
slave to a pigmy.

## Faith in the Government.

THIS IS an age when every citizen feels it  
his privilege to criticize the government.  
We all concede that honest criticism on the  
part of those who are qualified to criticize is  
a good thing. It often acts as a danger signal  
to warn the ship of state off the rocks. But  
there is a good deal of criticism on the part of  
newspaper writers and platform speakers, to  
say nothing of the parlor car parasites, which  
is loose and destructive and is destroying peo-  
ple's faith in democracy.

It is undeniably true that there is graft and  
corruption; that scores of men are elected to  
state and national offices who have no business  
to be there; that there is waste and inefficiency  
in many departments of government; that  
great national issues are made the footballs of  
politics; and that many other evils exist which  
ought to be investigated and corrected. No  
government can be entirely free from these  
weaknesses.

The evils which are a part of every adminis-  
tration seem magnified and more numerous in  
the present administration. Perhaps this is  
the fault of the President; perhaps it is the  
fault of the bitter partisan enmity between the  
leaders of the two great political parties; per-  
haps it is merely a natural result of the ex-  
travagances and differences born of the war.  
No matter what the cause, the evils exist and  
there is widespread dissatisfaction over the  
way in which the affairs of the government  
are now being administered.

This condition lessens people's faith in a  
republican form of government. It puts am-  
munition into the hands of the government's  
enemies who hold up the shortcomings of the  
government as a terrible example of the insuf-  
ficiency of the form of government. The in-  
ference is not justified. Laws and courts can  
neither be created nor set to functioning with-  
out men. The best laws that could be adopted  
would be useless or even harmful if the men  
selected to administer them were false to their  
duty. In every form of government the sub-  
jects of the government must rely upon human  
beings to perfect their government and make  
it render good service. When a government  
does not render the people maximum service  
at minimum cost, the fault is not with the

machinery of the government itself, but with  
the men who operate the machinery.

If your hired man drove your horse nearly  
to death, you wouldn't kill the horse to reform  
the hired man, would you? No. You'd dis-  
charge the hired man. If your hired men in  
Congress do not run your government to your  
satisfaction, you would not logically destroy  
the government. On the contrary you would  
choose new and better men to manage the pub-  
lic affairs.

Let us have faith in our government. It  
may not be perfect. It may not always be  
just and impartial, but for all of that we would  
not exchange it for another government either  
of the past or present. If it has seemed to  
fail us the last few years let us be fair and  
concede that no government was ever con-  
fronted with greater problems than have piled  
up before our government during and since  
the war.

We are soon to hold another state and na-  
tional election. We shall elect a President to  
guide our nation through four years of what  
may be the most trying period of our history.  
We shall elect congressmen to make our laws.  
In the state we shall elect a Governor and a  
legislature. Let us be wise in our choice. Let  
us cast no ballot that does not express a judg-  
ment based upon an intelligent and impartial  
conception of our needs. Let us lay entirely  
aside our partisan prejudices, our personal  
animosities and preferences and cast a ballot  
that our good, common Yankee sense tells us  
is for the men best qualified to serve not only  
our individual interests but the interests of the  
people of Michigan and of the United States.

## The Late Spring

THE LATE spring will add to the diffi-  
culties of the farmer who is obliged to  
"go it alone" this summer. It means the  
bunching of work. It puts the plowing into  
the fitting time; the fitting into the seeding  
time; and the seeding almost into cultivating  
time. It puts a handicap on farming opera-  
tions for the entire season.

The late spring is not peculiar to Michigan  
by all means. Indeed, from the reports that  
are given of the present condition of winter  
wheat and the delay in seeding of oats in the  
south central states, the situation is much  
worse in other states than in Michigan.

It is unfortunate not only for the farmer  
but for the nation that planting should be so  
delayed this year of all years. A good many  
farmers finding it impossible to get help have  
made up their minds to attempt their usual  
acreage and do the work alone, trusting to  
luck and good weather to get the crops through  
to harvest. Possibly with an early spring  
these farmers might have been able to carry  
out their program without help, but it is cer-  
tain now that if they are to plant their usual  
acreage they must have help. Where the help  
is not available, they must cut their acreage.

## How Collier's Would Help the Farmer.

IN A DOUBLE-page editorial Collier's Week-  
ly makes the best diagnosis of the farmer's  
case and presents the best remedy that has  
yet come to our attention. Among the force-  
ful and pungent paragraphs are the following:

"We want the distribution leech removed  
from the farmer by:

"1. Wise regulation of freight rates on  
farm products.

"2. Close supervision of commission houses  
and middlemen.

"3. State aid, or actual state distribution  
through public agencies, if necessary.

"4. Encouragement rather than adverse  
legislation for co-operative distribution by  
farmers and for co-operative buying by con-  
sumers."

Would it be out of place to inquire of the  
ivory-headed gentlemen in the last legislature  
who throttled the warehouse amendment on the  
grounds that it was "socialistic", if they  
would accuse Collier's Weekly of supporting  
that doctrine?





# What the Neighbors Say



## A FRIEND OF THE DOG

The imaginary article appearing in the M.—F.—April 3rd issue, under the heading "Protecting Michigan's Live Stock," would give a person with brains and a heart a pain. He tries to make it appear the dog is a curse and a menace to the state, when as a matter of fact he is man's best friend, and the writer will try to prove it.

God created the dog the most intelligent and affectionate animal of all dumb creatures, and when you know of some of his deeds of intelligence and love you wonder if he is not almost human. Nearly every day you read of some noble deed he has done and saved some human beings, life and quite often at the expense of his own. In my own neighborhood, last winter, a farmer's house caught fire in the night and they were awakened by the Collie dog upon their bed barking and hauling at them. They just had time to jump for their lives and get outdoors when the chimney fell in over their head.

Another instance: A Mr. Rollings came home late at night, went to bed and asleep, and when he was awakened, his good dog Nero had him by his shirt collar trying to drag him out. He jumped for his life, rushed out the door, the dog following him. After Nero saw him safe he went back into the burning house to see if there was any more of the family and was overcome and burnt up.

The writer visited a watering place or a summer resort, a couple of years ago. Almost immediately my attention was taken up by a little tot of a girl playing along the waters edge, with no other protection than a big noble Newfoundland dog, who seemed never to take his eyes off of her and always stood between her and the water, and when she got too close, he would lean against her and crowd her away. Was that human? He was doing one of the things that God put him here for, but some men are not big enough to know it. Nearly all know of the noble dogs services on the battlefields of Europe. How many of our dear boys would never have been found alive and would have died for the want of care, had it not been for the dogs, who trailed them out and lead the stretcher bearers to their aid.

He says the dog drove out the sheep industry of the state; that is not true. It was fifteen cent wool and seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half sheep that drove the industry from the state. The writer raised sheep for many years, until wool and lambs got so cheap it was at a loss to keep them, and he never had one molested by dogs, and in the township the dog fund piled up so large we had to give it to the schools, and the dog tax was one dollar, enough and all it should be.

True, some dogs are like some men, narrow-minded and of a selfish disposition, not up to their calling. Some of the latter found their way into the legislature, there they have been a failure and a detriment to the state. And after creating unnecessary commissions and appropriating thousands of dollars of the taxpayers money to pay the salaries of the same, and in their selfish disposition dodged the warehouse amendment and refused to submit it to the people. Then they tinker with the dog law. And fix the tax at an outrageous fee, that will cause many a little boys' chum, and man's best friend to be destroyed, and bring back the sheep industry of the state. Then there will be no excuse if wool should go back to where it was once, at fifteen and eighteen cents a pound and lambs at seventy-five cents to one dollar and a half a piece.

The writer has owned a dog many years, sometimes two. Has one now he values higher than any dumb animal on the farm. And some of them have papers behind them. I do not lock a door. He stands guard while I am off duty to sleep. He is ever

watchful of anything I might ask of him and if he thinks he has displeased me and I am cross at him, he will come to me and wag his tail and kiss my hands and do everything he can to have me forgive him. And when I say "Dalle it is all right," he is satisfied. What a grand thing it would be and what a better world it would be to live in if the human race had that makeup. If they would be able to go to one another and ask forgiveness for each others wrongs, and to show more brotherly love for one another.—J. M. S., Blaine, Mich.

There is considerable complaint on the part of dog owners that the new dog license fee is unnecessarily high. It has never been satisfactorily explained why the stringent provisions of the dog law against letting dogs roam at night, etc., could not be as strictly enforced under a low license fee as under a high one. The aim of all laws should be prevention, rather than punishment. If dog owners would co-operate with the state to prevent sheep losses and if the state would deal severely with those who do not co-operate and whose dogs as a result kill sheep there would be far fewer sheep destroyed and far less need of a large sheep fund and a high license fee.—Editor.

## LIBERATING THE FARMERS

To the Editor: I note in a recent issue of your paper that the sugar manufacturers of Michigan have refused the growers a conference, at the same time announcing that they have sufficient acres to conduct their plants successfully for the season of 1920. In other words if we may take their statements as true they have succeeded in breaking down the Farmers' organization and have forged the shackles which have bound the American Farmer so tightly in the past, just a little bit stronger.

It is becoming more evident every day that the new liberty for the establishment of which 2,000,000 American Farmer boys offered their lives and their fathers and brothers back home by incomparable energy and great sacrifice fed the Allied armies and made victory possible, is in imminent danger of becoming a myth and an idle dream. We beet growers of Michigan have stultified ourselves by beseeching the arrogant czars of the Sugar Interests in Michigan for a conference wherein we might lay our humble claims before their august majesties. Instead of giving us the consideration due free men and equals they replied indirectly by flooding the state with propaganda calculated to smash the Sugar Beet Growers' Association and at the same time chloroform any other organized effort on the part of the farmers.

Under the laws of our country all men are equal and entitled to equal protection and opportunities. The Beet Sugar Manufacturers have always acted in unison as one organization. Yet when the farmers attempt to act collectively the cry "agitators" is immediately raised. It may be that the truth of this mat-

ter will be kept for a time from the American people but truth crushed to earth will rise again and the men who are the real agitators and the enemies of justice and a square deal will be shown in their true colors.

I have no quarrel with the Sugar Beet Manufacturers, personally. I know some of them and they have many fine qualities but by their stand in this sugar beet controversy they have given a clear demonstration that they are out of step with the times. They are living in that old age when a few men gained control of all the great resources of our country and ruled them with an iron hand.

Mr. Editor, you have proven yourself loyal to the farmers' interests to the last ditch. When the farmers go over the top for a square deal, wonderful credit will be your due for you have struck the keynote for the liberation of the American Farmer.

Candidates for the presidency are going up and down the country lamenting the deplorable condition in which American agriculture finds itself. They say the farmers must have more comforts, more conveniences, more machinery, good roads, etc. That kind of talk sounds nice, but unless the farmer is paid a living price for his produce it is an absolute travesty and utterly meaningless. The farmer is obliged to pay his share of the taxes for good roads and as for the comforts etc., the farmer doesn't have to have any one tell him what comforts he needs, he will see to that himself if he only has a few pennies left after he pays his taxes, his farm expenses and the interest on his mortgage. It matters not who is elected president the farmer will get the same old deal unless he organizes and acting as one man with the insuperable power of 40,000,000 united farmers in this country sees to it that from henceforth he will have a seat at the table where the prices on the products of his sweat and toil are fixed.

The harvest days will soon be here. The threshing machine whistle which has been immemorably the signal for all prices on farm produce to drop will soon be heard sending its shrill sound over hill and down dale. Mr. Editor and fellow farmers, let us see for once if we can get the cost of production plus a wee bit of profit on our produce this fall.—P. B. Lennon, Genesee County.

