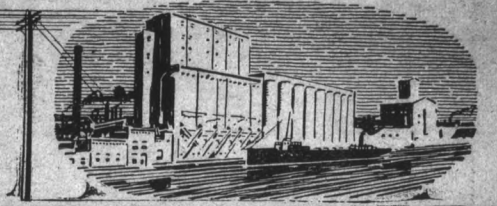


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR



Decoration Day, 1920

Read in this issue:—Would Business Evade its Share of Taxes?—Michigan Fruit Gives Promise of Banner Crop.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL'S

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS REPORT PROGRESS

The number of co-operative marketing associations in Michigan are rapidly on the increase and most of them have profited by the mistakes of the early venturers and are making a success of their business. During recent months scores of co-operative associations have been formed for the buying of elevators, the shipping of live stock, the manufacture of butter, etc. Among the more recent attempts to organize associations is listed the co-operative elevator movement in Nashville and at Harbor Beach.

"In view of the success of the Nashville Creamery and the Nashville Live Stock Shipping Ass'n, both of which are co-operative companies," says the *Battle Creek Journal*, "the farmers in the vicinity of that village are now organizing a co-operative elevator company. The company will be organized with a capital stock of \$40,000, of which over \$12,000 has been subscribed. The board has options on both of the Nashville elevators which will be taken over as soon as organization is completed, and it is thought that the company will be ready for business about July 1st. It is believed the capacity of both elevators will be necessary for the business it is proposed to conduct."

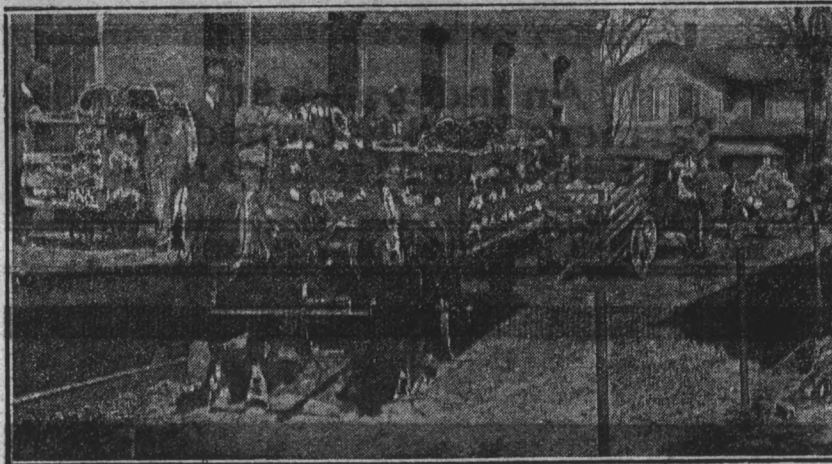
The farmers of Harbor Beach have made an offer to the Michigan Bean Company for its Harbor Beach elevator, at \$10,000. In case the Company accepts the offer a stock company will be organized and the business purchased. In case the company does not accept the offer it is proposed to purchase a site in the village and construct a competing elevator.

SHIAWASSEE PRODUCERS JOIN STATE ASS'N

A hundred or more milk producers in the vicinity of Owosso have taken membership in the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, according to the *Lansing State Journal*, and will sell their milk through that organization to Detroit distributors. It was announced that the Detroit Creamery Company which takes most of the milk produced in Shiawassee county would soon advance the price to \$3.40 per hundred. The Belle Isle Creamery Co., which operates a receiving station and dairy plant at Owosso has been paying that price for some time past. It is stated that the low price being paid for milk has threatened the milk industry in Shiawassee county as well as in the state at large as farmers could not produce milk for \$2.50 a hundred and pay the present high prices for grain as they have been obliged to do for some time past. Many farmers have already sold their dairy cows. By joining the state association the farmers appoint that body as their selling agent, agreeing to abide by the rulings of the association which are much the same as the state requirements in regard to sanitation in the handling of milk. They also agree to abide by the decision of the state association in any dispute.

ORDER CLOVER SEED

Farm bureau members in the vicinity of Ypsilanti have order-



Farmers from Clinton, Shiawassee, Eaton and Ingham Counties unloading wool at the Michigan State Farm Bureau Warehouse at Lansing.

ed about \$5,000 worth of seeds this spring. They were able to do this at a considerable saving in price. It was through the efforts of the state farm bureau that it was possible to do this. Several farmers have already saved their first year's dues in

the state farm bureau. Farm bureau members in the vicinity of Chelsea have also availed themselves of the service of the state farm bureau office and have ordered about \$2,000 worth of seeds at a considerable saving.

Reduced Potato and Bean Acreages Indicated

Reductions of 5 per cent in the acreage planted to potatoes last year and of 29 per cent in areas devoted to beans are indicated for this season in reports just received by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The reports came through the field agents of the bureau who on May 1 inquired of growers in important producing states concerning their intended plantings. High prices for potato seed and the farm labor shortage are the principal reasons given for the reduction in potato plantings. The unsatisfactory market for beans is given as the reason for the smaller acreage planned for that crop. The reports show that for the States covered the potato acreage will be 95 per cent as large as last year, while the bean acreage will be 71 per cent of last year.

New York reports the intention to plant 97 per cent of last year's acreage in potatoes, Michigan 90, Wisconsin 95, Minnesota 89, Colorado 84, Idaho 95, and California 110. Aroostook County, Maine, which produces 60 per cent of the potato crop of New England, intended to plant as much or more, but deep snows, strikes and embargoes have delayed receipt of fertilizer, and plantings will depend upon the amount received in time.

New York reports an intended acreage in beans 90 per cent as

large as last year, Michigan 75, Wisconsin 70, Colorado 65, New Mexico 80, Idaho 100. California will plant 60 per cent of all varieties, limas being 90 per cent and other varieties 45 per cent of last year, although a poor barley crop in Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys may increase plantings of the latter.

Final plantings of beans and potatoes will be estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on July 1.

The potato crop last year was 358,000,000 bushels—54,000,000 bushels less than in 1918, and 83,000,000 less than in 1917, but 70,000,000 more than in 1916. It was about 3 per cent smaller than the average crop of the preceding ten years, and 6 per cent smaller than the average crop of the preceding five years. The plantings last year were large enough to have produced with an average yield a crop of 390,000,000 bushels.

The bean crop of the United States last year was about 12,000,000 bushels. While only about three-fifths as large as the crops grown on the exceptionally large acreages of 1918 and 1917, the 1919 crop was almost equal to the crops of 1914 to 1916, which averaged between 12 and 13 million bushels. The planting as now indicated—about 800,000 acres—with a yield equal to the average of the last five years would produce a crop of 8,250,000 bushels.

13 U. P. COUNTIES HAVE FARM AGENTS

Thirteen county agricultural agents in the upper peninsula, out of fifteen counties, is a record indicative of the increasing interest being displayed in the matter of the utilization and development of the region's idle acreage. Mackinac is the latest to fall in line, a decision of the board of supervisors at a recent meeting providing for a county agent. Ontonagon and Keweenaw counties are now the only two not maintaining county agents, and this, presumably, for the reason that the industrial interests of both counties center, largely, about the mines.

The recent exodus of skilled labor to the factories, however, has brought out the fact that where there are farms there is increased stability of labor conditions, and it is believed that the mining interests are inclined to look upon the farm as a direct adjunct to their activities, and that they will, in the near future, encourage the matter of county agents as an auxiliary to their own operations.

Following are the county agents now working in Cloverland: Alger, C. J. Johnson; Baraga, L. V. Benjamin; Chippewa, E. L. Kunze; Delta, B. P. Pattison; Dickinson, Karl H. Miller; Gogebic, C. E. Gunderson; Houghton, Leo M. Geismar; Iron, Dwight C. Long; Luce, R. H. Cameron; Marquette, L. R. Walker; Menominee, Irving Kirshman; Schoolcraft, C. P. Pressley.

NEW COUNTY AGENT FOR CASS

C. W. Kidman, who comes here to take up the duties of county farm agent, will also take over the work of manager of the county farm bureau. With these two important duties to perform he will be a busy man, and will earn the salary which will be paid him.

A CORRECTION

We are advised that the "Van Camp" referred to in a recent article about the government's suit to prevent the misbranding of beans is not the well known Van Camp Packing Co., of Indianapolis, but George Van Camp & Sons Company of Westfield, Ind., who are in no way connected with the first mentioned concern. This information is given us by Chatterton & Son, of Lansing, who state further:

"It is conceded by every posted elevator man in the State of Michigan that the Van Camp Packing Co., of Indianapolis has done more to advance the Michigan bean to its present high standard than any other packing firm or any other bean firm in the United States. For a great many years their full page ads in the periodicals have called the attention of the public to the fact that they were packing Michigan beans, the best article obtainable, and in consequence of the reputation they have established for packing a high grade article, they are one of the few firms engaged in the packing of beans who are still in the business. Having established a reputation for packing Michigan beans only, they would certainly not jeopardize their good name by packing a foreign article."

CHART SHOWING CHICAGO POTATO PRICES DECEMBER AND MAY SINCE 1900.

