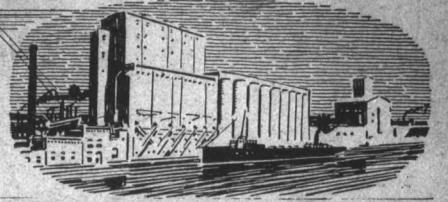


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



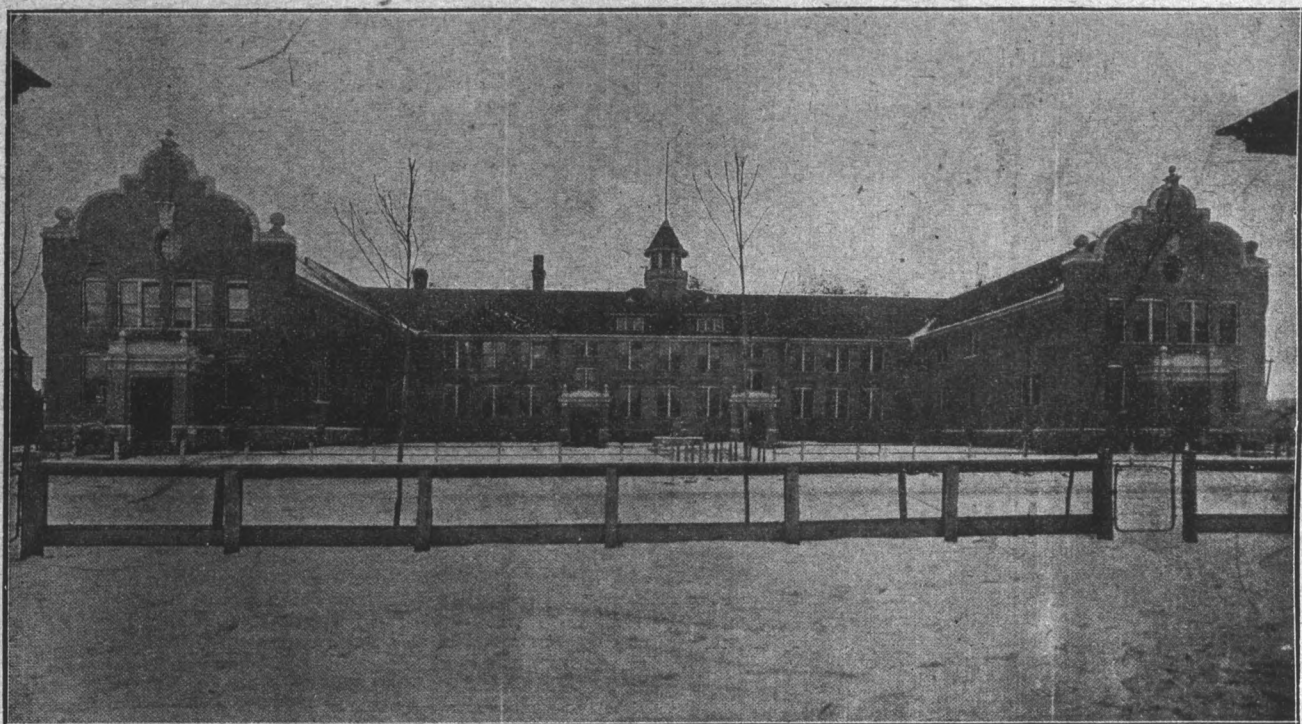
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\$1 PER YEAR



One of the finest consolidated schools in the Upper Peninsula. It is located in Iron River township, Iron County.

The Advantages of Consolidated Schools

THE CONSOLIDATED school is no longer an experiment. It is found in nearly every state of the Union. It is the country child's opportunity for education beyond the traditional eight grades. Its comparative value has been variously stated. It, however, surpasses the one-room school for at least the following reasons:

1. It gives an opportunity for a four year high school course for every child in the school district.
2. It makes it possible for parents to have the direct care and supervision of their children who are pursuing high school work during the critical years of their life, when the formation of moral and social habits are so easily affected by environment.
3. It provides for a course of study that may include agricultural sewing, cooking, manual training, music and drawing.
4. It makes possible the securing of better trained and experienced teachers.
5. It insures a higher percentage of school attendance.
6. It insures a larger enrollment of children of school age within the district.
7. It provides for fewer classes for each teacher so that each pupil may have the amount of attention that he should

By **WILFORD L. COFFEY**
Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

have in order to develop his intellectual abilities.

8. It provides educational conditions so that the children may grow up under the influence of the ideals of the farm home.
9. It furnishes a more stable basis for financing the school district.
10. It provides a place to foster and promote community ideals.
11. It becomes a meeting place for farmers' clubs, women's clubs, community clubs, literary societies, and lyceum courses.
12. It prevents needless expense due to duplication of school apparatus and equipment.
13. It usually provides for a longer term of school.
14. It insures a better working library.
15. It adds dignity, character and force to rural education.

Rural education is not local in its scope. It goes to the very basis of our democracy. It concerns every individual in this country. There must be no difference in the opportunity of one class of our boys and girls from that of another class. Both must have an opportunity to face the world unhampered with educational limitations inherited from another day under other conditions.

"For the good of the cause"

THE MICHIGAN sugar beet growers have asked the manufacturers of sugar for a conference. The request was reasonable and proper. The manufacturers have refused that conference. Their refusal is an affront not only to members of the beet growers' association, but to every farmers' organization in Michigan. It puts co-operation to a severe test.

Two courses are open to the beet growers providing the manufacturers do not change their minds soon. One of them is to withdraw their demands and plant beets. That would be an admission of failure. That might be the end of all effort to organize the beet growers and leave them at the mercy of the manufacturers. The other course is to push their demands and show the manufacturers that they mean business when they say they will plant no beets except under a contract approved by their association. This would strengthen the farmers' faith in organization and pave the way to success.

Failure Means

1st. Loss of faith in the advantages and power of organization. This would injure every farmers' organization in Michigan.

2nd. Renouncing the right to have a voice in making the sugar beet contract.

3rd. Proof that the manufacturers' statements, "the farmers will not stick" are correct.

4th. Yielding into the hands of the manufacturers profits that by right and justice belong to the farmers.

5th. Robbing the soil and the farmer to enrich the holders of sugar company stock.

6th. Surrendering all that has been accomplished in the past to secure for the beet grower a fair price and a decent profit.

Success Means

1st. Strengthening farmers' faith in organization; a boon to every farmers' organization in Michigan.

2nd. Vindication of the principle that the farmer is entitled to have something to say about the price he shall receive for beets.

3rd. Depriving the manufacturers of their stock argument that the farmers will not hang together.

4th. A fair division of the profits of the sugar beet industry; a little less money for Wall Street and a little more money for the farming communities of Michigan.

5th. One more stepping stone to economic freedom.

"For the good of the cause"

we urge every beet grower to stand firmly and loyally by the principles at stake and to grow no beets in 1920 unless the manufacturers grant the growers a conference.

A. B. COOK, Chairman Federated Committee Grange, Gleaners and Farmers' Clubs.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

C. E. ACKERMAN, Manager Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association.

Prove Campbell Wool Charges True

MILO D. CAMPBELL of Coldwater, Michigan, when a member of the Agricultural Advisory Committee at Washington declared that fleece wool growers through the manipulations of Boston dealers had lost millions of dollars during the war. His charges are apparently supported by the dealers themselves who have recently returned to the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, a large sum of money which they admit is not properly theirs.

This fact was established at an open hearing before the Secretary of Agriculture a few days ago, in which growers, Congressmen and officials of the War Industries Board, War Department and Department of Agriculture, participated.

When Mr. Campbell made his charges last summer the Boston wool dealers were almost belligerent and scornfully denied that they had taken gross advantage of the growers. The National Board of Farm Organizations shared with Mr. Campbell the wrath of the "maligned" wool dealers.

Campbell Forces Settlement

Now the campaign initiated by Mr. Campbell is bearing substantial fruit. While it is impossible at this moment to give a reliable estimate of the amount of money that should be restored by the dealers to the growers of wool it is thought that at least five million dollars can eventually be disgorged, provided the Bureau of Markets be given sufficient funds to make the necessary audits. This estimate is largely exceeded by some authorities, but all admit that but for the persistent efforts of the Michigan man the wool dealers would never have been asked to make a settlement.

The claims affect thousands of wool growers, all of whom according to the statement made at the recent hearings before the Secretary of Agriculture, have received for their wool a price materially less than that fixed by the government. This has been done by the simple, but effective process of calling wool in the grease, scoured wool.

As scoured wool, the fleeces that had been submitted to no process whatever since they were taken from the bodies of the sheep, were sold to the government. Mr. Campbell characterized this as fraudulent and said both the government and the grower had been tricked. He met with much opposition when he sought to investigate the whole subject, but finally succeeded in forcing consideration of his demands.

In June, 1918, Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution for the consideration of the National Agricultural Advisory Committee, in which he recited among other things that the government regulations for handling the clip of 1918 were unfair to the producers. Mr. Campbell also charged that no proper or adequate methods were adopted for determining actual profits to dealers and that no adequate plans were made for re-

quiring dealers to keep a record of their transactions for government audits.

Baruch Sustains Campbell

Former governor Stuart, of Virginia; Judge Edwin B. Parker; Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board and other eminent witnesses appearing before the Secretary of Agriculture brought out testimony that showed the government and the wool growers had been defrauded. The main contentions of Mr. Campbell were fully sustained. The only question to be determined is the exact amount that the growers are entitled to.

Congressman F. G. Lanham, of Texas, said Mr. Campbell had done good service in calling attention to the unfavorable treatment that the wool growers had received at the hands of the Boston dealers.

"I don't know how many million dollars the wool growers of the United States have lost through the peculiar manipulative methods of the Boston crowd," Congressman Lanham said. "Mr. Campbell has put the losses pretty high, but I would not be surprised if a thorough investigation should disclose that his estimate is a pretty accurate one."

"I remember when Mr. Campbell made his charges he was ridiculed by some persons and threatened with libel suits by others. Events, however, have sustained him and now the government should do all that lies in its power to obtain for the growers the compensation to which they are entitled. Some of the dealers have already confessed and in the most conclusive way, by returning large sums to the government."

Judge Parker, while denying that the War Industries Board was legally responsible for the ill treatment the wool growers declared that he and Mr. Baruch felt that they were morally responsible to see that "as far as lies within our power every man gets all he is entitled to."

Through lack of proper bookkeeping and the absence of completely reliable records it will be exceedingly difficult to determine exactly to what extent the farmers have suffered losses, but Judge Parker expressed confidence in the ability of the government to unravel the skein. Mr. Baruch told Secretary of Agriculture Meredith that if funds were lacking to defray the expenses of an investigation he would gladly go down into his own pocket for the necessary money.

"I certainly meant every word I said," Mr. Baruch declared later in an interview. "I am ready and very willing to pay the necessary expenses of such an investigation if Congress fails to provide the money. I don't believe that the work so well begun by Mr. Campbell should end before every wool grower who has lost anything is fully compensated. The wool growers made a splendid contribution toward the winning of the war and they should not be required to make unnecessary and uncalled for sacrifices."

California Bean Growers Seek Michigan Aid

ACCORDING to a telegram which Mr. Grant Slocum, head of the Gleaner organization advises us he has received from the California Bean Growers' Ass'n, the bean tariff bill has a good chance of passing Congress provided it is reported out of the House Ways and Means Committee. This is in direct contradiction to Congressman Fordney's statements. The California people are apparently unfamiliar with the fight the Business Farmer has been making to get this bill out of the committee. They seem to think with us, however, that Congressman Fordney holds the key to the situation, and believe that the Michigan people ought to bring pressure to bear upon Mr. Fordney to get the bill out of committee. The telegram is as follows:

"Believe for good of U. S. bean industry there should be all pressure possible brought on Fordney to report bean tariff out of committee. Can we have your personal assistance and support of the Gleaners to force the issue out of the committee. Our representatives in Congress advise measure would receive favorable consideration if brought before Congress. We have assistance of all California farm bureaus working on this matter. Cannot you secure support of Michigan farm bureaus?"

J. V. MENDENHALL,
California Bean Growers' Ass'n

Farmers Stand Firm as Beet Fight Nears End

Huge Meetings in Beet Territory Show the Growers Ninety Per Cent Loyal to Their

Pledge to the Association

THE BEET growers have arrived at a critical stage in their price controversy with the manufacturer. Neither shows any sign of weakening. Both contend that their position is correct. Both refuse to compromise. It is necessary and right that the growers should know at once what the outcome of the controversy is to be, so that they may make their plans accordingly. Scores of the biggest growers of beets have already sown their land to other crops so they are no longer interested in the outcome as it may affect the price the current year. They have declared that they will never plant another acre of beets under a contract which does not meet with their approval and does not give them a fair share of the consumer's dollar. So no matter what settlement may be effected, or what compromise may be made, hundreds of sugar beet growers are out of the game so far as this year is concerned.