This editorial is worth reading twice. I think our good friend Lennon has caught the true vision, and I am sure he is not alone. If I read the signs aright the American farmers almost to a man have awakened from their sleep of centuries and armed with the weapons of right and justice stand ready to battle for their legitimate place in the nation's business and political affairs. The day is not far distant when agriculture will strike off its shackles and rise to its full stature—a giant overtopping all other giants of industry—a force to be reckoned with and respected.—Editor.

## SOME NEW NOTIONS

I agree with you that before we can build a party we must formulate a policy. To begin with we should rid ourselves of some superstitious notions. 1st, that the automatic action of the law of supply and demand is only safe regulation of prices. The fact is it always fixes prices either too high or too low, and is directly responsible for the present plight of the farming industry. By restricting production to fit the demand any industry can fix prices as high as it chooses, but we farmers not only lack organization—the nature of our business makes it difficult to restrict production without producing famine in unfavorable seasons. But other industries, better organized are hogging the labor supply and we can't help ourselves. This means exorbitant food prices in the near future, much higher than would suffice to make farming profitable under a sensible industrial system. And if we become efficiently organized some other industry will get pinched in the same way.

2nd.—That there exists a "general public" whose only interest in industrial problems is that of "ultimate consumers." Such people if they exist are mere cooties on the body politic.

3rd.—That industrial disputes should be arbitrated by "disinterested parties." No such animal exists in the United States. Directly or indirectly every one of us is interested in every such dispute. Most of us are willing to play fair if we can be sure the other fellow is doing the same, but our present industrial system gives us no such assurance. Not knowing the facts we naturally suspect the other fellow of lying for effect, especially if he is rich.

4th.—That the possession of capital carries with it the right to boss any business in which it may be invested. Our chief quarrel with Bolshevism is the alleged fact that it lets ignorant brawn rule over intelligent brain. The rule of ignorant wealth is just as bad. Many a business has been crippled if not wrecked, because narrow minded directors intent only on immediate profits, muddled the plans of an intelligent manager. The possessor of capital has as good a right as any worker to a voice in the management of the industry that employs him. He also has a right to fair wages for whatever job he is best fitted whether carrying bricks, tending a machine or directing an industry. But the rights of capital, merely as capital, do not extend beyond security of investment and a fair interest rate.—S. B., Lake Odessa, Mich.

You've said a great deal in a few words. Let us have more of your opinions on these important subjects.—Editor.

## APPROVES STAND ON MILK SITUATION

Send us your paper. Enclosed find check. Sample copies have been coming to us of late. We have not intended to subscribe for another farm paper but must say that any paper that will handle our farm problems and especially pertaining to the present milk situation in the manner you have, is worth having once a week. We have also noted that write-up of Forrest Lord's on the milk problem in one of Detroit's leading dailies and must confess you are doing fine work for the misunderstood milk producer. Your position is strong because you are right. Sincerely, G. W. Wright & Sons, Livingston County.

We appreciate your words of approval. You are everlastingly right when you say that the milk producer is misunderstood. So is every man who produces food from the soil. Talk about the heathen Chinese. Their ignorance of Christianity is not to be compared with the ignorance of some of our city brethren of the source of their food supply and the difficulties under which it is produced. I believe that the consumer must be educated in these matters, and that is one of the functions of the Business Farmer and its editor. We hope to be able to show in the near future some tangible results of our efforts along this line.—Editor.

## The Week's Editorial

### INTENSIVE FARMING

Farm areas to be worked this spring will not be so extensive as usual, if reports are accurate. The farmers cannot obtain help, and they are not sure enough of their profits in many cases to want to make any extra effort alone.

"I have a farm of 347 acres," says a rather typical farmer. "I cannot get anybody to help me—city wages too high. I can't work the way I used to, so this year will put only half the farm into cultivation." This seems to offer a gloomy outlook when the nation's food needs are considered, but after all it may work out better than the farmers themselves anticipate.

Most farmers, for generations, have worn themselves out trying to do too much. They have shortened their years of activity in strenuous efforts to increase production, and

so their final percentage of gain and the gain to the public is probably no greater than if they had spread a smaller amount of work over a longer period. Also, in the attempt to farm too much they have handled each acre less efficiently than if they had tilled a smaller space. If the farmer who cannot work his entire farm successfully alone turns his strength, skill and experience upon a small portion of it, that portion should produce as it never did before.

The American farmer is used to thinking of America's broad spaces, and naturally thinks in big terms. For that very reason his tendency is to overlook the possibilities resulting from concentration of effort upon small areas. But there is good economic authority back of the "intensive" farmer. "Take heed," says the Bible, "that ye despise not the day of small things."—State Journal.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### "CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS"

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of this land we hear the cry of the "Cleanup Campaign." It is scheduled to begin bright and early on the morning of May 17th and continue through the week and everyone is being urged to clean-up and paint-up during that week. There is no doubt but that in the congested city districts, in order that the right influence may be brought to bear on the foreign districts, this propaganda is needed and it is well to set a date for the task in order to get those interested who would not see its need were it not made a regular campaign.

There is no doubt that if we make a concentrated drive of it and interest young and old, mother will not have quite such a hard task, however personally we would sort of like to take a vacation and run away during that period of unsettled cleaning up. Tearing up everything at once has no attraction for us. Rather we prefer as the little House Cleaning song advises to begin early, take it easy and clean one room at a time.

Unless the weather man is kinder to us than he has been, it will be pretty early to take down the stoves and store them away for the summer at that time, and who wants to attempt to clean the rugs with the stoves down. However we can begin at the store rooms or bedrooms and make very good progress, starting on the upper floors first, and if need be and the weather happens to be bad can descend from the top floor to the basement and do the cleaning necessary there before coming to the main part of the house, reserving that work for the brightest days.

Brought to a realization at last of the amount we are wasting through such campaigns, the government is taking a hand in the advice which is being handed out to use and comes forward with the slogan, "Don't Waste Waste," and it is well to stop and consider what there may be which has served its days of usefulness with us but may be of some value. The following is the propaganda sent out by the government on the subject: "Don't waste waste," Secretary Alexander today urged the American housewife, calling attention to the possibility of utilizing much of the refuse which will be disclosed by the spring housecleaning. At least \$450,000,000 worth of waste paper, rubber, metals and other articles sent to the rubbish heap each year can be reclaimed, the secretary

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

said. "The lessons learned during the war should not be forgotten." Mr. Alexander said, "Turn the waste basket into the channels of commerce by selling odds and ends to junk dealers."

### HOUSECLEANING HELPS

WASH the joints and bearings of the worn out sewing machine in gasoline to remove the dirt and oil wipe off thoroughly and oil a - fresh. Run a few seconds wiping off surplus

oil removed by rubbing with a clean white cloth dipped in kerosene. The wood should afterward be wiped with a dry cloth.

Before painting wood it should be rubbed over with sandpaper to insure a smooth surface.

Poished tables may be kept in good condition if regularly, say twice a week, they are rubbed with a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and olive oil. Apply with flannel.



Mr. Ross Crane, of the Chicago Institute of Arts says that for every \$10 worth of shrubbery artistically planted about your home grounds, you can add \$100 to the valuation of your property. We are sure that the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Yull, of Yale, has been increased in valuation many hundreds of dollars. And what a wonderful airy, sunny bedroom that corner bedroom must be. This is one of the winners in our picture contest.

ous oil with an old flannel or chambray.

Sponging the rugs with a strong solution of ammonia will brighten the colors and prevent moths.

Always sweep rugs and carpets the way of the grain. Brushing against the grain roughens the surface and it tends to brush the dust in instead of out.

An authority on Oriental rugs state that he never shakes his rugs as it tends to break the warp at the ends. Rather he beats them, and to do this he uses a piece of an old rubber hose as that does not cut the rugs anywhere. What is good for Oriental rugs which are so carefully made by hand should apply with equal if not more consideration to domestic rugs.

Should you discover moths in your rugs, spread a cloth which has been dampened over the part and press with a hot iron. Moths and eggs both will be killed by the hot steam.

Before polishing the stove wash it off with vinegar. It removes all grease leaving the surface smooth, and keeps the blacking from burning off so quickly, saving much time and labor.

Finger marks on paint can be eas-

Instead of hangers for the kitchen towels did you ever try making a button hole? This can't be torn off and will last as long as the towel.

### OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

DEAR Miss Ladd: In the last issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER I read the question from Mrs. S. E. about the creosote problem which confronts so many of us who burn air tight heaters.

I can not answer the question about removing the stains from her linen but do know a remedy that will positively stop creosote from forming. We were bothered with it to such an extent that it run down the chimney so fluently that it dropped to the floor between the studding and run out into the rooms in the crevices between the boards of the floor.

We came to the conclusion that there was need of a draught of air thru the pipe and chimney. My husband took the length of pipe off that contains the damper and placing a round piece of wood inside it, cut a hole about an inch square just above the damper. Leave it open at all times and your creosote troubles will cease. In 3 days time the cure will be complete. I am glad to pass this on and hope Mrs. S. E. will try it.—Mrs. C. B.

### FRESH HOME GROWN RASPBERRIES ALL SUMMER

FRESH home-grown raspberries all summer long and until frost comes in the fall! That is the delightful prospect which the United States Department of Agriculture holds out to the gardener who will plant one or more of the autumn-fruiting varieties of raspberry plants which it recommends. The department points out that European gardeners have grown autumn-fruiting varieties for many years, and some of them are of highest quality. It is particularly important that the American gardener secure varieties that will survive in this country, since in many sections our climate is too severe for the European varieties.

### American Autumn Fruiting Raspberries

Two good autumn fruiting varieties, the Ranere (St. Regis) and Erskine (Erskine Park) have originated in the United States and are now in the nursery trade. The Ranere was found near Hammonton, N. J., and was grown by the hundreds of acres on the sandy soils of southern New Jersey before being introduced into the trade. It is the principal commercial raspberry of New Jersey, and seems destined to become the leading sort along the Atlantic Coast states as far south as southern Georgia. The variety may be found fruiting freely throughout the fall months in Atlanta, Ga., and even farther south where other varieties do not succeed.

In the cooler parts of the northern states, the Ranere produces fruit of too small size and of too poor dessert quality to be of great value. However, the berries borne on the young shoots in the autumn are larger in size and better in quality than those of early summer, and if pruned after the English system, where all the old canes are cut out in late autumn or early spring, it should be desirable in many northern gardens.

The Erskine raspberry, which was found a resident of Lee, Massachusetts, in a patch of the Marlboro, bears larger fruit than the Ranere. The fruit is also of better quality, and if it proves as hardy and bears as well throughout the northern states as it has under the care of the one who discovered it, it should be especially desirable. The Erskine seems to be a hybrid between the American and European raspberries, and should be tried wherever the Cuthbert and Marlboro succeed.

Varieties from European Countries  
Among the varieties of autumn-fruiting raspberries grown in Eng-

### The Early Fly

(By Walt Mason)

The early fly's the one to swat,  
It comes before the weather's hot,  
And sits around and flies its legs,  
And lays at least a million eggs,  
And every egg will bring a fly  
To drive us crazy by and by.

Oh, every fly that 'scapes our swatters  
Will have a million sons and daughters,  
And countless first and second cousins,  
And aunts and uncles, scores of dozens,  
And fifty-seven billion nieces;  
So knock the blamed thing all to pieces.

And every niece and every aunt—  
Unless we swat them so they can't—  
Will lay enough dodgasted eggs  
To fill up ten five-gallon kegs  
And all these eggs, ere summer hies,  
Will bring forth twenty trillion flies.

And thus it goes, an endless chain,  
So all our swatting is in vain  
Unless we do that swatting soon,  
In May time and in early June,  
So, men and brothers, let us rise,  
Gird up our loins and swat the flies!