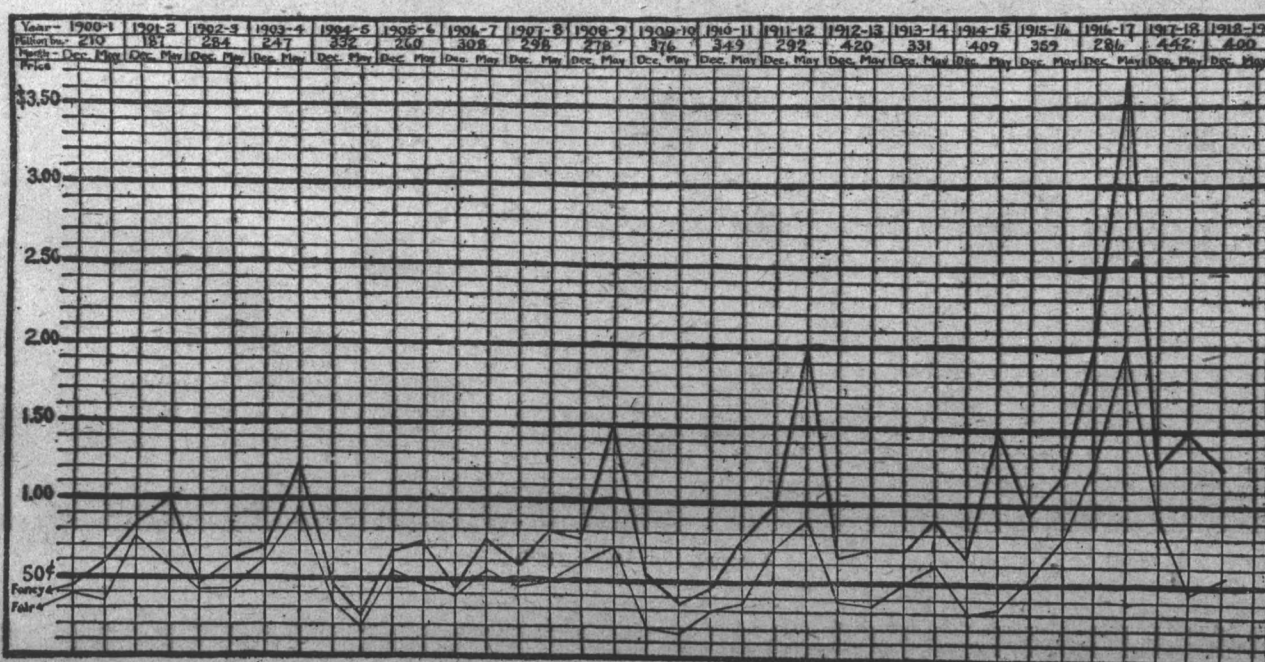


Chart showing high and low Chicago cash potato prices, fair to fancy stock, in May and December by years together with final crop estimates, (Year Book Department of Agriculture.)

Would Business Evade Its Share of Taxes?

Campaign Started for Huge Slush Fund to Shift One Billion in Taxes From Business to Consumer

DO THE business interests of the country sponsor the proposal suggested in the accompanying letter which came by chance into the hands of the Michigan State Farm Bureau? Is business so harrassed by taxes that it would create a monster lobby for the purpose of escaping a billion dollars in taxation which has justly been levied against it. We do not believe it. We do not believe that business in general is so mercenary or so shortsighted or so pressed that it would shift this burden upon the backs of those even less able to bear it.

If business will not pay these taxes, who will? Surely not the wage earner who is already overburdened by the innumerable "war taxes" that are collected somewhere down the line on nearly everything he purchases. Surely not the small town property owners who are already struggling under mountainous taxes of state and county levy. Surely not the farmers whose greatest burden always has been and still is, taxation, and who are themselves complaining, and justly so, we believe, of the unequal distribution of taxes.

The government has borrowed huge sums of money against the credit of the people of the United States. The interest on this debt must be paid, and preparations must be made for paying upon the principal. Money must be raised, and there is no other way provided, except through some form of taxation. The cause for the tremendous liabilities of the country was the great war. But we must not assume that the monies which the government spent in this conflict were thrown into the sea or otherwise destroyed. Far from it. All the billions found their way into somebody's pockets in

exchange for munitions and supplies of war. The government paid a goodly price; and the beneficiaries received a goodly profit. Industries that had struggled for years to make a showing cleaned up fortunes during the war. New manufactories came into existence overnight and in many cases earned enough profit from government orders to make their stockholders independently rich. It is no longer any secret that big business thrived amazingly during the war and that of all classes of industry received the most benefit financially.

We have in this country two classes of people. One of them is always seeking to evade its share of public responsibility. If there are taxes to be paid they always want the other fellow to do the paying. If there are concessions to be made in the name of the public welfare, they always wait for others to do the conceding. They are selfish, arrogant, unpatriotic citizens. It is this class of citizens who made the most out of the war and are doing the most complaining because they have to help foot the nation's bills. It is this class of citizen without a doubt who is

paying \$25 per \$100,000 of his capitalization into a slush fund for the purpose of shouldering his just taxes upon his fellow-man.

The other class of citizen is willing to pay his way. If he receives a benefit from the advantages that government affords he pays his share without complaint. He does not spend a hundred dollars' worth of time in seeking to avoid a fifty dollar income tax payment. He does not whine when the cost of government is necessarily high, but cheerfully contributes his portion, good citizen that he is. There are thousands of such as these who will have no use for the under-handed methods of "The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Committee on Taxation," and will refuse to contribute any sum of money to still further burden the consumers of the country and aggravate the unrest among the masses.

Would Put Burden on Farmers

As we understand it, the Ralston-Nolan bill would transfer one billion dollars in taxes from business to land, or in other words to the backs of the farmers. Of course, the farmers will not stand for that a single moment. They are now at their wit's end to secure the money necessary to pay their taxes already assessed against them, and any scheme to saddle a greater burden upon them will be resented and vigorously opposed. It may seem surprising, however, that the Ralston-Nolan bill is receiving some serious consideration in committee, and it might be well for the farmers of Michigan to get in touch with their representatives and suggest that they align themselves against the bill before it gets out of committee.

"We Propose to Reduce Federal Taxes on Business 25%"

Dear Sir:

Business OUGHT and MUST have a reduction of at least 25 per cent (\$1,000,000,000) of its federal taxes.

The Ralston-Nolan bill (H. R. 12397) is the only bill so far introduced into Congress that will make this reduction possible.

We want—YOU want—this bill to go through.

This Committee has now begun a systematic and carefully planned effort to GET this bill through.

Large quantities of printing and postage, the maintenance of an office with adequate clerical help, a Speaker's Bureau, Publicity Department and other necessary adjuncts, however, cost money—a good deal more money than a few persons can or ought to bear.

For practical and effective results a fund of \$500,000 is needed. With a little support from each, however,—say \$25 for each \$100,000 of capital—this fund, we believe, can be raised—that is, it can be raised if each is willing to do his share.

May we count on your support to the extent above suggested? If so, kindly fill in the blank attached and mail to our treasurer, Mr. Fenton Lawson.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS
ON FEDERAL TAXATION (Inc.)

(Signed) Otto Cullman, Secretary.

(The above is a copy of letter received by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.)

Prices Decline as Speculators Flood Markets With Grain Holdings

Huge Supplies Are Thrown on Market Causing Greatest Fluctuations of the Season

AS WE go to press the grain markets of the country are in a semi-demoralized condition. Corn tumbled 13 cents a bushel, oats 6 cents and other grains in proportion on the Chicago market last Friday and the liquidation has been going on more or less steadily ever since.

There are several reasons for this sudden liquidation. Perhaps the foremost is the curtailment of living

expenses all over the country and the tacit agreement among consumers to go without rather than pay the high prices asked. This boycott is directed specifically against food and clothes and other necessities of life. There is no indication that it will be directed against the luxuries of life. Added to the feeling among the consumers that the cost of living is too high and the generally unsettled business conditions of the country re-

sulting from the defection of the railroads, the numerous strikes and the scarcity of raw material. These factors alone discourage business from forging fearlessly ahead even were money plentiful and readily available. But it is not. The worst feature of the present situation, and one that gives everyone a panicky feeling in the pit of his stomach is the insistency of the banks that loans be liquidated. For months past the

money market has been gradually tightening up. During the past weeks thousands of loans have been called in forcing business men to suspend their plans for expansion and curtail expenses.

"Fear of a glut of supplies at distributing centers had much to do with the extreme weakness of the grain markets and of the sympathetic action of provisions," says a

(Continued on page 10)

Business Farmer Presents Farmers' Case to City Newspapers

The following telegram was dispatched to the editors of the Detroit News and Journal as a result of a story which appeared in the state press regarding the alleged outrages committed by sugar beet growers in the Saginaw Valley and the alleged statement of W. H. Wallace that paying farmers' price asked for this season would mean 60c sugar to consumer:

"If Mr. W. H. Wallace, of the Michigan Sugar Company has been correctly quoted in Saturday's Journal that paying farmers price asked for sugar beets this year means 60 cent sugar to consumer he does not tell the truth and we can prove it. It is a dastardly attempt to turn the public against the farmer in his just struggle for a fair share of the profits of the beet sugar industry. The farmers want a contract this year that will pay them about 8 cents a pound for the sugar in their beets. The manufacturers made nearly as much net profit as they paid the farmers per ton of beets last year. Under contract they want the farmers to accept this year they stand to make a net profit of seventeen dollars on every ton of beets which they purchase for sixteen dollars gross. As man to man is this fair? Beet sugar represents less than sixteen per cent of total sugar consumed in United States. Of this only a fraction is produced in Michigan. Therefore, no matter what manufacturers made farmers in Michigan it could not materially affect the price to the consumer. Let the manufacturers be satisfied with a profit of 20 per cent and there is no need of sugar costing the consumer more than 20 cents per pound.

