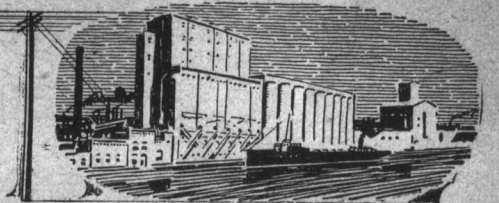


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



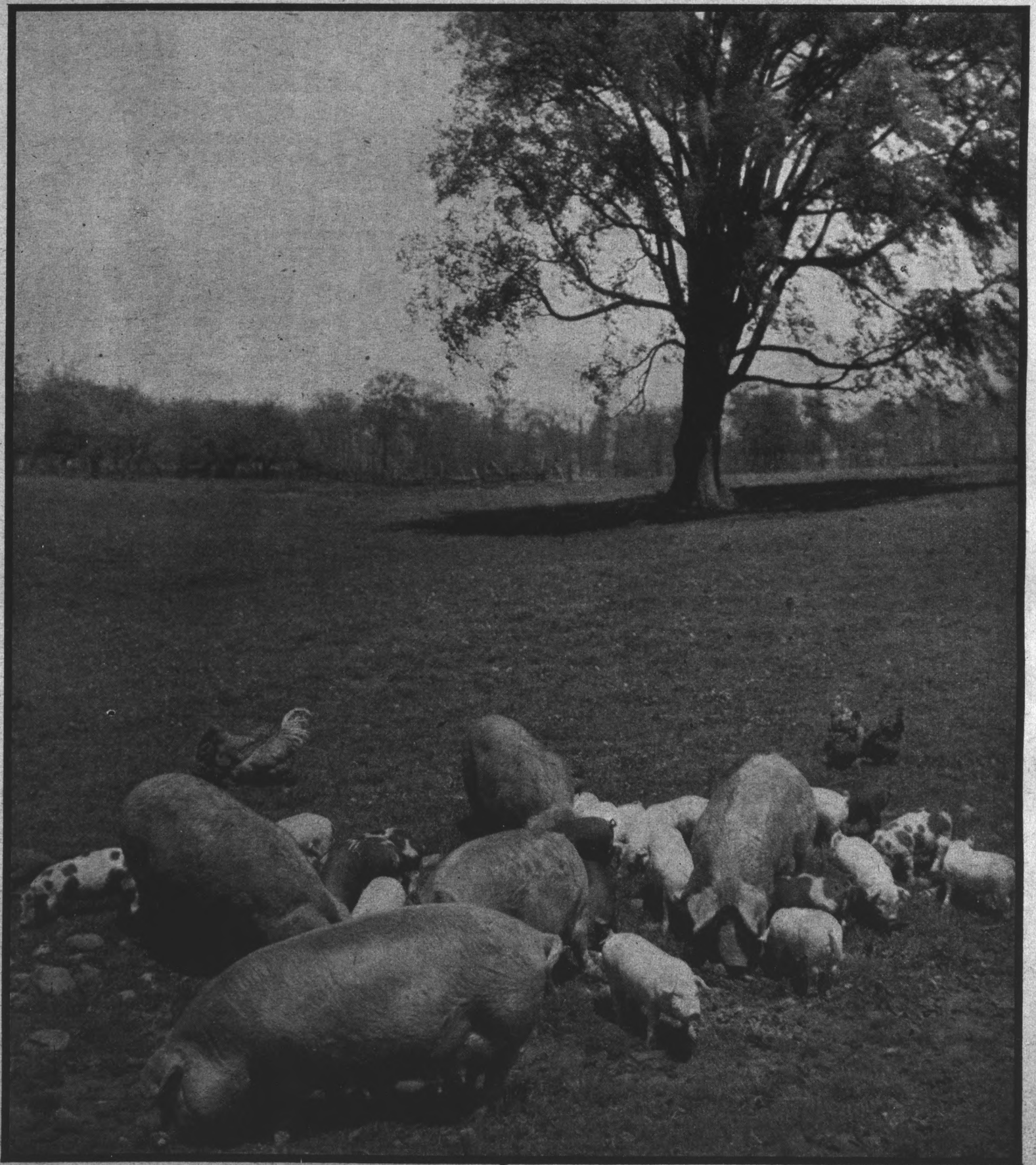
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 37

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



They used to be called "Mortgage Lifters," but now——

Read in this issue:—Big Dairy Farmers Favor Own Milk Distribution—Canadian Farmers Learn the Value of Loyalty





A lot of things play havoc with a Cord tire: Sand blisters, tread separation, blowouts, heat, cold, poor traction, imperfect cord formation, too much or too little resiliency. Get rid of those evils—and you have a Cord Tire of real value. Exactly what we have accomplished in the manufacture of Gillette Cord Tires. The exclusive Gillette Chilled Rubber Process toughens rubber as iron is toughened when changed to steel. Makes sand blisters next to impossible. Tread separation and blow-outs almost unknown. Reduces the destructive effects of heat and cold—scientific formation of both tread and body prevents uneven strain and uneven wear. Second year sales of Gillette Tires were far greater than second year sales of any other tire ever produced. Put one Gillette or a full set on your car now. Write our general sales office, if there is no Gillette dealer in your town.

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Model A

### FRANCO

## ELECTRIC FLASH LIGHTS FREE!

You need one of these hand lights to see your way around in dark places. The batteries will last for several months and can then be renewed at small expense with new ones that can be bought anywhere.

**FREE FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS!** For a limited time we will give away either of these two popular models for new subscriptions to this weekly. **MODEL A:** Is the popular tubular style, just fits the hand and throws a powerful light. **MODEL B:** is the nickel plated hand or pocket size made flat to be convenient to carry in the pocket.

**WE OFFER EITHER STYLE, free and post-paid to any person anywhere in the United States for**

**Two New One Year Subscribers at \$1 Each**

—or—

**Four New "From Now to 1921" Subscribers at 50c Each**

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**Eight New "3 Month Trial" Subscribers at 25c Each**

Send the Two Dollars in check, money order or registered letter, write your own name and the names and addresses of your subscribers plainly and address your letter to Premium Manager

THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan



Model B

### "All Our Locals are Voting to Stand Behind the Organization"—Mgr. Ackerman, May 13th

**T**HE SUGAR manufacturers are making a last desperate effort to get their acreage without recognizing the collective rights of the farmers. Unless the farmers are on their guard every moment a great many of them are going to be deceived by the false and misleading propaganda of the factories.

Large advertisements signed by the sugar companies have appeared in many of the weekly papers of the sugar beet territory, urging the farmers to grow beets. Accompanying the advertisements is a letter supposedly written by a farmer stating why HE will grow beets. The letter sounds as if it was dictated by a manufacturer. No honest-to-God farmer who had any kind of a conception of right and justice or who had any respect for the standing of himself and family in his community could have written it,—without a price. Some men will sell their souls for a dollar. There might be a justifiable excuse for these "farmers" to grow beets, but there could be no excuse why they should publicly urge other farmers to forswear their vows and surrender unconditionally to the capitalists who own the sugar factories.

An advertisement signed by the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co., paints in glowing language the wonderful opportunities that exist this year for the beet grower. Manager Hubbard says it is not unreasonable to predict FIFTEEN DOLLAR sugar beets this year. Two weeks previously Manager Wallace of the Michigan Sugar Co., predicted SIXTEEN DOLLAR beets. Neither of them know. They are guessing. They are guessing for a reason. And the tragic part of it all is that some of the farmers have swallowed the bait, and will grow beets under a contract that gives the manufacturer as much PROFIT per ton of beets as the farmer receives GROSS.

#### "You Are Partners in Our Business"

So says Manager Hubbard of the Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co. Ye Gods! What hypocrisy! What prostitution of the truth! What an insult to the intelligence of men! "Partners in the business." Mebbe so, mebbe so. A partnership in which the farmer does all the work, takes all the chances, pockets all the loss, and turns the profits that rightfully belong to him over to the boss manufacturer.

There is no partnership between the manufacturer and the grower. The manufacturer writes the contract without consulting the wishes of the grower, and in the majority of cases in the past the grower has humbly accepted the contract, not because he was sure he could make any money under it, but because he was willing to take a long chance. When he has asked to be consulted,—to be made a partner in the industry, if you please,—he has been spurned and insulted and made to feel that he is of no account.

#### Manufacturers Ready for a Killing

There is no longer any doubt but that the manufacturers are planning on a "killing" this year. If they pay the farmers \$16 per ton for beets, nothing can prevent them from making the greatest profits in the history of the industry,—profits that will double and treble the value of sugar stock. Never was there such a golden opportunity before the manufacturers. And they will have their harvest, too,—if the government does not step in. Never was there such a golden opportunity before the farmers to get a fair share of these profits. They likewise can have their share if they only will.

#### Look to the Future

Another day is coming in the sugar industry. It will be a day of large production and low prices. The manufacturer is preparing this year against that day, and at the expense of the farmer. If the manufacturer will not recognize the farmer now when he needs the beets, how much less consideration will he give the farmer when the need for beets is not so great? The farmer will be the man who will suffer when low prices come, for he will have no reserve profits,—no sinking fund,—to fall back upon during the lean years. But not so with the manufacturers. Fortified with the reserve created during the year 1920—if the farmers lose their fight,—the manufacturers can survive any number of lean years and be none the worse off. It is with this foresight that the manufacturers will, if they can, defeat you, my farmer friends, in your fight for recognition and a just price. And it ought to be with the same kind of foresight for the future of your business, that you should stand unswervingly by the position you have taken and show the manufacturers that you intend to be a partner in this industry.

#### To Members Farmers' Co-operative Union, Bay County

**A**T A JOINT meeting held at Monitor town hall on May 10th, the directors, officers and a large number of members voted unanimously that the Farmers' Co-operative Union of Bay County is bitterly opposed to raising sugar beets under the contract and price the factories are offering. We have a few members who are going to raise scab beets. These members may be left to do their own threshing and other work that requires the help of neighbors. These members have received benefits through the Union by buying direct from the manufacturer and still they are not willing to stand by the principles of the Union.

The factories say they have enough contracted to run their factories another year, but at the same time these field agents are trying to get farmers to contract by offering them from \$7 to \$10 per acre as a bonus. This is a fact for they tried to get one of my neighbors to contract and offered him a bonus of \$7 per acre. My advice to all good loyal farmers is to stand by our Union and not raise sugar beets at the present price and will come out on top in the long run. The laboring man is getting more for his labor. Why cannot the farmer? I say every member who has sowed sugar beets to drag them up, and stick to your union and be a man with men. (Signed) I. B. Davis, Secretary Farmers' Co-operative Union of Bay County, Auburn, Mich.



# Canadian Farmers Learn the Value of Loyalty

*Great Strides Taken Politically and Economically Because Farmers Stick to Their Organizations*

By H. D. RANNS

THE FARMERS as a force in Canadian politics have certainly arrived! The emergence of the farmers' party in the Dominion Parliament under the leadership of Hon. T. A. Crerar, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Union government and the dramatic turn-over of power in Ontario, so that Premier Drury presides over the first provincial farmers' government in the Dominion—have drawn public attention to the fact that the farmer in Canada is in politics—very much in politics. The actual number of members elected to the federal house at the moment is not great—the new party numbers 13 just now—but their influence is out of all proportion to their numbers. That is because the men are generally recognized to be the vanguard of the host that will be elected at the next Dominion election, judging by all present indications. It is also because there is a freshness of utterance and largeness of vision about the farmer legislators already elected. The political calculations of the old time parties have been ruthlessly upset and the farmers are claiming that in their new movement not merely the farmers but the general public is speaking to the historic parties the words, "We are tired of you. It is time for a change."

Notwithstanding the dramatic nature of the events in Ontario, it is in the west that the political strength of the new movement is established. Mr. O. R. Gould, M. P., himself recently elected by a tremendous majority in the Assiniboia constituency in Saskatchewan is authority for the statement that there are now approximately 150,000 electors behind the candidates of the new National party (the favored designation of the new party) in the three prairie provinces: He estimates that there are 75,000 adherents of the new party in Saskatchewan, 40,000 in each of the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta and at that says nothing about British Columbia, whose newly established farmers' organization has a membership of 4,000 and is rapidly growing. It is evident that at the next general election in the Dominion a body of electors of that size in a thinly populated country like western Canada will mean a large accession to the ranks of farmer M. P.'s. The conservative estimate today is that the new National party will elect at least 30 members in the prairie provinces when the electors mark their ballots.

For a moment let us turn to consider the origin of the movement that has become within the last year or two so great a force in Dominion life and politics. It was in December, 1901 that a few leading farmers of the district met at Indian Head, Saskatchewan and decided to form an association for the protection of the interests of the farmer against the growing tendency of the big transportation and elevator concerns to fleece him. At that time the movement was a mere protest against economic injustice. (Those were the days of 80 and 40 cent wheat and there was some need to protest.) The first convention had present representatives from 38 local associations. Now there are 100,000 definite members of the associations in the three great prairie branches of the movement and, as Mr. Gould points out, a great outside public ready to support their policies. Such phenomenal growth is a tribute to the fact that the association has met a realized need.

Throughout the years the Grain Growers' associations, as they are known, though now only Saskatchewan retains that name, the others are known as United Farmers—have

been busy gathering adherents, educating their constituencies and perfecting their organization. The associations have succeeded in teaching the farmer that he is more than a farmer—he is a citizen. They have helped to broaden the farmer's outlook and led him to cast his eyes and project his thoughts far beyond his own half section. The associations have also been powerful agents in the improve-

## The Thing That Wins

IT MUST be clear to all farmers that if sufficient numbers of them take a position in defense of their just rights, they must win out. But farmers do not learn this except by bitter experience. For years the farmers of the west attempted half-heartedly to protect themselves from the avarice and dishonesty of the grain dealers. They did not succeed. Then they organized a Non-Partisan League and got what belonged to them. The Beet growers of Colorado and other western states have made repeated attempts to get a fair share of the profits of the industry, but it was not until this year when every last man determined to stand loyally by his association that anything was accomplished. The history of the Canadian farmers' economic and political struggles has been the same. Fifty per cent loyalty will not win. One hundred per cent will, every time.—Editor.

ment of general living conditions on the prairies. The Grain Growers have always stood for an insistence on the fact that life is more than money and have advocated better roads, better homes, better schools, better churches—with marked effect. They have, in addition, done more than any other agency to break down that individualism and conservatism that seem natural to the prairie farmer and have made possible united and successful action for better social conditions on the prairie.