And sisters leave your cozy bowers  
Where you have wasted golden hours;  
With ardor in your souls and eyes,  
Roll up your sleeves and swat the flies.

### A House-Cleaning Song

Can you sing? Then sing  
A house-cleaning song,  
To make the house ring  
When tempers go wrong;  
Sing something bright,  
Or say something funny,  
For all will go right  
When tempers are sunny.

Don't wear your worst gown,  
Or tie up your head  
Don't carry a frown—  
A picture to dread;  
House-cleaning is fun  
If taken that way;  
So let in the sun  
And be merry and gay.

One room at a time—  
Be not in a hurry;  
Do not repine,  
Nor get in a worry,  
Scrub just as you please,  
And in your own way—  
It's nothing to you  
What the neighbors may say.

Have a dinner that's nice,  
And take time to eat—  
To starve the whole household  
Will not make them neat;  
Have a good time,  
Instead of a fit—  
I'm penning this rhyme  
While resting a bit.

—Annie A. Preston.



land are Alexandria, Belle de Fontenay, Hailsham, Merville de Rouge, November Abundance, October Red, October Yellow, Semper Fidelia, Surprise d'Automne and Yellow Four Seasons. Only two of these sorts, the Belle de Fontenay and the Hailsham are in the nursery trade in this country.

Two other European fall-fruiting sorts, which may perhaps be found in England, are in the nursery trade in this country, the La France and the Souvenir de Desire Bruenau. The La France has been grown in gardens in Connecticut for many years without a name, but has now been introduced under this name. Some winters it may survive without injury, but in other winters the canes kill back to the ground. The Souvenir de Desire Bruenau is of recent introduction.

The experience of American fruit growers of the Eastern United States for the last hundred years has been that no variety of raspberry introduced from Europe succeeds in Eastern United States as a commercial sort. Introductions of European varieties have been made repeatedly, but none of them have yet succeeded under the rigorous eastern climate. Those who try these autumn-fruiting European varieties, therefore, should not expect them to be of value, except in the home garden. There, however, some of the hardier of these varieties may prove desirable. By removing most of the old canes and cutting those that remain to within one or two feet of the ground in late autumn or early spring a considerable quantity of fine-quality raspberries may be secured. The berries borne on the canes which are cut back will come after the season of the common sorts, and should last until the new shoots begin to bear.

European varieties are more likely to succeed in the mild humid sections of Oregon and Washington where the climate more nearly resembles that of parts of Europe than does that of the eastern states. Those interested in this group of raspberries probably will want to try the European sorts.

### "HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 11)

rooted in the crevices, she paused. Passing the rope across the tree-trunk, as over a hook, she drew in the slack and made fast to a boulder of several hundred-weight.

"Good for the girl!" Francis applauded to Henry.

Both men had grasped her plan, and success depended merely on her ability to dislodge the boulder and topple it off the ledge. Five precious minutes were lost, until she could find a dead branch of sufficient strength to serve as a crowbar. Attacking the boulder from behind and working with tense coolness while her two lovers continued to sink, she managed at the last to topple it over the brink.

As it fell, the rope tautened with a jerk that fetched an involuntary grunt from Henry's suddenly constricted chest. Slowly, he arose out of the quicksand, his progress being accompanied by loud sucking reports as the sand reluctantly released him. But, when he cleared the surface, the boulder so outweighed him that he shot shoreward across the crust until directly under the purchase above, when the boulder came to rest on the ground beside him.

Only Francis' head, arms and tops of shoulders were visible above the

quicksand when the end of the rope was flung to him. And, when he stood beside them on terra firma, and when he shook his fist at the quicksand he had escaped by so narrow a shave, they joined with him in deriding it. And a myriad ghosts derided them back, and all the air about them was woven by whispering shuttles into an evil texture of mockery.

### CHAPTER XIV.

"WE CAN'T be a million miles away from it," Henry said, as the trio came to a pause at the foot of a high steep cliff. "If it's any farther on, then the course lies right straight over the cliff, and, since we can't climb it and from the extent of it it must be miles around, the source of those flashes ought to be right here."

"Now could it have been a man with looking glasses?" Leoncia ventured.

"Most likely some natural phenomenon," Francis answered. "I'm strong on natural phenomena since those barking sands."

Leoncia, who chanced to be glancing along the face of the cliff farther on, suddenly stiffened with attention and cried, "Look!"

Their eyes followed hers, and rested on the same point. What they saw was no flash, but a steady persistence of white light that blazed and burned like the sun. Following the base of the cliff at a scramble, both men remarked, from the density of vegetation that there had been no travel of humans that way in many years. Breathless from their exertions they broke out thru the brush upon an open space where a not ancient slide of rock from the cliff precluded the growth of vegetable life.

Leoncia clapped her hands. There was no need for her to point. Thirty feet above, on the face of the cliff, were two huge eyes. Fully a fathom across was each of the eyes, their surfaces brazen with some white reflecting substance.

"The eyes of Chia!" she cried.

Henry scratched his head with sudden recollection.

"I've a shrewd suspicion I can tell you what they're composed of," he said. "I've never seen it before, but I've heard old timers mention it. It's an old Maya trick. My share of the treasure Francis, against a perforated dime, that I can tell you what the reflecting stuff is."

"Done!" cried Francis. "A man is a fool not to take odds like that even if it's a question of the multiplication-table. Possibly millions of dollars against a positive dime! I'd bet two times two made five on the chance that a miracle could prove it. Name it? What is it? The bet is on."

"Oysters," Henry smiled. "Oyster shells, or rather, pearl oyster shells. It's mother of pearl, cunningly mosaicked and cemented in so as to give a continuous reflecting surface. Now you have to prove me wrong, so climb up and see."

Beneath the eyes, extending a score of feet up and down the cliff was a curious, triangular out-jut of rock. Almost was it like an excrescence on the face of the cliff. The apex of it reached within a yard of the space that intervened between the eyes. Rough inequalities of surface, and cat-like clinging on Francis' part, enabled him to ascend the ten feet to the base of the excrescence. Thence, up to the ridge of it, the way was easier. But a twenty-five foot fall and a broken arm or leg in the midst of such isolation was no pleasant thing to consider, and Leoncia, causing an involuntary jealous gleam to light Henry's eyes, called up:

"Oh, do be careful, Francis!"

Standing on the tip of the triangle he was gazing, now into one, and them into the other, of the eyes. He drew his hunting knife and began to dig and pry at the right hand eye.

"If the old gentleman were here he'd have a fit at such sacrilege," Henry commented.

"The perforated dime is yours," Francis called down, at the same time dropping into Henry's outstretched palm the fragment he had dug loose.

Mother of pearl is was, a flat piece cut with definite purpose to fit in with the many other pieces to form the eye.

(Continued next week)

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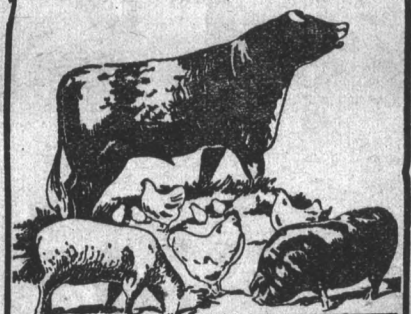
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DETROIT, MICH.





**DEAR CHILDREN:** Here we are again this week with what a number of you have been waiting for, another group of prize pictures. Every week now more and more pictures are being received and while of course all are not prize pictures, we have to creep before we can walk and it is the same way with drawing. If you have talent, it will be developed through patient practicing. The winners are Arlone Wilkinson and Ruth Genge. Somehow we have mislaid the address of Ruth, but if she will send it to me I will see that her prize is forwarded to her.

So many of you are new and have not learned our rules in this contest that I have asked our artist to advise you just how they should be prepared so that more of them will be acceptable for our page, and this is what he tells me you must do in order to stand a chance of winning one of the prizes and having your picture published:

First get a piece of smooth paper, without lines on it and carefully draw your picture with a pencil. After you have done this, take a pen with black ink and trace all of your pencil lines very carefully. Be sure you get black ink as no other color will print. You know much of our ink nowadays is blue-black. If you will follow these simple directions you will stand a much better chance of winning a prize. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you before, but I have enjoyed reading the letters others have written, also the stories in The Michigan Business Farmer. I am a girl 15 years old and about 5 feet 3 inches tall. I enjoy reading, but also like to play ball and ride horse back, although some people think of these games as boys' games. I live on a farm of 200 acres, and have one mile and a half to go to school. We milk 10 cows now, and have 3 wild ducks, the little ducks are very cunning I think. We have a woods on our farm where we go to gather wild flowers, and often times have lunch out there. I want to start ukelele lessons this summer. I haven't noticed any letters from Mason county lately, so I hope there is some chance of seeing this letter in print. I am president of one of our clubs, we have lots of fun. The boys are going to raise pickles this summer and I want to get a "job" of picking for them. I hope this escapes the waste paper basket. I would be very glad to hear from some of the boys and girls of the club.—Bessie Goings, Custer, Mich.

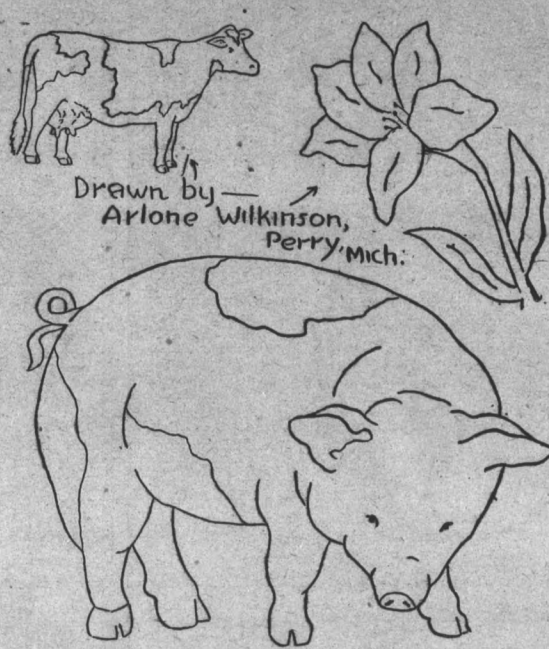
Dear Laddie—I am 12 years of age and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Sawell. I go to the Breckenridge school. I live three-quarters of a mile from the school. There are two teachers in one room, so there are four grades. I have four teachers altogether. Miss Knorpp, my music teacher, Miss Reed, my drawing teacher, Mr. Sawell, my common teacher and Mrs. Sawell. I have two pet lambs. I feed them ground feed, oats and silage every morning and night. I have four cats, one dog, 150 chickens, 6 horses—two of our horses died. One got kicked and the other was very old. I am taking music lessons. My teacher is Ruth, my sister. I have two sisters and one brother. I have eight dolls. I haven't names for all of them, but some of their names are Susie, Canneth, Violet, Blossom and Johnnie. At school we are making money to buy a piano to put in our room. I will be very glad when summer comes. We take the Business Farmer and like it very much. I wish some of the boys and girls of the M. B. F. would write to me.—Edna Baughn, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am a little boy 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school which is one and one-half miles from home. My Daddy gave me a little Holstein calf and I named it Pansy. I have a little sister 10 years old and she helps me take care of my calf. We live on a 40-acre farm and keep 2 horses, 5 cows and 3 calves, and I milk two of the cows. My brother Walter lives on a farm in Livingston county, near Fowlerville, and he also takes the M. B. F. and I hope he will see my letter in print.—Erwin Horndorfer, New Boston, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is F. W. Neusus. We live on a 160-acre farm and have 13 cows, 6 horses, 3 geese and about 150 chickens. I have 8 sisters and 5 brothers. My mother's birthday is today; she is 45 years old. I will be 13 years old in December. My father won't raise sugar