We now have 30c sugar. Of that the farmer got 5c, the manufacturer 7 to 10 cents and the speculators the balance. Under the old contract for every extra dollar over \$10 which manufacturers paid for beets they got \$1.40 or more. Farmers are merely asking an even division of the profits and by the eternal they are entitled to it. They grow the beets. They do all the manual labor. They take all the chances. They have been raising beets at a loss while the manufacturers have been profiteering. Is it better for the people of Michigan that the millions paid by the consumer for Michigan sugar go to profiteering stockholders of sugar companies living in Detroit and New York City or at least a fair portion to the hard-working farmers of Michigan to be spent in Michigan for farm supplies and machinery. In the name of truth and justice I beg of you to get the facts in this sugar beet controversy. Please do not convict the farmer until you have heard his case. Please get in touch with C. E. Ackerman, manager Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, of Durand We condemn in the strongest possible manner the use of force or lawlessness against the beet growers who have turned traitor to their organization and think that investigation will show that these methods do not have the sanction of the leaders in the sugar beet fight. The great majority of Michigan farmers believe in law and order and will gain their just ends without the use of unlawful methods."

FORREST LORD, Editor Michigan Business Farmer.

Michigan Fruit Gives Promise of Banner Crop

Pioneer Orchardists Declare Present Prospects Best in History of Michigan Fruit Industry



"THE prospects for fruit this year are the best I have ever seen during all the years I have lived in western Michigan," said Jas. Nicol of South Haven to a representative of the BUSINESS FARMER during a tour of inspection of the many fine orchards of Allegan and Van Buren counties. "Look at that," he said, pointing to a row of vigorous buds on a peach twig, "there are ten peaches where one would be enough. Every tree in this orchard and on all the orchards around

here are likewise loaded, and unless we get a killing frost within the next week or two we are going to have a wonderful fruit year."

While nearly everyone else has been complaining of the lateness of the season the fruit men have been blessing it. They have had their experiences with early springs when hot weather in April started the buds to swelling only to cut down by killing frosts in early May. Last year "Bloom Sunday" occurred on April 25th, but few of the blooms ever reached fruition. Frost after frost thinned their number and as a result the Michigan peach crop was practically a failure. About the 7th or 8th of May this year it looked certain that the peach orchards would be in full bloom by the 16th in Allegan and Van Buren counties but a visit to a number of the best orchards in the region on that date revealed only one or two trees that had started to bloom. Farther south in Berrien county most of the early fruit was approaching full bloom on the 16th.

The present year has been ideal for the natural budding and blossoming of the fruit orchards. At no time has there been a warm enough spell to give the buds a sudden start. They have developed very slowly, accumulating

vitality from the parent tree and showing every sign of vigor and promise of fruiting. Hence there is rejoicing in western Michigan and the heart of every orchardist teems with hope over the prospect.

"It is our turn," said Mr. Nicol, "to have a good year. We have had so many poor ones, and have lost so much money in ruined trees and crops that we are certainly entitled to have a bumper crop this year." "And," he added, "I think we are going to get it."

Great Fruit State

In view of the many times repeated statement that Michigan is a great fruit state it is not easy to understand the many abandoned orchards and straggly, pest laden trees which one encounters on a trip through the fruit regions. Here and there is a wonderful orchard, every tree as sturdy and clean limbed as a pine. It shows the results of careful nursing. It tells of an owner who knows and loves fruit trees and cares for them as religiously as he cares for the animals on the farm. One needs only to catch a glimpse of such an orchard to know that it is properly pruned and sprayed and that the ground is rich with fertilizer. There's a difference between the orchards that receive attention and those that are left to make their own fight against the pests and an impoverished soil. And the orchard that is cared for pays for its keep many times over. But the orchard that is neglected can never be a commercial asset to any farm.

Farmers neglect their orchards for the same reasons that they neglect their farm. Lack of help, insufficient returns, poor seasons, etc. And yet, experience has demonstrated that properly cared for fruit trees will in the majority of years return as good a profit as any other branch of hus-

bandry. The past several years have been especially discouraging to fruit growers despite the high prices paid. So little of the fruit reached maturity, and so many of their trees were killed outright during the severe weather of 1919 that a good many fruit growers gave up in despair. Not so with all. Along the shores of Lake Michigan from the southernmost part of Berrien county to the northernmost part of Emmet county are men who believe in fruit; in the future of Michigan as a great fruit state. They refuse to be overcome by the occasional setbacks. They are investing money right along in additional orchards and trees. Thousands of pears, peaches and apples have been planted this year in southwestern Michigan and farther to the north there are many new acres set this year to cherry trees.

One of the finest and most promising peach orchards in western Michigan is owned by a former Chicago attorney, Mr. Urion. This gentleman owns several hundred acres of good fruit land six or seven miles north-east of South Haven. In 1917 he gave up his law practice entirely, moved his family to the farm, and banked his all on peaches. In a single block he has between six and seven thousand peach trees, to say nothing of the apples and the pears.

Jas. Nicol is another successful fruit grower in this section and is president of the Michigan Horticultural Society, as well as a member of the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau. He owns and rents a total of 170 acres of land nearly all of which is set to fruit trees which will bear heavily this year. Mr. Nicol is a pioneer in the fruit game and has been a leading factor in the development of the industry along both scientific and marketing lines. He desires to see Michigan forge to the front as a fruit state and is doing

his share to help it along. He is a persistent advocate of proper methods of production grading, packing, etc., and his own success and the success of his neighbors are due in a large measure to the close application of these methods.

Mr. Nicol is one of a number of South Haven farmers, who, rather than see two splendid orchards of the vicinity go into the hands of strangers and be neglected, formed a local syndicate and purchased them. The management of the orchards was turned over to

Mr. Frank Warner, himself a large and successful fruit grower, rated as one of the best orchardists in western Michigan. Mr. Warner has spent the better part of his life among fruit trees and the orchards under his care which we visited showed the result of his intelligent direction.

There is a growing disposition on the part of the fruit growers of western Michigan to quit root, grain and dairy farming and devote their entire attention to their orchards. The only setback to this plan is the difficulty of securing manure, and it is most probable that perhaps some dairy farming will be found necessary on this account. But when men are willing to bank their all upon fruit, it must be that they have unlimited faith in that crop as a profit-producer. It means that orcharding will be done on a much larger and more efficient scale than heretofore; that the very best of scientific care will be given to orchards; and that greater progress will be made in the standardizing of varieties and the discovery of strains best suited to Michigan's particular climate and soil. If 1920 is as good a fruit year as it promises to be Michigan will again come into her own as a fruit state.



A cherry orchard in Northwestern Michigan

Campbell Speaks "Right Out in Meetin'" Before National Mfrs. Ass'n

MILLO D. Campbell, of Coldwater, Mich., candidate for governor, told the annual meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association, at New York City, that "not 10 per cent of labor is radical," but that "even the so-called Reds are not more dangerous or disturbing to industry than the manufacturers who raise prices at pleasure and spread discontent among workmen in other industries where competition is sharp and profits small."

Speaking on "The Farmer and the Closed Shop," Mr. Campbell said no one could challenge labor's right to organize; bargain collectively and strike, and likewise that no one could challenge the employer's right to conduct either an open or a closed shop. "It is not organization and the closed or open shop that concerns the industrial world most at this time," he said, but "the radicalism that is found in the ranks of labor and in the ranks of capital." He advocated limitation of profits

and approved profit-sharing as a solution for present ills.

Farmers Study Tax

The farmers are studying the income tax returns of big corporations, the speaker continued, and both the farmer and worker are "observing the colossal stock and other dividends being declared almost daily and showing earnings from 25 to 800 per cent profit with very much of the capital on which these earnings are declared consisting of blue sky."

"New capitalizations are also going on at the rate of more than \$1,500,000,000 a month," he said. "This means that dividends must be earned on all this enormously increased capitalization and that wage workers, farmers and consumers must carry the burden."

The farmers have petitioned thru every farm organizations of the country for relief from the tyranny that prevents them from collectively selling the products of their own toil.

The only opposition they have found openly against them has been from a few chambers of commerce in some of the larger cities, and their only organized support has come from the American Federation of Labor.

Praises Strike Attitude

"A year ago I believed that there was a tendency on the part of radical elements of organized labor to override law and the Constitution and to try to secure by force, intimidation and unlawful means their demands on employers. The steel and coal strikes seemed a direct challenge and the Boston police strike was a direct blow at sovereignty of the government. Because of this danger, I refused to join in a call for a conference of farmers with the American Federation of Labor to be held at Chicago last December."

"But the danger of labor radicalism is being at least temporarily removed by the organization itself. The switchmen's strike and the attitude

of the American Federation of Labor has been one deserving of commendation.

"It has been asked whether there was likelihood of a working or political alliance of farmers and labor. The problem is one not easy to answer. The sympathies are alike, but their position is on opposite sides of the counter. One is buying, the other selling. Their common interest would be in shortening the distance between them. The farmer would profit with high priced food and low priced labor, while the laboring man would profit with low priced food and high priced labor."

Weary of Benevolence

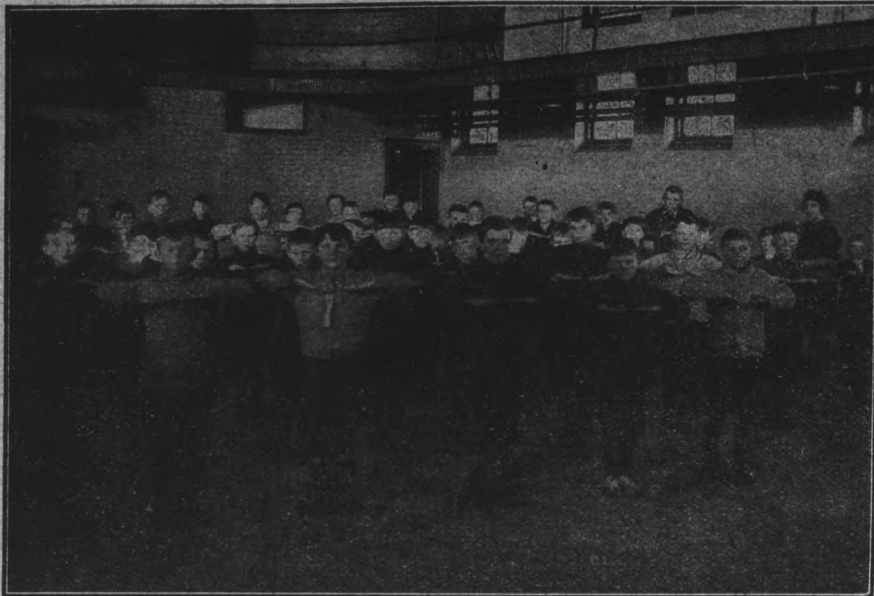
"On the other hand both labor and farmer begin to feel their lack of representation in government and industry. They are weary of benevolence for many a slave has had that. They want a voice in the government they support and in the industry their hands have created."