A program such as this naturally appealed to other rural dwellers than the farmers themselves. Wisely enough, the associations did not limit their membership to farmers, but welcomed the support of all desirous of helping forward the things for which the movement stood. The result has been that the membership today includes many preachers and teachers in particular, who have done their best for the cause. In these latter days, when the National party is appealing for political support, the movement is meeting with its reward for the policy of the open door pursued through the years. It is significant that at the recent by-election Mr. O. R. Gould of Assiniboia was supported by an overwhelming number of the people of the small towns of the constituency, class lines being absolutely obliterated.

For many years these associations and their members had an indirect rather than a direct influence upon politics. It was known generally where they stood on different matters of public policy and both "historic parties" made bids for their support. In 1911 the farmers of the west almost to a man supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reciprocity scheme, but in 1917 the mass of them supported the Union party out for the winning of the war. In provincial matters they have been divided on

party lines, though there is a strong movement now for farmers' governments in the prairie provinces, especially in Alberta. In both provincial and Dominion governments prominent men have been elected to seats and in a number of cases to places in the cabinets. But they sat by virtue of the fact that they supported a Liberal or Conservative or Unionist government, not because of their position as Grain Growers. All the same the Grain Growers have been a tremendous influence in politics for a long time. At the recent Saskatchewan convention Hon. George Langley, himself an official of the Grain Growers, declared that the Grain Growers had got every important reform for which they had asked his government. More than once a resolution of one of the Grain Growers' conventions has been the means of initiating government action.

But it was not until November, 1916 that the farmers could even be said to have gone into politics. At that time the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the organization linking the different provincial branches, issued its first statement of a platform for Dominion affairs. That platform has been revised twice since that time, has been before the associations of the different provinces for adoption and has come to be the rallying point for the farmers and others who favor its adoption.

What sort of reforms are these farmers so anxious to have brought about? They have been widely accused by the members of the old line parties of "class politics," so an examination of their platform should be useful in the discovery of what grounds it affords for such an accusation. Let us run rapidly over the leading planks in the platform. First of all, there is the gradual reversion to a policy of free trade, including an immediate and substantial all-around reduction of the customs tariff, the present reduction of tariff on goods from Great Britain to one-half and gradual reduction to absolute free trade in five years, an endeavor to secure reciprocal trade in natural products with the United States, the placing of all foodstuffs on the free list, also of agricultural implements, that reductions made to other countries be also granted to Great Britain and that corporations engaged in the manufacture of protected goods be obliged to publish a statement of their profits. So you see they are drastic enough in their views on the tariff question but they claim, and, surely, rightly, that such tariff reductions would benefit, or the reverse, all other sections of the general public.

On other public questions, they have a platform, which has been described by the press generally as the most statesmanlike platform before the Canadian public. Here are some points, tax on unimproved land values, graduated income tax, tax on the profits of corporations, no more natural resources be alienated from the Crown, the introduction of a land settlement scheme, public ownership of utilities in railway water and aerial, telephone, telegraph and express systems, no titles to be conferred on Canadians in the future, the senate to be reformed, abolition of the patronage system, removal of all press censorship, proportional representation, direct legislation, opening of seats to women on equal terms to men and the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor as a beverage. That is the gist of the platform and you must judge for yourself whether it is a class platform.



# Big Dairy Farmers Favor Own Milk Distribution

Questionnaire Shows Strong Sentiment for Farmer-Owned Plant in City of Detroit

WE WERE hardly prepared for the unanimous vote which has been cast by members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, in favor of a farmer-owned distributing plant in the city of Detroit. Although this questionnaire has been published in only one issue the response has been very gratifying, and without a single exception all believe that the milk producers should market their dairy products.

Below we reproduce a number of letters that have been received upon the subject. The questionnaire will be continued for some time to come and we trust every producer who markets his milk in the city of Detroit will let his position on this important matter be known. The coupon printed two weeks ago will be found on this page. Clip it and tell us what YOU think about this subject.

## "We Are Ready" Says Robin Carr

"I have never started a letter with more enthusiasm for the subject than I am this one. And it's nothing new with me, thank goodness, this start towards a farmers' distributing plant. I've put it up to N. P. Hull, the Detroit News and other parties and interests with always the same reply—'I was 20 years ahead of the time.'"

"I've also asked why with one dollar and one man invested and working for the distributor to 100 for the producer why did it take more to distribute than produce.

"And the one big thing I figure is to push the idea of just one distributor plant for Detroit and that the farmers'. We don't want to enter in competition, that would be just one more waste. We want to start something to cut out the present criminal waste of distributing milk. If every milk producer within one hundred miles of Detroit says we will sell milk to just one plant and that the farmers' what more is to be said.

"The elevators and mills have seen the steam roller coming and have been anxious to sell their property before their competitor sold out to the co-ops and who knows but if our noise is loud enough right from the start the Detroit milk distributors may want to dodge the roller.

"The farmer is just beginning to feel his power and say, isn't it fun? Think of it—the idea that in anything so direct as milk from farm to user that we have got to have somebody standing between holding no gun telling us we get so much and the user pays so much. I can't see myself 20 years ahead of the times in wanting to mind my own business. I'd sooner say I was 20 years under the sod if I didn't say it was the only solution and why not now.

"The dairy interests and voices of Michigan have been dictated and dominated by a few Holstein breeders who have done an unselfish good work, but their vision I would say has been too narrow and they are not big enough for the job longer. At our last local producers' meeting out of a big crowd I was the only one interested enough to ask Secretary Reed—'what about a plant?'—and he said 'Are we ready?' I'll agree THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER should operate a sub-soil plow and see if they couldn't uncover a multitude of our dear departed (mentally) who are still with us physically.

"I don't believe there could be a clearer case of the milk situation than mine has been in the past. I have an ideal stock farm, every foot productive, 160 acres, old home, bought for \$13,000 at 5 per cent 8 years ago. Am 33 years old, always saving, high school and short M. A. C. course. My wife is a worker and we have hardly any other interest but milk from registered Holsteins and have never owned an automobile. Our fences should have been new 10 years ago, the buildings have not seen paint in ages, our roofs leak, etc. We have never paid a cent on the farm and owe \$2,000. The only thing that keeps us going is the thought that we can cash in any time we want to leave our old home. What with the increase in price of land and

## Who Gets Your Milk Money?

City	Consumer paid cents per quart (N. S. figures for April)	Producer received cents per quart	Distributor received cents per quart
Detroit	16	7.8	8.2
San Francisco	16	8.8	7.2
Denver	13	7.3	5.7
Washington	17.5	11.3	6.2
Augusta	20	10.0	10.0
Chicago	14	7.7	6.3
Des Moines	15	7.8	7.2
Kansas City, Kas.	15	7.5	7.5
New Orleans	19	11.3	7.7
Boston	17	10.1	6.9
St. Paul	13	8.2	4.8
St. Louis	15	8.8	6.2
Omaha	16.6	7.1	9.5
Lincoln	15	7.1	7.9
New York	15	8.0	7.0
Cleveland	15	8.7	6.3
Eugene, Ore.	15	8.0	7.0
Pittsburg	15	9.3	5.7
Philadelphia	14	9.7	4.3
Memphis	18	9.6	8.4
Salt Lake City	12.5	7.2	5.3
Spokane	15	7.9	7.1
Milwaukee	12	7.9	4.1

This table shows the proportion of the price of a quart of milk that goes to the farmer and the distributor. The milk prices are the latest reported to the United States Department of Agriculture. The proportionate division as between farmer and milk company is that which Professor J. H. Frandson of the University of Nebraska, found to obtain in 1918.—Detroit Times.

and extra good herd of cattle we could clean up \$15,000 to \$20,000. But suppose tomorrow lightning hits our farm and burns up our cattle and barn and lowers the value of our farm, where are we? I don't call that farming. I have done things at a disadvantage my whole life for lack of funds. There is a ditch stringing quack grass through the middle of our best forty that should have been tiled 10 years ago. I don't believe there is better evidence of what dairying has not been than that. So I say go to it, you'll make a killing and I'm glad your hands are free to do it. Michigan has always needed just such an enterprise as yours. Thanks.—Robin Carr, Livingston County.

## Believe Officers Capable of Taking Step

"My attitude on the present milk situation is this: In our Association we have a president and secretary, the latter with whom I am personally acquainted, and in all the other officers we have men who are able and competent to take care of this situation if the members will only back them up with their support financially as well as otherwise. The members of the Commission are also equally competent, and no fears need

be had as to their judgment and handling of the affairs of the Association. If it lies within their power all will come out right in the end."

—A. R. Levy, Clinton County.

(Note: Mr. Levy states in a coupon that he is satisfied with the commission plan, but favors the distribution of milk by farmer-owned enterprise.)

## Systematized Milk Business

"Dear Editor—In your May 8th issue you want to know if we, the producers of milk are in favor of handling the selling of our milk in the city of Detroit.

"I lived in the city of Detroit nearly all of my life (29 years) and have seen a little of the distributing and handling of milk and the just verdict that I would give the present system is so rotten that it stinks. Capital was never invested in such a way that it should benefit humanity at large.

Three years ago May 11, 1920 I came on the farm. One thing I made up my mind to stick and I am still here and am going today. I was a greenhorn and the first time that I took hold of the plough handles it would have made anyone smile. Perseverance will work wonders. Farm-

## Shall the Milk Producers Market Their Own Product?

### To the Reader:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do you consider you are making money at present prices?.....

(Please give such other information as will show clearly your attitude on the present milk situation.)

Name .....

ers as a general rule are the hardest workers and the most persevering men and women and are the backbone of this or any other nation. Their remuneration in general is lower than that of the most illiterate laborer in town also the taking of their investment into consideration they make no interest or the little that is made generally come out of the fertility of the farm.

"The distributing of milk by the producers as I see it, should be undertaken at once. I spoke at our local producers' association May 1 on this very subject and from every side they expressed their opinion as the same and asked me if I had been associated with distributing of milk in the city. I was not directly but have been at times indirectly connected with it.

"We have twelve farmers that deliver their milk to the station for shipping to the city in our route, one of which hauls the milk as his turn comes. You ask anyone of them if he could afford to go every day instead of every twelfth day with his milk to the station and he would say: 'I would have to sell my cows as the expense is too great,' and some send nearly 40 gallons daily. That is equivalent to the same with distributing. You can plainly see the overlapping of routes and deliveries and the needless expense and overhead which must be met by such an impractical system that now exists.

"My solution that I offer is this: Take a survey of the city of Detroit and determine every station on the railroad and electric where milk comes to the city, proximity of the stations to the density of population and have them located at certain points along these lines near where a receiving plant with full equipment can receive and handle it in a systematic way without any duplication whatever and deliver it to the public. One such central plant and maybe twelve others distributed at best advantage as a survey would determine throughout the city. If you have ever seen a progressive track in an automobile factory you can understand my estimation of system.

"Elbert Hubbard said that he used to deliver milk when they used an angle iron to notify their patrons of the presence of the milk peddler in the neighborhood, and that he lost his job because he thought he could do his work faster by delivering it to the door instead of waiting for people to come out and get it themselves. This is the only evolution that the milk distribution has had since my boyhood days, except the pasteurizing, bottling, etc., demanded by the board of health.

A blind man can see the antiquity of the present lack of system.

"Manufacturers say that they cannot run their plants without modern systems employed. We the producers (manufacturers) if you please, of one of the most vital (bar none) essentials of the foods which is necessary to the welfare of the nation and has made us as a people what we are. I should say that we must distribute this milk ourselves and the kindred by-products of same irrespective of any compromise of middlemen so far as is possible. I am also voicing my milk producing neighbors idea at this same time. We the farmers should own, the country receiving stations, the determined by survey receiving stations in the city, trucks, wagons and all other machinery and equipment necessary to the bettering of the milk business throughout.

"Too many distributors have made fortunes at the expense of the producers. I am members of an association and milk is about the only product sold off my farm. The producers as a whole want to settle this question. I say now is the time. I have been fighting for two years. I demand on your behalf M. B. F., please help us win out. Your paper is the one every good farmer should have. Thanking you, I am.—Henry S. Craft, Macomb County.



# Cost of Operating Consolidated Schools

Considering Greater Advantages of New System Extra Cost is a Negligible Item

By WILFORD L. COFFEY

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction

A CONSOLIDATED school becomes the center for social life of the community. It is the logical place because of the interest that all have in the school. No religious dogmas enter to divide people in groups. This opportunity for people to meet and mingle with one another, to discuss problems that are pertinent to all, and to come to a better understanding of each other, is a large factor in making the country life a desirable life.

The consolidated school moreover makes it possible to have better trained and experienced teachers. Teachers prefer to work where there are other teachers and where they have fewer grades with more time for the instruction of each grade. The study made of Grosse Ile consolidated school, the six consolidated schools of Iron County organized under the township system, and the rural agricultural school at Otter Lake, Portage Township, Houghton County, indicated this to be true. In Grosse Ile eighty-five per cent of the teachers were normal school graduates, having had two years of training above the four years of high school. Seventy per cent of the teachers had had three years or more of experience.

In the Iron county consolidated schools, eighty seven per cent of the teachers employed were college or normal school graduates, having from two to four years of training above the four years of high school work. Sixty-four per cent of the teachers had had three years or more of experience.

In the rural agricultural school, a consolidated school at Otter Lake, all teachers employed were either college or state normal school graduates. Sixty-six per cent had three years or more of experience.

Compare these facts with the conditions in our one-room schools. In 1918, but forty-six per cent of these teachers had had one year or more of normal school training, and many of this number were not graduates from a four year high school. In 1915, and the conditions would be about the same now, but twenty-two per cent had had three years or more of experience. The experience of seventy-eight per cent of these teachers ranged from none to two years. This, put in other terms, means that the boys and girls of seventy-eight per cent of these schoolrooms are being taught by immature teachers with limited experience.

Is the consolidated school expensive? In answer to this question I submit the financial report of Mat-



Sewing class of Iron River township school district.

tawan school, a typical consolidated school with one hundred seventy-six pupils enrolled, and four busses employed to transport the children to school.