Some will grow beets. There is no question about that. In every battle that was ever fought there were always a few who would let the other fellow do the fighting, but be right on the job when the spoils are divided. Those who grow beets in opposition to the wishes and the interests of the majority of growers will have no hesitancy in accepting the extra amount that may be paid by reason of their neighbors' loyal efforts.

Some of those who will grow beets will do so as a matter of necessity. But they will be very few. Perhaps it is the only cash crop they can raise on their soil. Perhaps they actually need the money they will get from the beets. Perhaps rather than afford to lose the entire beet crop they may better afford to work for meagre wages and sacrifice their profits. If there are any such farmers as these in the State of Michigan, let their neighbors be not too severe with them. Necessity is a cruel master. It sometimes forces us to do things which we prefer not to do. But the verdict as to the necessity of a farmer growing beets should rest with his neighbors. They will know what he can best afford to do.

There will be others who will grow beets because they have no faith in organization. That is the most dangerous type of farmer with whom we have to deal. Fifty per cent of the effort required to bring success to co-operative efforts are spent in convincing the skeptical, in fortifying the faint-hearted and re-converting the backslider.

Then there are a few who will grow beets under the old contract just out of pure cussedness, just to show their neighbors that they are free and independent American citizens and will not be bossed by anybody (except the sugar barons.) They will grow beets if they lose every dollar they put into the crop.

But there are eight to twelve thousand loyal-hearted farmers in the State of Michigan who will never bow knee to the sugar manufacturers. They are intelligent, broad-minded and fair. It is because they are fair in their dealings with others that they will insist that the sugar manufacturers be fair in their dealings with them. For the sake of the prin-

ciple that is at stake they will be loyal to their neighbors, to their association and to the cause of justice and co-operation everywhere. For the sake of their word, their honesty, their respect and their standing in their community they will put aside the temptation that comes to them to grow beets, and will grow some other crop instead.

Thumb Farmers Loyal

Last week a number of meetings were held in the Thumb, at Unionville, Bach, Fairgrove, Sebawaing, etc. These towns are in the vicinity of muck lands where beets are a particularly suitable crop. It had been rumored that the farmers in the neighborhood of Unionville

is yet early to sow beets. He states that he sowed three separate fields last year at three different times. The first field he sowed May 15th; the second May 25th, and the third the first week in June. "The last field gave the best yield," he declares "by nearly a ton to the acre."

There is no reason for getting in a hurry to plant beets. The season is very late and beets planted as late as June 10th will undoubtedly do well. The manufacturers know this which is one of the reasons why they are slow in agreeing to a conference. They do not want a conference that is plain to be seen. They will not have a conference if they can secure enough acreage without it. So they have spent every effort to get acreage and destroy the beet growers' association, and ample time yet remains for them to agree to a conference and get their acreage through the growers' association if they cannot get it any other way. They have not yet got enough acreage to start their factories. Common sense tells us that this is so. And they will not get enough acreage if every member of the Association takes another hitch on his courage and determines to out-bluff the manufacturer, even at the risk of growing other crops.

Principle at Stake

Manager Ackerman says that the principle which is at stake in this fight is worth far more than the value of the 1920 crop. For the sake of that principle Mr. Ackerman himself will let 200 acres of his land remain idle rather than plant them to beets. And he is but one of thousands who is willing to sacrifice for the sake of this principle. If the growers fail this year, how can they expect to win another year. If the manufacturers can out-bluff the farmers this year, they will only stand firmer another year, and it will be

that much harder for the farmers to overcome their opposition. Now is the time to win. Next year may be too late. Now is the time to show the state of Michigan that the farmers "will stick." If you fail this year, everyone will expect you to fail next year.

Confidence in Each Other

It is perfectly natural that when one farmer becomes traitor to the cause and plants beets, a good many others are tempted to follow suit. But this must not be. The disloyal ones are but a handful compared to the loyal ones and their aggregate acreage will not be a drop in the bucket to what the manufacturers must have. In some sections the loyal growers are threatening to use strong arm methods against those who are planting beets. Threats of dragging up their fields, painting their buildings an uncomplimentary color and ostracising them from community life, are heard on all sides. While it would be perfectly justifiable for any farmer or group of farmers to refuse to help a neighbor who had refused to help them by standing firm in this fight, more radical methods could hardly be approved. But whether counselled or approved it is practically certain that some methods will be used which to quote the Irishman, "will bring the b'ys to their senses."

That Dream of \$16 Beets

HOPING to tempt the farmers into growing beets under the old contract, Mr. W. H. Wallace has recently issued a statement that the old contract would PROBABLY give the farmers \$16 a ton for beets this year. Mr. Wallace did not explain how much it would be to the advantage of the sugar companies to pay the farmers \$16 a ton under the old contract. Remember that for every extra \$1 per ton which the farmer receives over \$10, the manufacturers gets \$1.40.

If 15 cent sugar will pay the farmer \$16 gross per ton of beets, it will pay the manufacturer \$40 per ton gross.

And if the cost of the beets represents 70 per cent of the total cost of producing the sugar as claimed by the Federal Trade Commission, it means that out of every ton of beets for which the manufacturers pay the farmers \$16, they will make a net profit of SEVENTEEN DOLLARS. All growers ask is a share of that \$17.

The farmer will NOT get \$16 for his beets if the government sets the price, for if the government regulates the price at all it will never let the manufacturers get away with such profits as that. If the government sets the price it will undoubtedly allow the farmers the MINIMUM called for in their old contract for IF THE FARMERS ARE WILLING TO GROW BEETS UNDER THAT CONTRACT THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE A RIGHT TO ASSUME THAT THE PRICE IS SATISFACTORY. So it behooves the growers to raise that minimum and protect their interests in case of government regulation.

were on the point of taking back their contracts as a result of a statement that was spread by the manufacturers that the growers' association had abandoned their fight. A meeting was held. A number were present who had contracts in their pockets for from 50 to 100 acres of beets. Some of these had seeded their beets; some had accepted the seed and others were just fitting their ground. Without a single exception these men voluntarily agreed to drag up their fields, pay for the seed, or in the case of those who had not seeded, to return the seed and sow other crops. All voluntarily surrendered their contracts and nine men volunteered to spend the next two or three days visiting their neighbors and getting their contracts. Similar action was taken the same night at a huge meeting at Fairgrove, and at subsequent meetings in that part of the state. What for a time looked like a defeat for the beet growers' "army" in the Thumb "sector," turned into a glorious victory that may bring success to the growers' "arms" throughout all Michigan.

At Ithaca last Saturday night three hundred farmers enthusiastically declared their intention of sticking by the Association and of growing no beets except under a contract approved by the Association.

It Is Early Yet

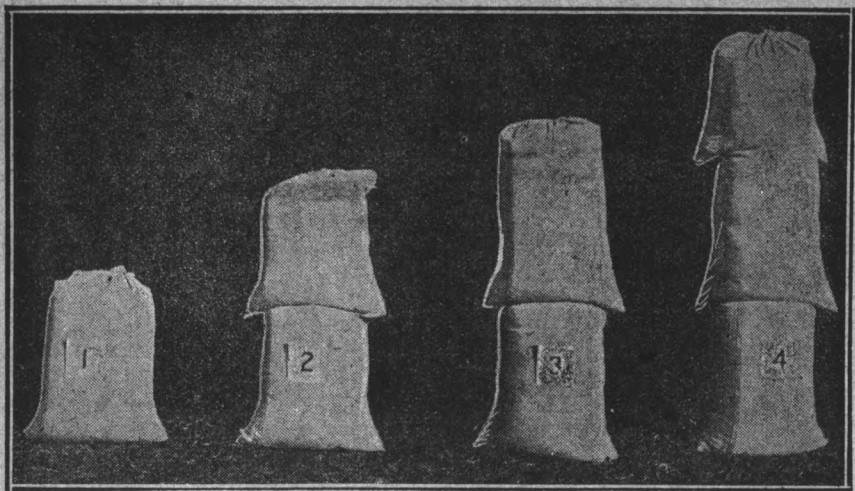
Manager C. E. Ackerman points out that it

Value of Manure for Renewing Soil Fertility

Improper Handling Causes a Loss of \$2,025,000,000 Yearly in Plant Food Elements

By M. M. McCool

Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College



Average relative yield of wheat for twenty-five years. 1. Continuous wheat, unmanured. 2. Continuous wheat, manured. 3. Wheat in rotation, unmanured. 4. Wheat in rotation, manured.

ANIMAL excrement has been used for soil improvement throughout all agricultural epochs. Reports of ancient Jewish, Greek and Roman agriculture show that the use of manure for such purposes was common, the early writers Hesiod, Xenophon, Theophrastus, Cato, Varro and Columella calling attention to its importance. In the intensely populated regions of China, Korea and Japan practically no losses of plant-food elements from animals take place.

Although not appreciated by many American farmers, manures are the most important and far-reaching by-products of the farm. As a result of this condition the waste due to improper management of these probably exceeds all others on the farm. Indeed the success of certain systems of farming hinges largely upon the proper care and use of the farm manures.

Composition of Manure

Barnyard manure is made up of a mixture of bedding, food the animal has eaten that has not been kept in its body nor burned away into gas. It thus contains organic matter, some nutrients essential for plant growth as well as others.

The amount of organic matter regained in the manure is of value in soil management for the reasons stated in the preceding article. Since much of it is lost in the process of feeding to farm animals one should certainly derive substantial profit above that obtained from the use of the manure produced, since more organic matter can be produced successfully by other means. It has been found by means of experiments that about fifty per cent of coarse forage is digested and eighty-five to ninety of the more concentrated food. Inasmuch as a standard ration is a mixture of feeds the animals returns from thirty to forty-five per cent of the organic matter consumed. Of course, the composition of the manure that goes on the land is influenced by the kind and amount of bedding afforded the animal as well as the care it receives from the time it is voided until it is applied to the land.

The amount of the plant nutrients that is fed to livestock that again reaches the soil is of tremendous importance. Although not generally accepted some agricultural writers maintain that the agricultural value of crop producing power of manure when applied to the soil is governed primarily by the amount of these that it contains.

In the maintenance of fertility under livestock systems of farming the amount of the plant food elements that is returned in the manure must be considered and the losses entailed must be made up in some manner. They vary appreciably with the kind and age of the animal to which the food is given and in general the losses of the important constituents are as given in the following table.

Loss of Constituents of Food in Process of Digestion	Percentage
Organic matter	
Average dairy ration...	45

Heavy concentrate ration	35
Coarse fibrous roughage	55 to 65
Nitrogen:	
Dairy animals	35 to 75
Meat animals	65 to 90
Work animals	85 to 95
Phosphorus:	
Young growing animals	35 to 50
Dairy animals	50 to 80
Work animals	75 to 95
Potassium:	
Dairy animals	65 to 85
Meat animals	75 to 90
Work animals	90 to 98

Now the composition of the liquid and solid portions of the manure from farm animals is of much interest as much as the amounts to apply for different crops as well as the value depends upon it. The figures

Amounts and Composition of Excreta of Several Different Classes of Animals 1,000 Pounds Live Weight of Animals

Horse—Solid, 80 per cent	14,800	1,500	11	6	8
Liquid, 20 per cent	3,700	1,800	27	trace	25
Entire excreta	18,500	1,560	14	5	11
Cow—Solid, 70 per cent	17,667	1,700	8	4	2
Liquid, 30 per cent	8,333	1,840	20	trace	27
Entire excreta	26,000	1,720	12	3	9
Sheep—Solid, 67 per cent	20,000	1,200	15	10	9
Liquid, 33 per cent	10,000	1,700	27	1	42
Entire excreta	30,000	1,360	19	7	20
Swine—Solid, 60 per cent	7,800	1,600	11	10	8
Liquid, 50 per cent	4,200	1,940	8	2	9
Entire excreta	13,000	1,740	10	7	8
Hen—	10,000	1,100	26	16	18

presented in the table closely approximate conditions as they occur.

Value of Manure

Manure may be valued commercially, that is on the basis of the amount of the important ingredients and also on the agricultural basis or its value in enhancing crop production.

In deciding upon the commercial value of manure it is first necessary to fix the price of each of the most important elements, those usually considered being nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. As a rule the price per pound is lower than that charged for these in the form of commercial fertilizers. In addition a knowledge of the composition of the material is essential.

Formerly the value of the organic matter in the manure was ignored but recently several agriculturists have placed an estimate upon this portion. Such estimates have many short comings and really should be looked upon only as means for making comparisons of manures from different classes of animals. Some of the disturbing factors that arise are the dilution by means of litter and losses entailed in several ways.

The most satisfactory way to evaluate manure is upon the basis of its power to increase crop production. This is difficult owing to the effect that the time, manner, and amount of application, the nature of the soil, climate and cropping systems and market price of product, have upon the results obtained. Al-

though there is a deficiency of accurate information concerning several phases of this question there are on record results of long and carefully conducted field trials on the finer textured soils. At the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station yard and stable manures were added at the rate of 8 tons per acre in a rotation of corn, wheat and clover. During the first period or 1897-1906 the value of each ton of the former was \$2.12 and the latter \$2.87 and during the second period for 1907-1918 these values were \$2.92 and 3.45 respectively. These are calculated on pre-war prices, which are more than one-half lower than at present.