State Shares Expense of New School System

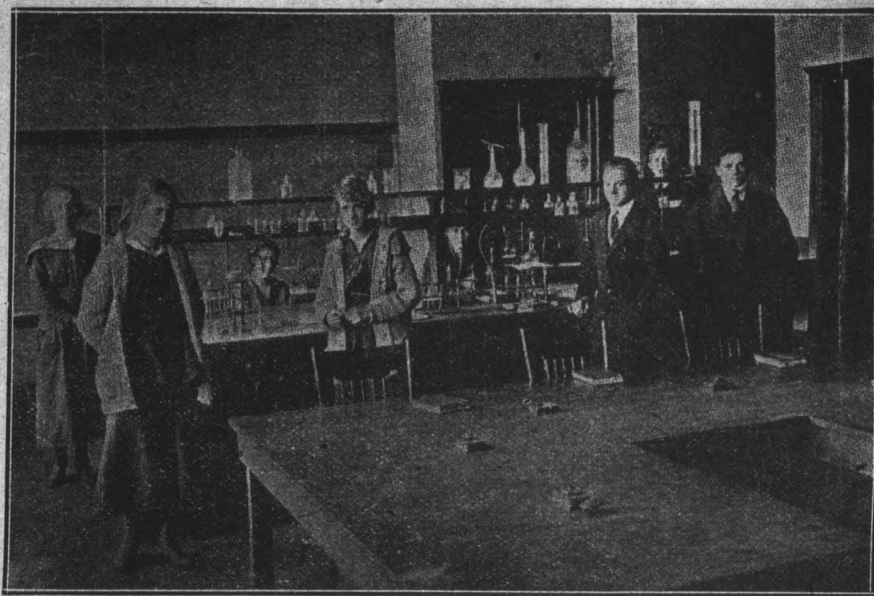
Will Pay \$600 to \$900 per year to School and \$200 for Each Vehicle Used in Transporting Pupils

WILFORD L. COFFEY

Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction



Class of boys in gymnasium of Stambaugh township school district.



Science room of Iron River township school district.

IN ORDER that inequality now existing between the opportunity afforded rural and city children may be reduced, the legislatures of 1917 and 1919 passed and amended a law providing state aid if rural schools consolidated. Under this act a rural school district is defined as any school district, primary or graded, that does not contain within its limits an incorporated village or city having a population exceeding 1,000. This provision in the law makes it possible for the one-room and village schools to unite to form strong consolidated schools, or it makes it possible to have consolidation of several one-room schools.

Provisions is made for two classes of schools, class (a) and class (b).

Class (a) are rural agricultural schools with less than twenty acres of land, and a corps of teachers consisting one principal and two or more teachers who are engaged in teaching for at least nine months during the year. To schools of this kind the state will pay annually \$600, and \$200 for each vehicle used in transporting the pupils.

Class (b) are rural agricultural schools with twenty or more acres of land, a part of which is used for agricultural demonstration purposes. This class of schools must employ a corps of teachers consisting of a principal, who is employed for 12 months, and two or more teachers for ten months. To schools of this kind the state will pay annually \$900 and \$200 for each vehicle used in transporting the pupils.

The procedure for securing one of these schools is as follows:

1. The school board should hold a meeting and prepare a resolution to submit to the legal voters of the district the question of uniting the territory of the district with that of other contiguous rural school districts for the purpose of forming a rural agricultural school district as provided in Act 226 of the Public Acts of 1919, as amended.

2. If a school board of a rural agricultural school district will not call a meeting of legal voters for the purpose of voting upon the question of organizing a rural agricultural school district, the legal voters may require the board to do so by presenting it with a petition signed by at least ten per cent of the legal school voters of the district.

3. The director or secretary of the school board of the rural school district which is to vote upon the question of consolidation must post at least three notices in the district. These notices must be posted twenty



Cooking class of Iron River township school district.

days, not including the day of posting.

4. The notices of the meeting must state the year, month, day and hour that the polls are to open.

5. The polls must be kept continuously open for seven hours, and the school board must provide a suitable ballot box.

6. The school board conducts the voting, counts the ballots, and notifies the county commissioner of schools if the district votes in favor of consolidating its territory with that of other rural school districts.

7. A majority vote of the legal voters present and voting is sufficient to authorize the consolidation of the territory of the district with that of other contiguous school districts.

8. The county commissioner of schools calls the first annual meeting in a rural agricultural school district. The voters at the first annual meeting select a school board of five members for the rural agricultural school district.

9. The Superintendent of Public

Instruction, upon request, furnishes to school districts the forms of notices, form of ballot, and full instructions for organizing a rural agricultural school.

Eleven consolidated school districts have been formed under this act since May, 1918. Seven of them are now in operation. These seven will consume the appropriation made available for the years 1919 and 1920.

Objections to Consolidated School

The above concludes the series of articles upon the subject of Consolidated Schools by Mr. Coffey, but they do not by any means tell the whole story. Obviously Mr. Coffey writes in a biased strain. He tells us of the advantages of the new system, but does not speak of the disadvantages, of which there are many. Before proceeding farther along this line it is well to say that the *BUSINESS FARMER* believes the Consolidated School system has come to stay, and in the majority of localities where the new school has

been built and the advantages clearly seen the opposition is rapidly dwindling away. Nevertheless, it is not good policy or business to blind the eyes of those who must pay the major expense of the system, to its numerous shortcomings. It is far better to admit them frankly, discuss them thoroughly and endeavor if possible to overcome them.

Napoleon School Troubles

Mr. Coffey has named the Napoleon school among his list of successful Consolidated schools. Napoleon is a little village in the southeastern part of Jackson county. The people of the several school districts surrounding this village voted to adopt the Consolidated system. Opposition developed in one of the districts farthest from the village, but despite the almost unanimous vote against the proposition in that district the proposal carried and last fall the Napoleon Consolidated School was started. Unfortunately the school authorities were obliged to use a two story structure in the village pending the erection of a new and modern building. This was far from ample to accommodate all the pupils and consequently the school has been very much over-crowded as a result of which further criticism and opposition developed. The election provided for the issuance of something like \$27,000 for the erection of a new school, but when the board advertised for bids the lowest price was nearly double the amount authorized by the electors. This also added to the dissatisfaction over the new system and the opponents now have a majority in the district and are prepared to restrain by injunction any attempt on the part of the school board to let bids for a school house costing more than the specified amount. All of these developments are not the fault, of course, of the new system. A mistake was made in trying to operate under the new system until a modern school house could be built at moderate cost. In other localities the most bitter opponents have become reconciled after the school was built and they have once used it as a community center and noted its many, many advantages over the old single and double room district school.

While the Napoleon school is hardly typical, we believe our readers will be interested in the troubles with which it has been beset, and we have prevailed upon Mr. L. G. Palmer, director of the Napoleon school to give our readers the benefit of his observations. His article will appear in an early issue.



Citizenship class of Stambaugh township.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

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From Producer to Non-Producer

A LOT of men who are selling their farms and going to town are making the mistake of their lives and will regret it before another year is up. We are facing a food shortage. Of that there is no doubt. A food shortage means nothing to the man who owns a farm and produces enough to feed himself and family. But it is the greatest calamity that could befall the man who must buy every ounce of bread, potatoes and milk for himself and family.

The farmer who quits tilling the soil and goes to town does not merely change his place of residence. He changes his occupation. He ceases to be a producer of food, and has not only cut off the supply for himself and family but for many others who depended upon the crops from his farm. Let a sufficient number of producers become non-producers, and what happens? The food supply drops off; men begin to feel the pangs of hunger, and not even the highest wages that can be paid will fill their stomachs or keep them contented. Consequently there is a back-to-the-farm movement. It starts with the poorest paid of the cities, and eventually spreads to all classes. Factories are forced to shut down; wages decline; and the movement to the farms becomes a migration.

That is a condition we do not want, and can forestall if we only use our foresight and common sense. The majority of men operating farms today are farmers in the strictest sense of the word. They know their job better than anyone else knows it, and far better than they know any other job. They should stick to that job. Granted that they do not receive the returns they ought to have. Granted that of all jobs in the world theirs is the most speculative and arduous. But consider that great strides are being made today in putting farming where it ought to be as the nation's greatest industry. Consider also that leaving the farm will not solve the problem. On the contrary it will aggravate it. The thing to do is to persevere through the present discouragements, raise all the food that it is possible to produce, and by all means prevent the factory workers of the city from becoming land hungry and entering into competition with you. If the men on the farms will stay on the farms and produce just a trifle more food each year to meet the growing demands of the cities, we need have no fear of a back-to-the-farm movement and a resulting over-production of food.

From the Lakes to the Sea

AN AGITATION affecting the entire northern half of the United States west of the Great Lakes is being carried on by commercial interests for the purpose of creating sentiment in favor of the proposal to open the water channels between the Lakes and the Atlantic ocean to accommodate ocean-going vessels. The project would be financed by the federal government, and we are told, would be of

tremendous value to the industrial and agricultural interests of the middle west.