Drawn by  
Ruth Genge



Drawn by Ruth Genge

beets this year unless they raise the price. Tomorrow they will have a big sugar beet meeting at Bad Axe. I always read the letters from the boys and girls in The Michigan Business Farmer, but I think the girls write more letters than the boys. I once saw a letter from Elfrida Storm in the M. B. F. I used to go to school with her. She is about as old as I am. I also have one brother in college. He will graduate next year. His name is Theodore. My big brother Walter helps my father run the farm. We have a Moline tractor, and a Buick car. My father and my brother run the car. My sisters are also trying. I have about four miles to walk to school. As my letter is getting long I will close and hope that it will escape the waste basket.—Hedwig Buckholz, Elkton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—Just received the M. B. F. and the first thing I did was to try and solve the puzzle, and I believe that I have it right. The answer is Madison and Lincoln. I live on a farm and have been quite busy today. This morning I burned some of the dead grass that is in our orchard. Then after dinner I went with my father up in the woods to buzz wood. While I was there I hunted for flowers but did not find any. We have a new horse and her name is Topsy. Also we have two little calves, their names are Reddy and Star. I expect to

write on the 8th grade examination and am working real hard so I can get thru. This summer I expect to go visiting for about two weeks. Then after I get home I am going to raise some ducks. Well I will close because I have got to gather my eggs, we get about 30 from 50 hens.—Eloise Barrett, Carson City, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 14 years old and am in the 8th grade. I am going to write the eighth grade examination this year. I live 1 3/4 miles from school I live on a 40-acre farm. We have 2 horses, 4 cows, 3 calves, 24 big chickens, 12 little chicks, 3 rabbits, 3 cats and 1 dog. Our little chickens began hatching the day after Easter.—Pauline Dunn, Alma, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is my first letter to you. I am a girl 13 years of age and in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Kathryn Bunyan and I like her. We have a 200-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have 2 brothers, Russell age 11, and James age 7. For a pet I have a dog named Frank. We children have five sheep a piece. My father has 75 sheep. I will close in hopes to see my letter in print. I wish some of the girls and boys of the M. B. F. would write to me.—Marjorie Joslin, Holly, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the 6th grade. Last year our family went to Florida and we stayed at St. Petersburg. We went to Pass-a-grill and there we saw the Gulf of Mexico. We walked on the shore and picked up shells, they are certainly pretty. I took off my shoes and stockings and a ladies' hat came off and I went and got it. I also went to Washington, D. C., and went to the zoo and saw a mother monkey nursing her baby monkey. We went to the capitol building—the capitol of the United States. We also went to Mount Vernon and to George Washington's home. George Washington's home is on the Potomac river. I saw one rug that was there when George was, I saw the buggy he rode in. I hope my letter is in print.—Helen Wilson, Belding, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have never written to you so I thought I would write and be with the rest of the children. I am a boy 13 years of age and in the 7th grade. We live on a 40-acre farm, have 10 head of cattle and 2 horses. I have 3 brothers and 6 sisters. Two of my sisters and one brother are in the Salvation Army. We used to live up north close to the lumber camps, but my father's health was so bad and it was so frosty we could not raise anything so we moved 100 miles down south. I have not missed a day or been late this year. I am the janitor of the school and get \$8 a month. I sweep, build fires, clean erasers, dust the room and carry in the wood. I certainly have a fine teacher, her name is Florence Potts. Well I guess I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Walter Lee Morris, LeRoy, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I wish to join your happy circle. I have been reading the children's letters and think they are nice, so I am going to ask you folks to move over and let a farmer girl in. I am 14 years old and weigh 133 pounds. I have brown hair, brown eyes and live on a 120-acre farm. We have 3 horses, also three cows and some sheep and little pigs. I have no sisters or brothers. For pets I have a dog named Trix, also a yellow cat named Buster. We live about 1-2 miles from Homer, it being the nearest town. Some of my friends are going to write Bernice White. Three cheers for the M. B. F.—Linnie Powers, Homer, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade. I am going to take physiology and geography exams at Springport this year. We have 8 or 9 horses including the 2 small colts Dick and Flora. We have another colt that has been driven a few times, it's name is George. I don't know how many head of cattle we have. I live on a 270-acre farm. I am sending you a poem which I hope to see in print. I have never written to you before because I could not find your address. If some of the other girls would write to me I would be real glad to answer them.—Thelma Hubbell, Albion, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am a little girl 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I like our teacher very well. I have 3 sisters and 3 brothers. One of my brothers enlisted in the U. S. navy when the war started and will be home in July. The name of the boat he is on is U. S. S. Columbia. I have 3 pet kittens, one of them angora. We have a shepherd dog that is as old as I am, and he is my best friend. We like "The Children's Hour" very well. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Alma Horndorfer, New Boston, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a farmer's girl 12 years old and I'm in the 7th grade. We have 3 horses, 4 cows, 4 calves and 1 pig. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. My teacher's name is Norine Elder and I like her fine. Seven other girls and I have a club. The name of it is "The Blue Bird Poultry Club". I am president. We meet every two weeks on Thursday. I am trying to get a trip around the world on postcards. I hope I can get it. I guess this is all for this time and I will close.—Dorris L. Dewey, Bellaire, Mich.

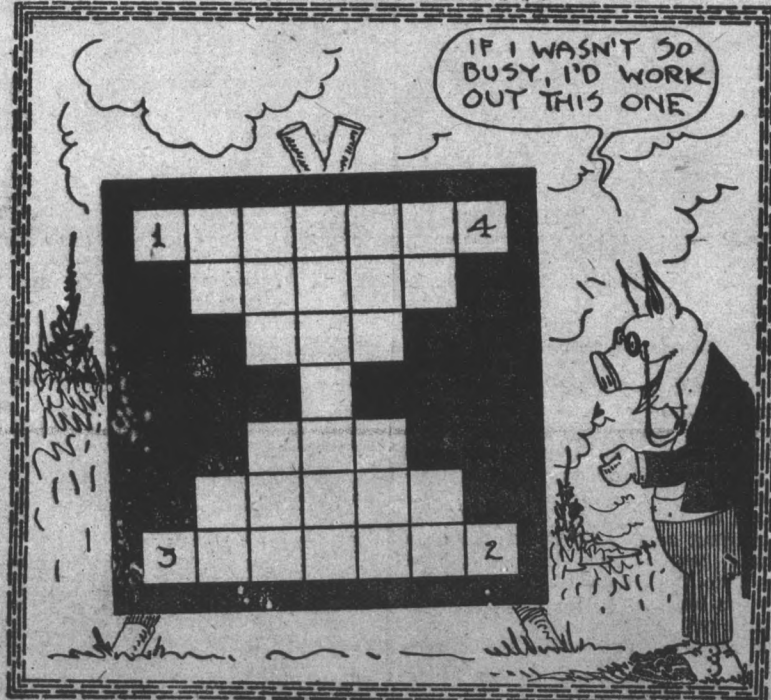
Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. My mother and father take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I like to read the children's page. I am a girl 12 years old and in the 4th grade at school. I have just a half mile to go to school. We live on a 40-acre farm and have 4 cows, 1 pig, 3 horses, 2 mules and many chickens. We have an angora cat and 3 hens setting. I have 5 sisters and 1 brother. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Ella Johnston, Standish, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before, but not seeing my letter in print thought I would try again. I am 14 years old and not going to school now. I am taking music lessons now for pastime. I tat, crochet and go to the woods quite a lot. I make wigwags out of brush and it is lots of fun. Will close for this time.—Velma Bricker, Yale, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a little boy 8 years old. I go to school every day and am in the 4th grade. I have 6 little rabbits. We have 2 horses, 3 cows, 90 chickens, 3 calves and 1 pig. We got 45 eggs today. I have two sisters and no brothers. I have 2 cats. I live on a 40-acre farm.—Peary Knowles, St. Charles, Mich.

## HOURLGLASS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Fill in the right words according to the definitions, and the diagonals, 1-2 and 3-4 will spell the names of animals. Here are the words: To print and offer for sale; a city in Nebraska; to permit; a vowel; "and so forth"; an animal said to laugh; satisfied. What are the diagonals?

Answer to last week's puzzle: Hoboken, N. J.; Reading, Pa.; Seattle, Wash.; Akron, Ohio.



# County Crop Reports

**SHIAWASSEE**—The cold wet weather seriously hinders the planting of spring crops although on high gravelly land some plowing is being done. Wheat is looking well and a fair crop seems to be the future outlook. Meadows generally coming on quite well but on lower land there is some complaint of having. The outlook for the sugar beet industry for the coming season is rather uncertain owing to the variance between the growers and the beet companies regarding the prices for this season. The auction fever has about subsided, yet there is an occasional outbreak. Real estate changes are somewhat on a decline but still are quite frequent. Farm hands are scarce and are demanding enormous wages by the year with house rent, garden, fuel, cow furnished and kept for and a hog fattened, all at the expense of the farm owner, and from sixty to eighty dollars per month. On account of uncertain shipping facilities, live stock is not much in demand and the market is dull. The Co-operative made a small shipment the past week but no certain price could be guaranteed by the manager to the shipper. The following prices were offered at Owosso: Wheat, \$2.68@2.70; corn, \$1.65; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.96; beans, (C. H. P.) \$6.75 cwt.; hay, \$20@23; potatoes, \$4; onions, \$5.40; hens, 32c; springers, 36c; butter, 58c; butterfat, 65@67c; eggs, 38c; apples, \$7.40; veal calves, 5to 15c; lambs, subject to Detroit market, live, \$14.50; dressed, \$18—D. H. M.

**SANILAC** (Central)—Well it has been rather a cold April so far and not much rain. We are having a good rain at present, April 22 to 26; it will do a lot of good. The grass does not seem to grow much. It has been a long time of feeding and has taken a lot of feed. It looks as though we would not get much grass for pasture for a week or two unless the weather turns warm. There has been some seeding done, the ground seeming to work up pretty good. Some have been holding off for a rain, for sometimes where grain is sown and it comes a hard rain the grain does not come up very well. There was a farm changed hands last week. One good man died in Wheatland, north and west of Deckerville. He died the 11th of the month; a good christian man and a good neighbor. Most of the hay that was to spare has been baled up and sold for about \$25 a ton clear at the baling. There does not seem to be much sickness around at present. Still some auction sales. Some are getting some wood buzzed up—A. B. Prices offered at Sandusky: Wheat, \$2.35; oats, 97; rye, \$1.81; barley, \$2.60; timothy hay, \$26; lightmixed hay, \$26; clover seed, \$23; alsike, \$24; beans, \$6.60; butterfat, 63; eggs, 36.

**GENESEE**—We are having typical spring weather now, suitable for all sorts of farm work. The soils have dried, making ideal plowing conditions on all but the heaviest ground. The farmers are finishing shearing sheep and road work is nearly over. There will be a minimum acreage of oats on the clay lands as many farmers have become discouraged at the prospect of a good crop on account of the backward spring. There is little marketing done by the farmers at the present time. A few of the farmers have purchased tractors this spring. The following prices were offered at Flint on April 30: Wheat, \$2.70; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1.15; rye, \$2; buckwheat, \$3; beans (C. H. P.) \$7; beans (red kidney) \$11; hay, \$25; rye straw, wheat straw, oat straw, \$15@10; potatoes, \$3.60; onions, \$8; hens, 30c; springers, 26c; ducks, 32c; geese, 33c; turkeys, 42c; butter, 60c; butterfat, 68c; eggs, 36c; beef steers, \$10.50; beef cows, \$7.50; veal calves, \$17; sheep \$10@11; hogs,

**MONTCALM**—The farmers are sowing oats and spring wheat. The overseer has begun his work on the roads. Lakeview have their new water plant most finished. The cold and wet weather has kept farmers back with their oats and wheat and some of the early sowed oats are gone. Seeds of all kinds are scarce and high. Large farmers in this neighborhood are selling their cows and doing their own work on account of wages. The following prices were offered at Lakeview on April 30: Wheat, \$2.75; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.83; No. 1 timothy, \$35; No. 1 light mixed, \$30; rye straw, \$18; wheat oat straw, \$17; beans, (C. H. P. Pea) \$6.50; red kidney, \$13; potatoes, \$7; onions 8c lb; hens, 24c; ducks, 18c; geese, 19c; turkeys, 24c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 68c; eggs, 34c; sheep, 4c; lambs, 9c; hogs, \$15; beef steers, \$7; beef cows, \$4; veal calves, \$8@19—G. B. W.