## Receipts

Money on hand, July 8	
1918, Gen. Fund .....	\$ 303.36
Library .....	34.28
Received from Primary school Int. fund .....	1,323.09
Received from library fund .....	55.03
Received from tuition of non-resident pupils....	239.85
Received from district taxes, for Gen. Fund ....	7,578.68
Received from loans ....	2,300.00
Received from other sources, miscellaneous .....	19.63
	<hr/>
	\$11,853.92

## Expenditures

Paid men teachers .....	\$ 1,000.00
Paid women teachers...	3,690.00
Paid library books .....	76.00
Paid indebtedness .....	3,100.00
Paid for transportation of pupils .....	2,227.89
Paid for general purposes general fund .....	1,453.48
Amt. on hand, Gen. fund	293.24
Amt. on hand, library ..	13.31
	<hr/>
	\$11,853.92
Less amt. on hand .....	306.55
	<hr/>
	\$11,547.37

Less primary money received .....

1,323.09

\$10,224.28

Less indebtedness paid over and above loans..

800.00

Cost to district .....

\$ 9,424.28

Four busses at \$2,227.89, making

\$556.87 average cost per bus.

This school is not organized under the Rural Agricultural law for consolidation. If it were it would receive each year \$600.00 for maintenance and \$200 for each vehicle used as the seven consolidated districts operating under this act are receiving. This would be an additional amount of \$1,400 which would be subtracted, making the cost to the tax payers of Mattawan \$8,024.28. This cost is more nearly proportionate than that which each primary district paid for its school, but it is not excessive when the advantages of the consolidated school are considered.

Below are the amounts that are being paid this year for transportation in several of the consolidated schools:

**Buckley Consolidated School, Wexford County:** Three busses—One at \$4.00 per day; two at \$2.00 per day.

**Napoleon Consolidated School, Jackson County:** Four busses—one at \$9.00 per day; one at \$8 per day; one at \$6.50 per day; one at \$5.80 per day.

**Goodrich Consolidated School, Genesee County:** Three busses at \$85.00 per month each.

**Grand Blanc Consolidated School, Genesee County:** Five busses—Three at \$60 per month; one at \$50 per month; one at \$120 per month.

**Gaines Consolidated School, Genesee County:** Four busses—One at \$40 per month; one at \$70 per month; one at \$80 per month; one at \$100 per month.

Is transportation practicable and feasible? Transportation is practicable. It has passed the experimental stage. It is being carried out in every part of Michigan under all kinds of climatic conditions. It has proved successful in the Dakotas and Minnesota where the winters are as severe as any place in Michigan. It has proved successful in states farther south where road conditions due to mud have to be overcome. The covered vehicles used in transportation are heated, or foot-warmers are provided, so that with sufficient robes the children arrive at school, after having ridden as far as eight miles, in a more comfortable condition than if they had been required to walk a mile or more through snow, slush or mud. The data following illustrate what is being done in transportation of school children in some of the country schools in Michigan. The distance given is the distance from the time the first child enters the vehicle until he reaches the school-house.

**Hoxeyville Consolidated School—**Two busses travel eight miles; one seven miles one four and one-half miles.

**Buckley Consolidated School—**One bus travels six and one-half miles; one five miles; one two miles.

**Napoleon Consolidated School—**One bus travels nine miles; one eight and one-half miles; one eight miles; one six and one-half miles.

**Otter Lake Consolidated School—**One bus travels three miles; one four miles; one five miles.

**Goodrich Consolidated School—**One bus travels ten miles; one nine miles; one eight and one-half miles.

**Gaines Consolidated School—**One bus travels eight and one-fourth miles; one seven miles; one four and three-eighths miles; one three and one-fourth miles.

Auto busses are used to make the longer trips given above.

(The above is the third of a series of articles on the Consolidated School. The fourth and last will appear in an early issue. Readers are requested to write their opinions on this new school system.—Editor.)

## Fabric Law Means Higher Price to Farmer; Lower Price to Consumer

A TRUTH in Fabric Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives January 7, 1920, by Congressman Burton L. French, of Idaho. This bill is known in the House as H. R. 11641, and is now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of this committee is the Honorable John J. Esch, of Wisconsin.

This same Truth in Fabric Bill was introduced in the senate, January 8, 1920, by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. This bill is known in the Senate as S. 3686, and is now before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. The Chairman of this Committee is Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa.

This Truth in Fabric Bill, now before both branches of Congress, will, if enacted into law, immediately lower the prices of clothes.

The purpose of this Truth in Fabric Bill, as stated in the bill's introductory paragraph, is:

"To prevent deceit and profiteering that result from the unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool in woolen fabrics purporting to contain wool, and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom."

The provisions of the Truth in Fabric Bill make it compulsory to identify substitutes for virgin wool,

namely, shoddy and cotton, and to give the people the knowledge of the presence of substitutes—the knowledge that is the people's only protection against those who would procure for the substitute the price of the genuine.

The Truth in Fabric Bill would lower the price of clothes because of the following reasons:

1. The bulk of the raw material now used in woolen apparel sold as all wool, is shoddy.

Under the Truth in Fabric Bill, shoddy can no longer be sold as virgin wool, and shoddy profiteering would consequently be stopped and the price of shoddy would inevitably be forced down.

Therefore, the price of all apparel containing shoddy would immediately be lowered, and this would include a very large part of all apparel.

2. The passage of the Truth in Fabric Bill would also immediately multiply the production of virgin wool fabrics for the following reasons:

(a) The reason huge stocks of virgin wool are now lying in storehouses unmanufactured is because unidentified shoddy permits the manufacturer to make a greater profit with shoddy than he could make with virgin wool.

With the Truth in Fabric Bill enacted into law, the fabric manufacturer could no longer, as now, divert the people's demand for virgin wool to the rag and shoddy industries, and fabric manufacturers would consequently be forced to make up into fabrics the vast quantities of virgin wool now lying in the storehouses.

(b) It is estimated that, because of lack of ships to transport the wool from where it was produced to where it could be manufactured into cloth, there accumulated throughout the world during the war 1,265,000,000 pounds of virgin wool.

(c) Notwithstanding the fact that the world produces only one-third or less as much virgin wool as is needed in any one year, yet, on September 1, 1919, nearly ten months after the signing of the armistice, there was in the United States more than 700,000,000 pounds of virgin wool, an amount which exceeds by 100,000,000 pounds the United States annual consumption of virgin wool.

Furthermore, at the present time, nearly a year and a half after the signing of the armistice, it is estimated that there is more than one billion pounds of virgin wool in the world's store-houses, exclusive of the present year's clip 1920, which will be available in a few weeks.

A conservative estimate of the world's clip for 1920 is 2,500,000,000 pounds.

Therefore, there will be available within a very few weeks, more than 3,500,000,000 pounds of virgin wool.

(d) If the Truth in Fabric Bill is passed, all of this huge quantity of virgin wool would be immediately converted into cloth (instead of vast quantities of it being permitted to lie in storehouses, as has been done with great quantities of virgin wool since the signing of the armistice,) and the tremendously multiplied production of virgin wool cloth would effectively check and eliminate the rising price menace, and establish a sound economic price basis upon which business can proceed with safety and satisfaction.

By promptly passing the Truth in Fabric Bill, Congress will right the wrong aimed at by the over-all and old clothes clubs being formed throughout the country.

By passing the Truth in Fabric Bill, Congress will render the country a very great service by lowering the price of a necessity of life, and by establishing sound economic practices in connection with cloth clothes, which will tend mightily to stabilize the cost of living.



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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## Farmer-Owned Enterprises

NO ONE HAS yet given a satisfactory reason why the sugar beet growers cannot own and operate sugar factories, or milk producers distributing plants. The answer eternally is, "It can't be done;" "it can't be done."

Why? Give us just one sound, sensible reason and we'll forever hold our peace. Until then we shall proclaim from the housetops that the farmers can and ought to do these things, and we shall stand ready to assist them in every way at our command.

Tell us, pray, what is required in the successful operation of a sugar factory or a milk distributing system? Both turn out an absolute essential. The market is established; the demand is assured. Only three essentials remain in the conduct of such enterprises. They are Raw Material, Capital, Good Management.

No matter by whom these enterprises are owned, the farmer furnishes the raw material. So check that off.

Capital for sugar factories and milk distributing enterprises is now furnished largely by men who have no interest in the enterprises except the dividends which they may earn on the stock. The individual stockholders of these concerns many of whom live in Detroit and New York City, haven't the slightest interest in what the farmer gets for his raw material or what the consumer pays for the finished product. Now what is the objection to letting the 12,000 sugar beet growers and the 12,000 members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n contribute their collective credit for the purchase of factories and plants and for the finishing and distributing of their products. Has not the farmers' money the same power to reproduce itself as the money of the professional capitalist? When you give us the answer, we'll check that off, too.

Now comes management.

"Granted," the skeptic will say, "that the farmers can furnish the raw material and the capital, but he cannot furnish the management." Well, who wants the farmers to leave their farms and become managers of sugar factories or milk plants? We don't. We'll concede that the best farmer on earth might be a flat failure at the head of such enterprises. But again, the farmer would merely be in the same position as are present stockholders of these concerns. What does Mr. John Dough of Wall Street, who has a substantial block of stock in a Michigan sugar factory, know about making sugar? Or what does the Detroit music manufacturer who draws down his thirty per cent dividends from the business of milk distributing know about the intricacies of the business. They don't know, that's the point, so they hire someone who does know. And the farmer, who in recent years has learned to trust those whom he puts in charge of his business affairs and to pay them what their services are worth, would expect to hire the best men obtainable for the job.

To put the question plainly and practically: "Is there anyone in Michigan who actually believes that farmer-owned sugar factories would fail if managed, for instance, by Mr. W. H. Wallace; or that a farmer-owned distributing enterprise would go on the rocks if managed, for instance, by Mr. W. J. Kennedy, of Towar's Wayne County Creamery?" Answer this question now, or forever hold your peace. Then we'll check this off, too, and remove the last argument that is keeping the farmer from sharing the profits that now go to Detroit and New York capitalists.

## The Effect of Competition

THE COMPETITION of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the wool-buying field has had a most significant effect upon the prices offered by the local buyers. It is a matter of fact that farmers living in the counties where the Farm Bureau is pooling wool are receiving from 7 to 15 cents per pound more than the farmers living in adjoining counties where the Farm Bureau is not active. For instance, the Farm Bureau is making advance payments to the farmers of Clinton county, on the basis of 80 cents per pound for the best grades of wool. In Gratiot county adjoining on the north the top price offered by local dealers is 60 cents for the best grades. Here is a difference of 20 cents per pound in two separate localities less than 50 miles apart. This is one of the greatest advantages of co-operation.

Farmers are too prone to look for the immediate and direct results of co-operative efforts and to overlook the accumulative and indirect benefits. For this reason many co-operative associations lose the support of their members and fail. Nevertheless, it stands to reason that never was a farmers' co-operative marketing association organized that did not exert some beneficial effect upon the prices for farm products.

It is not uncommon for members of co-operative associations to patronize their competitor when he over-bids or under-sells their own company. They do not seem to understand that the only reason the competitor offers more is because the presence of the co-operative association makes it necessary.

The greatest drawback to co-operative progress is the disloyalty of the very ones whom such co-operation will benefit the most. Every attempt to effect an organization for the good of the farmers has had its knockers. Always there were a few who would not join, and always there were a few who, after joining, became excellent crepe hangers and did their level best to destroy their organizations for the lack of which they would be getting today but a fraction of what they are receiving for their products.

The success of farmers' organization is measured wholly by the yardstick of loyalty. Loyalty will forgive mistakes and bad management. Loyalty will survive a period of loss. Loyalty will present an insurmountable obstacle to the enemies of organization. Loyalty will always win. Be loyal to your organization three hundred and sixty five days out of the year, and nothing can prevent you from attaining your goal.

## Political Gas

A PROMINENT politician was once asked the secret of his success. "Promise everything," he replied, "but don't carry out your promises unless you have to."

There are quite a number of successful politicians who owe their position to a strict observance of this rule. Take Congressman Fordney, for instance. Last fall he faithfully promised the bean growers of Michigan that he would use all the influence at his command to secure special tariff legislation on beans. Knowing Mr. Fordney to be all but omnipotent in the lower house of Congress, the bean growers confidently awaited results. They were not forthcoming. The sugar beet controversy got warm; the manufacturers saw they would need some bean land for sugar beets; and Mr. Fordney mysteriously laid down on the job. His promise was just political gas, that's all.

Take Attorney General Palmer, as another instance. The Attorney General's Department made both written and verbal promises that it would investigate the sugar beet situation in Michigan. But that was before the primaries. The Attorney General, who is a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, thought it would make the sugar beet growers feel good and possibly get him a few extra votes at the primary if he promised to help them. But Mr. Palmer made a terribly poor showing in the primary and he promptly lost interest in the sugar beet controversy. Telegrams dispatched to him since the primaries reminding him of his promise have gone unanswered. His promise was just political windjamming.

How long, how long, will the farmers be willing victims of the gas attacks of the politicians? How long will they sit like innocent children with their mouths open drinking in the words of wisdom and the fine promises of those whose only interest in their constituents are the votes which they cast in the elections? Say, folks, isn't it about time to bestir ourselves and with the mighty weapon of organization land a knock-out blow in the solar plexus of those who promise only to deceive? Why not this fall, throw partisan politics to the wind, and put some real MEN in Congress and the state legislature to take the place of the political windjammers and gas throwers.

## Good Work

REPRESENTATIVES of all the farm organizations in Gratiot county held a joint meeting the other day and unanimously agreed to work for the candidacy of Milo D. Campbell for Governor. Then they put in one more good lick for the cause of agriculture by endorsing Ora D. Aitken, a farmer of New Haven township, for the state legislature.

If there is anything more important for the farmers to do this fall than to elect a man for Governor who has a broad and sympathetic understanding of the needs of agriculture, it is to elect actual, horny-handed farmers to the state legislature. Many claim that this is more important than the governorship. Be that as it may, it will be of tremendous assistance to Gov. Campbell, if he can have men in both houses of the legislature upon whom he can depend to carry out his reforms.

We have had many able governors in the past whose hands have been tied by an unsympathetic and reactionary legislature. The "immortal nineteen" effectually blocked the best efforts of one of the best governors Michigan ever had. To avoid a repetition of this let us by all means select men for the House and Senate whom we know to be progressive in spirit, thought and action to co-operate with a Governor who will, we believe give Michigan an administration of economy and efficiency that will long be remembered in the annals of the state.