While it is clear that the industrial cities would be the greatest beneficiaries of such a plan, it could not help but be of great value to the farmers as well. At present, a large quantity of Michigan food products are transported by rail to eastern ports, consumed there or put aboard ship for export to Europe. Freight rates are high; car service is most unsatisfactory and several needless middlemen's charges take tolls which in the aggregate represent a goodly portion of the amount paid per bushel or pound of product. Let ocean-going vessels dock at Detroit, Saginaw, Alpena and other lake ports, and the farmers would always have ready transportation facilities at a rate far below the rail tariff. Moreover, the opening of the doors of the world's markets to our crops would open the way for farmer-owned sugar-factories, packing houses, and other finishing plants, which would enable the farmer to participate in profits which now goes to others. We believe this project should have the support of the farmers of Michigan.

Bringing the Department of Agriculture to the Farmer

THE EDITOR of the Business Farmer is going to Washington next month, having been appointed a member of a committee of eight agricultural editors to visit the Bureau of Markets and Division of Publications, study their activities and make a report to the American Agricultural Editors' Association. This will simply be in line with the program of this association to bring the Department of Agriculture and all its useful activities straight to the farm door and make it a truly representative instrument for the farmers of America.

I do not want to go to Washington single-handed. I want to take with me the opinions of the readers of the Business Farmer to guide me in my investigations. I want to know in what respect, if any, the Bureau of Markets is not meeting all the needs of the farmers of Michigan. I want to know in what manner, if any, this Bureau can be made of more practical benefit to individual farmers and farmers' associations. The Bureau of Markets is one of the most important, if not the most important, bureaus of the entire department. Farmers generally take more interest in its work than in that of any other bureau. There is no doubt but what this Bureau has assisted wonderfully in the economic development of agriculture. Neither is there any doubt but that the surface of its possibilities has just been scratched and that it can be made many times more useful and valuable. If it occurs to any reader what this Bureau can do to further assist the farmers of Michigan in grading, inspecting, packing and marketing their products, I wish they would feel free to write me their suggestions.

"Them Was the Good Old Days"

OUR enterprising crop correspondent of Shiawassee county, sends us the following interesting report dated March 18, 1901:

"In these days the word 'profiteer' had not been coined. Common labor called for \$1.50 per day of ten hours or more; skilled labor \$2.50 and \$3 per day. Flour was 60c for 25 pounds; cane sugar, 20 pounds for \$1; brown sugar a little less; coal, \$4 a ton; stove wood, \$1.50 a cord. Kerosene was 8 and 10 cents a gallon; tea not over 40 cents a pound and coffee 15 to 20 cents, and farm hands were paid \$18 to \$20 and board per month. A farm wagon could be bought for \$40 to \$50; a heavy harness complete, \$28 to \$30; plow about \$14. The prices paid for farm produce about averaged up with the prices paid by the farmer for the things he had to purchase of the merchant and dealer. For instance, wheat was 70 cents; corn 23 cents, oats 26 cents; rye 50 cents; timothy hay, \$10; beans, \$1.50; potatoes 60 cents; poultry 6 cents; butter 10 to 14 cents; eggs 11 cents; hogs, \$6.50; beef, \$5.50, etc. The prices paid for the farm produce about averaged up with the prices paid by the farmer for the articles that he had to purchase of the merchant and dealer. Therefore, the prices of today will about meet on that basis, and yet the cry of hard times is heard on every side while the reason of this is that the people of the present time are living too fast and too often beyond their abilities. Many strive to outdo their more forehanded neighbors and quite often are the very ones to raise the cry of hard times and excessive profiteering."

Yes, those were the "good old days." You could order the hired man around as much as you pleased and there wasn't much danger of his quitting. You could buy all the machinery you needed without putting a second mortgage on the farm. You could drive old Dick to town without passing a single joy-rider and you could sit near the cracker barrel in Jim Peters' store and munch to your heart's content while you discussed the politics of the day. Then with your buggy loaded down with 50 cents worth of provisions you could jog contentedly homeward, without waiting for the children to come from the moving picture show.

Yes, sir, those were the good old days, but we wouldn't want them back just as they were. If we could but go back twenty years and take up the pleasures and advantages we used to enjoy and mingle them with the pleasures and advantages we enjoy today, discarding all that is inconvenient, expensive and unlovable, how happy we would be.

Sugar

A MOUNT Clemens newspaper, the owner of which is a stockholder in the Mount Clemens Sugar factory, says the reason for the high cost of sugar is because A buys it from the factory sells it to B; B sells it to C; C to D, etc. It is reported that a certain wholesaler in a certain southern Michigan city cleaned up \$5,000 on a carload of sugar which he never saw. He simply sold the bill of lading. A Detroit sugar house recently stated that nearly every lot of sugar which they bought nowadays carried a different price, which made it necessary for the retailers to charge different prices to the consumer.

We are all interested in these reasons for the high price of sugar, but the mere stating of them will not bring the price down. The Department of Justice has been trying vainly for months to catch the nigger in the woodpile, but that gentleman has successfully eluded Mr. Palmer, and the mystery of high sugar prices is no nearer a solution than ever. We know this much. That the farmer who grew the beets from which much of the sugar was made that is now selling at retail at 30 cents a pound received less than 5c per pound. What we do not know are the profiteers that got the other 25 cents.

The high price of sugar is going to raise hob with all canning operations this year and will be quite an item in the family grocery bill. The farmer, however, is in a position to add to the family sweets without much labor or expense by growing a little sorghum or a few sugar beets from which syrup can be extracted and boiled down.

Let the Wife Do It

A DETROIT editor tells us that there is no cause for alarm because of the shortage of farm labor. The problem can easily be solved by letting the farmer's wife don a pair of overalls and go forth and labor in the fields. The writer paints a pretty picture of the farmer's wife at the wheel of the tractor, her figure clad in denim, her hands neatly gloved, and a becoming straw protecting her complexion from the sun. To the uninitiated of the city driving a tractor or riding a cultivator looks like child's play, and gives the farm woman an opportunity to relax between the hours when she must get the meals.

No, no, brother editor, this is no solution of the farm labor problem. When your women of the cities give up their teas, their matinees and other social functions; when instead of dawdling their time away before their mirrors and spending their afternoons galloping through the shopping districts, they take their places at the machines in the factories, then will our farm women become farm hands and help do the hard manual labor if there is no other way to get it done. But so long as the people of the cities spend their time in frivolities and their money in riotous living, never will our farm women become any greater menials than they already are, not even to save the race from hunger. That may be cruel, but it is just.



What the Neighbors Say



LAWLESSNESS

Some time ago I read in your paper a reward for the arrest of persons guilty of destroying property belonging to those growing beets for the sugar companies. It certainly was timely as the work of destroying property is heard of in every direction. This part of the country is no exception to the rule. It is certainly to be regretted that a class of people so free from lawless methods should now turn and adopt such methods. I am sure we have had enough of strikes and lawlessness on the part of the unions without the farmers turning out as bad. Of the farmer it is said that "together we stand; divided we fall." Lawlessness is already dividing the farmers of Merrill and vicinity and already much bitterness has been brought about because some of the farmers are in favor of destroying beets belonging to those who are growing beets. No cause that was ever won will stand through force. I have heard threats of all kinds the last few weeks. Some have been told that if they grew beets they would have no neighbors; others that their property would be destroyed. I would not belong to such a gang. The beet growers' association has been made a failure because one class of the farmers are in favor of law and order and another in favor of brute lawlessness to gain their ends.

How sadly we are in need of compulsory arbitration that would compel both parties to a dispute to arbitrate. It would settle many labor disputes and put an end to so many strikes and lockouts which are a curse to our country. Whether the beet growers' association wins out or not, let's have law and order and decency if we don't have anything else.—W. G., Merrill, Mich.

No good American can sanction the malicious destruction of another's property. It is not only an offense against justice, but a violation of the law of the land, punishable by fine and imprisonment. It is closely akin to mob rule, and heaven forbid that the farmers of Michigan should ever be accused of taking the law into their own hands. On the other hand, we must admit that the disloyalty of members of an organization which seeks only what is fair and just is cause for great provocation among the loyal ones. It is not to be wondered at that the farmers who for the sake of the principle that is at stake and for the sake of the future of the sugar beet industry have refused to plant beets this year should feel hurt and angry when their neighbors desert the cause and plant beets in violation of their pledge not to do so. Does not such disloyalty, in fact, work an injury to the loyal ones, as great an injury perhaps as might in turn be visited upon the property of those who plant beets. Of course, there is no actual destruction of property, but there is something almost equivalent to it. I suppose that when the loyal beet growers talk of destroying the property of others who are growing beets they only intend to retaliate for the injury done to them. It is said that the tobacco growers of the south would never have been organized and paid a decent price for their crop had it not been for the terrorizing hand of the night-riders who went from plantation to plantation destroying the crops that had been planted. Thousands of tobacco growers who could not at first see the advantages of organization owe a debt to those men who through force prevented them from growing tobacco under the old conditions. I am not citing this instance, mind you, to in any way excuse lawless methods, but I think it is only fair to those men who have sacrificed for this cause and the future welfare of their neighbors, to say a word in their behalf. Justice will be secured for the beet growers of Michigan without the use of force and without the assistance of those who have the penny so close to their eye that they cannot see a dollar a foot away.—Editor.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN MICHIGAN

Do you know: That Michigan is behind the times in the matter of county government?

That a great majority of the states of the union have adopted modern forms of government similar to such as we have represented by the Commission-Manager government in our cities?

That county government in Michigan, has come down to us practically without change since the Constitution of 1850?

That there is no responsible "head" in the county?

The head of county government is

represented by a Board of Supervisors of from 24 to 48 or more in number, meeting from 2 to 4 times a year?