It is estimated that the plant food elements lost annually from barnyard manure, due to improper handling, approximates two and a quarter billion dollars in value. The losses are entailed during certain processes of decay, by volatilization, and also by leaching.

The decay of manure, the result of the activities of bacteria, molds and fungi, may take place mainly under two sets of conditions, namely, loose and moist, and compact and moist. Under the former conditions an abundance of air is present and the mass becomes heated. The organic matter decreases and more or less free nitrogen, and nitrogen as ammonia escape into the atmosphere. The initial losses are largely the result of the breaking down of urea in the liquid portion. During this process ammonium carbonate is formed, and since this is a volatile compound it later breaks up into gaseous ammonia and carbon dioxide and accounts for great losses of nitrogen

the first was three per cent and thirty-six from the second.

On this basis of the Ohio results on a farm where 50 tons of manure are voided in the stable and thrown out, or in the yards exposed to weather there is lost on an average about \$60 worth of plant-food from December or January to April. The value of course would be greater if the manure were exposed to the spring rains for a longer period.

It is well recognized that there are certain ideal methods for caring for manure. The foremost one perhaps, is a concrete pit system which prevents losses by seepage or drainage as well as makes it possible to keep the heap moist and compact—conditions ideal for perceiving losses of plant food. The paved feed lot where the manure is compact and leaching prevented is another important method for caring for manure. It has been shown that the saving by the use of such a system will soon pay for the installation.

Many farmers cannot see their way clear to install such systems but they can save a large percentage of the manure, both liquid and solid, by feeding under open sheds and by bedding frequently and generously. Where the above methods cannot be adopted and the manure must be piled in heaps, certain precautions should be taken. The heaps should be perpendicular and the top so arranged to catch water rather than to shed it. In addition, the heap should be tall enough to prevent leaching through the mass.

Wherever possible to practice it a cheap and effective way to handle manure is to haul it to the field as it is made. Care should be taken to avoid losses by washing from sloping land, especially when the soil is frozen.

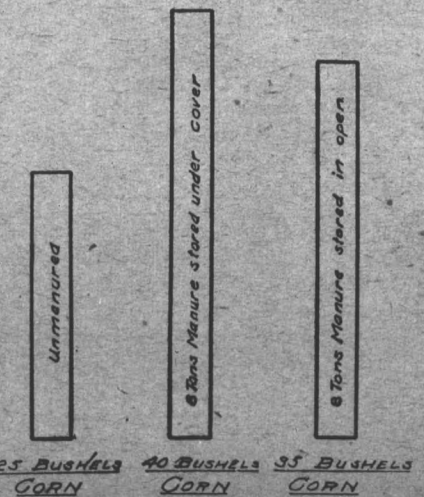
MAKING FERTILIZER

Would a mixture of chicken droppings from sixty hens, two loads of leaf mold, two wash tubs of woods ashes and fine oat straw well powdered make good fertilizer for spring wheat on high sandy soil or corn on low land?—Mrs. D. McC., Van Buren County.

The mixture you suggest together with about 300 or 400 pounds of acid phosphate should make an excellent fertilizer for your soils. If the material is fairly dry about 300 pounds per acre could be applied.

If you cannot obtain the acid phosphate for local dealers it is probable that you can purchase it from the Agricultural Chemical Co., Detroit, the Federal Chemical Co., Columbia, Tenn., or Swift and Co., Chicago.

It is customary to use 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate for staple crops twice in about a four year rotation. Where one is growing the heavy cash crops such as potatoes the application should be increased to 300 or 400 pounds per acre.—M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, Michigan Agricultural College.



Effects of storage on value of manure. The future will see vast improvements in our methods of caring for manure on the farm.

A Better School System for Farm Children

Manual Training and Domestic Science are Practical Studies in Consolidated School

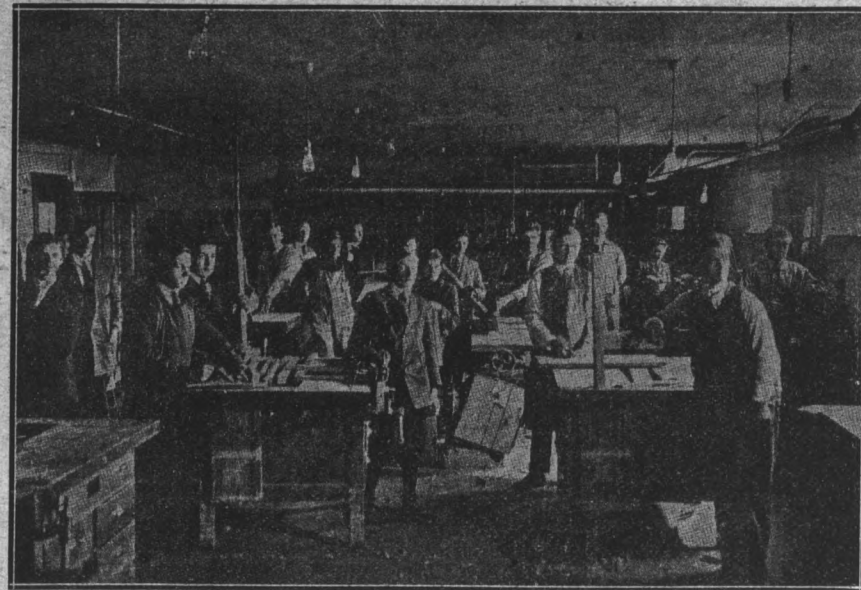
By WILFORD L. COFFEY

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

THE EDUCATIONAL efficiency of a school is determined by the quantity and quality of the work pursued, the qualifications of those who direct the work, the physical and esthetic surroundings, and the effective use made of the pupils' time and energy. The pupils' time and energy are not being effectively used unless there exists a proper relation between the time given to study and the time given to recitation. Six to eight years or more of the child's first years of school life are given to the mastery of the fundamentals of education. It is during the study period of these years that the teacher can be of inestimable value in directing the child's efforts, in training him in habits of industry, concentration of mind, systematic study, self-control, and self-direction. The formation of these habits enables him to accomplish more for himself, to co-operate with others in performing needful tasks, to be self-reliant and self-directive, to exercise initiative, and to be an efficient member of the community where he may reside.

But a good school must do more than provide for the training afforded through the study period. It must make provision for the recitation period. It is during this period that the mind of the pupil and the teacher come in contact. It is during this period that the pupil has an opportunity to put into action the knowledge that he has acquired. It is during this period that he contributes his experience and shares the experiences of others of the class. Out of this contact, action, and experience come a different insight and direction of efforts and interests. It is, therefore, important that there be an efficient and effective recitation period.

The study period and the recitation period each have their particular function to perform. There must be such a relation between them that the attention and interest of the child will not be curtailed, and habits of indolence and mental dissipation fostered.



Manual training shop of Iron River township school district.

A few years ago teachers, to a large extent, measured their own ability as teachers by the assigning of school tasks that only the exceptional child could perform. Little aid was given by the teacher. If a few children struggled through this process, and the teacher pleased the community socially, she was hailed as one of the excellent teachers of the county. We know better than this now. We no longer approve such teaching as administrators to a small per cent out of each one hundred. We now think of the remainder of the one hundred. We disapprove teaching only the Edisons, the Burbanks, the Jeffersons, the Lincolns, the Roosevelts, the Wilsons and the Schwabs. These are the people that are often cited by some defender of the one-room school to prove that it is an unqualified success. We

know now that pupils differ widely in their abilities and that there must be time at the disposal of the teacher, during both the recitation and study period, to take account of this variation so that each boy or girl will have an opportunity to measure up to the highest standard of his or her possibilities.

The one room school offers little opportunity to teach such vocational subjects as agriculture, sewing, cooking, and manual training. The already over-crowded curriculum does not permit efficient teaching of these subjects. If it did, there would not be available teachers who could teach each of these subjects and regular school work with any degree of efficiency.

Agriculture is the industry which supports the people who maintain the rural school, but how little this

science is considered in such a school. The law does require that agriculture shall form a part of the instruction in the rural school. The course of study for such schools make provision for a half-year of instruction in the subject, but who must necessarily be the instructor? Most often teachers who know little concerning the fundamentals of this science. To some of these teachers the conception of agriculture is measured in terms of how rapidly they can climb a fence if a cow in a friendly attitude comes towards them. The teacher is not at fault for this agricultural teaching situation. It is the system. The wonder is that she does so well.

Is it fair to the girl today to pass her from our schools without the opportunity to learn how to sew and cook, the two vocations which will be brought more or less into constant use by her?

Is it fair to the boy to deny him an opportunity to create something with his hands? Manual training is a means of answering this desire to express himself in some tangible article. In providing for this and the other vocation subjects we are not turning our schools into places where a child gets nothing except what he may learn from a vocational subject, for no one of the subjects needs to be taught to exceed ninety minutes per week in the elementary or first eight grades. These subjects when properly taught create an interest in school life, and correlate with the other subjects of the curriculum. The child who has prepared, planted, and tended a plot of ground and harvested the crop therefrom, the child who has made a dress, prepared and canned a fruit or vegetable, and the child who has taken a piece of timber and out of it formed a bookcase, a library table, or some article useful on the farm, has utilized knowledge gained in the academic work of the school, as well as having done something which will form a basis for much of his English work in school.

(Continued next week)

Tell Consumer Truth About Shoddy and Wool Will Come Into Its Own

THE manufacturers of woolen goods are very much opposed to the "Truth in Fabric" bill now before congress. This bill would compel every manufacturer to label his goods according to the quantity of pure wool and shoddy which they contain. One argument presented in opposition to this bill is based on the fact that the present production of wool is not sufficient to provide everyone with pure wool garments. Hence, the use of shoddy is necessary. This argument is presented as follows by Samuel S. Dae in "Textiles," a clothing trade organ.

"It will aid greatly in freeing ourselves from prejudice against shoddy and other wool by-products, if we keep clearly in mind the fact that the use of these materials is necessary for the existence of probably more than half of the people who now live outside the tropics, that is, in temperate and cold climates. Wool fabrics are required to protect the body against cold, damp and sudden changes of temperature. No other textile material provides this protection, without which a majority of the people now living in comparative comfort in such a climate as that of Northern United States and Canada would perish from exposure. The survivors would be those who in the course of time became inured to the new conditions.

Wool Supply and Demand

"Let us consider the many forms in which wool is now used for protecting the body: Clothing, such as dresses, coats, vests, trousers, sweaters, overcoats and cloaks, underclothing, hostery, hats, caps and blankets. In addition to these uses of wool for protecting the body a large quantity of wool is used for a variety of other purposes, such as rugs, carpets, carriage and motor cloths, felts, upholstery and horse blankets. The raw material for these pro-

ducts comes originally from the sheep, and the sheep of all countries yield approximately 1,468,000,000 pounds (scoured weight) of wool each year. This in the aggregate is a large quantity, but there is a loss of about 30 per cent in manufacturing scoured wool into cloth, so that the wool grown throughout the world each year would produce 1,027,600,000 pounds of wool cloth ready to be made into clothing.

This also is a large quantity, but let us consider how many are to use it. The people now living outside of the tropics number approximately 1,169,000,000, and for them wool covering is a necessity that grows greater the nearer they live to the poles. All of these 1,169,000,000 people must have the protection of wool, regardless of age, sex or occupation. If the 1,027,600,000 pounds of cloth made from the annual production of wool were divided equally among the people living outside of the tropics, each person would receive 14 ounces per year, equal to a piece of light weight cloth 44 inches square, about enough to make a respectable girdle.

"Let us keep in mind this yearly allowance of 14 ounces of cloth and then consider the approximate weight of the wool portion of var-

ious articles used for protecting the human body:

Man's suit	ozs. 56
Man's coat	28
Man's vest	8
Man's trousers	20
Man's overcoat	50
Bed blankets	80

Shoddy a Primary Necessity of Life

"At the rate flocks produce wool a man would have to wait four years for enough cloth to make a suit of clothes. When we consider the large amount of wool materials now used, not only for bodily protection, but for the other uses already mentioned, and the disproportion between that amount and the annual yield of wool for each person, it becomes plain that the existence of most of the people now living in temperate and cold climates depends on a supply of wool material in addition to that which comes directly from the sheep. This extra supply is obtained by reclaiming the wool from articles of wool that have already been used for clothing or other purposes, and manufacturing this reclaimed wool into cloth and other wool goods. This reclaimed wool is known as shoddy, and thus we find that not only the health and comfort of all



NATURE'S ALLOTMENT OF WOOL
This is the reason, say the clothing manufacturers why the "Truth in Fabric" bill should not become a law. It is a better reason why it should become a law. It shows the consumer that a large part of the goods he purchases is composed of shoddy and he will soon demand wool to clothe him from head to foot.

the people living outside of the tropics, but the existence of the great majority of them, depend a great deal on the use of the material called shoddy, and which is but another name for wool. If the wool were not reclaimed it would be far more expensive than silk.