## A Great "Discovery"

THE DETROIT newspapers have made a great "discovery." They have suddenly unearthed the fact that the farmers around Detroit are getting less than 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar for the milk they sell. For years and years farmers have sold milk to dealers in the city of Detroit. The consumer has used the milk and paid for it, without even wondering where it came from or what persons shared in the distribution of his dollar. The newspapers,—those wonderful advance guards of civilization and education,—have published eons of pages about almost every conceivable subject which affects the people of Detroit with the exception of food. Apparently newspaper writers have known no more about the source and original cost of food than the benighted consumer, so they have left the subject pretty much alone. But now after all these years they have just made the startling discovery that the farmer produces food, for the most of which he receives considerably less than 50 per cent of the consumer's dollar. Maybe in another century we shall be able to educate our city cousins to some more essential facts about the farming industry.





# What the Neighbors Say



## "GOOD WAGES, FAIR INTEREST AND PRICES TO MATCH"

The fellow who said "you can't unscramble eggs" said a mouthful. The net result of trust-busting so far have been to slightly increase the office expenses of the unscrambled companies and furnish an excuse for still higher prices. The sooner all anti-trust laws are repealed and every industry organized into the strongest kind of a trust, the better for all concerned.

A popular slogan just now is "cost plus ten per cent." I don't want the extra ten per cent. Fix prices so that after paying all other expenses I have for my own work as good wages as I would pay an equally efficient hired man and fair interest on capital invested and I don't ask a cent of profit. But I doubt the practicability of abolishing profits entirely. The price that would just suit me would be low for some farmers on poor land and give my smarter neighbors a handsome profit. But such profits, so far as they are due to superior efficiency and if divided fairly among those whose efficiency produced them, will tend to raise the general standard of efficiency, cheapen production and eventually make lower prices possible. Just what per cent to allow above average production cost so as to encourage efficiency without putting too many of the less efficient producers out of business is a separate problem for each industry to be solved by experts familiar with that industry. Ten per cent or more may be necessary in some industries at first, in others a much smaller per cent may be sufficient, and frequent revisions to meet changing conditions will be necessary. Instead of fixing off-hand a rate that we guess will be about right for us farmers, let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest in all industries can repair: "Good wages, fair interest and prices to match."—Stacy Brown, Ionia Co.

Most people aren't satisfied with "fair interest and good wages." It seems to be human nature to keep all you have, and get all you can. By necessity the farmer has received less than a "fair interest" and this ought to be an object lesson to others, but it seems that it has not so served.—Editor.

## A SUGAR BOYCOTT

As the spokesman of the farmers' needs and rights the BUSINESS FARMER has no equal. It is Michigan's great farm paper. Let us hope it will become America's great farm paper. No farmer, no matter what other farm papers he may take, can afford to be without it.

Isn't it about time to start a sugar boycott to bring the price of sugar down to the basis upon which farmers received pay for their beets? I notice that if an outsider speculates in sugar the government is hot on their trail, but the sugar companies can speculate seemingly without stint. What's the difference?

I enclose \$2 for 3 years subscription. When you have to raise the rate I hope I will be able to dig up the price.—Howard Smith, Genesee County.

I'm afraid the boycott wouldn't work. It has been tried elsewhere with little success. It is an outrage that the American people have to pay such prices for sugar when only a handful of capitalists get the benefit of the high prices. We cannot believe that the government will let the sugar profiteers get away with their gains, but the administration has made some peculiar discriminations the last two years so we may be prepared for anything.—Editor.

## FARMERS FOR LEGISLATURE

There has been quite a little written in your paper in regard to a farmer governor. Now I think if we are to have a farmer governor, it is just as important to have more farmers in the legislature and senate to hold the governor in having good laws passed in the interests of agriculture. I have tried to keep in touch with the affairs of our state and think every man who was on the committee which voted not to report warehouse bill out of the committee but let it die a natural death should be asked to stay at home and

some farmer take his place who will not be cajoled by any man or class of men. As this will be a very important session of the legislature it is important that every voter weigh this well before voting.—A Close Observer, Benzie County, Mich.

Well spoken. The chairman of the committee which refused to report out the warehouse amendment until the eleventh hour is a farmer. His name is Wm. B. Ivory and he lives in Lapeer County. We do not know what the farmers of Lapeer county are going to say to Mr. Ivory when he comes up for re-election this fall. Personally Ivory is a mighty fine chap, but his record in the legislature shows that he is not the man for the job. If Ivory and those farmers like him in the last legislature would use their influence to prevent the people from voting on the warehouse amendment, we wonder what action they would take on other matters of legislation in which the farmers are interested. We are glad to see you taking an interest in politics. Talk it with your neighbors and let's all pull together to poll the biggest farmer vote at the coming primary that was ever cast in Michigan.—Editor.

## DO THE PEOPLE RULE?

I would like to give my opinion on the political situation. The people at the primaries expressed their preference for Senator Hiram Johnson for president. It seems as though the newspapers are knocking him, not openly, but they seem to have nothing to say in his favor. Is it be-

cause they do not get enough money out of him? It seems as though it is time we had an honest, business administration and a man at the helm who can not be moved by the interests and against the common people. I believe we would have such a man in Senator Johnson. Talk about the people ruling when our people whom we have chosen to represent us go contrary to our wishes in electing delegates as they did at Kalamazoo—Mrs. A. S. R., Milford, Mich.

I attended the convention at Kalamazoo, but not as a delegate. I was told that I might be seated with the Macomb county delegation if I would vote with the majority for Gov. Sleeper against Congressman Cramton for delegate-at-large. This, I refused to do, and because I was not a regularly elected delegate, withdrew. Macomb county gave Senator Johnson the largest percentage of its vote of any county in the state, but only two of its eighteen delegates were pledged to vote for Johnson. I felt that the people of Michigan having given Johnson their vote at the primary, the delegates to the State convention should elect Johnson delegates to the national convention. Sleeper was for Lowden; Cramton for Johnson, but the great majority of the delegates from Cramton's district, the seventh, would have voted for Sleeper in preference to Cramton had they not both withdrawn. They were perfectly willing to betray the wishes of their constituents. But that's the old convention system right over again, in which the people do NOT rule.—Editor.

## A CONSUMER HEARD FROM

I was pleased to receive your letter of the 21st ultimo, and thank you for the pains you took to explain some things on the milk question, referred to in my letter to the *Detroit News*. That *News* letter, I might say, however, was not meant for the farmer, or the producer of milk, but rather for the Detroit distributor of this very essential food who claims he must have 100 per cent on the cost price to him for his profit and expense. I asked for a sworn statement of the net profits of these Detroit concerns, but they "stand mute" on the question and Judge Tuttle, no doubt will advise them that this is a "constitutional right."

I was born and raised on the farm, where most of our cleanest and best citizens were born, and have not forgotten my father's struggle to keep a balance on the right side of the ledger and quite often it was a struggle to keep the proverbial wolf from the door.—Geo. A. Kennedy, 360 Hancock Ave., Detroit.

Mr. Kennedy had a communication in one of the Detroit dailies in which he criticized the decision which prevented the Fair Price Board from reducing the price of milk. We wrote to Mr. Kennedy giving him the farmers' side of the proposition and the above letter is his reply.—Editor.

## Lower Your Milk Production Cost

Right now, more than ever before, you are forced to hold down the cost of milk production, or work without profit.

A quality feed, Unicorn Dairy Ration, will help you do this.

Quality in Unicorn means two things:

1. Using only the best feeds obtainable.
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Everywhere, the "high men" in cow testing associations, who make the largest net profit, are Unicorn feeders.

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Our booklets show you how to feed Unicorn the right way—how to cut the cost by feeding less.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD

I AM A farmer's daughter and I expect to be married in June. We can't afford anything very expensive but I would like something nice and yet simple. I have light hair, blue eyes and a light complexion. How should I dress? In what color and what kind of cloth? I don't expect to wear a veil so how should I dress my hair and should I wear flowers in it. How far from the floor should my skirt be? Can you print a pattern for me in M. B. F.? It is to be in the evening, so what would you suggest for refreshments? I intend to make the dress myself."

Undoubtedly the question confronting you is one which a good many girls are asking this spring, and so I am glad to take it from the space which we have used for our Readers Own Column, and give it first place this week.

In the first place let me congratulate you on your decision to have a simple dress inasmuch as you are to make it yourself and cannot afford an expensive one. Really the ideal wedding gown of all generations has been simply made, no matter how expensive the material of which it was fashioned. That is the reason it has been possible for girls today to remodel and wear their mother's wedding gowns.

As to color—in my opinion there is no choice. White is for the bride and always has been. No matter whether you are dark or light, white is universally becoming, universally worn and it is such a sensible thing to have inasmuch as it can later serve the purpose of a fine summer dress, if it is simply made and will not look "bridey" six months from now.

The material is greatly a matter of choice and the limit is fixed only by the amount you wish to spend. White satins are only for those who can spend a large amount and have a dress which they will wear only perhaps a half dozen times in their life time. If you wish silks, there are lovely white wash silks, the material of which is so lovely that they need no trim. Then of course there are the Georgettes, which are trimmed only with a simple design in pearl beads. If not made elaborately and carefully handled a dress such as this can be tubbed. However if you would have something appropriate, lovely and yet inexpensive, why don't you choose mull or organdie, both of which materials are girlish and lend themselves to the part very readily.

You did not give me your weight nor your height, and as this has everything to do with the style you will choose for your wedding dress pattern, I really cannot advise you or print a pattern which would suit your particular style. If you are inclined to be at all stout, the slim line can be attained through the judicious use of the long panel, but be sure and do not have any ruffles. On the other hand if tall and slim, you could have the skirt made of two or three deep ruffles on the short overskirt can be used. Then again there is the neck line. A round neck is unbecoming to one with a long slim neck unless a roll collar is fitted so that it breaks the line in the back. The front can be cut as low as you wish if you use the roll collar half way around. If you have a short fat neck, the round or dutch necks will be becoming. I find that you did not give me your address on your letter so I cannot write you personally.

The length of the skirt is nine inches from the floor, but Dame Fashion is so fickle that I would advise you to have a very deep hem put in so that this length can be changed later.

Flowers are worn to fasten the veil in place, but inasmuch as you do not intend to wear a veil, I would not wear flowers in my hair. Rather I would depend on carrying a pretty shower bouquet. June is the month of roses and you will be able to se-

success. I enjoy the woman's page and find it very helpful. Saw your article on housecleaning and I have a hint I would be glad to pass on: If those wishing to run a curtain rod in the hem of a curtain will wind the end of the rod with thin white cloth



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

cure from friends lovely roses and if you can secure some lilies of the valley for the ends of the shower ribbons, you will have a bouquet of which there is no finer.

For supper refreshments I would suggest creamed chicken in pastry shells which can be made at home by using gem tins and lining them with pie crust, baking it as you would the shells for tarts. This will serve the purpose just as well as the expensive pastry shells. Serve hot buttered rolls with this and celery and olives or tiny little cucumber pickles. It is not at all necessary to have potatoes at your wedding supper, but if your guests have driven some distance and you wish to have them, I would suggest that you prepare a quantity of mashed potatoes before-hand and make the lovely brown potato patties. A salad is also nice to serve with this sort of a supper. You can have fruit salad or cabbage salad. It is too early for tomatoes or they would make the ideal salad to serve with such a supper, using a small firm one for each person, scooping out the inside and filling it with chopped celery mixed with mayonnaise, and placing the tomato on a lettuce leaf.

Then of course you will want ice cream—home made if possible as it will be so much richer and better, and your bridal cake and coffee.

### OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

Dear Editor Woman's Department.—We appreciate the efforts of the M. B. F. and wish you all manner of

and tie this on with thread, it will run into the curtain much more easily and also save tearing the curtain material.—Mrs. C. E. H.

Dear Miss Ladd—My niece graduates next month. She lives in Grand Rapids and I do not know her likes and dislikes very well, but want to send her some nice little gift. Can you suggest something?—Mrs. A. L.

Dear Mrs. L—Why not a book? Every girl graduate is fond of good books. They have learned the value of them, and there is a certain pride in the accumulation of one's own library. Any one of the stories by Mary Roberts Rinehart are interesting to a girl. They are well told and will be sure to please. However, if the family of your sister does not happen to

### WEEKLY CHEER

It's the song ye sing, and the smile ye wear,  
That's a-makin' the sun shine every-where.

James Whitcomb Riley.

### People

By Marguerite Wilson, in The Independent

Sometimes when I am happy and at rest,  
I think I like all kinds of people best;  
Even the shallow, round-eyed gossips give  
A little rest to life. So let them live!  
Just to be near my kind and hear them talk  
Seems very good to me. Oh, dearer far  
The racket on the streets where people walk  
Than all the prairie's quiet spaces are.

But when I think more keenly, I confess,  
There are a few that I like somewhat less  
Than others; those who smugly speak to me  
With minds elusive as crabs upon the rocks,  
Who reach limp fingers out too languidly  
When they shake hands; whose kindness only  
Mocks.

I hope that they may prosper in some good way  
And find them friends according to their needs,  
Die, without doing much harm, some quiet day,  
And reach the heavens of their several creeds.

But I like people who can make things grow,  
Whose hands are wise to move the quickened earth

In spring, so that the new vine-tendrils know  
An easier grace and a more confident mirth,  
I like the makers of a thousand things,  
Of music, magic of words, or mighty wings  
That cut the winds as they go droning through  
The wondering deeps of the defiant blue.

And always I can find out much of good  
Of people who know how to handle food;  
I think there is some merit of heart or head  
In any person who can make good bread,  
And make it lovingly, and put away  
The golden-crusts of leaves as if to say,  
"It is no small matter to remake mankind  
Daily with flour, the body and the mind."

I like firm health that never comes by chance,  
And by a quick handshake, and a greeting meant,

A sudden glint of hardness in the glance,  
And slow thought spoken out of strong content.  
I like an athlete as I like a tree,  
And both are very beautiful to me.  
I like men with the manners of great kings  
In all the little worlds of common things,  
Shrewd, humorous men, still quick to kindness  
With dream they laugh at, rather than express,  
And busy women, ample and motherly,  
Guarding the little children they have borne  
Or making their homes houses of refuge, free  
To all who are unmothered and forlorn.

Mellow old autocrats to whom the years  
Have given wisdom, and young pioneers  
Who lay rough hands upon a living truth  
And hold it with the passion of their youth,  
And those who can be gray through middle-age.