The county officers are elected by vote of the people and are not responsible to the Supervisors?

There is no centralized authority? There is no requirement in the county for centralized purchases or competitive bids?

There is no one whose duty it is to really audit the bills of the county officials?

County officials being created by the constitution and governed by the Legislature are really in a separate jurisdiction from the Supervisors?

County government, so-called, is not county self-government at all, but simply state government of counties?

No citizen can be expected easily to become intimate with a government, the source of which is far away even though it prescribes a system local in its application?

There is absolutely no possibility of a short ballot?

The present system is a weak chain of isolated offices facilitating evasion of responsibility and making an elusive and difficult organism for the people to control?

—C. Roy Hatten, Sec'y, Grand Rapids Citizens' League.

The above statements were contained in a printed communication received by the M. B. F., and other publications of the state. Its purpose is plain: To revolutionize the present form of county government and put all county business in the hands of a commission of qualified farmers and business men. What do you think of the idea? We should like to hear from our readers on this matter.—Editor.

AGAIN, THE MILK TEST

A farmer's elevator is in operation here known as the Highland Produce Ass'n. I understand that the real idea in organizing it was that it was to be a real benefit to the farmers. Yet quite recently during the switchmen's strike they deliberately raised prices on all their stock,—not new stock, remember, but stock that they had on hand since early winter. What is this but profiteering?

Also a man located there is buying farmers' milk and shipping it to the Detroit Creamery. Time after time checks are given the farmers marked test 3.5 when no test had been taken for months. This is not idle guess work. I have a letter from the Detroit Creamery to prove the statement. It was sent when I made complaint to them about the injustice of our tests. In this letter they stated that they had written their buyer of our complaint and that no doubt he would be glad to pay whatever was due us. Did he? Well, I should say not. He never mentioned it. He looked like a sneak the first time he met us; afterwards he felt that he was safe enough. The farmers are not getting paid for the goods they sell.—Mrs. A. S., Milford, Mich.

The question as to whether a dealer

should raise his price on goods when the market price goes up is a much-mooted one. His excuse is that some day these goods must come down and that he must make enough profit when prices are advancing to cover his losses when they decline. I do not know what difference this would make to a co-operative association, however, unless possibly the manager desires to make a good showing. What the association earns is the farmer's gain; what it loses is the farmer's loss. So it really doesn't matter whether the association charges a little more today and a little less tomorrow. It all comes out in the wash anyway.

The man who can find a solution to this milk test problem will be entitled to a crown and gold medal. In the case you cite, it seems to me clearly a matter for your state Milk Producers' Ass'n. If the local buyer is not paying you for all the butter fat in your cream, the state association should come forward and force him to do so. Have you reported the matter to Secretary Reed?—Editor.

ANTI-FORDNEY

Enclosed find check for \$1 to pay up my subscription as far as it will.

You are doing fine; keep it up. I would like very much to have the BUSINESS FARMER take a straw vote in the 8th congressional district to see if the farmers could not get together and pick a candidate for congressman. I think Fordney has outlived his usefulness for the people and is only useful to himself and his interests.—W. H., Corunna, Mich.

I hope none of our readers have formed the opinion that the discussions in the BUSINESS FARMER regarding Mr. Fordney and the bean tariff have been of a political purport. For such is not the case. We have no enmity against Mr. Fordney. We have no desire to deprive him of his job as long as he performs good and faithful service for ALL his constituents. It has been our belief that Mr. Fordney laid down on his job when the farmers' bean tariff bill needed his assistance. Mr. Fordney has said nothing or done nothing to dispel that conviction. We could not, however, engage in a political controversy involving the office of congressman. It would lead us into endless fray and misunderstanding. If the farmers of the 8th district are not satisfied with their congressman they have the votes to elect another one. The only condition by which we would take part in congressional elections would be in the event of a farmers' slate covering every congressional district in the state.—Editor.

FARMER SUGAR FACTORY

I wish to write and tell you that the farmers here in Cambrai township, Hillsdale county, have some money and time to help build a beet sugar factory in Michigan. Why don't somebody start the machine going? I have just been helping to organize the Farm Bureau here and would be glad to help in the beet sugar line. Why, I believe the farmers around here would raise a few beets and ship them to such a factory. Can't something be done?—W. J. F., Hillsdale, Mich.

You talk like business. Wish a few more of our farmers would get the same viewpoint. No reason in the world why the farmers of Michigan cannot own and have in operation one or more sugar plants by 1922 at the very latest, and possibly a year earlier. But have patience. The manufacturers have opened the way for this very thing and it is bound to come.—Editor.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Good wages are not necessarily high wages. If half of it will buy a good living, one dollar a day is good wages. Five dollars a day is not, if it costs \$4.97 to live. If the prices are based on production costs—the chief item of which is labor—it matters little just where wages are fixed. The important thing is to fix and maintain prices in some definite and reasonable relation to wages.

Suppose we classify all labor, mental and physical, according to the efficiency of the worker and the desirability of the job. Fix wages at one to five dollars a day standard for all industries. It will then be practical, beginning with the simplest raw materials, to figure with reasonable accuracy the average direct labor cost of each commodity, add reasonable percentage for interest, insurance, etc., and fix standard prices high enough for safety and yet low enough to enable every worker to live comfortably and, if efficient and thrifty, to become more or less of a capitalist.

This can't be done, however, by leaving each industrial trust free to fix and maintain its own prices and wages. To leave the matter to congress or a commission appointed by the president would be as foolish, since most of the members in either case would either be prejudiced or ignorant of the problems involved. Regulation of industry can be safely intrusted only to a national industrial congress, fully and fairly representing all industries and all classes of labor.—S. B., Ionia County.

Sounds sensible, all right. But it has always seemed to us that to fix prices on any commodities in which there is free and unrestrained competition penalizes industry and discourages initiative. How about it?—Editor.

PICKLES

Enclosed you will find my check for \$2 for 3 years subscription. I like your paper, think it just what the farmers need to help them get together and get in closer touch with the consumer. Your stand for beans and beets is O. K., but they are not the only things that need attention. A short time ago I was in a store at Merrill and asked the store keeper how much his dill pickles were. He said 15 cents per pound. I looked them over carefully and found they were the pickles that they sorted out at our station last season for nubs and crooks, for which we received 50 cents per 100 lbs., of 1-2 cent per lb., grown, picked and delivered at the company station at Wheeler. Produced and delivered for 1-2 cent per lb.; sold to the consumer for 15 cents per lb. Can you beat it?—O. S., Merrill, Mich.

Nope, that can't be beat. I have heard of a good many cases of profiteering, but this is the most profitable case of profiteering that has ever come to my attention. Just for the fun of it, why not ask the grocer where he bought those pickles and we'll trace the pickle profiteer to his lair.—Editor.

\$1 PER HOUR

Your little editorial "One Dollar Per Hour" is all right. A good, bad or indifferent farmer is entitled to as much per hour as any good, bad or indifferent mechanic, and there are a lot of mediocre mechanics that get it but do not earn the dollar per hour. Besides there is no more essential citizen than the farmer. He works more hours per year than the vast majority of the people that make the business world go. The farmer should get one dollar per hour, plus 7 per cent on his investment and 15 per cent depreciation, and when that day comes I believe the world will be better off. I do not agree with the M. B. F. in all that it prints but I do think it a mighty good publication.—W. O. Gunn, 109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

It is good to get these occasional letters from the people who live in the cities and consume the farmers' products. It is good to note that many of them are in sympathy with the farmer and have an understanding of his problems.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

PROFITS

A business that pays 10 per cent net to its stockholders year in and year out is considered a pretty fair investment.

A business that yields 100 per cent profits is one that anybody would like to buy into.

But what is to be said of a business that pays its stockholders several times 1,000 per cent all the time, and whose stockholders number over 100,000,000?

That is what the stockholders—the people of the United States—are getting in profits out of the United States department of agriculture, according to Secretary Meredith.

"The department of agriculture makes for its stockholders—the people of the United States—a profit of several times 1,000 per cent per year on all money invested in it," declares the secretary. "As evidence that it is paying big returns I

will give but a few typical items out of a large number that could be cited. We spent \$250,000 establishing Durum wheat in this country. The Durum wheat now produced here is worth \$50,000,000 a year. We spent less than \$200,000 introducing rice and establishing the industry in California. The rice crop in that state is now worth \$21,000,000 a year. We spent \$40,000 introducing Egyptian cotton, breeding it up and establishing the industry in arid regions of the southwest. The American Egyptian cotton crop is now worth \$20,000,000 a year. We discovered a serum that prevents hog cholera, and its use, as demonstrated by the department, has reduced losses from that disease by \$40,000,000 a year."