Argument Favors "Truth in Fabric"

The above views were intended as an argument against the "Truth in Fabric" law, but it is really an argument in favor of it. It is granted that the present wool yield is insufficient. The reason this is so is because shoddy has taken the place of wool. All the wool has been produced for which there has been a profitable market. Use less shoddy and more wool, and more wool will be produced, and a great industry will be stimulated. The enemies of "Truth in Fabric" thus presents the best argument why such a law should be enacted.

Purchasers of clothing should not be deceived into thinking that the "Truth in Fabric" law would prohibit the use of shoddy, and force them to depend wholly upon wool. For such is not the case. The bill would simply require the labeling of goods, so that a man who wanted an all-wool garment could buy one if he wanted to pay the price for it and know that he was getting what he paid for. Similarly a man who was satisfied to purchase a garment consisting of eighty per cent shoddy and twenty per cent pure wool would know exactly what he was buying. The "Truth in Fabric" bill is just what its name suggests, and would prove a benefit to both producer, consumer, dealer, and eventually to the manufacturer himself. Wool growers should write their senators and congressmen to get behind this bill.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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The Awakening

FOR THE better part of the past three years the farm press and farm organization leaders have been telling the country that the world was facing a food crisis. They pointed out that the prices of farm products were not keeping pace with the prices of the materials used in their production. They showed that farm labor was drifting cityward; that men who had farmed all their lives were selling their farms and seeking an easier life in the cities; that agricultural development was being retarded while industrial development was going on at an unprecedented rate. But the heeding was not heard. Newspapers scoffed and called the warning, "another piece of propaganda put out by political demagogues who are seeking the farmer vote." And so the unequal conditions became a little more unbalanced. Farm help continued to seek employment in the city shops. Prices of raw materials and machinery continued to advance a little faster than the advance on food products. Season by season agricultural production declined. A few less acres here; a slightly lower yield there; a few more abandoned acres everywhere.

Today the nation is paying the price for its indifference. The recent sky-rocket advances in certain food products, which were at first held by the limelighters to be the result of speculation, have since been revealed as the result of the old law of supply and demand. And the consumer has learned to his sorrow that he must either pay unheard of prices for some of the most common articles of food or else go without.

The nation is now thoroughly awake to the impending menace of food shortage, and sundry and sage is the advice that is offered for its solution. The newspapers are publishing columns after columns of editorials upon the subject. The preacher, the platform spell-binder, the social worker, the politician,—all are devoting their thought to this mighty problem. But not all the wisdom of Solomon, nor all the gold of Rockefeller nor all the tears of suffering multitudes can add one cubit to the world's supplies of food.

To produce food we must first have land. To till the soil, plant the crops and harvest them we must first have labor. To secure labor and the tools for labor's use we must have money. The land we have, billions of acres. It is fertile. It is productive. Plow it, fit it, and plant it to seed and it will yield a crop, providing the elements are kind. But to plow, fit, plant and harvest requires labor, and since the farms of the country have less than 70 per cent of their normal labor needs, the farms can produce only 70 per cent of what they are capable of producing with abundant labor.

The awakening has come, but too late to help in the 1920 food campaign. Much of the planting has been done; plans for the balance are about completed. Without labor to help with the plowing and planting and with no

promise of labor to help with the harvesting farmers have planted what they themselves could handle, which will be less than what is needed.

Co-Operative Farming

THE OLD idea that several farmers might pool their farms, their tools, their capital and labor and conduct a co-operative farming enterprise has again been dug up from the grave of discarded theories and put forward as a solution to the farm labor problem.

It will not work. The reason is fundamental and perfectly understandable. You cannot change an employer into an employee and get results. Neither can you change a land-owning farmer holding the position of highest authority over his acres and activities into a hired man and get results. Human nature will not stand for it.

Every farmer is a law unto himself in the conduct of his own business. He is the proprietor and no man has a keener sense of proprietorship than he. The satisfaction of being able to look over his acres and say to himself: "All this is mine to do with as I please" is worth more than gold or stock in a farming corporation. Every farm is a kingdom in itself. Shall its owner renounce his title and let it pass into the control of others? He will never do it.

But aside from the farmer's objection to such a plan, the nation cannot afford to encourage or permit the amalgamation of farms in such a manner as has been proposed. The farmers are the greatest purchasers of manufactured products. The farm home is the typical American home where the spirit of patriotism and a respect for the finer things of life are carefully fostered. The farm has been truly called the "bulwark of civilization." From it came the greatest men of the nation. From it come art, literature, religion, enterprise, initiative, and all else that contributes to the well-being of the nation. So let it remain undisturbed.

The Solution

TO SEEK the solution of an undesirable condition without first discovering the cause is as foolish as trying to carry water in a sieve. That is the trouble with the thousand and one theories that are advanced for the solution of the high cost of living, nearly all of which ignore the true causes for the condition.

One could write a book on the reasons for the high cost of living. But it is not necessary. Prosperity is the forerunner of high wages, food, clothing, rent, etc. Is it not therefore the true cause for the high cost of living? If so why should anyone seek a solution to the high cost of living when the only solution could be the destroying of prosperity? The answer is this: Not all men benefit alike in an era of prosperity any more than they do in a period of depression. Were it possible to immediately distribute the benefits or drawbacks of an inflation in the cost of any commodity

so that every individual might share alike, there would be no complaint over the high cost of living. But it takes so long a time for this leavening process to take place that thousands of people are affected in unequal degrees and accordingly there is dissatisfaction.

Prosperity causes people to buy things they do not need. Hence, unessential industries spring up, and compete in the open market for the labor and raw material required by essential industries. And because it is human nature to purchase uncomplainingly of the things that are not needed, the manufacturers of non-essentials are free to advance the prices of their articles and pay as much as they please for the labor and material which produces them. The essential industries must accordingly pay more for labor and supplies and figure the increased cost in the selling prices of their commodities. It is likewise human nature to complain of the prices charged for commodities that are absolutely necessary to health, comfort and even life. Prices were never so low for these that the consumer has not felt they ought to be lower.

There appear to be only two ways to reduce the high cost of living. One of them is constructive; the other destructive. The constructive method has to do with the voluntary curtailment of production in non-essential industries and the releasing of men and materials for the increasing needs of essential industries. The destructive method also has to do with the voluntary reduction of profits on the part of those who control the raw materials of the country. It does not require the sagacity of a prophet to say that this solution will never be accepted. Hence, we are free to discard it, and turn our attention to the destructive method of bringing down the high cost of living.

This method can only be brought about by industrial depression. It is a cruel solution. It is not a solution we would take by choice, but having discarded the other solution, what is there left but this? Industrial depression which would prevent manufacturers from securing capital; force them to close down their factories, and make their men and material available for the farms and the absolutely essential industries, would in short order bring down the cost of everything. More food would be produced and prices would therefore be lower. The farmer could afford to sell a little cheaper because it would cost him less to produce the food. It is likely that of all concerned, however, the farmer would suffer the least from an era of industrial depression.

Crop Conditions

UNLESS MAY has a change of heart and gives us warm and copious rains followed by plenty of sunshine, there is danger that the oat failure of last year will be repeated. The crop is not suffering greatly as yet. Neither is it in as good condition as it ought to be. There is considerable room for improvement. The same is true of wheat.

The western stand of oats and wheat has been materially damaged, and the average is much below normal. No amount of good weather can bring the western yield much above normal, which means another shortage in these crops and another year of high prices. If Michigan gets favorable weather for the balance of May her oats and wheat stand a fair share of yielding well and these crops would pay farmers a fair profit this year.

One Dollar Per Hour

IS THE labor of the farmer worth less than the labor of a switchman or mechanic? Does it not require as much muscle, initiative, judgment and care to plough or seed a field as to throw a switch or operate a drill? The switchman and the mechanic ask \$1 per hour for their labor, and we ought not to expect the farmer to be satisfied with any less. Therefore, when figuring up your year's income, allow yourself at the rate of \$1 per hour for labor, 7 per cent on your investment, 15 per cent depreciation, and a fair salary for managerial ability. If your actual net income is less than the sum of these items, you are not earning what you should from your farm.





What the Neighbors Say



APPRECIATION

Enclosed you will find one dollar for which please send the best paper in Michigan to —, for the next six months. They are two radical Republicans and life long business men and I wish them to get the farmer's views on some of the many questions of these serious times.

I wish also to thank you for the prompt reply to my inquiries relating to canning pea prices. So long as Wisconsin farmers can raise peas for three cents or less I do not think Roath & Co., can pay much more. For several weeks past I handed out your paper where I conveniently could. From the oft-repeated reply I got, that "I get that paper", I conclude that you have a large circulation in this vicinity.

I believe that to your paper can be ascribed the strong desire for farmers to become organized. It is highly praised by all farmers who know it and as roundly cursed by certain others.

Wishing your efforts the highest kind of success.—J. W. R., Sanilac county.

Thank you for your kind words. I hope we may always merit your confidence and friendship. It hurts us a little bit to think there are some, who, not understanding what we are trying to do for agriculture, "curse" us for our efforts. But that's the price all have to pay who leave the beaten path and seek a better road. Understanding will some day rob our enemies of their venom, and they will be friends. But that's in the far distant future. Today we can only do the best we know how and let our enemies rave.—Editor.

SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

My dear Editor: So many kindly notes of appreciation came to me through my previous contribution to your splendid publication that I am tempted to accept your request for another intrusion upon the good nature of your readers.

To my mind we as a people suffer more from lack of patriotism than from any other cause. I mean we are a cowardly lot when it comes to daring to take a stand that is absolutely necessary to preserve Right and Justice. We are too indolent, indifferent or ignorant to defend ourselves, our personal rights and our property from the well organized gang of political pirates. We know they are ravishing the commonwealth of Michigan financially and morally, but we offer but slight objections. We grumble a little when we pay our State taxes which we know to be at least twice what they should be. If it were not for the crooks and grafters who we are obliged to support.

We all stand for respectability and good morals in our home and community, and more than ninety-five per cent are so called good citizens, but I have concluded that we have so many so called "good citizens" that are so good that they are "good for nothing."

Unless you are offering some resistance to this program of public wrong doing, don't dare to call yourself a good citizen.

To the man or woman who unfaltering bids adieu to the son or brother to answer their country's call to arms, that this vigorous youth may aid in supporting the principals that are dear and dear to us, we add our donation of funds and untiring labor to the cause of our republic.

The women and men will give their all to repel an invading foreign foe and yet we are mute when it comes to taking issue with the most dangerous foe of this form of government.

The scheming political pirates who are now operating more brazenly than ever before have assumed privileges in the State of Michigan unequalled in the history of any State and are so entrenched with Public Press muffled and the so called influential citizen fixed that they are operating unafraid of exposure. The extent of their plunder exceeds that of all the robbers, thieves and defaulters now in Michigan prisons and yet scarcely a word of protest dare be uttered. Our forefathers endured every privation that this form of government might be created—much blood and sacrifice has been de-

manded to maintain and to sustain the ideals of our country which these political vultures would destroy.

I want to ask if the present generation of sons and daughters of Michigan have enough manhood and womanhood to sustain the honor of the State.

If you sit idly by and permit a continuation of the present scandalous program by this degraded gang of political sharks, take the consequence.

I am only going to use the Newberry case as a contrast. His family and friends and certain interests who looked forward to him as being an aid to profitable legislation, contributed huge sums for his election and possibly are now headed for Leavenworth. But this gang of state politicians have had access to the state's funds for millions to perpetuate themselves in office so they can fight you with your own money.

If you haven't the courage to fight them with your ballots, your sons will be shedding their blood to displace these well entrenched enemies of free, honest and respectable government.—Edward Frensdorf, Hudson, Mich.

The people of Michigan must be blind if they cannot see the need for a change of conditions in the administration of our state affairs. While we would hardly put it so strong as Mr. Frensdorf has done, the situation is bad enough to require urgent attention by every good citizen.—Editor.

CONFIDENCE

Enclosed find my personal check for two dollars for which kindly renew my subscription for three years. You have been waking the farmers up to the cause, and have done more than any other farm paper to prepare the farmer for the test that is now before them, namely, the sugar beet situation and the Michigan

Farm Bureau movement. I hope the boys stand pat before the sugar trust for they surely can not make sugar without beets. Believe the Farm Bureau movement is the best yet, as they are organized under one head with ample capital to push it to a finish. The Grange and other farmer organizations are all right but can not pull together as can the Farm Bureau as a national organization. Keep the M. B. F. coming and remember we are with you to the last trench.—O. C. Watkins, Hillsdale County, Mich.

If all the farmers of Michigan had the same confidence as you in the power of organization and in the integrity of those who seek to forge and employ that power for their benefit it would not take long to do the job that is before us. But half the energy is spent in convincing the skeptics, bolstering up the faint-hearted and re-converting the slackers. Let us have faith in one another and in the justice and ultimate success of our cause.—Editor.