And every questioner, and every sage—  
All those have my respect; wholeheartedly  
I would give thanks for all their gifts to me.  
Since I have been poor and sick my words  
Would bless

The sick and poor with every gentleness,  
And since I have known sadness very well,  
I care for the sorrowful more than I can tell.  
And I revere the flower-like, serene,  
Spirits that bloom on hills where air is pure,  
Lonely and rare with a long climb between  
Their world and the lower world that I endure.

But dearest are the homes where children play,  
Where men smoke quietly to end the day,  
Where women sew and sing and dream and brood,

Declaring, without speech, that life is good,  
Where with some homely ritual of delight  
The year's high festivals are made more bright.  
Oh, when in such a simple home I rest,  
I think that I like simple people best.

which the writer, from Gladwin county, enclosed a picture of her newly completed home and asked that we assist her in choosing the best kind of plants, trees and shrubs to beautify the grounds. It tells us that the little articles we prepare from week to week meet with approval and are the sort of articles which are interesting and useful.

NOTICE: Will Mrs. Homer Henny please send me her correct address. This was not placed on the back of the baby picture submitted and we are anxious to return the picture of her child.

### THE INNATE LOVE OF HOME

NO MATTER how happy we may be elsewhere, home is concentrated in one tiny place, and there is that in us which makes it impossible to scramble our affections all over the globe. We have to roll them up, when the final test comes, to one doorway, one little room—somewhere. It may be in Utah or Texas, Maine or Georgia, California or Connecticut. Not that we love the rest of the world less, but that we love one little spot more. We love humanity, but not to the extent that we love our very own. And that concentrated love is what makes civic pride. And it makes marriage possible, and fatherhood and motherhood. If we scatter our emotional vitality too much we will find ourselves strangely lacking in real friends. For we are but human; and one country, one flag, and one little town, if we are made of the right stuff, mean more to us than any other.

### KEEP LAMPS SHINING BRIGHTLY

A GOOD many industrious and cleanly disposed housewives like Aladdin of old, believe in rubbing their metal lamps. Aladdin got what he wished for when he rubbed his glim producer, but the housewife generally gets, in the course of time, what she doesn't want; namely, a shabby appearing lamp, for it doesn't take long to rub the lacquer off metal.

Lamps wouldn't be permitted to remain shabby very long if housekeepers knew how simple a process it is to re-lacquer or re-enamel them. Paint dealers, druggists and dealers in plumbing supplies sell the lacquers and enamels in small quantity containers. Directions for applying usually come with them.

If desired it is possible to make a lamp look like a new one. For instance, a plain brass lamp may be enameled in white or ivory by using the proper undercoating. Other preferred effects are as easily obtainable. So while Aladdin could get something with his lamp that the women of the present day cannot get, they may console themselves by the thought that they can do things with their lamps that he couldn't do.

### RENEW WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW shades that have deteriorated can be made to look almost as good as new at small cost and with little trouble. Go to a paint store and buy a can of ordinary flat wall paint. Reduce it by adding twenty-five per cent of turpentine. Remove the curtains from the rollers; tack them down smoothly on a bare floor or table and apply one coat of the paint. To eliminate brush marks go over it immediately with a dry stiff-bristled brush. If it is desired to have the shade harmonize with the decoration or trim of the room, any color of flat paint may be obtained with which to accomplish it.



## The Children's Hour

**DEAR CHILDREN:** The days of kite flying and marbles is here—as well as the days of planting—that is what life is made up of—a little work and a little play.

Those boys who are fortunate enough to belong to the Boy Scouts are taught how to build a fire without matches, but for the benefit of those who are not, here is a very good method which you can try after you have raked the yard for mother or piled up the brush for father.

Fire without matches may be produced with a handful of dry grass and two pieces of wood, one called the tinderwood, and the other a piece of very hard or very soft wood that is called the drill or spindle. A handful of dry grass is placed on a solid rock or board, and a notch is cut in the tinderwood. The tinderwood is then placed on the dry grass and the spindle is inserted in the notch in the tinderwood. The spindle is made to spin at a fast rate between the palms of the hands until a coal is produced. Then the dry grass is taken up in the hands and blown on to make a blaze. It is then dropped on the ground and dry twigs and other grass piled on.

A much quicker method than using the palms of the hand is to have a bow with a leather thong stretched on it. The spindle is fixed with one turn around it and made to revolve very fast in the notch of the tinderwood.

We have such a lot of letters this week, and I have a nice little poem for you and we can't crowd out our weekly puzzle so I won't write you a long letter. Affectionately yours.—LADDIE.

### THE TOWN OF YAWN

My friend have you heard of the town of Yawn  
On the banks of the river Slow?  
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,  
Where the Sometimeorother scents the air  
And the soft Goeasys grow?  
It lies in the valley of Whatsthouse,  
In the province of Letherslide;  
That tired feeling is native there—  
It's the home of the listless I don't care,  
Where the Putitoffs abide.  
The Putitoffs never make up their minds,  
Intending to do it tomorrow;  
And so they delay from day to day  
Till their business dwindles and profits decay  
And their days are full of sorrow.  
—The Store Magazine.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I am in the 7th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss

Maude Hughes. I have one sister, Fern, 9 years old and a brother 13 years old. We live on a 120 acre farm. We have six horses, fourteen head of cattle and about seventy lambs. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I also like the little boys and girls letters in the Children's Hour. I have found the seventh and eighth bird of the bird puzzle and am sending them to you. I will close so you will have room for some other little boys' or girls' letters. Yours truly, Hazel Williams, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher is Miss Una Gage and we like her very well. My grandpa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We live on a 240 acre farm with the Huron river running through it. We live about 4 miles from Brighton. I like to read the letters and stories in your paper. I have one brother, his name is John and he is 7 years old. We have 6 cows, 5 horses and about 50 chickens and one pig. I hope to see my letter in print. Yours truly, Clara A. Dymond, Brighton, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I thought I would write you a letter to see if I could win a prize. I am drawing a picture. We take the M. B. F. and like it. I like to read the boys and girls letters. I like the complete story best. I am going to teach when I get big. I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I have five brothers and one sister. We have two horses and two cows and two calves and about ten hens. I guess I will close, hoping to see my letter and pictures in print.—Daisy Timmon, Paw Paw, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a little girl eight years old and live on 70 acre farm which lies between two lakes. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have three cows, three horses and two calves. For pets I have a dog and three cats, and five little kittens. I have one sister and two brothers. We raise vegetables to sell at the lake. I am in the third grade. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print.—Adeline A. Zylman, Vicksburg, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I have been reading the boys and girls letters in the M. B. F. and like them very much. I am a boy 13 years old in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Cavell. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 3 horses, 5 cows, 40 chickens, 12 little pigs, 3 calves. I have 4 sisters and 3 brothers. I have just had the measles. One of my sisters is married and lives three miles from here. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Ralph Bush, Shepherd, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am eleven years old and I am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Christine Juhl. There are two rooms in our school. I go to Juhl school. For pets we have four cats and two rabbits. We have four horses, 24 cows and about 90 chickens. I have four brothers. As my letter is getting long I will close for this time, hoping to see my letter in print.—William W. Juhl, Sandusky, R. I.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. My birthday is on the 26th of July. I have 2 brothers and one sister. We have 3 cows and 3 horses. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much.—Helen Rogers, Munger, Mich.

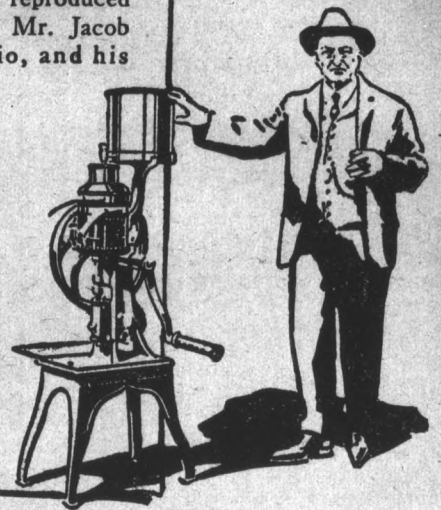
Dear Laddie—I am a boy 12 years old. I go to school and am in the 6th grade. We live on a 5 acre farm. My father works in Detroit and my mother takes the M. B. F. and I help her do the work on the farm.—Gusty Patrix, Lapeer, R. I, Michigan.

## DURABILITY OF THE DE LAVAL

This illustration is reproduced from a photograph of Mr. Jacob Rimelspach, in Ohio, and his DeLaval Separator, which has been in use for over 25 years.

The machine was brought in on a local De Laval Service Day to be looked over by the service man.

There was nothing the matter with the separator, and after it was cleaned up and oiled Mr. Rimelspach took it home with the comment that it ought to be good for another 25 years.



The De Laval Separator gives the greatest value for the money, because it gives better and longer service. Mr. Rimelspach's experience is equaled by the records of a large number of De Laval machines.

Considering its greater durability alone, the De Laval is the most economical separator to buy; and with its cleaner skimming, easier running, greater capacity and unequaled service, the price of a "cheaper" machine is high in comparison.

If you don't know the De Laval agent in your community, write to the nearest De Laval office

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway  
NEW YORK

29 East Madison Street  
CHICAGO

61 Beale Street  
SAN FRANCISCO

## WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

BETTER THAN RED CLOVER  
FOR SOILING AND A  
VALUABLE HAY CROP

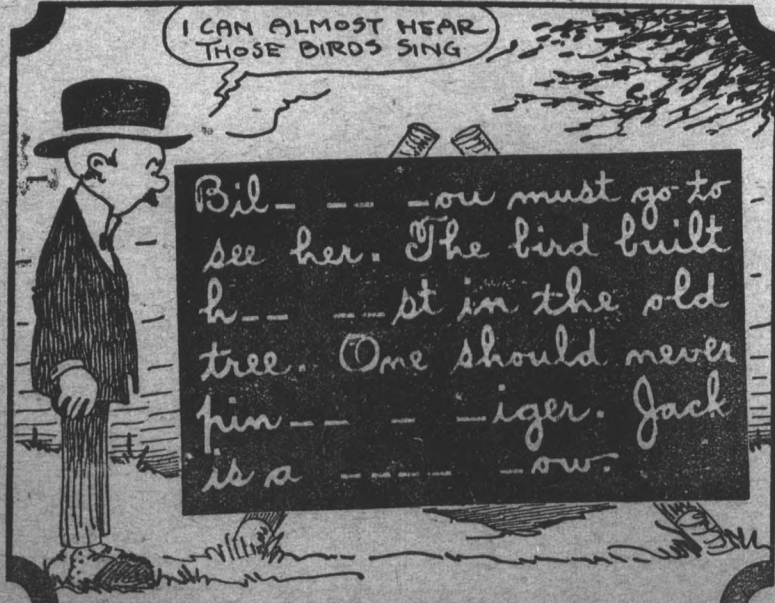
Does not winter-kill. Succeeds on all kinds of soil. Better than red clover as a soil builder. Prepares the land for alfalfa and other clovers. Equal to alfalfa in feed value. We do not handle Southern seed, but offer choicest selections of Michigan grown; 99.75% pure; high germination, scarified, best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

THE C. E. DEPUY CO.,

Pontiac, Michigan

## CONCEALED BIRDS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



See if you can finish the sentences so " - - - " will make sense and, at the same time, use only the names of birds - - - doing so.

Answer to last week's puzzle—Pasadena, Cal.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Willamantic, Conn.; Fresno, Cal.; Wilmington, Del.

## BLACK FLAG

15c Saves Young Chicks

Lice and mites kill chicks. Black Flag will save them. Blow into feathers of setting hens and down of chicks to kill head and body lice; blow into cracks in coops and nests to kill mites. Use powder gun. Kills insects by inhalation. Bugs don't eat it—they breathe it, and die. Destroys ants, flies, fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, some moths, and lice on animals, birds and plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow wrapper. At drug, department, grocery and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price. U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows glass containers keep insect powder freshest. Buy Black Flag in SEALED GLASS BOTTLES instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes. BLACK FLAG Baltimore, Md.

Chickens Sick?—Use Germozone  
Roup, colds, bowel troubles, sorehead, limber neck, etc. At dealers or postpaid 75 cts. with 5 book Poultry Library. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. F-38 OMAHA, NEB.

BINDER TWINE Get our own prices. Farmer agents wanted. Free samples. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio

## Dyed Her Faded Skirt, Also a Coat

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

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies—everything!

A Direction Book is in package. To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

## WANTED MICHIGAN FARMS IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED. HUNDREDS OF

buyers from this and other states are looking for Michigan improved farms and unimproved farm lands. I know how to reach these buyers. Write me a plain, short description of what you have to sell and I will send you particulars, without obligation. Mr. Schaick, care of The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.





# MARKET FLASHES



## MICHIGAN FARMING CONDITIONS

The number of men that have left the farms of Michigan during the past three years is three times as great as the number of Michigan men that died or were killed in the Civil War. It would require the present male population over 15 years of age, of Lansing and Flint to replace them. There are enough vacant farm houses in Michigan to conveniently house the population of Grand Rapids. The number of farm houses vacated within the past 12 months could easily accommodate all of the people in the city of Jackson with homes.

Eight and seventy-four hundredths per cent of the farms of the state are wholly idle this year, an area of approximately 1,668,000 acres, equal to about five ordinary counties. The total men and boys over 15 years of age on the farms of the state is 230,000, or \$2.5 acres to be worked by each man or boy.

These figures are based upon a complete survey made during the past four weeks by the Michigan Crop Reporting Service under the joint supervision of Mr. Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, and aided by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A blank was mailed to each rural school director asking for a report upon the farms of his school district. The compilation of these reports shows that 13,332 farms are idle this year as compared with 11,831 last year. While the abandonment, which in many cases is temporary because of the lack of tenant farmers, is least in the best farming sections, it is found to be a community movement. Many districts show no abandonment, but where families began leaving the act seems to be contagious until, in some cases, one-third to one-half of the school district had migrated to the city. In the south-central district only 4.7 per cent of the farms are idle, and in some counties only three per cent. In the northwest district of the Lower Peninsula, 19.2 per cent are idle and occasional counties report 25 per cent or more.

This abandonment does not tell the whole story. A large percentage of men on farms are past fifty years of age and without help. The average size of farms is 91.5 acres, and there are but 11 men and boys to each ten farms, or but one man or boy to each 82.5 acres, with many of these unable to do a full man's work. There are 30,800 vacant houses on farms, 10,000 of which have been vacated within the last year.