**MANISTEE**—The farmers are doing farm work, sowing oats, spring grains and getting ground ready for corn crop, potatoes, early beans and cucumbers. Weather has been somewhat damp, but it is showing today, April 28th. Soil moist. Farmers have sold most of the rye they had left. Not much building. Some are buying bushes and setting them out. We had a terrible rain storm not long ago—regular cloud burst. Some farmers are making maple sugar. Sugar has gone to 29 cents with fair prospects of going to about 32 cents soon. Prices on everything seem to be soaring.—H. A. Market prices at Bear Lake: Potatoes, \$5.50 cwt but buying has stopped at some of the buying stations because of shortage of cars; beans, \$6.25 cwt; rye, \$1.75 bu; butter, 59; eggs, 36; cream, 65; beef on foot, 7@9; dressed, 12@13; pork, 13@20 dressed; veal, 15@18 dressed; chickens, 25; hides, 15.

**ALLEGAN**—Very few oats have been sown as yet, the ground, in most cases still being too wet. Building fences and doing chores is about all we are able to do. Wheat in fair condition. Very little pasture yet.—W. F.

**INGHAM**—The spring is so backward there has not been many oats sown yet, some on the high and sandy lands have been put in. Help very scarce. Farmers will do what they can by changing and helping each other. Not much prospects of any sugar beet being grown here. Feed getting scarce and grass very slow in coming on. Farmers not selling much of anything. Many are losing their young pigs. Think they were chilled by the cold damp weather.—O. L. M. Prices offered at Mason: Wheat, \$2.50@2.55; corn, \$1.60; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.85; hay, \$25; beans, \$6.50; butter, 58; butterfat, 64; eggs, 37; lambs, 15, clipped; hogs, \$15.50; beef steers, 11; beef cows, \$7@8; veal, 16.

**JACKSON** (South)—Weather unsettled. Farmers are busy putting in what crops they can handle alone as hired help, if any could be found, demand wages that are prohibitive. The good roads contractors are offering \$8 a day for men and teams, board themselves; \$5 a day for man alone. The electric light company will soon begin work and will supply surrounding villages the power to generate electric lights to all who want them. The Farm Bureau has completed a successful drive. Few farmers are putting in beans. Everything points to underproduction. Clover seed has dropped to \$32 a bushel.—G. S. Prices offered at Hanover: Hay, \$30; no potatoes to sell; butterfat, 68; eggs, 37 cents.

**HILLSDALE**—Farm work is at a standstill at the present time. Not much plowing has been done on account of the soil being too wet to work. A few oats have been sown, some manure is being drawn and everything seems to be a little backward with the spring, roads also are in bad shape.—A. J. B. Prices at Hillsdale: Wheat, \$2.50; oats, \$1.10 (can't get any); rye, \$1.90; hay, \$30@40; potatoes, \$3.75; hens, 22;

springers, 32; butter, 40@45; eggs, 36@38; beef steers, \$9@10.50; beef cows, \$6.50@7; veal, \$10@15; sheep, \$5@10; lambs, \$10@16; hogs, \$14@15; seed oats, \$1.25@1.60 bu.

**TUSCOLA**—Weather very wet and cold. Not many oats in yet as the ground is too wet to work. Not much going to market now on account of the strike. A lot of little pigs being sold at from \$5.50 to \$7 apiece. Some hay yet to sell. The following prices were offered at Caro: Wheat, \$2.50; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.80; beans, C. H. P., \$6.75 cwt.; hay, \$28@30; hens, 27@30c; ducks, 27c; butter, 58c; eggs, 38c; beef, 6@9c; veal calves, 10@14c; sheep, 5@8c; lambs, 13@14c; hogs, 11@14c—R. B. C.

**ST. JOSEPH**—Farmers are plowing as fast as they can between the rains, cold and rainy most of the time. The sun is very welcome when seen. Drilling clover seed in wheat and rye but lots of farmers sow clover in their oats. Have held hogs and cattle because we couldn't ship them but are shipping the 29th again from Colon, the National Farm Bureau was organized lately in county with a good membership. Have had lots of wind this spring doing considerable damage in St. Joseph County.—W. W.

**GRAND TRAVERSE**—Are having nice weather again after a cold bad spell. Farmers are plowing and hauling manure. Some potatoes are being sold. Some more auction sales to be held in the near future. Two new families have moved in this neighborhood this week. The following prices were offered at Williamsburg on April 25: Wheat, \$2.85; corn, \$1.60; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.50; hay, No. 1 timothy, \$35; potatoes, \$4 per bu.; butter, 50c; butterfat, 70c; eggs, 38c—O. L. B.

**VAN BUREN**—This is a hustling time for grape growers, the cold wet weather has held them back with their work. A few vineyards not yet trimmed but most of them are trimmed and tied. Tanglefooting to keep cutworms off is the present job. Hubert E. Durkee, a very prominent and highly respected man passed away on the 26th. He has been manager of the Southern Michigan Fruit Association for a number of years.—V. G.

**MIDLAND**—Wheat, \$2.65@2.75; corn, shelled, \$1.65; oats, \$1; rye, \$1.75; buckwheat, \$3; beans (C. H. P.) \$7; peas, \$4; barley, \$3.—O. B. G. C.

## \$200,000 TO ADVERTISE MICHIGAN'S NAVY BEANS

(Continued from page 3)

**BUSINESS FARMER** is prompted by partisan designs against Mr. Fordney. But this charge will not hold water before those who have followed these discussions consistently. Nobody has yet satisfactorily explained why Mr. Fordney has enough influence to get bills through his committee providing special tariffs on certain manufactured products, but does not have the necessary influence to secure favorable consideration of the bean tariff. Until that question is answered we shall hold Mr. Fordney remiss in his duty to his constituents.

## PITY THE POOR HORSE

Wonder if horses are as glad to see the advent of spring as many people profess to be?

With warm weather comes the fly and the fly is no friend of the horse.

Humane drivers try to protect horses from insects. Here is a recipe for an inexpensive wash that is very effective:

Oil of Bay Berries, 5 parts, Naphthalene, 10 parts, Ether, 16 parts, Methylated Spirit, 60 parts.

These are common chemicals found in all well stocked drug stores, so there is no difficulty about getting the mixture whenever it is needed.

## A Plain Statement to Our Readers

Dear Friends:

It would be obviously unfair to our many thousands of friends among the business farmers of Michigan, if we should be forced to increase the subscription price of this weekly without warning.

Yet every day sees some unavoidable increase in the cost of the raw materials or labor and the necessary expense which goes into the production of a publication like this.

The subscription prices today are the same as they were when the first issue of The Michigan Business Farmer went to press, i. e.:

One Year (52 copies) .....	\$1
Three Years (156 copies) .....	\$2
Five Years (260 copies) .....	\$3
Ten Years (520 copies) .....	\$5

and we are accepting subscriptions and renewals on this basis still, but how long we can continue to do so, remains a problem. We must however following this announcement to all of our readers, in this public way, retain the option of raising the present subscription price at any time without further notice.

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS ISSUE!

The date which follows your name thus:

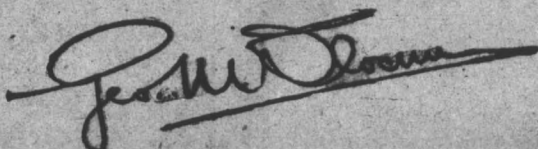
John Jones May 20  
Capac R 4 Mich 619

shows the month when your subscription expires and you can remit now at the above reduced rates and the three, five or ten years will be added to the date shown. We cannot guarantee to accept subscriptions at the old rates, now in effect, after the first of June, 1920, so if you want to be certain of making this saving, please remit at once.

In renewing it is always well to send the old address label, to avoid errors and possible duplication.

We certainly do not wish to increase our subscription rates, but we take this means of giving the old and true friends of The Michigan Business Farmer a warning and a suggestion, which may prove timely.

At your service always,



Publisher of Michigan's OWN Farm Weekly!

Mt. Clemens, May 8, 1920.



## BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

**5 CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE.** Minimum size ad accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right. Address: The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## FARMS & LANDS

**220 ACRES, \$8,500 WITH 2 HORSES, 40 cattle, tools.** Equipment worth \$5,000; improved road, mile RR station; machine-worked fields, 50-cow brook-watered pasture, 1,000 cords wood, 100,000 ft. timber, lots fruit; 12 room house, running water, 80-ft. basement barn, running water, other buildings; immediate sale includes livestock, wagons, machinery, tools, only \$8,500, easy terms. Details page 22. Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, copy free. **STROUT AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

**FARM FOR SALE—50 ACRES, 30. ACRES** improved, good soil, small lake, small orchard, good barn, and good 8 room house, on main road 6 miles from Fenton. Church and school 1 mile. **JULIAN BRISTOL, R.3, Fenton, Mich.**

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

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SEVENTY-SIX** acres good cultivation, six room house, barn, other outbuildings, orchard, 3 1-2 miles county seat. Good roads. For further information write owner, **HARLEY MORGAN, Bad Axe, Mich., R. 8.**

**FOR SALE—154 ACRE FARM, FOR PARTICULARS** write to **MRS. E. PEETZ, Hawks, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—66 2-3 ACRES, BEST SOIL.** Good buildings and fences. Fine road. 1-2 mile to electric station, 3-4 mile to Michigan Central station of small town. 4 miles to Mason, 16 miles to Lansing. Address, **J. L. KIRBY, R.1, Mason, Mich.**

**FARMS WANTED** for cash buyers, also some good city property to exchange for farms. Please give description, section, condition or buildings, roads, etc. A letter to me and I will get you a buyer. **E. C. O'NEILL, 1013-14 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.**

**FOR SALE—120 ACRES OF WILD LAND** Holland Township, Missaukee Co. Price \$1,200. **JAMES C. CURTISS, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., R.3.**

**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.



**One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day**

The Ottawa Log Saw does the work of ten men. Makes wood sawing easy and profitable. When not sawing wood use for pumping, feed grinding, etc. Simple economical durable. Thousands in use. Fully guaranteed, 30 days trial. Cash or Easy Payments. Write for Low Price. **OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1481 Wood St., Ottawa, Kan.**

## STRAWBERRIES

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

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1,000,000 ROLLS { Write for Free Sample Catalog of 100 new designs and colorings.  
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## MISCELLANEOUS

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

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**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, Mar.**

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**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.**

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**SALESMEN—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR** well known brands of lubricating oils, greases, paints and water proof roof coatings. Salary or commission. Represent the House of Quality. **THE TODD OIL & PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.**

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Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one, two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address **The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.**

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Immediate possession on our Liberal Easy Monthly Payment plan—the most liberal terms ever offered on a high grade bicycle. **FACTORY TO RIDER** prices save you money. We make our bicycles in our own new model factory and sell direct to you. We put quality in them and our bicycles will satisfy you. 44 STYLES, colors, and sizes to choose from in our famous **RANGER** line. Send for big, beautiful catalog. Many parents advance the first payment and energetic boys by odd jobs—paper routes, delivery for stores, etc., make the bicycle easy to meet the small payments. **DELIVERED FREE** on Approval and 30 DAYS TRIAL—Select the bicycle you want and terms that suit you—cash or easy payments. Wheels and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices. **SEND NO MONEY** but write today for the big new catalog, prices and terms.