It is sometimes said that governmental activities lack initiative and cannot be run as well as private business.—Detroit Times.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



DECORATION DAY

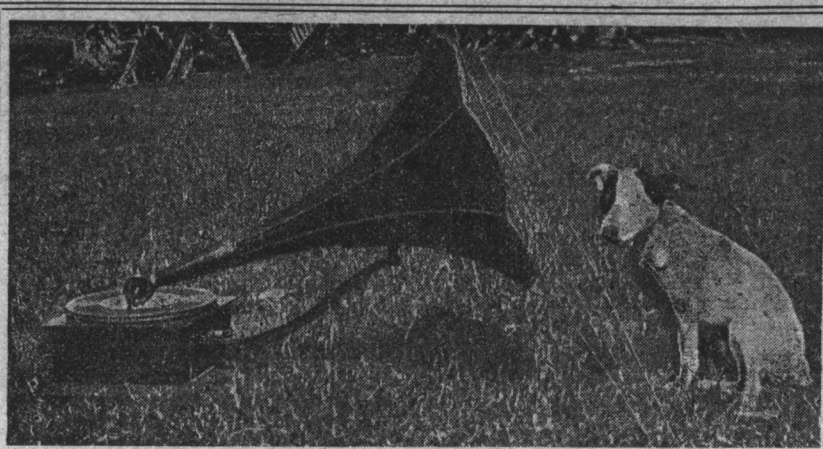
TO THE mothers who gave their stalwart sons and the wives who sent their young husbands forth to fight in the recent world war—every day is Memorial Day. It is fitting however that a day should be set apart when the world should pause in its mad rush for wealth and position to think of those whose life work is finished—for they who are gone from this earthly home—all had some object which they sought to attain, and it is for us who remain to "carry on" as one of our ex-soldiers wrote just before he answered the roll call:

*"To you who go forward from where I left off,
Though dark be the pathway each mile
The torch I have lit will yet flame to the sky,
Carry on!—make my dying worth while."*

I like the idea of planting a tree for the one who has gone—let there be something living to symbolize them and their life work—not just a flower that wilts or a shaft of cold marble—but something which will benefit mankind.

And what lovelier tribute to those whom you would remember could there be than the adoption of a helpless little child. If you are young and strong and able to care for a baby—you will find the blessings will return ten fold to you. Children are something to love—to live for, and incidentally to keep us from growing selfish or self-centered. There are ways innumerable in which we can celebrate the day which are truly unselfish, for what is more selfish than grief? We cannot all do the same kind of work—but for each of us there is a task and if we bend our every energy to that task we will truly "Carry On."

Edited by MABEL CLARE LADD



One of our prize winning kodak pictures

"The Dog of It"—By David Wharton

When he jumps on you with muddy paws,
When an ancient bone he gnaws,
You'll hear some cynic say
In a cold disgusted way,
"That's the dog of it!"
"The dog of it"—perhaps 'tis true,
But when you're down and out and through,
When you haven't a single friend,
His love lives to the end,
That's the dog of it.
When the heart most loved grows cold,

And you're ugly, poor and old,
Though he hasn't enough to eat,
He follows with love at your feet,
That's the dog of it.

And when you're under the ground,
Forgotten your lonely mound,
He will remember, and steal away
To lie beside it night and day,
That's the dog of it.

He would leave the fields Elysian,
And deem it but a joyful mission
To enter e'en the gates of hell
If there your soul should dwell,
That's the dog of it.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

IT'S TIME summer was here whether the weather man decides to send it or not and so the stores are stocked up with summer wearing apparel.

Even the white hats have come in—both dress and sport models. No matter what Dame Fashion decrees we shall wear in the spring, be assured that when the warm days real-

ly get here we will all be decked out in the white hats—whether they be sailor for the suit, sport for the outing costume or dress for the pretty summery dresses. But here's a tip. If you would wear your hat the second season don't buy a combination white hat. By that I mean a silk and straw or a Georgette and straw because I made that mistake last year and this spring when I

pulled it down from the closet shelf and decided that it must be cleaned this spring, I found that I had struck a snag. The hat cleaners told me they cleaned only straw while the cleaners who clean my suits and dresses informed me that if it were all silk they could clean it but no combination hat. So I have taken it home and the first day I have any time in daylight I am going to see what I can do with it myself—in the meantime I want you to profit by my experience.

For the real young girl, the best dress is lovely of organide and much more appropriate than silk. Nothing lends itself to the fashioning of the graduation gown better than this material.

And the ever present voiles are as lovely as ever and are certainly most satisfactory for the business woman or the woman who wants an all-around dainty pretty summer frock.

And now the shops are replete with their showing of summer suits—mostly of wool Jersey, and they are both comfortable and pretty—and withal much less expensive than the spring suits of other material, and if you do not get a decidedly sport model you can put a lining in it later and wear it until it is time to wear the heavy coat. Of course they come unlined.

THERE IS NO DEATH

There is no death! The forest leaves
Convert to life the viewless air;
The rocks disorganized to feed
The hungry moss they bear.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change, beneath the summer show-
ers
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away—
They only wait, through wintry hours,
The warm, sweet, breath of May.

—J. L. McCreery.



The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: From the letters received it is interesting to see how many of you little folks are raising chickens, and also how many are learning to assist father and mother with the work in the house and around the barn. That means if you start as early as this you will surely know how to do many things well when you are old enough to earn your own living. Another inquiry comes about a camera. I have answered this before but am glad to advise you again that for ten new paid subscribers at \$1 each a camera will be sent you. Be sure when sending in the subscribers to send them with the money all together and tell us what the prize is you desire.

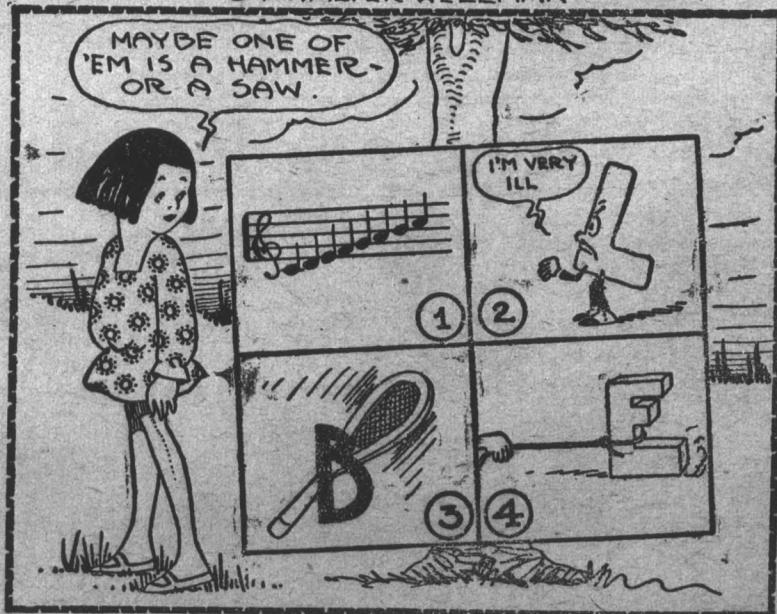
I must tell you of the "hike" I took last Saturday afternoon. I boarded an interurban car and went just outside of the city limits where I found some woods. And there I found lovely blue and yellow violets and wild cherries so that when I came home we had the house full of flowers. And I also took with me a basket which I brought home filled with dandelion green. We took just a little lunch with us of cookies and apples and my how good they did taste after we had tramped for miles over the rough ground. And while I was tramping around I thought of my little friends of the M. B. F. and how they enjoyed the birds concert every day—saw the wild flowers and had time to build air castles—for you know I like to build air castles. And I believe that if we never strive for anything—wish for it and then

help to make our wishes come true, that we won't get very far in this world. So let's all build air castles—and then set ourselves to the task

of putting a solid foundation under them and making of them honest-to-goodness realities. Affectionately—LADDIE.

HARDWARE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Here are represented four things which can be purchased at a hardware store. See if you can make out what they are.

Answer to last week's puzzle: Lory, Erne, Chat, Heron.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old. I go to the Warren school and am in the 6th grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have 3 horses, 7 cows, 1 dog, 2 cats, 10 rabbits and a pigeon. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. My brother's name is Edward. I would be pleased if some of the boys and girl would write to me. My address is Irene Schindler, Kawkawlin, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Laddie—Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the children page. There are lots of nice stories in it. This is the third time I have written to the M. B. F. but I never saw my letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I am a girl eight years old and in the third grade at school. I am writing this all myself.—Beulah Tracezinga, Yale Mich., R. 2.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the sixth grade. I go to the Warren school and my teacher's name is Miss Evelyn Kinyon. We have 45 scholars in our school. For pets I have two cats. I have two sisters and one brother. We live on a 60 acre farm. We have one dog. Its name is Sport. I am going to draw a picture. I will close for this time.—Josephine Guenther, Bay City, Mich., R. 4, Box 64.

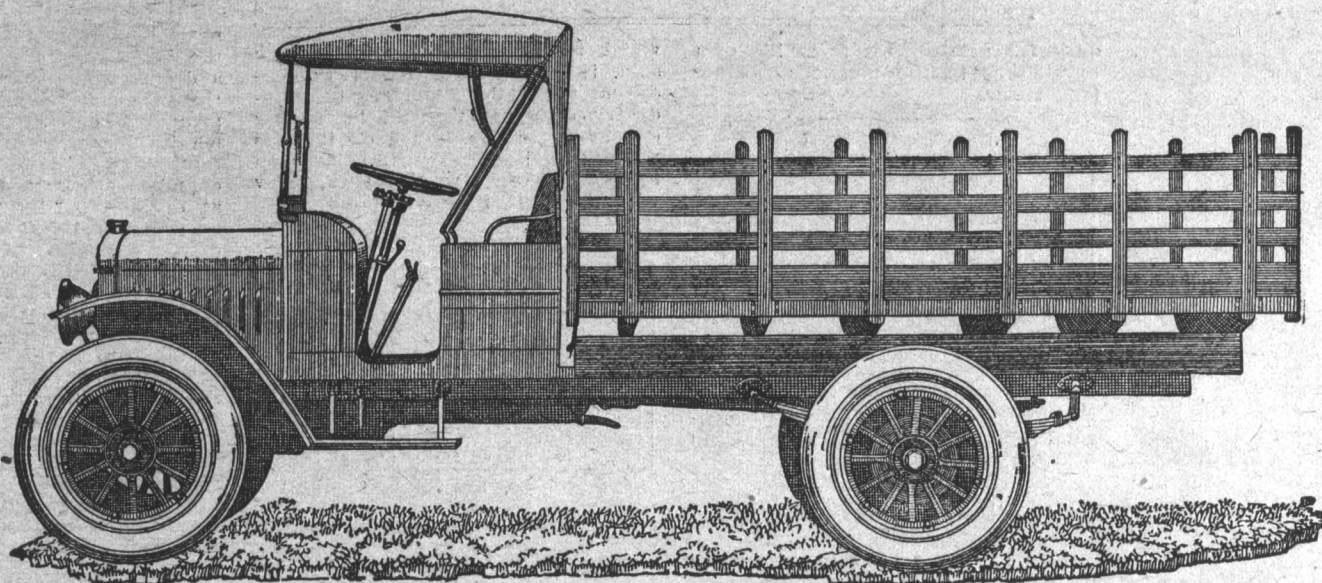
Dear Laddie—My father takes the M. B. F. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher is Sister Zita. I think she is a very good teacher. We have 4 1-2 miles to go to school. I have 3 brothers and 5 sisters. Well I will close for this time. The names of the birds which are the Bobolink, Ricebird, Finch, Heron, Eagle and Barbet. Yours truly, Agnes Salchert, Rosebush, Mich.