Of the 276,000 men on farms three years ago, 46,000 have since left; 30,000 of them during the past year. This unprecedented exodus from the farms indicates that city and industrial life have become more profitable and satisfactory than farm life. A recent preliminary survey conducted by the State Farm Bureau shows similar and comparable results, and that there would be a decrease of 15.8 per cent in the acreage of cultivated crops this year as a result. Its report also shows that the number of dairy cattle has decreased 11.3 per cent during the past year.

As Michigan is only typical of the conditions found in most of the other states, it is evident that the production of farm crops will decline as long as the present situation continues, and as long as the cost of producing these crops follows so closely the price the farmer receives. With a steadily decreasing supply and increasing demand, the price of food will continue to advance.

The only remedy is a reversal of present conditions through an increase in the number of food producers and a corresponding decrease in the number of non-producers of food. This reversal will only come when the remuneration for growing food crops becomes as great in proportion, taking into account investment, risk and labor, as that of other occupations; and when farm life takes on attractiveness equal to that of city life.

## LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Oats dull. Corn and wheat steady. Shipments of grain increasing. Beans higher and firm. Potatoes in fair demand.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats decline on receipt of large shipments. Cattle and hogs lower. Provisions down 15 to 30 cents.

(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.)

## WHEAT CONTINUES UPWARD

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 18, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	8.07		8.26	
No. 2 White	8.05		8.26	
No. 2 Mixed	8.05		8.22	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.55	2.36 1/2	2.36 1/2	
No. 2 White	2.60			
No. 2 Mixed	2.63			

Wheat continues to advance nearly every day and the market remains firm. Foreign demand is given credit for most of the strength. It is estimated that America cannot fill the demands from Europe and close observers are unable to predict the outcome. Exporters are bidding any price to secure wheat and there appears to be no quantity that will satisfy them. The strike is still holding back the movement and stocks are smaller than a week ago. Dealers are attempting to lower prices but their efforts only cause the market to go higher. Reports of good growing weather and that there will be plenty of cars for the grain still in the farmer's possession causes no downward tendency whatever. The talk of plenty of cars is all propaganda it appears, as a western railroad man recently stated at a meeting of the dealers in Chicago that there was no chance of large receipts because the railroads did not have the equipment to move the grain. Conditions in the market at present point to higher prices for wheat.

## CORN ADVANCES

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 18, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow		2.12	2.30	
No. 3 Yellow	2.15			
No. 4 Yellow	2.10			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow		1.30	1.76	1.95 1/2
No. 3 Yellow		1.77	1.76	
No. 4 Yellow				

During the past week many dealers in corn sold nearly all their holdings in an attempt to lower the price and were doing it quite satisfactorily when suddenly they became frightened and began buying, with the results that corn reached a record

level. Commission houses are advising against buying which shows the market is in a strained position and looks as if corn prices were due for a drop. The planting averages behind in Michigan but not in all states. Illinois reports corn planted early this year and a larger acreage than last. And it is estimated that the acreage will average higher in the United States than it was a year ago. Corn must seek lower levels soon because, as I have said in these columns before, farmers cannot raise hogs and cattle for market with feed at the present prices.

## OATS LOWER

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 18, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.26	1.18 1/2	1.47	
No. 3 White	1.25	1.14		
No. 4 White	1.24			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.74	.70	.81	
No. 3 White	.73 1/2	.69 1/2		
No. 4 White	.72 1/2			

Oats and corn, for the first time in many months, seems to have parted company. Reports of plenty of cars and good growing weather appears to have caused oat prices to reverse and start downward but I believe this weakness is only temporary, owing to the small acreage planted this year.

## BEANS ACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 18, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.85	7.75	8.00	
Red Kidneys		13.50	15.25	

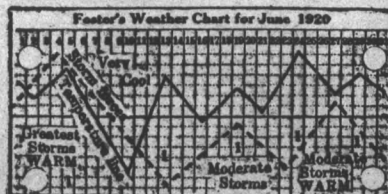
  

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	8.50	7.75	8.00	
Prime		7.00	7.50	
Red Kidneys			12.25	

Receipts of beans are small and the market is called steady to firm. Some sales have recently been mentioned at a small advance but the greater part of the trading is done at unchanged prices. Several bean raising states report a smaller number of acres will be planted this year than last. It looks as if beans will be a good crop for farmers in Michigan to raise this year.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about May 27, June 2, 10, 16 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 23, June 3, 11, 17; plains sections 29, June 4, 12, 18; meridian 90, great upper lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 30, June 5, 13, 19; great lower lakes and eastern sections 31, June 6, 14, 20, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 1, 7, 15 and 21. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

June temperatures are expected to average about normal with highest temperature waves crossing meridian 90, as they move eastward, near June 1, 13, 24, and lowest temperature waves near May 30, June 9, 16 and

July 3. The June 9 cool wave will arrive earlier in Canada and will carry frosts farther south than usual. The severest storms will be during first week of June. I hang out the danger signal for them. Following these severe storms will come a great change in the cropweather which will not be much like the cropweather of the past several months. For the balance of June less extremes of wet and dry will prevail and moisture will be more evenly distributed.

A new feature will be noted in the weather chart. The broken line represents the intensity, or degree of the force, in the storms. Where that broken line goes highest on the chart the storms are expected to have greatest force. Of course I can not give the exact days. All weather features are included in the word storm. If the center of the storm passes over your locality you first get clear skies followed by warmer, cloudy, warm, stormy, rain or snow, clearing, cooler, all these may be included when I say storm.

W. T. Foster

## RYE HIGHER

Rye on the Detroit market advanced 5c and is quoted slow and steady at \$2.25 for No. 2. Receipts are small and local demand is not important.

Exporters are talking rye in large lots, but the greater part of this was purchased some time ago; in fact, it is believed that foreigners own most of the visible supply of rye in this country. Some dealers, states a reliable grain trade paper, have promised orders that they are unable to fill.

## POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 18, 1920			
	Sacked	Bulk	
Detroit	7.50		
Chicago	7.40	7.50	
Pittsburg	7.50		
New York		8.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Detroit	2.13	2.00	
Chicago	2.00	2.00	
Pittsburg	2.40	2.30	
New York	2.50	2.35	

There is nothing new in the potato situation on the Detroit market. Michigan potatoes are about out of season and dealers are depending on Canadian potatoes to supply the needs of our state, but demand must be light as Canada's supply is none too great. New potatoes are a little lower but they are coming to market in very small quantities. The Detroit market is firm and consumers are more inclined to purchase than at any time since the boycott was inaugurated. Demand in Chicago remains fairly good.

## HAY SCARCE AND FIRM

[No. 1 Tim.] [Stan. Tim.] [No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit	\$37.50 @ \$38.50 @ \$37.50 @ \$36.50 @ \$35.50 @ \$34.50 @ \$33.50 @ \$32.50 @ \$31.50 @ \$30.50 @ \$29.50 @ \$28.50 @ \$27.50 @ \$26.50 @ \$25.50 @ \$24.50 @ \$23.50 @ \$22.50 @ \$21.50 @ \$20.50 @ \$19.50 @ \$18.50 @ \$17.50 @ \$16.50 @ \$15.50 @ \$14.50 @ \$13.50 @ \$12.50 @ \$11.50 @ \$10.50 @ \$9.50 @ \$8.50 @ \$7.50 @ \$6.50 @ \$5.50 @ \$4.50 @ \$3.50 @ \$2.50 @ \$1.50 @ \$0.50		
Chicago	\$45.00 @ \$46.00 @ \$47.00 @ \$48.00 @ \$49.00 @ \$50.00 @ \$51.00 @ \$52.00 @ \$53.00 @ \$54.00 @ \$55.00 @ \$56.00 @ \$57.00 @ \$58.00 @ \$59.00 @ \$60.00 @ \$61.00 @ \$62.00 @ \$63.00 @ \$64.00 @ \$65.00 @ \$66.00 @ \$67.00 @ \$68.00 @ \$69.00 @ \$70.00 @ \$71.00 @ \$72.00 @ \$73.00 @ \$74.00 @ \$75.00 @ \$76.00 @ \$77.00 @ \$78.00 @ \$79.00 @ \$80.00 @ \$81.00 @ \$82.00 @ \$83.00 @ \$84.00 @ \$85.00 @ \$86.00 @ \$87.00 @ \$88.00 @ \$89.00 @ \$90.00 @ \$91.00 @ \$92.00 @ \$93.00 @ \$94.00 @ \$95.00 @ \$96.00 @ \$97.00 @ \$98.00 @ \$99.00 @ \$100.00		
New York	\$63.00 @ \$64.00 @ \$65.00 @ \$66.00 @ \$67.00 @ \$68.00 @ \$69.00 @ \$70.00 @ \$71.00 @ \$72.00 @ \$73.00 @ \$74.00 @ \$75.00 @ \$76.00 @ \$77.00 @ \$78.00 @ \$79.00 @ \$80.00 @ \$81.00 @ \$82.00 @ \$83.00 @ \$84.00 @ \$85.00 @ \$86.00 @ \$87.00 @ \$88.00 @ \$89.00 @ \$90.00 @ \$91.00 @ \$92.00 @ \$93.00 @ \$94.00 @ \$95.00 @ \$96.00 @ \$97.00 @ \$98.00 @ \$99.00 @ \$100.00		
Pittsburg	\$40.50 @ \$41.50 @ \$42.50 @ \$43.50 @ \$44.50 @ \$45.50 @ \$46.50 @ \$47.50 @ \$48.50 @ \$49.50 @ \$50.50 @ \$51.50 @ \$52.50 @ \$53.50 @ \$54.50 @ \$55.50 @ \$56.50 @ \$57.50 @ \$58.50 @ \$59.50 @ \$60.50 @ \$61.50 @ \$62.50 @ \$63.50 @ \$64.50 @ \$65.50 @ \$66.50 @ \$67.50 @ \$68.50 @ \$69.50 @ \$70.50 @ \$71.50 @ \$72.50 @ \$73.50 @ \$74.50 @ \$75.50 @ \$76.50 @ \$77.50 @ \$78.50 @ \$79.50 @ \$80.50 @ \$81.50 @ \$82.50 @ \$83.50 @ \$84.50 @ \$85.50 @ \$86.50 @ \$87.50 @ \$88.50 @ \$89.50 @ \$90.50 @ \$91.50 @ \$92.50 @ \$93.50 @ \$94.50 @ \$95.50 @ \$96.50 @ \$97.50 @ \$98.50 @ \$99.50 @ \$100.00		

[No. 1] [Light Mix.] [Clover Mix.] [No. 1] [Light Mix.] [Clover Mix.] [No. 1] [Light Mix.] [Clover Mix.]			
Detroit	\$36.50 @ \$37.50 @ \$38.50 @ \$39.50 @ \$40.50 @ \$41.50 @ \$42.50 @ \$43.50 @ \$44.50 @ \$45.50 @ \$46.50 @ \$47.50 @ \$48.50 @ \$49.50 @ \$50.50 @ \$51.50 @ \$52.50 @ \$53.50 @ \$54.50 @ \$55.50 @ \$56.50 @ \$57.50 @ \$58.50 @ \$59.50 @ \$60.50 @ \$61.50 @ \$62.50 @ \$63.50 @ \$64.50 @ \$65.50 @ \$66.50 @ \$67.50 @ \$68.50 @ \$69.50 @ \$70.50 @ \$71.50 @ \$72.50 @ \$73.50 @ \$74.50 @ \$75.50 @ \$76.50 @ \$77.50 @ \$78.50 @ \$79.50 @ \$80.50 @ \$81.50 @ \$82.50 @ \$83.50 @ \$84.50 @ \$85.50 @ \$86.50 @ \$87.50 @ \$88.50 @ \$89.50 @ \$90.50 @ \$91.50 @ \$92.50 @ \$93.50 @ \$94.50 @ \$95.50 @ \$96.50 @ \$97.50 @ \$98.50 @ \$99.50 @ \$100.00		
Chicago	\$45.00 @ \$46.00 @ \$47.00 @ \$48.00 @ \$49.00 @ \$50.00 @ \$51.00 @ \$52.00 @ \$53.00 @ \$54.00 @ \$55.00 @ \$56.00 @ \$57.00 @ \$58.00 @ \$59.00 @ \$60.00 @ \$61.00 @ \$62.00 @ \$63.00 @ \$64.00 @ \$65.00 @ \$66.00 @ \$67.00 @ \$68.00 @ \$69.00 @ \$70.00 @ \$71.00 @ \$72.00 @ \$73.00 @ \$74.00 @ \$75.00 @ \$76.00 @ \$77.00 @ \$78.00 @ \$79.00 @ \$80.00 @ \$81.00 @ \$82.00 @ \$83.00 @ \$84.00 @ \$85.00 @ \$86.00 @ \$87.00 @ \$88.00 @ \$89.00 @ \$90.00 @ \$91.00 @ \$92.00 @ \$93.00 @ \$94.00 @ \$95.00 @ \$96.00 @ \$97.00 @ \$98.00 @ \$99.00 @ \$100.00		
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## BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The market has been dull this week for the most part and prices are easing a bit, except on the choice fine wools the world over."

Prices as quoted by that journal are:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 95c@1; fine unwashed, 72@73c; 1-2 blood combing, 83@85c; 3-8 blood combing, 65@67c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 70@73c; delaine unwashed, 95c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 80@82c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 64@66c.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Market heavy, cattle very dull, all others steady at last week's close; best heavy steers, \$12; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50@12.25; mixed steers and heifers, \$10@11.50; handy light butchers, \$9@11; light butchers, \$8@9; best cows, \$9; butcher cows, \$7@8; cutters, \$6; canners, \$5@5.75; best heavy bulls, \$9@9.50; bologna bulls, \$8@8.50; stock bulls, \$7.50@8; feeders, \$9@10.50; stockers, \$7@8.50; milkers and springers, \$8@11.50. Veal calves: Market active, \$3 higher than last week's close; best, \$16@17; others, \$10@15. Sheep and lambs: Market steady; best lambs, \$17; fair lambs, \$14@15; light to common lambs, \$8@11; fat rite good sheep, \$10@11; culls and common, \$4@6. Hogs: Market 50c lower than last Thursday; mixed hogs, \$14.50; pigs, \$14.25; heavy \$14.