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## Farmers Service Bureau

(Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. Subscribers desiring a personal answer by mail to a question of a legal nature should enclose \$1 for reply.)

## LOCAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

About three years ago we formed an association for the benefit of insuring live stock, firstly cows. The thing started out O. K. and we had a pretty good membership and everybody seemed to be enthusiastic about it. We had our by-laws adopted by all and we had them sealed by a notary, so it seemed to be a legal venture. Now one of the by-laws reads that the association is living with ten members. There is eleven paying members and two members that are not paying members, but are only members in name and so not responsible for any insurance to be paid out. The insurance payment has been \$45 per cow drawn by assessments so much per cow insured. The farmers have been dropping one by one until those thirteen remain. Now they have divided in opinion as to the usefulness of the association and the faction that wants to kill it is stronger than the ones that want to keep it up. The point that I want to know is, can this association be broken up with the eleven of these thirteen members, when by-laws read that it is living with 10 members? There is some funds, about \$125 in the banks and the faction that wants to break it up want to divide the money according to so much per dollar paid in.—**R. H. T., Houghton County.**

I am unable to determine from your statement whether you have a partnership arrangement or a corporation. I would be of the opinion that a majority would control the continuance or discontinuance of the association.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## MUST SUPPORT WIFE

If a man has a public auction and sells his personal property, what share can the wife hold in this property? If a man separates from his wife, the wife having a complication of diseases, can the wife by law make the husband support her? What would the law give her?—**M. L. S., Homer, Mich.**

The wife would be entitled to no part of the proceeds of the sale of the husband's personal property. There is certain personal property that the wife might claim from a sale, but if sold she is not entitled to any part of the proceeds as her own individual property. A man is obliged to support his wife and may be compelled to do so. If he abandons her and neglects to provide for her he may be arrested and convicted and either compelled to support her or be locked up in jail.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## NON-MEMBER

Is a neighbor, who has taken policy in fire insurance, a full Gleaner member with all its privileges, and can he ship eggs to the Clearing House? Does his taking out fire insurance entitle him to Gleaner privileges? I told him that I didn't think he was a Gleaner, and he insists he is.—**C. W. W., North Vassar Arbor.**

He is not a Gleaner by joining the fire insurance company, as any one may become a member of the fire insurance company. I think that the Clearing House would not be averse to handling his shipments upon the terms given to non-members of the association.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## JOINT DEED

If a man and wife have a joint deed of their farm at the wife's death can the children hold her share? And at the man's death what share do the children hold? These being the parents of the children.—**J. A. N., Montcalm County.**

Upon the death of the wife the entire estate belongs to the husband and the children have no claim upon it. The husband and father thereafter may handle and dispose of as he sees fit and deed or will the same as he desires. If he does not deed or will the same in his life time it descends in equal shares to his children; and the child or children of deceased child would take the share of his or her parent would have received if living.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## VERBAL AGREEMENT BINDING

Will you please send me an answer to the following question through the columns of The Business Farmer? I hired out to C for one year and he was to furnish me two hogs, my milk and butter. C has furnished me one hog and refused to furnish the second hog. Now this was a verbal agreement between me and C, but I have witness to same and I

want to know if I can hold C by law for the hog.—**D. L. C., Calhoun County.**

The verbal agreement is binding, and C is liable for the second hog or its value.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## COLLECTING FULL AMOUNT OF CLAIM

I have an express claim of sixteen chickens killed by suffocation June 27, 1917. There was 100 pounds of them killed, valued at that time at \$23.00 per hundred. We put this claim into two different lawyer's hands but they only kept putting us off and we have never had a cent out of it yet. We still have our paper showing our claim against the company. They wrote to me twice asking me to settle for half, but I would not accept, as I thought I should have it all.—**C. D. H., Midland County.**

It seems to be the almost universal custom of R. R. and express companies to stand out for a settlement at 50 per cent of the damage. I have repeatedly refused to settle upon such terms. Have notified them that they could pay the damage or I would bring suit forthwith and they have repeatedly paid the amount of the claim. I would advise you to start suit. Say to them once more that if the claim is not paid by a certain date you will bring suit, and if they do not pay then bring suit.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## TROUT STREAM THROUGH FARM

What is the law in regards to fishing a trout stream where it crosses a man's farm which is enclosed with a fence.—**O. H. N., Grand Traverse County.**

The law provides that the public may fish in a navigable or meandering stream if it is one in which fish have been propagated by the state. This does not mean that they may trespass on the shore but in all such cases they would be liable for actual damages. If the stream is not navigable or meandering I am of the opinion no one would have the right there without the permission of the owner of the premises.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## LAW REGARDING STRAY CATTLE

What is the law regarding cattle that come into my enclosure?—A Reader.

Your letter does not say which part of the law is desired nor whether it is for animals taken from the highway or that have come into your enclosure from adjoining premises. The whole law upon such subjects is too long for publication but you can find the steps concerning animals at large in the highway commencing at section 7285 and the following; and for injuring ones land see section 14782 of the Compiled Laws and following.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## HARVESTING CROP AFTER THE LEASE EXPIRES

A rents farm for one year of B. Has A any right to put out rye or wheat without B's consent? Can A harvest the crop and take his share of the crop?—A Subscriber, Gratiot County.

A lease for one year expires entirely at the end of one year and the tenant would have no right to the farm or anything thereon unless permission was given him to do so. A would have no right to harvest any crop after his time expires without consent of the owner.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## SELLING SHELLED POPCORN

I have several bushels of shelled popcorn. Am thinking of putting it up for the trade in small paste board boxes. Is there any law against doing so, or any rules governing the same? Would it be necessary to mark the number of ounces on the box?—**A. R. C., Oakland County.**

I do not know of any such regulation and can see no objection to such a package providing no false statement was placed on the box, cover or package.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

## GEN. WOOD A PROTESTANT

The M. B. F. is the best paper ever printed. Can you tell me through your paper if Leonard Wood is a Catholic, for I hear he is.—**M. H., Howard City.**

General Leonard Wood is an Episcopalian. As you probably know he comes of New England Puritan stock.—**F. M. Alger, Detroit.**



# Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

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

## JUST PLUMB FOOLISHNESS

OF COURSE, with so many presidential candidates runnin' at large an' with each one havin' some special hobby to howl about, we must expect to hear some strange an' unusual noises, noises that sound sensible an' noises that sound darn foolish. But when any man with a thimble full of brains starts out to make a noise like a saloon an' expects an enlightened American people to vote for him in sufficient numbers to land him in the presidential chair, why that man's actin' jest plumb foolish.

The majority of the people of these here United States has seen jest about all of the saloon business that they ever want to see, they have had more than a plenty of that sort of thing an' ain't a goin' to be hoodwinked into votin' saloons nor any other device for the dispensin' of liquor, back into this country, not by a darned sight they ain't.

But there comes a feller out of the east an' he sets up a mighty howl about deprivin' the people of their nat'ral born rights, deprivin' 'em of the right to git drunk an' raise h—l, of misusin' their families an' robbin' 'em of their right to happiness; deprivin' the American people of their rights to make brutes of themselves an' disgrace the greatest nation on the face o' the earth. This howl that the wise man from the east is settin' up is new noise—not by a good deal it ain't—gosh, we've been hearin' this same noise for years, but in the past it ain't been comin' from no presidential candidate, there has never been one before—not to my knowledge at least, that has had the nerve even if he wanted to do it, to even make a faint sound like a saloon.

Heretofore this tremen'jus noise has come from the whiskey makers an' the whiskey sellers, an' slowly but jest as surely, the people have answered the noise an' have quieted the makers of it, by their votes—they have voted the whiskey as well as the places that sold it, out of existence an' its goin' to remain out regardless of any howl that can be let loose by any man or set of men, whether they come out of the east or out of the west.

There is no question but what there's liquor bein' sold in many places an' in many ways. There's also automobiles bein' stole an' murders bein' committed, there's crimes of all kinds takin' place in spite of the laws that have been or can be passed. But the men who commit these crimes are outlaws an' the men who make or sell booze in this country are right in the same class—they're criminals an' sooner or lat-

er they git what's a comin' to 'em same's any other criminal.

"Give the people back their rights," sez this wise man from the east, "elect me for president an' I'll see that you have your rights restored." Ain't that a grand thing to yelp about an' then ask intelligent people to help elect such a man to the highest office in the land?

How'd you like to have the saloon among us now durin' these unsettled times? Have you noticed the absence of lawlessness in all the strikes that have taken place durin' the months that have jest passed?

What do you suppose would have happened durin' the steel strike an' the coal strike, if saloons had been runnin' or liquor had been easy to get? With thousands of foreigners in those strikes, men to whom liquor gives the villainous an' criminal ideas, the desire to kill an' destroy, do you think the results would have been the same, that there would have been so little loss of life or destruction of property if those men could have got the liquor to fire their brain an' excite their passion?

You don't think so an' neither do I, but this great wise man from the east, Mr. Edwards, asks all lovers of liberty to help nominate him on a platform that would do every thing possible to put the ol' saloon, with all its attendant evils back in our midst, to give us our liberty, which means for every man an' every woman to do as they please, to give free rein to their unbridled appetites, to put him in the president's chair an' all will be well.

Well, as I sed in the beginnin' of this letter, we must expect to hear all kinds of noises, but by gosh we don't flave to git foolish about it an' we ain't a goin' to git scairt about it 'cause we know where this noise has its origin, and what it amounts to an' jest what to do with it an' about it.

You know it ain't every day that the whiskey ring can git a man to do their hollerin' any more,—time wuz when men didn't care so much for their own reputation as they do now an' they would, some of 'em, holler for most any thing if there wuz a little money an' plenty of drinks in it, but to think that any man who aspires to the high an' honorable office of president of the United States, would take to tootin' a horn for an outlawed business like the saloon an' booze thing, seems almost unbelievable. But then, its hard tellin' what a man will do after he's once bitten by the turrible political bug an' the ones that bites presidential candidates seems about the hardest biter of 'em all, what do you think?—Cordially yours, Uncle Rube.

## Sense and Nonsense

### The Fall

A widely known philanthropist in East London gave a slum child's version of the story of Eden. She was sitting with other children on the curb outside a public house in Shore-ditch, and her version of the story proceeded:

"Eve ses: 'Adam, 'ave a bite? 'No,' ses Adams, 'I don't want a bit!' 'Garn!' ses Eve, 'go on 'have a bite!' 'I don't want a bite!' ses Adam. The child repeated this dialogue, her voice rising to a shrill shriek "An then Adam took a bit," she finished up. "An' the flaming angel came along wiv 'is sword an' 'e ses to 'em bof: 'Nah, then—ahtside!'"

### Revised Version

Little Susie had been attending Sunday school for some time so Uncle Jack asked what she had learned.

"I learned jus' lots," she replied vaguely.

"But tell me something," urged Uncle Jack. "What's the biggest thing you learned?"

"Well, God made the country in six days," she began solemnly. "then he made Adam out of dust an' he took a ribbon out of his side pocket and made Eve out of that!"

### Inefficacious

"Did you ever try electricity for your rheumatism, Uncle Buck?" asked the schoolmaster.

"Yape!" replied old Buckley Baggett, of Straddle Ridge, Arkansas. "I've been struck by ordinary lightning twice, and drunk right smart of this yur bone-dry lickker they call white lightning, but all any of it done was to make me prance for the time being. Never really helped my rheumatiz none in the long run."