Hudson is Best Known For Its Super-Six Motor

Official Proofs Established Its Supremacy; Thus Hudson Became the Largest Selling Fine Car

Few of the 90,000 Super-Six owners have ever tried the limit of Hudson speed or power. They realize they have a vast reservoir of ability that is never called on.

Yet no one mistakes it for mere idle surplus simply because it is beyond his ordinary requirements.

For that latent capacity is Hudson's greatest value. It is the life of a car. Because of it, thousands are now getting the fullest satisfaction and service from Super-Sixes nearly five years old. They know the durability it gives. They know what it means in smooth operation. Their cars have required neither costly replacements nor constant attention to minor disorders.

Moreover, it is good to know that you have at instant call greater speed, acceleration and hill-climbing ability than any other stock car has ever shown.

80% More Efficient—Within 10% of Perfect

Many have called the Super-Six "the perfect motor." That of course, is not accurate. Perfection would mean utter freedom from friction and vibration. No machine can ever be that. But the Super-Six comes within 10% of it. Could another type approach that close Hudson's records might be matched. But for nearly five years they have stood. None has equalled them. The possibility of their being rivalled seem-

ed never more remote than now. Certainly the type to do it has not yet appeared.

And mark this important fact. Hudson's supremacy means no added complications, weight or size. The patented Super-Six principle applied to a standard type of motor added 72% to power. Motor efficiency is increased 80%. Endurance thus has been increased to limits yet unknown.

Note These Tests Made to Prove Its Endurance

Think that a Super-Six stock chassis set the speed record at the rate of 102.53 miles per hour. A stock Super-Six holds the acceleration record. And Hudson made the fastest time for the famous Pike's Peak hill climb. The Super-Six principle in speedway-racing won more points than any racing team ever took, in a single year. And think of Hudson's double trans-continental run of 7,000 miles in 10 days 21 hours. No other car ever equalled its time in either direction.

Those tests speak for Hudson endurance—the real reason for its appeal to you today. There can be no question regarding its beauty, its completeness, its fineness—advantages patent to any observer.

You will best assure delivery when you want it by speaking for your Hudson now.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Michigan



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



THE BABIES

DO YOU know that last year more applications were made at institutions for homes for babies. Mothers driven to desperation by the high cost of living in the cities and the fact that landlords would not allow children in their houses, has made it seem almost that a prohibitive price has been put on childhood. If it were only possible for every child to be born in the country where there was room to breathe and room to play. For those who have made a study of the subject all agree that no matter how ideally the institution may be conducted, it can never take the place of a home. Perhaps the report of the largest society in Detroit may be of interest to you:

Children In the Way

March was the busiest month in the history of the Children's Aid Society, which has unbroken records dating back to 1867, with more or less complete reports of every case handled during that time. There were 132 applications for homes for children in March, most of them being cases where parents want-



The mother of little Lora Meggison, the beautiful baby shown above, has answered the Roll Call, but you may be sure her father, Clarence Meggison, of Charlevoix, would not have his little girl placed in an institution. She is happy in the home of Mrs. Geo. Meggison. She is two years and ten months old and weighs 25 pounds.

ed to get the children out of their way, either by paying for their board or by giving them for adoption. A peculiarly heartless case was that of a mother in excellent physical condition, who said she was tired of being tied at home to care for her child and wanted some one to adopt it.

There is no substitute for a real mother, according to the theory as worked out by the Children's Aid. Every case is investigated thoroughly and children are taken away from their natural parents only when circumstances make it imperative. Even then children are not sent to institutions, but are boarded with families where the home life is kept up.

Negro Problem Growing

The society has a staff of workers, each of whom is responsible for a certain number of children. These she visits at regular intervals, both at home and at school. There also is a free clinic for the babies, which are weighed every two weeks and their diet changed whenever necessary.

The vast influx of Negro population, together with difficulties in obtaining proper housing has created a new problem for the society. To date all cases have been cared for, but it is becoming increasingly necessary to help these families care for their children.

Mother's Place Home

It will be a sorry day for society, Mr. Frost says, if the new woman, proud of her economic independence, prefers business life to the rearing of a family. It will be a still sorer one if she takes upon herself the obligations of society, bears children and then refuses to stay at home and give them a mother's care. He said. The society is doing what it can to supplement the home life of the city's unfortunate children, but even a boarding home isn't what a real home ought to mean to the future citizens of Detroit, in its opinion.

THE KIDDIE-KOOP

SUCH interesting Kiddie Koops are now made for youngsters. We had our artist draw one so that you would have an idea of how simply one can be constructed at home. If a floor is put in it, and a blanket and pillow thrown on the floor, baby will not get many bumps and can pull himself up by the bars, gain strength in his arms and legs

and will surely be out of danger. With just a little more work castors can be added and then the Koop can be wheeled into the kitchen or onto the porch, and with the addition of a mosquito netting thrown over the whole Koop, baby can lie down when tired and take his nap. Of course the watchful mother will be sure that a blanket is thrown over him when he sleeps.

If you have a small baby in your home, it will be worth your while to write to the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., for their free pamphlets on "Pre-Natal Care" and "Infant Care."

For the assistance of those who are expecting their first born, the list of articles which are really necessary, is given on this page. This list was not guessed at. It is a list which is furnished nurses who go out to care for obstetrical cases. And if you have no use for it, you can do a kindness to a neighbor perhaps by clipping it out and placing it where it will be of use.

BABY'S TOILET BASKET

IF IT is not desired to purchase an expensive toilet basket, one may be made from a wire dish-drainer covered like the baby's bed, with wash material. Make pockets around the sides of the basket in which to keep absorbent cotton, the thimble, thread, soap, powder, gauze, etc., and a pin cushion for safety pins (never use ordinary pins) and needles. Keep these articles in the basket and always ready for use.

The toilet basket should contain the following:

Safety pins (two dozen small, one dozen medium and one dozen large); toilet powder, cold cream, absorbent cotton, pieces of soft linen or absorbent cotton for cleansing the mouth, castile, lanolin or ivory soap, old lin-

en wash cloths, old soft towels, needles, thread, thimble, blunt scissors, toothpicks, infant's hair brush.

The First Wardrobe

A soft flannel blanket, two dozen diapers of bird's eye cotton 18 x 36 inches. Two dozen diapers, same

material, 22 x 44 inches. Four abdominal bands 6 inches wide and 27 inches long. These abdominal bands are torn from a soft piece of flannel and unhemmed. Roll them ready for use.

Three pinning blankets, or skirts, of flannel or outing flannel, 25 inches long, gathered to a four inch muslin band at the top. These pinning blankets should be left open in front and are without sleeves.

Muslin skirts, two or three. Two or three muslin slips 25 to 27 inches long with sleeves. Three pairs of stockings, — woolen, two or three cotton flannel strips for night, two or three square flannel blankets, two larger blankets, two flannel or knitted jackets, two kimono.

THE BABY CONTEST

"YOURS is certainly the joy department and mine the trouble department." Such was the greeting with which the attorney for this paper greeted me the other day when he came into my office and saw the array of baby pictures on

my desk and I agree with him. It isn't work—it's fun to conduct the women's and children's page for this paper. Every week I get such wonderful letters from our readers and when I go into the city my eyes are always open for new ideas which I can present to our readers.

But I am getting away from my subject—the result of the baby contest. Some perhaps might have been accorded a place in the contest but the pictures were not plain enough to show up well when reproduced. Finally we had to eliminate all but three and I think all will agree with

me that the three shown on this page are prize babies all right. They are, Lora Meggison, of Charlevoix, Will Gould, Jr., of Dowagiac and Wesley J. G. Russ, of North Bradley, Mich. A little gift book has been sent to each baby.

Let me thank every mother, who submitted her baby's picture in this contest. If it weren't for the wonderful help you give me, we couldn't have such an interesting page.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO KNOW GREAT MEN

By Dr. Stephen S. Wise

I CANNOT think of a finer service that parents can render a child than to help him rightly to appraise the moral and spiritual worth of men and women well-known, of the best-known of the so-called great. To reveal Washington, Lincoln or Roosevelt to a child is to inspire and enrich a child, not only by placing a Titanic figure in the Pantheon of



A sure enough prize, Wesley J. G. Russ, age 6 months, weight 21 1-2 pounds. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Russ, North Bradley, Mich.

his imagination, but by making clear what are the greatnesses of the great.

It was said of a most learned and distinguished Englishman that he had no shrines. I am not afraid that American children will be shrineless, but I am concerned about the American child having shrines worthy of his reverence and honor. Parents cannot expect to reveal to a child the essence of greatness and nobleness in another until after they have answered for themselves the question of what greatness really is,—until they know that greatness is not a matter of passing fame, but of abiding worth moral and spiritual, and that in a democracy no man is great who does not greatly serve.

I would warn parents against the danger of filling the shrines of their children with second and third and even fifth rate figures. Parents must have the courage to say to a child—"This man, however well-known is not worthy of your respect for he lacks nobility. This man, however rich or powerful, however numerous his benefactions, is not a truly great and noble person."

We owe our children the truth at all times and under all circumstances. Let parents be generous in their appraisals of the worthy, but let them be unsparing in the condemnation of those who are unworthy of a child's love and reverence.

The following list of books may be helpful. Parents who do not care to purchase these books may request that they be placed upon the shelves of the public library in their town. The Boy's Life of Roosevelt by Herman Hagerdorn, published by Harpers, New York, price \$1.25; Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Child-



ren, published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, price \$2.50; The Boy's Life of Abraham Lincoln by Helen Nicolay, published by The Century Co., New York, price \$1.50; George Washington, an historical biography by Horace E. Scudder, published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass., price \$.75.

A BABY IN A WINDOW

I HAD been riding all day in a train. I had been looking for hours into the face of the fields, trees, factories, stumps, men behind plows, and other things common to the eyes of a window watcher.

But as the train slowed into a small town, a view caught my sight that stamped itself upon my mind and brought up whole volumes of speculation. I saw a man, rought in appearance, with his sleeves rolled up, holding a little baby tight in his arms.

Raphael never painted a picture more beautiful than that in the window frame.

It is possible for that baby to become president of the United States! Nearly fifty other babies who have been held in windows, have become that. But more likely that baby will grow up and become a part of the millions who make up all that is good and bad in the world. We are fervently hoping that it will form its way toward all that is good.

The man or woman who doesn't feel the pull of a baby's smile, isn't worth being a part of space or time.

It's the baby that we keep carrying around in our hearts till the end of the journey, that keeps us human, and kind, and generous, and strong.

If that man had been holding a basket of stocks or bonds, or gold eggs, I would have had a lot of pity for him. But he held a baby; And so I loved him—and, without his

knowing it, I placed him among the great of the earth.

Always be glad when you see a baby in a window—or anywhere else!

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN

Alice Margaret, age two years and nine months, went with Mama to the chicken house, found about twenty hens on the nest and with wonder showing in her eyes said: "Oh, Mama, the chickens have all gone to bed."—Submitted by Mrs. W. E. O., one of our readers.

Wallin, aged two and a half was helping his father get his Christmas tree ready for Santa. As the father tried the lights which he was placing on the tree to see if the wiring had been properly attached, Wallin insisted on pushing the button, and as the lights went out he asked: "Daddy, where do the lights go when you put them out?"



DEAR CHILDREN: Perhaps this is just a little early to think of swimming, but certainly you all can go on a hike, find pussy willows and the first violets and dogwood and the boys can also fish—that greatest of all boys' sports and what boy does not like to fish! We have never seen one who does not, anyway.

And very soon Decoration Day will be here. Let's plan ahead for it by planning on planting a tree in just the best spot on farm, either replacing a fruit tree in the orchard or planting a shade tree just where it is needed, and naming it for the one we would remember who is gone. You can help in this work just as well as the grown ups—can talk about it and get father and mother interested and what a wonderful way to erect a living monument for those whom we would remember on Decoration Day. This is a new custom—combining our Arbor Day with Decoration Day and we think it very nice and appropriate.

When you find your first flowers in the woods, write and tell me about them—where they grow and their names. How many varieties grow near you? You know there are very few localities now where the Lady Slipper grows, and it is such a beautiful wild flower. It resembles very much the orchid which is the most expensive hot house flower that is marketed. I wonder if many of you have ever found this dainty little flower. Tell me about what you do when you go to the woods and what you find. Affectionately yours—LADDIE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. I read the letters over and over. For pets I have two cats, their names are Dodo and Chase. We have 3 horses and a tractor. We live on a 200 acre farm. I will write a riddle. A riddle, a riddle as I suppose, hundreds of eyes and never a nose. Answer is a cinder sifter. Yours truly, Helen Wilson.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have ever written to you. We take the M. B. F. and we all have one part of the paper which we like best. Of course I like "The Children's Hour" page best, although I like to look at the whole paper. We live on a forty acre farm. We have four horses, six cows. My father is dead and so my big brother who is 26 years old works the farm. I am 13 years old and I have a sister and brother younger than I. I passed the 8th grade exams last year. I am much interested in the story which is being published called "Hearts of Three".—Angeline Dolley, Saginaw, Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—I have written once before, but did not see it in print. I am a farmer's boy 10 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Margaret McCuaghna. I like her very well. I thought I would draw a picture to win a prize, but I do not know if I will get one or not.—John Hartman, Gaines, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a boy 12 years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mable Ludington. We live on an 80-acre farm 3 1-2 miles from town. I am sending an original drawing with this letter. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Grant Rose, Yale, Mich.