# "Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

FRANCIS MORGAN, a New York millionaire, becomes bored with society and decides to take an extensive fishing trip. Regan, Francis' broker, plans to ruin Francis through his Wall Street holdings. Regan pays Torres, a dark-skinned visitor from the Caribbean Islands who knows of a treasure buried by a pirate ancestor of Francis, to lure young Francis away. The lure works and Francis starts out alone. He lands on an island whither he has been beckoned by a girl on the shore. The girl mistakes Francis for a lover with whom she has quarreled. Francis explores another island where he meets a young man who gives him names as Henry Morgan and proves to be a relative of Francis'. He is also hunting for the treasure. They form a partnership. Francis learns that Henry is the lover of the girl he met and that her name is Leoncia Solano. Francis returns to the first island where he is captured by Torres and the Jefe Pollice of San Antonio. They proclaim him to be Henry, whom they wish to hang for a murder he did not commit. They are about to hang him when Henry appears. They release Francis and throw Henry into prison. The Solanos and Francis release Henry and they escape to the boat that Francis has chartered. They are pursued by Torres and the Jefe with his soldiers. They land on an island where they procure horses and start through the hills with the Jefe and his gang in pursuit. Torres with the Jefe and his gendarmes succeed in capturing the Morgans and their friends, but as they are about to torture Henry and Francis they are surrounded by a band of men. These men are followers of a blind-man, called "The Cruel Just One," who lives in the hills. The men take their captives before their leader who passes judgment on them. The Morgans and Solanos are freed. A price is put on the Jefe's head, which Francis pays, then the Jefe, Torres and their soldiers are freed also. Francis protects a peon who to show his gratitude tells him that his father will lead them to a hidden treasure. The peon and his father with the Morgans start on a search for the treasure. Leoncia follows and at the end of the first day catches up with them. They are attacked by a band of strange men, but succeed in driving them off and again resume their search. They explore a cave in which, it is believed, the treasure is hidden.

"BUT A couple of emeralds and a couple of rubies, no matter what size should not constitute the totality of the Maya treasure," Henry contended. "We are across the threshold of it, and yet we lack the key—"

"Which the old Maya, back on the barking sands, undoubtedly holds in that sacred tassel of his," Leoncia said. "Except for these two statues and the bones on the floor, the place is bare."

As she spoke, she advanced to look the male statue over more closely. The grotesque ear centered her attention, and she pointed into it as she added: "I don't know about the key, but there is the key-hole."

True enough, the elephantine ear, instead of enfolding an orifice as an ear of such size should, was completely blocked up save for a small aperture that not too remotely resembled a key hole. They wandered vainly about the chamber, tapping the walls and floor, seeking for cunningly-hidden passageways or unguessable clues to the hiding place of the treasure.

"Bones of tierra caliente men, two idols, two emeralds of enormous size, two rubies ditto, and ourselves, are all the place contains," Francis summed up. "Only a couple of things remain for us to do: go back and bring up Ricardo and the mules to make camp outside; and bring up the old gentleman and his sacred knots if we have to carry him."

"You wait with Leoncia, and I'll go back and bring them up," Henry volunteered, when they had threaded the long passages and the avenues of the erect dead and won to the sunshine and the sky outside the face of the cliff.

Back on the barking sands the peon and his father knelt in the circle so noisily drawn by the old man's forefinger. A local rain squall beat upon them, and, though the peon shivered, the old man prayed on oblivious to what might happen to his skin in the way of wind and water. It was because the peon shivered and was uncomfortable that he observed two things that his father missed. First, he saw Alvarez Torres and Jose Mancheno cautiously ventured out from the jungle upon the sand. Next, he saw a miracle. The miracle was that the pair of them trudged steadily across the sand without causing the slightest sound to arise from their progress. When they had disappeared ahead, he touched his finger tentatively to the sand, and aroused no ghostly whisperings. He thrust his finger into the sand, yet all was silent, as was it silent when he buffeted the sand heartily with the flat of his palm. The passing shower had rendered the sand dumb.

He shook his father out of his prayers, announcing:

"The sand no longer is noisy. It is as silent as the grave. And I have seen the enemy of the rich Gringo pass across the sand without sound. He is not devoid of sin, this Alvarez Torres, yet did the sand make no sound. The sand has died. The voice of the sand is not. Where the sinful may walk, you and I, old father, may walk."

Inside the circle, the old Maya,

with trembling forefinger in the sand, traced further cabalistic characters; and the sand did not shout back at him. Outside the circle it was the same—because the sand had become wet, and because it was the way of the sand to be vocal only

when it was bone-dry under the sun. He fingered the knots of the sacred writing tassel.

"It says," he reported, "that when the sand no longer talks it is safe to proceed. So far I have obeyed all instructions. In order to obey further instruction, let us now proceed."

So well did they proceed, that, shortly beyond the barking sands, they overtook Torres and Mancheno, which worthy pair slunk off into the brush on one side, watched the priest and his son go by, and took up their trail well in the rear. While Henry, taking a short cut, missed both couples of men.

## CHAPTER XV.

"EVEN SO, it was a mistake and a weakness on my part to remain in Panama," Francis was saying to Leoncia, as they sat side by side on the rocks outside the cave entrance, waiting Henry's return.

"Does the stock market of New York then mean so much to you?" Leoncia coquettishly teased; yet only part of it was coquetry, the major portion of it being temporization. She was afraid of being alone with this man whom she loved so astoundingly and terribly.

Francis was impatient.

"I am ever a straight talker, Leoncia. I say what I means, in the directest, shortest way—"

"Wherein you differ from us Span-

iards," she interpolated, "who must garnish and dress the simplest of thoughts with all decorations of speech."

But he continued undeterred what he had started to say.

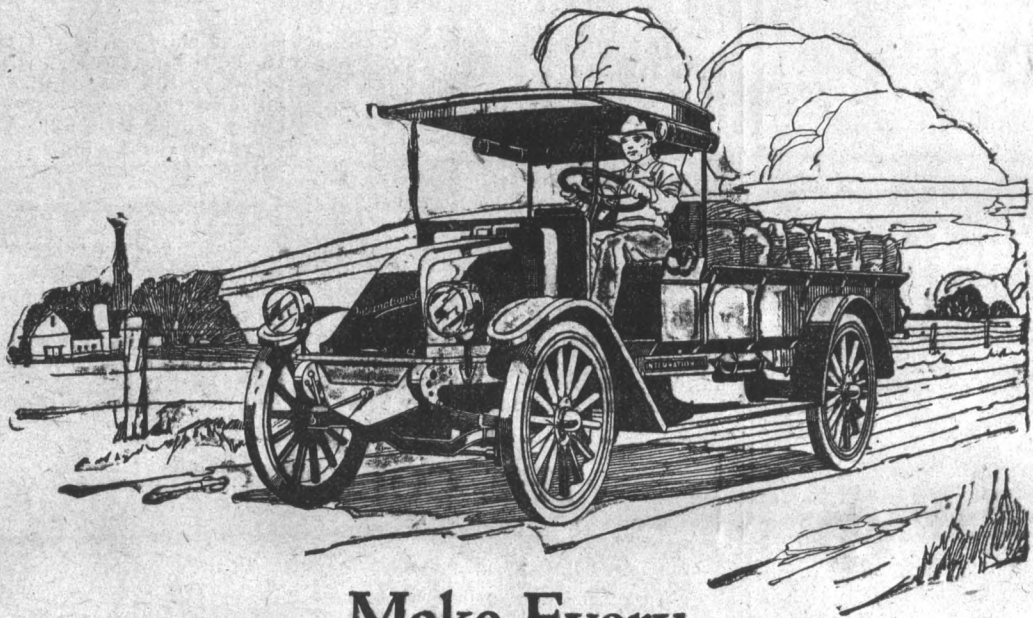
"There you are a baffler, Leoncia, which was just what I was going to call you. I speak straight talk and true talk, which is a man's way. You baffle in speech and flutter like a butterfly—which, I grant, is a woman's way and to be expected. Nevertheless, it is not fair . . . to me. I tell you straight out the heart of me, and you understand. You do not tell me your heart. You flutter and baffle, and I do not understand. Therefore, you have me at a disadvantage. You know I love you. I have told you plainly. I? What do I know about you?"

With downcast eyes and rising color in her cheeks, she sat silent unable to reply.

"You see!" he insisted. "You do not answer. You look warmer and more beautiful and desirable than ever, more enticing, in short; and yet you baffle me and tell me nothing of your heart or intention. Is it because you are a woman? Or because you are Spanish?"

She felt herself stirred profoundly. Beyond herself, yet in cool control of herself, she raised her eyes and looked steadily in his as steadily as she said:

(Continued next week)



## Make Every Minute Pay Dividends

DURING these days of short working hours, high wages and unsettled labor conditions, every hour saved for essential work is money in your pocket. Every hour you spend on the road between your farm and town represents unproductive time. During your busy season someone is getting high wages for this time, or you personally are spending valuable time. Make every minute pay dividends. Reduce the number of hours spent on the road and increase the hours of productive farm work.

You can haul your farm products to town with an *International Motor Truck* and haul supplies back to the

farm in about one-fourth of the time that would be required with a team and wagon—a road saving of 300%. Thereby you save, during the year, many hours for necessary farm work—hours and minutes that total into days. You save money in wages, or at least make the high wages that you are paying someone pay you greater returns.

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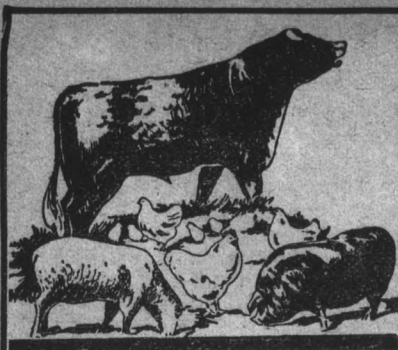
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**and Sheep Ticks.**  
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## Farmers Service Bureau

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

### KEEPING CHILD FROM SCHOOL

I have a little girl who was six years old when she entered school last fall but has passed her seventh birthday since. Can she be compelled to continue in school? I have had her out about two weeks on account of bad roads and my needing her help. She has a mile and a quarter to go.—A Subscriber, Osceola County.

Under the statement of facts I think you would be obliged to send the child to school. The law designates the ages between 7 and 16 and to avoid going to school they must be physically unable to attend. If they live 2 1-2 miles away then children under 9 years may be exempt. You probably need the child's assistance but it would be a greater injury to deprive your child of its education.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### MICHIGAN ELECTION LAWS

Where can I get a copy of Michigan election laws. I expected I was a voter till last spring. I came from England when 2 years old but my father never got out only his first papers but when I became of age I voted and voted for fifty years. I did not know about my father not finishing his papers.—E. J. Jackson County.

Copies of the election laws may be obtained from the Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich. As you have supposed yourself entitled to citizenship and have actually exercised the rights and privileges of citizenship I would think it advisable for you to make special application under Act of June 25th, 1910, found on page 264 of the Michigan Pamphlet of the Election laws, edition of 1917.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### ORDERING FENCE REMOVED

I built a fence on my back forty and my neighbor is building a stone fence right up tight to my fence. Now has he a right to do this, and if not how will I go to work to make him remove it.—A. F. H., Marquette County.

You do not say whether your fence is a line fence or not but I conclude that it is and that your neighbor is building his stone fence on his land. I am of the opinion that he has a

right to do so.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### COLLECTING PAYMENTS TWICE

If I bought an article and paid for it in monthly payments, but the firm from which I bought the article from after one or two years say now they are going to make me pay it again. Can they do it? I have no record of the article I bought and I am under age. Please explain in your paper and thank you.—A Reader, Midland County.

If you can convince the court or jury that you have paid for the article by partial payments you can not be compelled to pay for it a second time. You can make proof of payments by your own testimony or the testimony of any one else who can swear to the payments.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### THREE MILES TO SCHOOL

Is there such a thing as a certain distance a child can be compelled to walk to school. When the distance is over three miles. Can taxpayers be compelled to run a conveyance. Schoolhouse three miles distant is out of debt and enough taxpayers close by able to support a new one.—W. K., Bay County.

The school law provides that where the school house is over 2 1-2 miles by the usual travelled route a child under 9 years of age can not be compelled to attend school. School districts can not be compelled to furnish conveyance for transportation of children to and from school. If, however, transportation is provided by the school district the pupil must then attend even if the distance is over 2 1-2 miles by the usual travelled route.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### CANADIAN CENSUS

Is there a census taken in Canada and if so how often.—Subscriber, Eaton County.

There is a Dominion of Canada census taken every ten years. Every five years there is a census taken of the prairie provinces, that is, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

## THE COLLECTION BOX

(Editor's Note: Farm folks annually lose thousands of dollars in their dealings with firms located in distant cities because of dishonesty, misunderstanding, over-sight or theft of goods in transit. In the majority of cases in a dispute over a transaction the farmer loses. Every month we receive scores of complaints from our readers over this kind of transaction. We take the matter up with the interested party and usually succeed in securing a settlement. Dishonest firms fear publicity and it is frequently in the hopes of avoiding it that they settle without fuss. Where it is clearly shown that the firm from whom the farmer has bought or to whom he has sold is honest and that the delay in payment is excusable, we do not hesitate to absolve the firm from blame, but no judgment can be too harsh for those who deliberately swindle the farmers, or who refuse to answer letters pertaining to the transaction. If any of our readers have had difficulty in getting settlement with any firm with whom they have done business, they may place the case in our hands and we will do everything possible to collect their money.)

### CHICAGO FIRM RETURNS \$19.62

"The fourth of last September I sent my first order to P— and sent them a check for \$19.62 for an overcoat and gloves. They were a long time sending them, claiming they were out of stock when I ordered and I would have to wait a few days. Finally they sent the coat, but such a coat. It was no good, so I returned it, but have been unable to get either a good coat or my money back. They kept saying they would make it good, but finally refused to answer my letters. I really cannot believe that they have done this with the intention of being dishonest but for some reason they cannot get it straight on their books.—Mrs. G., Macomb County."

This matter was taken up with P— on April 21st, and they replied that a settlement would be made and on May 4th we received the following letter from Mrs. G.:

"Editor of M. B. F.—I wish to thank you for your kindness. Today, May 4th, I received a check for the full amount due me from the company you wrote to in my behalf. They had my money for over seven months and I had given up hopes of ever hearing from them again.—Mrs. M. G., Macomb County."