### A Costly Interruption

A man with an impediment in his speech went into a store where second hand automobiles were sold and stopping in front of a car he said: "H-h-how m-m-much is th-this one?"

"I'll let you make me an offer," the dealer told him.

"I'll g-g-give you f-f-f—"

"Four hundred? I'll take it," interrupted the dealer.

"G-g-good!" said the stutterer. "I was tr-trying to say f-f-f-five hundred."

### It All Depends

Ethel was surveying herself in the mirror with satisfaction. "I wonder how many men will be miserable when I marry?" she mused.

## convenient!



## For Ditching

Inserting in holes in the ground a number of cartridges primed with electric blasting caps, connecting the cap wires with a blasting machine, thrusting down its handlebar and releasing the sudden strength of twice ten thousand men—that's ditching the modern way with



Red Cross Dynamite

Seventy-five million acres of swamp land in the United States lie waiting to be drained, and on nearly every farm there are stumps and boulders to be removed, trees to be planted. Put this Giant Farm Hand to work for you. If your project warrants, we will send a demonstrator to show you the safe, easy, inexpensive way of doing your work—the Red Cross way.

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## BLUE BIRD BRAND FARM & GARDEN SEEDS



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THE C. E. DEPUY CO., Seedsmen, Pontiac, Mich.

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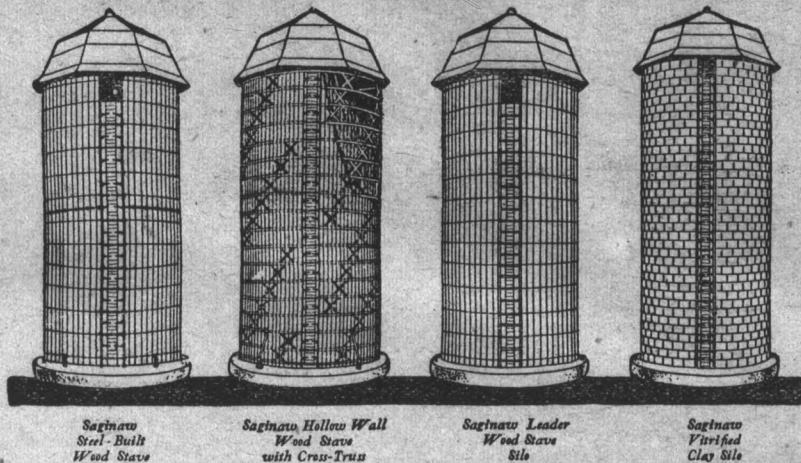
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produce the same results with a silo  
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See the New Whirlwind Silo Filler with Automatic Feed. Ask us about it.



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the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A \$7.50 Drum makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money.

Send \$3.00 for a box of "TIX-TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

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Write for Club Offer

**PURE PARIS GREEN, 39c**

Per pound Arsenate of Calcium, 26c. Arsenate of lead, 32c. Bordeaux Mixture, 22c. Bordo-arsenate, 26c. Dry Lime Sulphur, 15c. Quality only. But it the co-operative way. Special prices on large quantities. Write for complete price list. Reference any bank.  
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For best results on your Poultry. Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

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**With the County Agent**



**BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK**

Boys' and Girls' Club Work is a success as a modern feature of our educational system.

Whatever may have been your thoughts up to the present concerning the benefits of Club Work for your boys' and girls, you must admit this, and especially if your boy or girl has been a member of a real live organized club. All club activities indulged in by club members which leads to better social contact, broadens the vision for opportunity, instills the spirit of contentment, thrift and industry, and adds to their productive capacity during youth, is bound to make a better citizen body. Club Work can claim all of these merits, which more than justifies its existence as an institution well worth supporting. Club Work has paved the way for more than one girl or boy in this state in securing a better education, and has placed them in the proper niche of life with the least loss of time.

The very factor too often lacking in the lives and education of the farm young people is a proper social contact with their neighbors and friends. Club Work takes the young people early in life and aids in establishing a healthy relationship. At the club meetings, school and county fairs, district shows, international shows, the boys and girls meet in the interests of those things common to their group. Here they give and gain new ideas, broadening their appreciation for agricultural opportunities and service in the world. It keeps the boys and girls interested in the farm because the possession of a purebred Holstein, Jersey or Shorthorn calf, a pig, poultry, an acre of corn or other crops, centralizes their interest in the business affairs of the farm. This is but an outgrowth of a perfectly normal condition in the development of any boy or girl. Most every boy or girl will work untiringly to be responsible for something they can call their own. Give the boy an interest in farm life and he will not be liable to turn him attention to the factory quite so quick.

There comes a time in the life of every boy and girl when a demand is made upon the family pocket book for spending money. This is only natural and cannot be very well avoided. The boy who has had no part or interest whatever in earning one cent of his spending money, has not learned to appreciate the value of money, consequently he is liable to spend it foolishly, and then only call for more. Is it not far better and in keeping with the spirit of democracy to allow him to exercise his earning capacity to the extent that he may at least partially provide for his own needs? He soon learns the responsibility in spending it. He acquires the habit of thrift, industry, and service early in life. He becomes a productive saver and a help rather than a drain upon the family. At the same time the business side of his education is not being neglected.

It has been hinted that Club Work

offers educational advantages. It does if organized and conducted in proper spirit. It vitalizes class room experiences along many lines, and teachers should find it an asset in their agricultural teaching, for this subject like many others cannot be learned from books alone. Theory without practice is but half of what the boy or girl should get in their school years.

If there is not a Boys' and Girls' Club in your community now is the time to begin making plans for the organization of a club this spring. Teachers and parents, both in the city and rural communities should take the initiative and attempt to give every boy and girl the advantage of this work.—Ernest F. Lyons, Washtenaw County Club Leader.

**CALHOUN COUNTY FARM BUREAU CONVENTION**

The Calhoun County Farm Bureau held its first annual delegates' convention in Marshall this week. Each township in the county was represented by one delegate for each twenty-five members. The full delegation of ninety-nine men was present.

The constitution recommended by the Michigan State Farm Bureau was adopted section by section with only a few changes. The by-laws were changed to suit our local conditions.

The following officers were elected by ballot, nominations being made on the open floor:

President, A. J. Flint, Clarendon Twp.; vice president, F. B. Garratt, Pennfield Twp.; Two year directors, Elmer E. Ball, Albion Twp.; Gardner Smith, Marengo Twp.; Joe Carnes, Newton. One year directors, M. H. King, Homer; E. D. Bushness, Leroy; Guy Lininger, Clarence.

The officers chosen represent every section of the county and they are all good business farmers. The official nucleus which is started is expected to make a wonderful success of the Calhoun county unit of the great Farm Bureau organization.

The convention worked up a great deal of enthusiasm and these resolutions were passed:

This convention declares it to be its earnest desire and purpose to co-operate with the Michigan State Farm Bureau and with the National Federation of Farm Bureaus in efforts toward the improvement of agricultural conditions.

This convention urges that early action in the establishment of Farm Bureau local co-operative organizations in every market center in Calhoun county, where the need is sufficient to make such an organization an economical institution, and that each one of the so established co-operative associations be a part of the Farm Bureau, its managers and directors becoming part of the working staff of the Farm Bureau. It further urges that each of the co-operative organizations, now doing business in the county, work with the Farm Bureau in promoting the interests of the farmers.

(Continued on page 23)

**Macomb's New Hustling  
County Agent**

This aggressive looking young man—and he's as aggressive as he looks—is Wm. Murphy, Macomb County's new agricultural agent. His record runs as follows:

Graduated from Michigan Agricultural College, 1916. Night Chemist at the Owosso Sugar Beet Factory in Lansing three months during that year. January, February and March, 1917, spent as Extension Specialist in Soils for the M.A.C.; next six months, charge of the back yard and vacant lot garden work in Grand Rapids, Michigan. In the fall of 1917, employed by the Farm Crops Department of M. A. C. until June, 1918. Then joined the Marine Corps of the U. S., mastered out August 13, 1919. Went back on the job Farm Crops Extension Specialist, August 25th, where he remained until 24th day of March; from thence to Macomb County as County Agent, where he has already familiarized himself with the problems of that county and is helping crack them.









## JERSEYS

## Highland Farm--Jerseys

Offers: Bulls of serviceable age, of R. O. M. size and Dan's, with high production records. Also bull calves. Write for printed list of prices and description.

HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R. 2.

## BROWN SWISS

VAL VERDE FARM BROWN SWISS  
Registered calves for sale—both sex.  
EDWIN GRISWOLD, R. 1, Bellaire, Mich.

## FOR SALE

I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED  
**BROWN SWISS BULL CALF**  
that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.  
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R. 6  
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

## 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

Size 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-on'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, \$600; 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. 3

## HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

## WONDERLAND HERD

**LARGE TYPE P. C.**  
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts  
and boars, some very good prospects of excellent  
breeding. Gilt 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.

**BIB 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. Gilt all sold.  
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman  
No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's  
Progress No. 377041.  
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

**6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE.**  
March 13, 1920. For particulars write  
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

**Big Type 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 pedigree 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.  
CLYDE 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 Oxfords. Everything sold at  
a reasonable price, and a square deal.  
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

## FAREWELL LAKE FARM

large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs  
by Clansman's Image 2nd. The Outpost and  
King's Giant. I will sell King's Giant No. 327-  
749. He is a real sire. He was first prize year-  
ling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.  
W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Mich.

## O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay  
express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in  
every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT,

## DUROCS



A few good gilts  
head 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.

## FOR SALE

A FEW CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY

February pigs, registered and transferred,  
\$20.00 each. Satisfaction or money back.  
Had orders for over 100 more than I had  
last spring.  
B. E. KIES  
Hillsdale, R. 5 Michigan

## MICHIGANA FARM

breeds and sells good Durocs  
O. L. FOSTER, Mgr. Paxilton, 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 Principal IV. Bred to  
Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.  
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

**EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS**  
all sold. A few bred gilts for April and May  
farrow. Also open gilts. Booking orders for  
spring pigs. We solicit inspection.  
ALBERT EBERSOLE  
Plymouth, Mich., R. F. D. No. 3

**FAIRVIEW FARM** Durocs—A few choice 6  
week pigs either sex at \$12 each. Guaranteed.  
H. WELDER, Fennville, Mich.

**DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT**  
200 lbs. each. Sired by a 300 lb. boar.  
Priced reasonable.  
C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, 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. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

**DUROCS OF BREEDING SIZE AND**  
QUALITY.  
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 32949  
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 Midleton.

**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, Weldman, Mich.

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

**REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS**  
Can furnish stock not akin. Also year-  
ling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Sat-  
isfaction guaranteed.  
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, Cheesaning, 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. C. Burgess, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

**O I C'S—AM OFFERING A FEW CHOICE**  
September and one eighteen months  
old boar. Also a few spring pigs.  
Both sex.  
J. E. COOK, R. 1, Silverwood, Mich.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED O. I. C. BRED**  
sows and sucking pigs.  
JOHN OEDERFER, Marietta, 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 3 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, Dorc, Mich., R. 3.



## MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatch-  
ling eggs from "Royal Domes," White Wynd-  
dottes and "Parks" Bantam Ducks at \$2 per 15.  
White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chin-  
ese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.  
DIME C. 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.



**IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF**  
PARSONS "The Sheepman  
of the East."  
I will ship every sheep and pay express  
charges. Write for club offer and price list.  
Oxford, Shropshire and Fokked-Delaines.  
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R. 9

## HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams.  
Fam breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an  
excellent big boned type ram lamb that  
weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders  
for 1920 rams.  
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

**I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH**  
class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and  
rams. Flock established 1890.  
C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

**WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire**  
Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet  
with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A.  
TYLER, Sec'y, 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.