Dear Laddie—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a boy 10 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on an 80-acre

farm. We have 3 horses, 6 cows, 3 calves and 23 head of sheep. I go to school and am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mutch. Hoping to see my letter in print I will close.—Leverne Alpin, Alger, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have written to you before. I like the Children's Page and wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I have a nephew and two nieces. I go to school and am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Florence Freed. I like her very well. I am 11 years old.—Laura Bennett, West Branch, R. 3.

Dear Laddie—I have read the letters in the M. B. F. but have never seen one from Millersburg. I am eight years old and in the fourth grade. I weigh 118 pounds. I have a good teacher, his name is Lewis Steele. I have the whooping cough now and nearly all of the girls and boys in our school have it. My father told me if I would pass my grade this year he would buy me a sheep. I live on a 160 acre farm. For pets I have a dog named Snyder and a little white hen named Noodles. We have five cows, three horses, three young cattle and two pigs. I have no brothers or sisters, but I have a little cousin who lives a mile and a half from here. His name is Robert. But I shall call him Bobbie. Here is a riddle: Over the water and under the water and never touches the water. Answer—a duck egg.—Marie Storms, Millersburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the Children's page and thought it was very interesting so thought I would write. I am a girl 14 years of age and am in the 8th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Phelps and think she is just fine. Our school is going to close the 30th of April. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Ethel she is 10 years old. My father has taken the M. B. F. for three years and could not get along without it. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Your truly, Louise Gagnon, Birch Run, Michigan.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl, 9 years old, and in the 4th grade at school. I like to go to school very much. My teacher's name is Arthur Bowman, and I think he is a very good teacher. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on an 80 acre farm. I have 6 brothers and one sister. For pets I have 3 cats, 1 dog, we have 4 horses, 5 cows, 2 calves and 1 pig and 45 hens and 3 ducks. I made out the bird puzzle and thought I would send it in and see if it was right. Hoping to see this in print.—Miss Katherine Doeherty, North Branch, R. 5, Michigan.

CITIES WITHIN CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



You will see the names of five cities printed on the board. Pana is in Illinois, Peru is in Indiana, Lima is in Ohio, Reno is in Nevada and Ilion is in New York. If you will fill in the right letters, you will have cities in California, West Virginia, Connecticut, California and Delaware respectively. What are they?

Answer to last week's puzzle: POLECAT and CHEETAH.

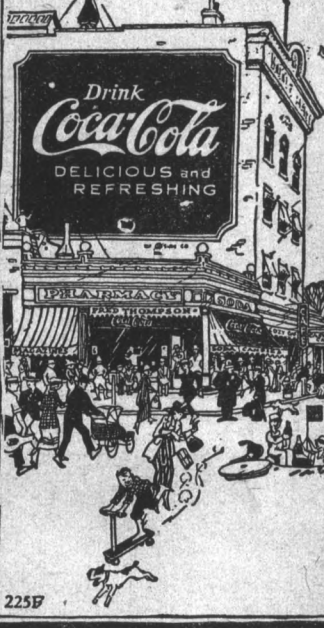
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MARKET FLASHES



WEEKLY TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Further measures were taken last week by the Federal Reserve Banks to check commercial demands for loans by advancing the rediscount rate to 6 per cent, while the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association appointed a special committee to consult with the Reserve Board with the same purpose in view. The Council even adopted a resolution proposing a system of rationing credit to be applied by the Board. The enormous pressure upon producers and shippers by the stoppage of commodity deliveries because of the interminable strikes in the transportation service has been added to natural causes for credit scarcity. In the Southwest complaint is now being heard that the cattle men are finding it difficult to get money to carry on their operations as usual, and all grain dealers are under pressure. The resumption in the advances in prices, reported by the Federal Reserve Board agents, is a further bad sign of the times; because the advances are chargeable to "inefficiency and underproduction," as well as to the expense of getting capital, which is adding to the already high costs of production, always paid by the consumer when there is a scarcity. The hopeful sign to the Board, from the consumer's point of view, is, they say, the "anxiety concerning the overstrained situation resulting from high prices and wages." But is the anxiety found where it should be most acute—in the minds of those most responsible for both phenomena?

The agricultural outlook, the Board say, is "distinctly less satisfactory than it was in March," and the industries are represented as slowing down, at least insofar that as a whole they are not booked so far ahead, although unfilled orders are still large. The steel industries have made the suggestion and may yet themselves enforce it, that the production of pleasure motor cars be cut down 50 per cent in order that railroads may be given the steel so greatly needed to put them into efficient condition to render adequate service next winter. The continued scramble of the public for goods of all sorts, necessary and unnecessary, with exports also running heavy, gives the same impression of healthy business prosperity, to question the quality or permanence of which is however to enroll one's self among the pessimists and knockers who never are popular.—*Price Current Grain Reporter.*

WHEAT IN DEMAND

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.97	3.08	3.28
No. 2 White	2.95	3.08	3.28
No. 2 Mixed	2.95	3.08	3.28

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.70	2.50	2.36
No. 2 White	2.68	2.47	2.39
No. 2 Mixed	2.68	2.47	2.39

Wheat has forced itself into the limelight the past few weeks with almost daily advances owing to demand from abroad that some Eastern dealers say is almost unlimited. Exporters are bidding in all market at all times and are ready to pay most any price to secure this grain. The trouble, it is said, is not due so much to the amount wanted as to the pressing need of immediate supplies. Leading bankers of the East are quoted as saying that they believe the crest of high prices had passed and a few days of active movement on the railroads would satisfy the foreign demand sufficiently to bring a decline in prices. Farmers in most of the wheat sections appear to be willing to sell at the present level of prices, but shipping will have to improve considerably before much of the wheat still in the farmer's hands can be marketed.

Regarding a continued demand from overseas we quote the following from the *Rosenbaum Review*: "There is and will continue to be an insistent foreign demand for

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats lower. Wheat, corn and rye firm. Beans inactive and steady. Hay continues firm. Hogs steady. Cattle higher.

CHICAGO—Corn, oats and wheat advance and market remains firm. Hogs higher. Cattle lower. Provisions higher.

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

cereals of all kinds for the next three months. Do not confuse the immediate action of the markets in response to that demand with what we think will happen on the long pull after August. Prices now might go to any altitude!

So there you are; the bankers say lower prices and the editor of the *Rosenbaum Review* makes a statement to the contrary. I, personally, am inclined to believe the editor.

CORN STEADY

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	2.05	2.10	2.20 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	2.00		
No. 4 Yellow	2.00		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.80	1.80	2.02
No. 3 Yellow	1.77	1.78	1.98
No. 4 Yellow	1.77	1.78	1.98

There continues to be a bearish feeling in the corn market and the situation is getting to be very serious owing to the shortage on hand and the impossibility of securing more in quantities large enough to satisfy the demand.

Reports from various points in the country forecasts an increase in the corn acreage this year owing to the late spring which kept farmers from planting oats until it was too late so they will plant most of the ground intended for oats to corn, providing weather conditions are favorable.

OATS HIGHER

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.28	1.16 1/4	1.48
No. 3 White	1.27	1.15	
No. 4 White	1.26		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73 1/2	.73 1/4	.81
No. 3 White	.73	.70	.78
No. 4 White	.72	.68	.78

The demand for oats is not decreasing, in fact if it has changed any I believe it is increasing, due to dealers who have taken orders that they promised to fill this month. The East is in need of millions of bushels of this grain and it is thought that oats would bring \$1.50 a bushel in New York if they were available. There is a large amount of Canadian

oats that can be secured and dealers may try to buy these to relieve the present shortage.

According to late reports, what oats farmers were able to sow this spring are growing fine, but in some sections favorable weather came too late in the season, which may mean a short crop of oats for 1920.

RYE SITUATION ACUTE

It is said that more rye has been sold for abroad than is in the visible supply, but it will take heavy exports to get rid of all the stock on hand. Big shipments are being made by lake from Duluth to eastern ports in order to get the grain overseas.

Rye on the Detroit market is inactive and firm at \$2.20 per cwt., for No. 2.

BEANS ADVANCE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 11, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
G. M. P.	7.75	7.75	7.75
Red Kidneys	13.25	13.25	13.25

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
G. M. P.	8.00	7.75	8.00
Prime	7.00	7.00	7.25
Red Kidneys	11.50	11.50	12.25

Firmness was a characteristic of the bean market for the past week. New York and Chicago report an advance in both G. M. P. and Red Kidneys. The market in Detroit is steady and inactive.

POTATOES FIRM

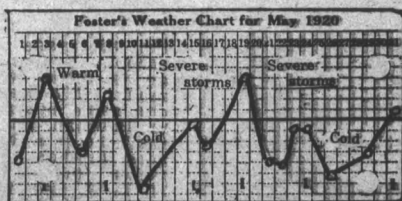
SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 11, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.25	
Chicago	7.40	7.25
Pittsburg	7.25	
New York	6.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.10	2.00
Chicago	2.00	2.00
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30
New York	2.50	2.35

Offerings of potatoes continues to be small on nearly all markets. Canada is supplying most of the demand, which is small, on the Detroit market as Michigan buyers are shipping out of the state to better markets. Chicago continues to receive more shipments than other large cities and consumers are readily taking all that

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about May 16, 20, 27 and June 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. Cross crest of Rockies by close of 17, 21, 28 and June 4; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valley 19, 23, 30 and June 5; lower great lakes and eastern sections 20, 24, 31 and June 6; reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about May 31, 15, June 1 and 7. Storm waves will follow about one day behind the warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

Last half of May will bring exceedingly important cropweather that

will be bad for winter wheat in most sections but may bring rain to some dry sections in the middle southwest. The second of these great storms will be due on meridian 90 near May 27 and I am now in doubt as to which of these two storms will be the most severe. Better watch both of them. I am expecting floods from these great storms in the great central valleys but can not now more definitely locate them.

Severe storms are expected during the week centering on June 4 and, following them, frosts will go further south than usual. Those storms will be the end of the present kind of cropweather. Slowly, gradually, rainfall will increase in two-thirds of the sections that have been too dry and decrease in two-thirds of the sections where it has been too wet. The general results will be favorable to better cropweather and better prospects for good crops.

W. T. Foster

is offered. Dealers there predict higher potato prices. It must be remembered, however, that southern potatoes will soon arrive in quantity and be a factor in making the price.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	41.50 @ 42	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 38
New York	63.00 @ 64		64.00 @ 65
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 41	39.50 @ 40	37.00 @ 38

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	40.00 @ 41	37.00 @ 38	38.00 @ 39
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 41	38.50 @ 39	37.50 @ 38

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	37.00 @ 38	36.00 @ 37	35.00 @ 36
New York	42.00 @ 43	41.00 @ 42	40.00 @ 41
Pittsburg	38.50 @ 39	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	34.00 @ 35
Chicago	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34
New York	40.00 @ 41	39.00 @ 40	38.00 @ 39
Pittsburg	35.50 @ 36	34.50 @ 35	33.50 @ 34

Markets continue high, although there is some gain in deliveries where freight tie-ups were particularly acute. Strikes of one sort or another continue, however, to restrict the movement of hay and this with the increasing activity in farm operations is holding back shipments and sustaining prices. Meadows and pastures on the other hand, are improving rapidly and the shipping demand in markets tributary to these feeding districts is falling off. It is the general feeling that values are on the decline, but the freight movement is at present so slow that markets are dropping back to normal very gradually and the uncertainty of labor's next move creates a decidedly speculative situation.—*Hay Trade Journal.*

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: The heavy market grades above 1,000 pound average about 50c to \$1.00 lower, good demand for light; best heavy steers, \$11.50 @ 12.50; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11 @ 11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$10.50 @ 11; handy light butchers, \$9 @ 9.75; best cows, \$9 @ 10; butcher cows, \$7.50 @ 8.75; cutters, \$6; canners, \$5 @ 5.75; best heavy bulls, 50c @ \$10; bologna bulls, \$8.50 @ 9; stock bulls, \$8 @ 8.50; milkers and springers, \$8.50 @ 11.50. Veal calves: Market strong account light receipts, will sell much lower; best \$17 @ 19; others, \$10 @ 14. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; quality very common, best lambs, \$16.50 @ 17; fair lambs, \$13 @ 14.25; light to common lambs, \$8 @ 11.50; fair to good sheep, \$10 @ 11; culls and common, \$5 @ 7. Hogs: market steady mixed hogs, \$15 @ 15.35; pigs, \$15.25; heavy hogs, \$14 @ 14.50; roughs, \$12.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Medium and heavy beef steers slow, mostly 25c lower; light and yearlings steady to lower; top yearlings, \$13.75; top heavy cattle, \$13.65; bulk, \$11.50 @ 12.40; butcher stocks generally steady, supply light; veal calves are steady; bulk, \$11.50 @ 12.50; stockers and feeders steady. Hogs: mostly 10 to 25c higher, medium advancing most; top, \$15.60; bulk light, \$15.25 @ 15.40; bulk 250 lbs. and over, \$14.10 @ 14.90; pigs, steady to 25c lower; bulk, 100 to 125 pounds \$13.50 @ 14.50. Sheep: Unevenly strong to 25c higher; bulk shorn lambs, \$17.50 @ 19; good 102 lbs. shorn lambs, \$15; few prime shorn ewes, \$13.50.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The produce market is not well supplied in any line and trading is slow. Apples are steady and inactive and other fruits quiet. Consumers want hens and chickens, but receipts are not enough to fill the need of the trade. Dressed hogs are scarce and firm, but offerings of dressed calves is sufficient and an easy market is quoted. Butter is in fair supply and quiet. Consumers and packers are taking eggs freely and all receipts are easily taken care of.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Caribbean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis', to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives him the name of Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis'. He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Político of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis 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 soldiers 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 person who to show his gratitude tells him that his father will lead them to a hidden treasure. The person 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 succeed in driving them off and again resume their search.