### COMMISSION FIRM MAKES GOOD

"In November, 1919, I sent by express a box of dressed poultry containing six geese and two turkeys to The Holmes Stuve Co., Detroit. The geese weighed ten pounds each and one turkey weighed ten pounds and the other twenty-five. Remittance was made for only one goose and one turkey. I wrote them twice and sent an addressed envelope and stamps and asked them if that was all they received, and what condition the box was in when it reached them, and I have had no reply to my letters. The price of the geese was 30c per pound and the turkeys 42c, and they sent a check for \$10.82.—Mrs. O. G., Mikado, Mich."

On April 30th we were able to forward Holmes Stuve Co.'s check for 17.66, to Mrs. G., who acknowledged receipt of same as follows:

"Dear Editor: I received the check in settlement against Holmes Stuve Co., of Detroit and will say I'm well satisfied. Thank you for your help. This is a wonderful paper, at least we think so, and all our neighbors who take it. Would you please tell me why they would not settle with me. I think August Baerwolf and his friends had better go back to the land from where they came. We are doing nicely in our dry county. Once more I will thank you for your help. Keep the good work going." Mrs. Ohas. G., Mikado, Mich.

## BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

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**STRIPPED HARDWOOD LAND, RICH** clay loam—easy terms, \$12.50 to \$15.00 an acre. Neighbors, roads, schools. Four to five miles from Millersburg. Never failing—clover seed will make your payments. JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

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June 8, Hostels, McPherson Farms Co., and Olney Stock Farm, Howell, Mich.  
Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys, O. F. Foster, Pavillion, Mich.  
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas, Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN



## Purebred Holstein Cattle For Profit

"Both milk and fat are produced at lowest rate in general by the cows consuming the MOST FOOD." This conclusion was reached by Prof. H. H. Wing, Professor of dairy husbandry at Cornell, after a year's observation of the herd at the University experiment station. Holsteins are large and healthy, capable of converting large quantities of coarse feed into the best of milk suitable for all purposes, particularly in demand for infant feeding and for cheese making. If you are keeping cows for profit, investigate Holsteins.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
295 Hudson Street  
Brattleboro, Vermont.

## MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT per cow.  
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-but-ter-record dam will solve it.  
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.  
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.  
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.  
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.  
Pedigrees and prices on application.  
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

## FOR SALE THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.  
Prices \$200 and up  
WILLIAMS & WHITACRE  
R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

## BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

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

## FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES  
age from 2 to 8 months  
3 BULL CALVES  
one ready for heavy service  
7 COWS

two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigrees and prices.  
Herd free from disease.  
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.  
Breeder of Reg. stock only

**BULL** LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich. Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA NUDINE a 23.22 pound daughter of FLINT PRINCE. Bull carries 75 per cent same blood as KING FLINT. If you want a direct descendant of BUTTER BOY ROSINA now is your chance.  
Price \$200.  
ROY F. PICKLES, Chesaning, Mich.

## HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICH.

## OFFERS YOUNG Sires

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

## Bulls From an Accredited Herd

**HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN**  
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE 195063  
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 Colantha Johanna Champion 45674 (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 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pieterie De Kol 44794 (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.  
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

## BABY BULLS

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

## BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

## MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.  
Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD**  
sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire, "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

## TWO BULL CALVES

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

## 36 pound son of KING OF THE PONTIAC'S Heads our Herd

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.

**HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.**  
or write  
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

**BULL CALF LAST ADVERTISED SOLD,** but have one more for sale. Nicely marked, straight back line, a fine individual, large growthy fellow with the making of a large bull. Would do someone a lot of good. Dam has a 27 lb. record, a large cow and a great milk producer. Sire a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.  
JAMES HOPSON, JR.  
Owosso - R2 - Michigan

## REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH SEX FOR SALE

WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5, Howell, Michigan

## BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Who would like a nicely marked Bull calf, whose Sire is a Son of King of the Pontiacs 286, A. R. O. Daughters and whose dam has just made over 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days and who is a grand-daughter of Homestead Girl De Kol Sarcastic Lad 107, A. R. O. Daughters. This young bull's Dam is also a daughter of Woodcrest De Kol Lad 26, A. R. O. Daughters. Price \$125.00.  
Herd under State and Federal Supervision. Never had a reactor.

## JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## A GOOD HOLSTEIN BULL OF SERVICEABLE AGE

Born, Feb. 1, 1919. A bull of good quality, has a good straight rump and a conformation that will satisfy you. His sire's dam is a 33 lb. cow with a 10 months record of 1,007.76 lbs. butter. This sire, King Flint also combines the blood lines of 2 families of 3 generation of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam: Has a junior 3 year old record of 10.83 lb. butter. Her dam is a 27.3 lb. cow of excellent breeding.

## GLENRIDA FARM

Walter T. Hill, Prop. Davison, Mich.

## \$100 Each

33 lb. Grandsons of King of the Pontiacs from four to five months old. Guaranteed straight and right. Registered, crated and delivered any part of Michigan for above price if taken at once. Herd under State and Federal supervision. Write  
J. B. JONES' FARM  
Joe Metz, Mgr. Romeo, Mich., R 1

## OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.  
His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.  
Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.96 lb.  
His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs. and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.  
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS  
O. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

**FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN** bull calf from a 16.35 lb. dam. Also a few registered cows and heifers.  
L. F. STAUTZ, Manchester, Mich., R 2

## SHORTHORN

## SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

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

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

## Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE** Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf from a heavy producing dam.  
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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

## LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

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

**MAPLE RIDGE HERD OF SHORTHORNS** offered for sale a roan bull calf 7 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

**WHAT DO YOU WANT?** I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

## HEREFORDS

**Hardy Northern Bred Herefords**  
BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD  
20 this year's calves for sale, 10 bulls and 10 heifers.  
JOHN MacGREGOR, Harrisville, Mich.

## REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

**120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO** know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

## MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

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

## ANGUS

## The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.  
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.  
GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

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

## REG ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS

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

## GUERNSEYS

## GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

A grandson of Gov. of the Chene, 1 yr. old, from A.R. Dam. Other bulls from 1 to 9 Mo. old. Good individuals. C. A. Hennessey, Watervliet, M.

## REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Away with the Scrub Bull.  
Breeding better Guernseys.  
Bull calves that will improve your herd.  
J. M. WILLIAMS  
North Adams, Mich.

**GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUGUST** toll Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714)\* 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.  
MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

## JERSEYS

## Highland Farm--Jerseys

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

**For Sale—Jersey bull calves.** Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.  
J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

**IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE** of our Majesty bulls.  
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

## AYRSHIRES

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

every breeder

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

What have YOU to offer?



## BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE  
I HAVE ANOTHER PURE BRED  
BROWN SWISS BULL CALF

that was born Feb. 4, 1920. Will give purchaser registration and transfer.  
FRANK POET, Clare, Mich., R 6  
Breeder of Brown Swiss Cattle

## SWINE

## POLAND CHINA

## BIG BOB MASTODON

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

## HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

## WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.  
A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL, by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam, BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.  
Free livery to visitors.  
Wm. J. CLARKE,  
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

B T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.  
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. GILTS ALL SOLD. HAVE one yearling boar and also some fall boars that we will close out at a bargain.  
L. W. BARNES & SON,  
Byron, Mich.

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS  
Gilts all sold.  
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324781, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 877041.  
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.  
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

B T. P. C. ALL SOLD OUT, EXCEPT SOME boars, summer and fall pigs.  
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.  
OLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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

## FAREWELL LAKE FARM

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

L. T. POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for spring pigs from Line Lucans Strain.  
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

## DUROCS

PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.  
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

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

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

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS  
Cherry King Col. 2nd., first aged boar at Detroit in 1919. These are growthy and the right type priced to sell.  
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

## DUROCS WITH QUALITY

Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling  
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919  
Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

## MICHIGANA FARM

breeds and sells good Durocs  
O. F. FOSTER, Mgr. Pavillon, Mich.

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

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS FROM BROOKWATER bred sires and dams. \$20.00 at 8 weeks.  
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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

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

## OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219  
1919 Chicago International  
4th Prize Jr. Yearling  
A few spring pigs left at \$25  
BLANK & POTTER  
Pottsville, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY Swine. Order your spring pigs now. Pairs and trios not akin.  
VERN N. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX  
Can furnish stock not akin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.  
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write  
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

## BERKSHIRES

LARGE ENGLISH RECORDED BERKSHIRES. Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.  
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF the most fashionable breeding. Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a few fall pigs. No aged stock. Prices, \$50 to \$100.  
HICKORY GROVE FARM, Pontiac, Mich., R3

## CHESTER WHITES

## PUREBRED

Chester White Pigs from registered sow.  
J. R. POINDEXTER, Breckenridge, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.  
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

## YORKSHIRE

8 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. \$50 each.  
A. R. BLACK & SON, R7, Lansing, Mich.

## HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE A FEW BRED GILTS LEFT blood lines.  
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

## HAMPSHIRE

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

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

## O. I. C.

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS. in breeding flesh bred for March, April and May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will 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.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE—Boar pigs of March farrow ready for June shipment. Price \$20 each. Best of bloodlines. Recorded free in C. W. R.  
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

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

O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.  
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.  
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

## MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyandottes and "Parks" Barred Rocks at \$2 per 15. White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.  
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

## SHEEP

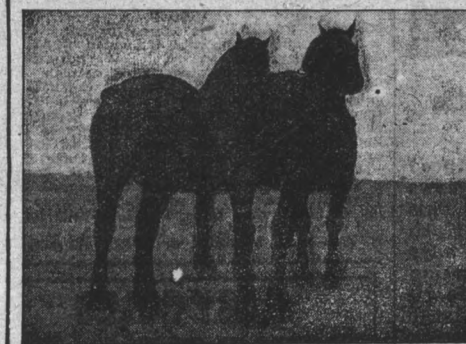
## HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.

CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

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

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



# BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS

With Size and Quality

MR. FARMER: Now is the time to raise draft horses. I put out stallions on a breeding plan. If your locality needs a good draft stallion, let me hear from you.

FRED G STEVENS  
Breckenridge, Mich.

## BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!  
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

# 75 - HEAD - 75

OF

## Holstein Friesian Cattle

will be sold at the

## Sixth Annual Sale

of the

## Livingston County Holstein Breeders Sale Co.

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.

P. M. TAFT, Sec.

R. F. D. No. 1.

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J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan



## Crop Reports

**JACKSON (S)**—Weather cold and rainy. Farmers who sowed their oats early, report that the seed is rotting in the ground. Sugar scarce and is sold in pound packages, when it can be secured at all, from 30 to 35 cents a lb. Nearly all the small towns have no sugar, and are unable to secure any. A few potatoes were offered at \$4.50 per bushel and found ready sale. Farmers are plowing for corn. Feed in the pastures is slow coming on and hay finds ready sale at \$30.00 per ton. Eggs, 42c; butterfat, 65c lb. Hired girls demand and get \$7 a week and Sundays off and they are not plentiful either.—G. S.

**MONROE (N. E.)**—Farmers are very busy the last few days finishing oat sowing, land in fair shape, having a nice year. Wheat looking fair, meadows are picking up. Oats that are up doing fairly well, if it rains much will make it late for corn also. Milk producers around here think it is time right now to distribute their own milk in Detroit. Only one man raising sugar beets this year that I know of, rest are not going to plant at any price this year, quite a few raised other years. There are no regular market prices just now, as buyers can not get enough of any one thing for a car, and most is shipped by truck farmers are buying hay from one another when they can get it from \$28 to \$35 per ton. Hay very scarce and hard to get. Some buying oats for feed and seed, some corn for feed. Farmers are forgetting party politics this year and election will not run to no certain party this fall, but be divided as to best men, especially in states where candidates are personally known. Talk to your neighbors about our farmer candidates and explain about the conditions. If your neighbor reads M. B. F. he knows how the land lays, but not all read it.—H. L. S.

**TUSCOLA**—Still sowing barley and oats. No corn planted yet. Weather cold with frosts at night, ground a little too wet just now on low ground to work. Not selling but very little and not much

to sell but a few oats and little pigs. There is one or two farmers holding about 100 bushels of beans apiece for \$8 per cwt. There is going to be a lot of beans planted this year here, also potatoes if the weather warms up in time.—R. B. C. The following prices were offered at Caro: Wheat, \$2.60; corn, \$1.65; oats, \$1.04; rye, \$2; buckwheat, \$3.50 cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) \$7 cwt.; hay, \$24; potatoes, \$2.75; hens, 27@30c; springers, 27c; butter, 58c; eggs, 40c; beef steers, 9c; beef cows, 6c; veal calves, 10@13c; sheep, 5@8c; lambs, 13@14c; hogs, 11@14c.

**ST. CLAIR**—Farmers just about thru oat seeding. Some are working on their corn and potato ground. The soil is in good condition but the weather is cold and dry. Farmers not selling much now. They have no time to go to market and they haven't got much to sell. Wheat, rye, meadows and pastures are at a standstill for want of rain and sunshine. Some auction sales yet but buyers are bidding about 1-3 less than they were last fall.—I. J. The following prices were offered at Smiths Creek: Wheat \$2.70@2.80; corn, \$1.60; oats, \$1.10; rye, \$1.75; No. 1 timothy, \$3p@33; No. 1 light mixed, \$32@32.50; wheat and oat straw, \$10@12; beans (C. H. P.) \$6.50; potatoes, \$4; hens, 30c; springers, 35c; butter, 60@70; butterfat, 60; eggs, 40; sheep 10@12; lambs, 14@15; hogs, 12@13; beef steers, 8@12; beef cows, 6@8; dressed calves, 23@24.

**GENESEE**—The weather has been fine this week and the farmers have been busy planting oats and barley. They are now fitting the ground for corn and planting early potatoes. Farm labor is very scarce. There is a shortage of gasoline and kerosene here and if it keeps up much longer farmers will not be able to use tractors. Sugar is also very scarce and very high in price. The farmers are not selling much. Those who have beans are holding them for higher prices.—C. W. S. The following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, \$2.85; corn, \$2; oats, \$1.20; buckwheat \$3 cwt.; beans (C. H. P.) \$7; beans (red kidney, \$11; hay, \$27; potatoes, \$3.60; cabbage, 7c lb.; cucumbers, \$3.25 per doz.; hens, 35c; springers, 35c; ducks, 32c; geese, 32c; turkeys, 40c; butter, 65c; eggs, 44c; beef steers, \$10@11; beef cows, \$8.75@9; veal calves, \$18@19; sheep, \$12@13.50; lambs, \$19; hogs, 15.00.

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