## HORSES

**FOR SALE ONE IRON GRAY 5 YEAR OLD**  
Percheron stallion, Prince No.  
148423. Sired by Brilliant IV No. 47531, a black  
horse and sold once for \$3,000. The dam of  
Prince a large gray mare No. 148422. Price \$200.  
D. E. DEAN, Milford, Mich.

**CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale**  
1 gray mare 12 yrs.  
1 black mare 3 yrs.  
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.  
Spring Colt.  
BARNEY GIESKEN, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

**FOR SALE—FINE REGISTERED PERCHER-**  
on mare, six years old, black, weight seven-  
teen hundred.  
E. P. KINNEY  
East Lansing, Mich.

BÉLGIAN  
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.

## ---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.

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

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

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

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

Name .....

Address ..... E. F. D. .... State.....

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



## How I Feed My Young Chicks

MANY thousands of chicks are killed annually by improper feeding during the first few days. This is the most critical time, for the digestive organs are not strong yet, and it takes little to throw them out of condition. Nature has provided for the first two days of the little chick's life with very little food from outside. If you will watch a mother hen you will see that she moves about very little for a couple of days, but spends much time hovering her brood. She scratches some and gives the little fellows exercise, and eats most of the catch herself, though she does give them a little to teach them to eat. She encourages them to pick at the sand and bits of sharp shell or crockery. By the time she feeds them much she has their crops filled with sand and they are ready to feed on anything she finds for them.

Sand and grit of the sharpest kind but small should be the first thing placed before them. I never feed at all until they have been out of the incubator twenty-four hours, which makes the youngest a day old at least, and the oldest usually two days old or a little more. The first food they get is the yolk of the infertile eggs and the eggs with dead germs in them, tested out the twelfth day, which I have boiled for ten minutes to get them well done and crumbly. After a couple of meals of this I give a little of the coarse oatmeal or rolled oats if I do not have the oatmeal. The chicks seem to like the oatmeal best. After feeding the oats a week I mix oats and chick feed and gradually decrease the oats and increase the chick feed until they have all chick feed. About this time I mix some kaffir corn with the chick feed until they eat the kaffir also, when I feed kaffir freely and feed the chick feed separately. It will not be long until they will prefer the kaffir.

On the farm we usually have plenty of milk, and I have always used milk for my chicks when I had it. I would set the sour milk on the back of the stove until it had heated just enough so the curd would separate but not enough to harden it. Then I would dip out the curd and give the chicks all they would eat of this all the time. I have always had a regular feeding place for the chicks where the larger fowls could not get at the food. Here I would place the curd, the feeder of bran which they were always enticed to eat as much as they wished, and a vessel of pure water. Usually I would have a supply of bone either finely granulated or ground, for unless chicks get many bugs they need this for building frames. With this feeding pen of good size and with a water tight roof a big flock will balance their ration and make the most rapid growth possible.

I do not feed wet mash much but I do feed a mash moistened with warm water until it is just crumbly so they will learn to eat it if I ever need to feed them thus. I have boiled oats and wheat for them but think there is no real value in this except that they will eat it with a relish and thus it will be a benefit as a change. The more we can get the chicks to eat of a well balanced ration the faster they will develop. This we must ever keep in mind. It will never pay to stint the food even to make them hunt a larger part of their food. It is the nature of the chicken to hunt and they will not need any starving to induce them to keep busy. No other food is so relished as the insects they can gather fresh from their scratching, and you need not fear they will neglect this. My greatest trouble has been to get them to come up for their other food and not stint themselves in order to hunt bugs of which they could not get enough to satisfy their hunger or keep them growing to their maximum. Do anything you can to induce them to eat and your cockerels will make high-priced broilers and your pullets will mature in time for winter laying.

Some corn or corn chop can be fed but I would not feed much corn until I had separated the cockerels for fattening, and then I would shut

these up and feed heavily of corn and sour milk or curd, giving all they will eat. It is best to use corn meal for this I believe, as they will eat more and it is quicker digested. They should be forced just as fast as possible until marketed, but it will not pay to feed more than two weeks thus, and some feed only ten days. They should be given close quarters so they cannot run off any of the fat. Kaffir is one of the very best grains for feeding poultry and I use it mostly except for fattening and broilers. Oats make excellent chicken feed but the oatmeal or rolled oats cost too much to use except at first, and the whole oats cannot be fed without steaming or boiling as they will not eat it well enough and it is hardly safe for them to do so if they would, as chicks have been killed by oats puncturing the crop or packing it from some cause not fully determined. I have never had any trouble with boiled oats and it is easy to put a new feed on the back of the stove when the old one has been fed.—By Agnes Hilco.

### CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AN AID TO RURAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 5)

comparison. The consolidated school has the same advantages as the graded school in so far as instruction is concerned. Is it worth while to adopt a school organization that will change fifteen failures out of every one hundred, the difference between the product of the graded and one-room school, to successes? If it is, consolidation offers a solution.

Seven one-room rural schools of one of the counties of the northern part of the lower peninsula, with a total enrollment of one hundred twelve and adjacent to a village school with an enrollment of one hundred twelve were invited to consolidate with the village school. An examination of the records showed that these seven rural districts had had in the past four years thirty-three applicants for promotion to the ninth grade. Of this number only eight had been promoted. The village school during the same period had had forty-two applicants for promotion to the ninth grade. Of this number thirty-four were promoted, eighty per cent of the pupils from the graded school as compared with twenty-six per cent from the seven rural districts with a total enrollment exactly the same as that of the village school. It would be a good investment, whatever the cost might be, for these seven districts to unite with the village school. The boys and girls of Michigan are our best product. They deserve better consideration than is shown by the inequality stated above.

(Continued next week)

### CALHOUN COUNTY FARM BUREAU CONVENTION

(Continued from page 20)

This convention urges all farmers in Calhoun county who raise sheep to take advantage of the offer made the Farm-Bureau and pool their wool.

This convention favors the adoption of the school district plan of organizing our township farm bureaus and urges the township officers to take immediate action in appointing chairmen in each district.

This convention favors the adoption of central standard time in Calhoun county and throughout the state and urges that local option on the daylight saving law be done away with.

This convention favors the plan of giving all the members of the Calhoun county farm bureau whose major financial interests are in the farming business the privilege to act as officers of the organization.—Paul C. Jamieson, County Agricultural Agent.

Hatch as many chickens as you possibly can this year. The egg storage interests are determined to store this year at a low figure, and the present downward trend of eggs is the evidence. Hatch more chicks and sell fewer eggs to the regular collectors; your chicken meat will more than make up the difference.

## 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 Bred 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 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. Score cards on hens and pullets to \$4 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. Stegenga, Portland, Michigan.

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

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

### WYANDOTTE

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 pea headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs \$3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain.  
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### 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.  
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**CHICKS AND EGGS** Rose and Single Comb Plymouth Rocks. Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free.  
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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, 38 lb.; and King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld, a son of a 41 lb. bull.

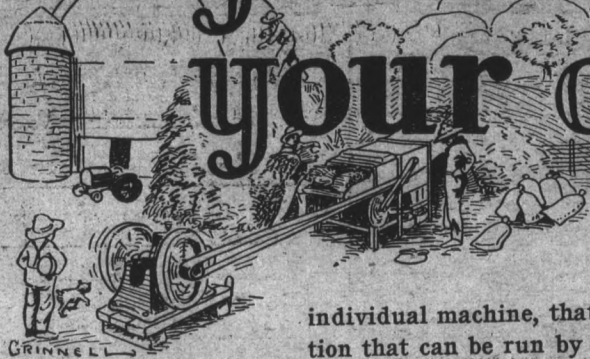
Cows bred to a grandson to May Echy Sylvia and to King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld a son of the celebrated K. K. Sadie Vale, out of a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This young sire's six nearest dams average 30 lbs. and he is to be sold. This is positively a clean sale. Not a bum cow or heifer in the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

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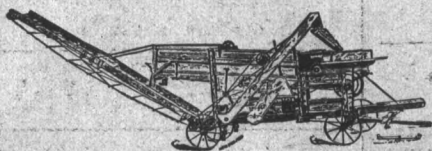
Write me at once, because we are better prepared than any house in Michigan to furnish you with the kind of a threshing outfit you need, whether it is a small individual machine, that can be run by any power from 3 h.p. up, or a larger outfit for your threshing association that can be run by tractor power.

Altho the machines we recommend exactly meet every requirement here in Michigan today, they are neither new nor untried. We have handled both lines for years. They are made by old reputable down-East manufacturers who build on honor and we are proud to put our name and reputation back of their product.

I have twelve men constantly traveling for me, men who know how to help you if you are planning on buying a small rig or of getting up an association of your neighbors. Write me and see how quickly I can help you solve this threshing problem for yourself and your neighbors.

(Signed) J. M. PRESTON, President.

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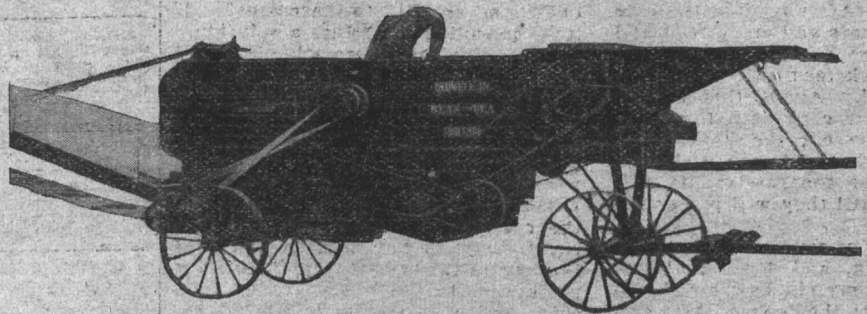
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Here is a line of small machines that will meet every need of the farmer of 160 acres or more. Many of them have been sold in Michigan during the past five years and every one has proven a money-maker for its owner, allowing him not only to thresh when he wanted to, in the field if necessary, but to do work for his nearest neighbors when his own threshing was over.

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If you are interested in an individual machine write me for the Ellis Champion catalog and let me help you solve one of your big problems.

## Bidwell Threshing Machinery



### For Threshing Associations

ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR BEANS AND PEAS, HANDLES GRAIN AS WELL.

No line of machines could be better adapted for Michigan business farmers, threshing associations, or companies than the Bidwell line which has for so many years been favorably known. A variety of sizes are offered which will meet the needs of any association and the power equipment, which we do not sell, is optional with the buyer.

Any medium sized tractor will handle the Bidwell and thus where a group of farmers own one for plowing, a threshing machine completes the triangle and makes an outfit that will pay for itself practically in a single year.

#### IF YOU ARE TALKING AN ASSOCIATION IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Write me, perhaps we can help you and you need not feel under any obligation to buy from us, unless we prove that we can sell you a better machine for your needs at an equal or lower price than any other house in Michigan.

We have entered into the threshing problem in earnest this year. We want to be of genuine help to the business farmers of our state and you can feel free to write us or call on us for any help because we will make it our business to see that you get prompt attention.

If you live near Lansing telephone us when you are coming to see us and we will meet you with an automobile at any station at the time you arrive.

Of course, you know us best as the sole manufacturers of the famous PRESTON-LANSING vitrified Tile Silos, which have been erected in every state in the Union.

Write us today.

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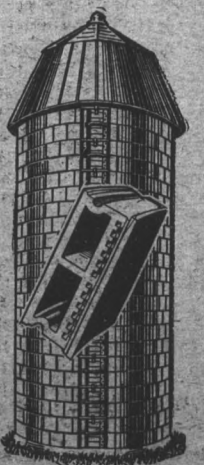
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