"WHERE there's smoke there's fire," Henry adjudged. "Not for nothing did the Mayas select this God-forsaken spot and stick those eyes of Chia on the cliff."

"Looks as if we'd made a mistake in leaving the old gentleman and his sacred knots behind," Francis said. "The knots should tell all about it and what our next move should be."

"Where there are eyes there should be a nose," Leoncia contributed.

"And there is!" exclaimed Francis. "Heavens! That was the nose I just climbed up. Were's too close up against it to have perspective. At a hundred yards distance it would look like a colossal face."

Leoncia advanced gravely and kicked at a decaying deposit of leaves and twigs evidently blown there by tropic gales.

"Then the mouth ought to be where a mouth belongs, here under the nose," she said.

In a trice Henry and Francis had kicked the rubbish aside and exposed an opening too small to admit a man's body. It was patent that the rock slide had partly blocked the way. A few rocks heaved aside gave space for Francis to insert his head and shoulders and gaze about with a lighted match.

"Watch out for snakes," warned Leoncia.

Francis granted acknowledgment and reported:

"This is no natural cavern. It's all hewn rock, and well done, if I'm any judge." A muttered expletive announced the burning of his fingers by the expiring match stub. And next they heard his voice in accents of surprise: "Don't need any matches. It's got a lighting system of its own—from somewhere above—regular concealed lighting, though its daylight all right. Those old Mayas were certainly some goons. Wouldn't be surprise if we found an elevator, hot and cold water, a furnace, and a Swede janitor—Well, so long."

His trunk, and legs and feet disappeared, and then his voice issued forth:

"Come on in. The cave is fine."

"And now aren't you glad you let me come along?" Leoncia twitted, as she joined the two men on the level floor of the rock-hewn chamber, where, their eyes quickly accustomed to the mysterious gray percolation of daylight, they could see about them with surprising distinctness. "First, I found the eyes for you, and, next, the mouth. If I had not been along, most likely, by this time, you'd have been half a mile away, going around the cliff and going farther and farther every step you took."

"But the place is bare as old Mother Hubbard's cupboard," she added the next moment.

"Naturally," said Henry. "This is only the antechamber. Not so silly would the Mayas hide the treasure the conquistadores were so mad after. I'm willing to wager right now that we're almost as far from finding the actual treasure as we would be if we were not here but in San Antonio."

Twelve or fifteen feet in width and of an unascertainable height, the passage led them what Henry judg-

ed forty paces, or well over a hundred feet. Then it abruptly narrowed, turned at a right angle to the right, and, with a similar right angle to the left, made an elbow into another spacious chamber.

Still the mysterious percolation of daylight guided the way for their eyes, and Francis, in the lead, stopped so suddenly that Leoncia and Henry, in a single file behind, collided with him. Leoncia in the center, and Henry on her left, they stood abreast and gazed down a long avenue of humans, long dead, but not dust.

"Like the Egyptians, the Mayas knew embalming and mummifying," Henry said, his voice unconsciously sinking to a whisper in the presence of so many unburied dead, who stood erect and at gaze, as if still alive.

All were European-clad, and all exposed the impassive faces of Europeans. About them, as to the life, were draped the ages-rotten habiliments of the conquistadores and of the English pirates. Two of them, with visors raised, were encased in rusty armor. Their swords and cutlasses were belted to them or held in their shriveled hands and through their belts were thrust flintlock pistols of archaic model.

"The old Maya was right," Francis whispered. "They've decorated the hiding place with their mortal remains and been stuck up in the lobby as a warning to trespassers. Say! If that chap isn't a real Iberian! I'll bet he played hala-lai, and his fathers before him."

"And that's a Devonshire man if ever I saw one," Henry whispered back. "Perforated dimes to pieces of eight that he poached the fallow deer and fled the king's wrath in the first forecastle for the Spanish Main."

"B-r-r!" Leoncia shivered, clinging to both men. "The sacred things of the Mayas are deadly and ghastly. And there is a classic vengeance about it. The would-be robbers of the treasure-house have become its defenders, guarding it with their unperishing clay."

They were loath to proceed. The garmented spectres of the ancient dead held them temporarily spell-bound. Henry grew melodramatic.

"Even to this far, mad place," he said, "as early as the beginning of the conquest their true hound noses led them on the treasure scent. Even though they could not get away with it, they won unerringly to it. My hat is off to you, pirates and conquistadores! I salute you, old gallant plunderers, whose noses smelt out gold and whose hearts were brave sufficient to fight for it!"

"Huh!" Francis concurred, as he urged the other two to traverse the avenue of the ancient adventurers. "Old Sir Henry himself ought to be here at the head of the procession."

Thirty paces they took, ere the passage narrowed as before and, at the very end of the double row of mummies, Henry brought his companions to a halt as he pointed and said:

"I don't know about Sir Henry, but there's Alvarez Torres."

Under a Spanish helmet, in decapitated medieval Spanish dress, a big Spanish sword in its brown and with-

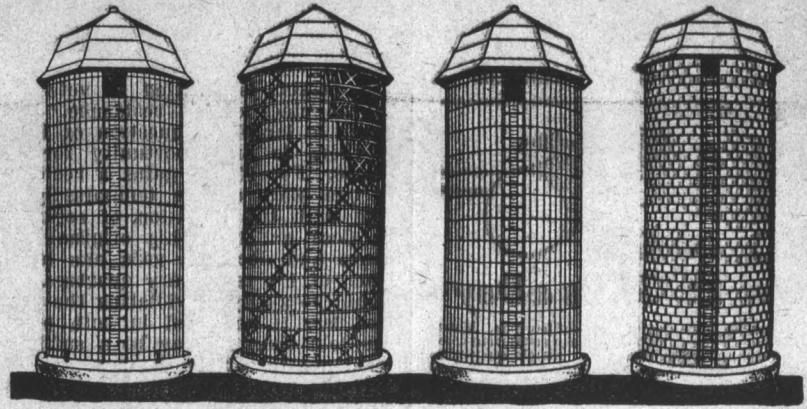
(Continued on page 15)

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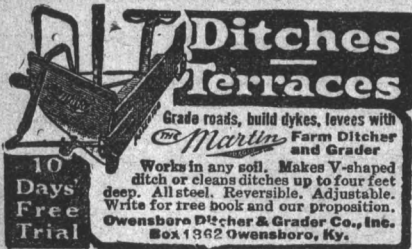
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VOTING OF NON-RESIDENT

If a man, who owns no property and pays no taxes anywhere, moves into another county, can he and wife come back into the county they left and vote? They have an old shanty put up on her father's place here. Would that give them the right to vote here, or must they vote where they reside? Can a man who owns a farm here, but resides in Flint, and whose son became of age in Flint, bring his wife and son and come here to vote? Can a man who is treasurer dispose of all his property here, move to another county and go in to business there, own his home and live there for the last seven months, still hold township treasurer here, and can himself and wife come back here and vote? He owns nothing here now.—K. Gladwin County.

A person is entitled to vote only in the place of his residence. Residence is largely a question of intent if there is an opportunity for two places. For if one gains a residence in one place and is temporarily absent with the intention of returning he does not lose his original residence and does not gain one in the place of his temporary quarters. He would be guilty of violating the criminal law if he voted in both places. An "old shanty" may be a sufficient residence to satisfy the law.

If the person described RESIDE in Flint they cannot vote elsewhere, but if they are there only temporarily and have a RESIDENCE in your county they may return to vote.

If the treasurer has no place in your county which can be termed a residence and he has taken up his residence elsewhere he can not return to vote, and has vacated his office by moving away.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MILLET WITH CORN

Can millet be sown with corn? The majority of farmers sow about the 15th of June. It just gets a start when the grasshoppers come and destroy lots of it. What I would like to know, will it do when it is sown early, and how much seed should be used to an acre.—C. C. H., Wexford County.

It is not advisable to sow millet with corn. If a green manuring crop is desired to plow under next spring would suggest sowing rye in the corn during the latter part of September. If fall pasture is desired would suggest sowing from 4 to 6 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape per acre in the corn at the last cultivation.

Millet is generally used as a hay crop in this state, the best time of seeding being the first of June, the crop in this state, the best time of ing the first part of August. One-half bushel per acre is sufficient.—C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

RELEASING A BONDSMAN

What is the best way to withdraw from a bond I signed as administrator bond. The widow got married again and I don't like the way this man is running the business. The bonds are only on personal property.—R. P., Bay County.

You cannot be released from your liability on the bond until discharged by the judge of probate. You should petition the judge of probate to be released on your bond, have a day for hearing fixed and a citation to the administratrix and the other bondsmen if another was required. Show the reasons why you desire to be released. If the judge does not see his way clear to your release and the requirement of another bondsman they try some other form like a petition for the removal of the administratrix and the appointment of another. You should see to it that the required reports by the administratrix is also filed and that everything required be in the report. If the estate is not all accounted for and any misappropriation has occurred the judge of probate will be in position to then take such action as the facts will warrant for your protection.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

BEANS ON NEW GROUND

Is it advisable to plant navy beans on new ground that produced a poor crop of potatoes due to drought the year before?—S. C. H., Nessen City, Mich.

New ground that has been in potatoes last year should be in condition to produce a crop of beans this season. An increased yield and a surer crop can be secured by plow-

ing the ground at an early date this spring, and working thoroughly with disc or spring tooth to an excellent condition at bean planting time.

The use of 250 or 300 pounds of acid phosphate or commercial fertilizer high in phosphorus, applied broadcast or through fertilizer attachment on drill when fitting seed bed, will pay good returns.

Beans are planted between the 1st and 20th of June. On land which is well prepared, planting in the early days of that period is advised.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan Agricultural College.

CONTRACT WITH TELEPHONE COMPANY

Nine years ago the farmers around here built what is called the Grand River Farmers' Telephone Co. We got our own poles, put them up, with wires, insulators, etc., complete, to the main line. We made a contract with the Michigan State Telephone Co for ten years and now they are raising our rates. Can they violate a contract? There are several farmers' Telephone Companies around here, they have not raised their rates, and their contracts are similar to ours. Will you please give me some idea what we can do about it? Who are, and where can we find the utility commission.—F. W. T., Ottawa County.

I believe that the Rural Telephone companies, similar to yours, comes under the regulation of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, Lansing, Michigan. The question of rates of public utilities seems to be under the control of the Commission. They should be informed of all of the facts of the investment, of the use they make of your lines, the expense and all of the matters that would affect the income based on the investment and labor performed. You can get into touch with the Commission by addressing them at Lansing.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

REROUTING R. F. D. ON ACCOUNT OF BAD ROADS

I would like your advice in regard to trouble we are having on our R. F. D. Part of the road by our place is thru swamp and is in pretty bad shape. Now there has been money raised to fix this road still they don't fix it up and now they are talking of dropping this two sections and just going 1-2 miles along one end to accommodate two families and cutting off nine families on the other three sides. I would like to know if there is anything we could do to prevent their cutting off these two sections? My mother takes M. B. F. and we all like it fine so we are turning to this paper for advice. Can any one else beside the road commission fix this road and get their pay for it from the town. Wishing you every success, I remain yours truly.—A. P. F.

I am of the opinion that you would have to maintain a good and passable road or the postal authorities would be justified in changing the route. It would be best to talk the matter over with the postmaster. The highway commissioner has charge of the highways, and you might be able to make arrangements with him to take the buildings of the road among persons who are interested in its maintenance and he pay you the money voted for its improvement. Better talk with him about it.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

RENTING EQUIPPED FARM

Can you please tell me the usual way of renting a farm where everything is furnished. I have rented my father's farm of 80 acres and he furnishes six cows and gives me half of the cream and milk and half of the increase. He furnishes horses and tools and seed, otherwise he claims I should furnish all binder twine, paris green and all other expenses. Would I be obliged to furnish all the feed for these cattle and horses and give him half of the produce? Would it not be better to rent it on a straight 50-50 basis.—H. C. S., Osceola County.

Localities differ so much in the value and fertility of the land and conveniences that no set rule or even a usual rule can be said to be established and the rental should be determined fully in each case. There have been many cases of "furnish half and take half." I have known of many cases where the owner furnished everything and the tenant received one-third. I would personally be of the opinion that you had a very favorable contract with your father upon the terms proposed by him.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

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FARMS WANTED for cash buyers, also some good city property to exchange for farms. Please give description, location, 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.

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Herd free from disease.
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His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.
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His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.
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born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45074 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 189424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.
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The Dam of this Calf has just made 12.77 lbs. of butter from 304.6 lbs. of milk as a senior yearling. She is from a 16.05 2 year old that freshens in April as a 6 year year old and will be tested.
Dam is both a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs and Woodcrest DeKol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters. Sire of Calf is a 21 lb. grandson of the \$50,000 dollar bull. Price only \$100.00.
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A NICE STRAIGHT LIGHT COLORED BULL calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nilander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to
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Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
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WHO WOULD LIKE

A NICELY MARKED BULL CALF

whose sire is a son of King of the Pontiacs 266 A. R. O. Daughters and whose Dam has a record of over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days and who is a granddaughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107 A. R. O. Daughters and Daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad 26 A. R. O. Daughters.
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FELIX WITT Horses and Swine
One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.
They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

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FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull calf from a 16.35 lb. dam. Also a few registered cows and heifers.
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SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, well fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.
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Place a pure bred milking Shorthorn bull in your herd and improve their milking and fleshing qualities. Have disposed of all females that are for sale. Have a few nice bull calves left at reasonable prices.
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Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Get a grand champion while the getting is good. Booking orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have 10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Dasher's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
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THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. O. IN MICH. Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.
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A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
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Have for sale M's ORANGE, a fine yearling boar out of L's BIG ORANGE.
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My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
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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 yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
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PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and 10th out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
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FAIRVIEW FARM Durocs—A few choice 6 weeks pigs either sex at \$12 each. Guaranteed.
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MICHIGANA FARM
breeds and sells good Durocs
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DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 300 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
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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 Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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A few good gilts bred for late spring farrow
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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 120219

1919 Chicago International 4th Prize Jr. Yearling
A few spring pigs left at \$25
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Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE, AUG. 10 pigs for \$40 a piece, while they last. Satisfaction guaranteed. Taking orders for spring pigs.
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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.
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3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. \$50 each.
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HAMPSHIRE A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
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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
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TWO FALL BOAR PIGS LEFT. BOOKING at 8 weeks old. orders for spring pigs, \$15.00
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

O. I. C.
O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immunized by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

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Both sex.
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offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Fairy" Barred Rocks at \$2 per 15. White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
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Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram. Lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
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IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Felled-Delaine.
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R. 9

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.
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FOR SALE—50 GOOD FINE WOOL SHEEP bred to a Shropshire ram. Due in May. These sheep have been shorn not wrinkly.
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For Sale—Choice Pure Bred Collie Puppies. Great grandsons and great granddaughters of the worlds greatest champion Collie, Squire of Tyton that sold for \$6,500. Pedigree with each sale.
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1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
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FOR SALE—FINE REGISTERED PERCHER- on mare, six years old, black, weight seventeen hundred.
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75-HEAD-75

OF

Holstein Friesian Cattle

will be sold at the

Sixth Annual Sale

of the

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Howell, Mich., May, 27, 1920

Sale commencing at 12:00 o'clock sharp

This sale consists of a fine lot of cattle, many of them with A. R. O. records or are from record dams. One daughter of a 33 lb. cow; one from a 31 lb. cow and one from a 30 lb. cow.

Some choice bulls will be offered from dams with records from 22 lbs. to 29 lbs.

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

Catalogs ready May 10th.

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

J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 11)

ered hand, stood a mummy whose lean brown face for all the world was the lean brown face of Alvarez Torres. Leoncia gasped, shrank back, and crossed herself at the sight.

Francis released her to Henry, advanced, and fingered the cheeks and lips and forehead of the thing, and laughed reassuringly:

"I only wish Alvarez Torres were as dead as this dead one is. I have not the slightest doubt, however, but what Torres descended from him—I mean before he came here to take up his final earthly residence as a member of the Maya Treasure Guard."

Leoncia passed the grim figure shudderingly. This time, the elbow passage was very dark, compelling Henry, who had changed into the lead, to light numerous matches.

"Hello," he said, as he paused at the end of a couple of hundred feet. "Gaze on that for workmanship! Look at the dressing of that stone!"

From beyond, gray light streamed into the passage, making matches unnecessary to see. Half into a niche was thrust a stone the size of the passage. It was apparent that it had been used to block the passage. The dressing was exquisite, the sides and edges of the block precisely aligned with the place in the wall into which it was made to dovetail.

"I'll wager here's where the old Maya's father died," Francis exclaimed. "He knew the secret of the balances and leverages that pivoted the stone, and it was only partly pivoted, as you'll observe—"

"Hell's bells!" Henry interrupted, pointing before him on the floor at a scattered skeleton. "It must be what's left of him. It's fairly recent, or he would have been mummified. Most likely he was the last visitor before us."

"The old priest said his father led men of the tierra caliente here," Leoncia reminded Henry.

"Also," Francis supplemented, "he said that none returned."

Henry, who had located the skull and picked it up, uttered another exclamation and lighted a match to show the others what he had discovered. Not only was the skull dented with what must have been a blow from a sword or a machete, but a shattered hole in the back of the skull showed the unmistakable entrance of a bullet. Henry shook the skull, was rewarded by an interior

rattling, shook again, and shook out a partly flattened bullet. Francis examined it.

"From a horse pistol," he concluded aloud. "With weak or greatly deteriorated powder, because, in a place like this, it must have been fired pretty close to point blank range and yet failed to go all the way through. And it's an aboriginal skull all right."

A right angled turn completed the elbow and gave them access to a small but well-lighted rock chamber. From a window, high up and barred with vertical bars of stone a foot thick and half as wide, poured gray daylight. The floor of the place was littered with white-picked bones of men. An examination of the skulls showed them to be those of Europeans. Scattered among them were rifles, pistols, and knives, with, here and there, a machete.

"Thus far they won, across the very threshold to the treasure," Francis said, "and from the looks began to fight for its possession before they laid hands on it. Too bad the old man isn't here to see what happened to his father."

"Might there not have been survivors who managed to get away with the loot?" suggested Henry.

But at that moment casting his eyes from the bones to a survey of the chamber, Francis saw what made him say:

"Without doubt, no. See those gems in those eyes. Rubies, or I never saw a ruby!"

They followed his gaze to the stone statue of a squat and heavy female who stared at them red eyed and open mouthed. So large was the mouth that it made a caricature of the rest of the face. Beside it, carved similarly of stone, and on somewhat more heroic lines, was a more obscene and hideous male statue, with one ear of proportioned size and the other as grotesquely large as the female's mouth.

"The beautiful dame must be Chia all right," Henry grinned. "But who's her gentleman friend with the elephant ear and the green eyes?"

"Search me," Francis laughed. "But this I do know: those green eyes of the elephant-eared one are the largest emeralds I've ever seen or dreamed of. Each of them is really too large to possess fair carat value. They should be crown jewels or nothing."

(Continued next week)

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FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

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BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING
from strong husky breeders.
W. C. COFFMAN, Benton Harbor, R. 3, Mich.

JOHN'S Big Beautiful Barred Rocks are Hen hatched, good layers, grow quick. 30 eggs, \$3.50; 50, \$5 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 94 points. Am an old timer in the business. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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A proven 30 lb. bull—a grandson of the great King Segis Pontiac—his dam being the great transmitting 30 lb. cow Princess of Oakdale—who heads a combination of 3 generations of 30 lb. cows—Also ten daughters of this bull will be sold.

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Cows will be bred to 30 lb. bulls of the choicest breeding.

All our herds are under Federal supervision—All animals over 6 months old will be tuberculin tested and sold on 60 day guarantee.

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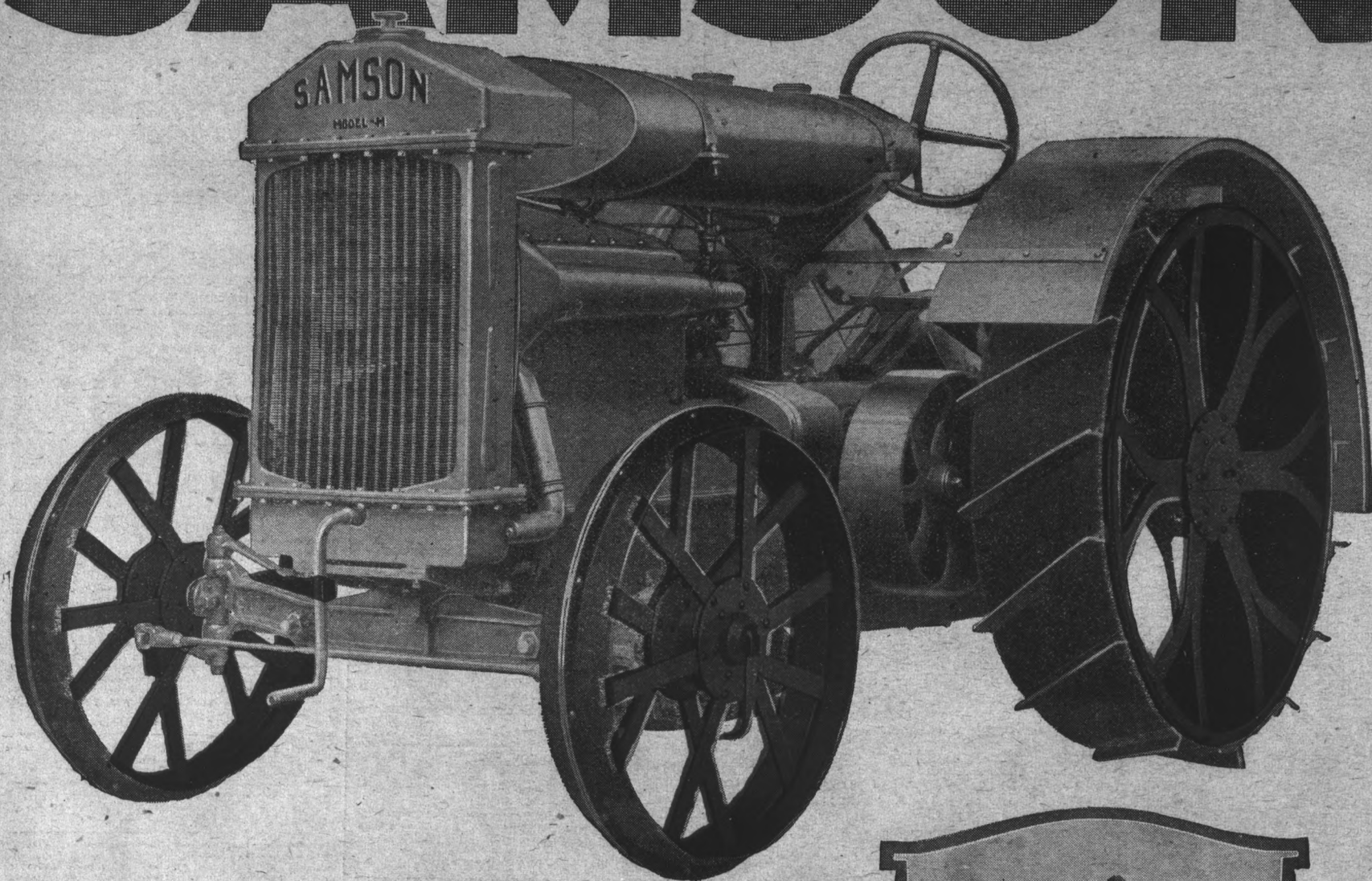
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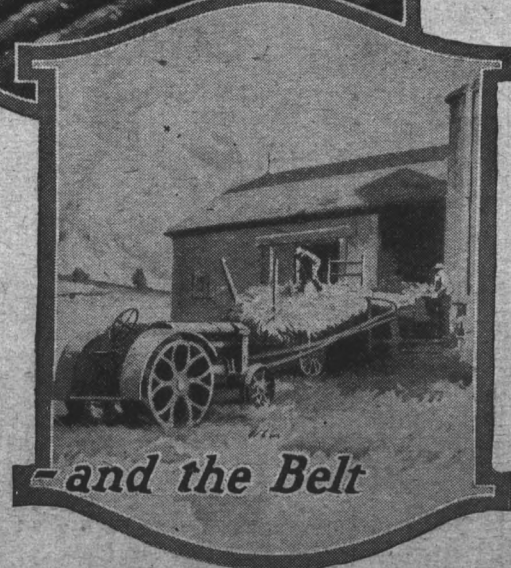
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