Dear Laddie—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 3rd grade. We live on a farm. We have 4 horses and 6 cows, and we have 5 pigs and one calf. I have a dog for a pet. And we have an 80-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I have three brothers. We have over 100 chickens. My teacher's name is Miss Lees.—Ruby Eckerd, Pinconning, Mich.



More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

MAXWELL 1½ TON TRUCK



A transportation investment which will pay the careful owner 100% dividend at the end of the first twelve months.

ABBREVIATED SPECIFICATIONS

ENGINE—Four cylinders cast en bloc with Hot Spot and Ram's-horn intake manifold; cone clutch running in oil; transmission bolted to engine; bore, 3⅝ inches; stroke, 4½ inches.

GASOLINE SUPPLY—Capacity 10½ gallons; positive feed.

TRANSMISSION—Three-speed selective type.

STEERING—Left side drive; 18-inch steering wheel; irreversible worm steering gear, adjustable.

CONTROL—Gear shift lever in center of driving compartment and operated at right of driver; spark and throttle controls operated on quadrant underneath steering wheel; also foot accelerator.

WHEELBASE—124 inches.

TIRES—35 inches by 5 inches pneumatic cord.

REAR AXLES—Worm drive; semi-floating type; extra heavy malleable iron housing.

FRONT AXLE—Heavy drop-forged steel I-beam.

SPRINGS—Front, 38 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; rear, 52 inches long, 2¼ inches wide; both semi-elliptic.

FRAME—Pressed steel construction.

MATERIALS—All steel used throughout Maxwell trucks is made from our own formulae, as specified by our chief metallurgist.

CHASSIS EQUIPMENT—Electric generator, storage battery, electric head and tail lamps, electric horn, complete set of tools, including jack and tire pump with pneumatic tires; seat and front fenders.

Standard Warranty

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., DETROIT, MICHIGAN



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 25, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	3.07		2.90	
No. 2 White	3.05		2.90	
No. 2 Mixed	3.05		2.95	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.85	2.36 1/2	2.96 1/2	
No. 2 White	2.80			
No. 2 Mixed	2.83			

Grains are suffering a bad slump. Wheat during the past week went as high as \$3.17 for No. 2 red on the Detroit market and then dropped back to \$3.07. At present the market is very weak and dealers all look for lower prices owing to increase in the number of cars available for shipping grain. The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered 20,000 box cars fit for carrying grain shipped to the grain districts at the rate of 660 cars daily. Reports from various sections of the country show the crop in fair condition but the acreage small. Export demand continues good. Recent press dispatches from England say it believed that war bread loaf may once more be British fare. From France comes word that their wheat crop promises a yield nearly up to the nation's requirements. Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has just returned from a business trip to Europe and he says we need not worry about Europe so far as food and other direct necessities are concerned because what they need is transportation facilities and machinery.

CORN PRICES TUMBLE

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 25, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow		1.92	2.06 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	2.00		2.04 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow	1.95			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow		1.86	1.93 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	1.86	1.82 1/2	1.90 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow	1.83	1.82 1/2	1.87 1/2	

Millions of bushels of corn has been thrown on the market during the past few days with the result that corn turned toward lower levels, some dealers look for a heavy demand now that consumers can secure the grain in quantities. Consumption has been almost at a standstill for some time and plants using corn have been idle and their management is eager to resume work but big dealers think they will not buy freely for the present at least for fear they might stop the downward trend of prices. Corn is expected from Argentina in greater volume owing to the government's order to shippers to export a certain amount of corn with wheat. Prices are expected to advance from time to time but it is believed that the crest of high prices is past.

OATS DROP

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 25, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.23	1.03	1.40	
No. 3 White	1.22	1.01 1/2		
No. 4 White	1.21			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.73	.74	.78	
No. 3 White	.72 1/2	.69 1/2	.77 1/2	
No. 4 White	.72 1/2		.77	

Oats are lower along with other grains, but the weakness in wheat and corn is not felt so much in oats as receipts of this grain is not as large as in the others. There is a good demand from consumers and the market is inclined to be firm and steady. Oats are being shipped in from Canada. Most of these are being brought into Eastern states at present. Some parts of the country show a small acreage while others, especially the Northwest, show a considerable increase over last year, but nearly all say the crop is in poor condition, and I do not believe the oat market will lose much of its strength for some time at least. Of course we cannot tell what may happen to the market at any moment to change the future outlook. All we can do is give you the present outlook, and the farmer who has pro-



DETROIT—All grains are dull and steady. Beans not moving freely. Live stock easy. Hay active.

CHICAGO—Corn strengthened by delayed planting. Oats unchanged. Wheat and rye active. Hogs lower. Potatoes steady.

(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.)

BEANS HIGHER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 25, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.90	7.75	8.25	
Red Kidney		13.50	15.25	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.				
Prime				
Red Kidney				

There has been another advance in beans and the market is steady and trading is inclined to be slow. It appears that the ban on potato consumption continues to bolster up beans.

FARM BUREAU URGES BEAN TARIFF

Below is a copy of a letter written by Mr. J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to Congressman Fordney, under date of May 21st:

"It is the desire of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, representing more than 50,000 farmers in Michigan, that the proposed bean tariff now in the hands of the Ways and Means committee be reported out, and that every effort possible be made to secure favorable action on this in the house.

"This is a matter of vital importance to hundreds of Michigan farmers, and as has undoubtedly been called to your attention, a survey of the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates has disclosed that the 1920 bean acreage will undoubtedly be less than in the past, and our information is that unless the bean industry of the United States is bolstered by the enactment of a tariff, such as is proposed, it will deteriorate even more seriously in the future.

"Possibly the opposition to this tariff, which we understand is mainly from city representatives, can be overcome by pointing out to them that while a tariff on beans now would place the price of the American grown commodity higher than at

which the imported variety is now sold, it would be a temporary condition, for if the American bean industry collapses we will be mainly depending in the future on imports which would probably sell at an even higher rate than would prevail now with the tariff in effect."

POTATOES FIRM

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 25, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	8.67			
Chicago	7.60			
Pittsburg	8.00			
New York		6.95		

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

Old potatoes are scarce on the Detroit market and are quoted firm, but the market is very slow; scarcely enough buying to make a market. New potatoes are coming to market in fairly large quantities now. Other cities are as follows: Chicago, good demand for good stock; New York, demand light, movement slow; Pittsburg, demand and movement moderate.

HAY IN DEMAND

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50
Chicago	48.00 @ 50.00	47.00 @ 49.00	45.00 @ 47.00	44.00 @ 46.00
New York	63.00 @ 64.00		64.00 @ 65.00	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 42.00	39.50 @ 41.00	37.00 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 38.00

[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover Mix.] [No. 1 Clover]				
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50	35.50 @ 36.50	35.50 @ 36.50
Chicago	47.00 @ 49.00	45.00 @ 47.00	44.00 @ 46.00	43.00 @ 45.00
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 42.00	39.50 @ 41.00	37.50 @ 39.00	36.50 @ 38.00

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50
Chicago	48.00 @ 50.00	47.00 @ 49.00	45.00 @ 47.00	44.00 @ 46.00
New York	63.00 @ 64.00		64.00 @ 65.00	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 42.00	39.50 @ 41.00	37.00 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 38.00

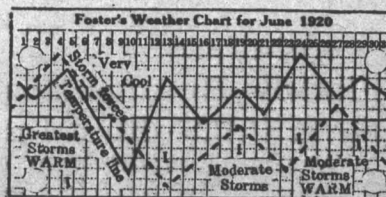
[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover Mix.] [No. 1 Clover]				
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50	35.50 @ 36.50	35.50 @ 36.50
Chicago	47.00 @ 49.00	45.00 @ 47.00	44.00 @ 46.00	43.00 @ 45.00
New York	63.00 @ 64.00		64.00 @ 65.00	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 42.00	39.50 @ 41.00	37.50 @ 39.00	36.50 @ 38.00

RYE DULL

Rye has been dull all of the past week and the price is down 25c owing to a lack of demand. It is quoted at \$2 for No. 2 on the Detroit market.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D.C., May 29, 1920 — Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about June 2, 10, 16, 21, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 3, 11, 17, 22; Plains sections 4, 12, 18, 23; meridian 90, upper Great Lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys, 5, 13, 19, 24; lower great lakes and eastern sections, 6, 14, 20, 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 7, 15, 21, 26. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves.

Temperature trends of June are expected to begin a reversal that will continue all summer and general average temperatures are expected to be as much above normal as they have, for several months past, been below normal. This change will be gradual and June will probably not

average much above normal temperatures.

Rains of the week centering on June 5 are expected to be heavy in many sections, following which much less rainfall is expected and much better cropweather where there has been too much rain. There are no indications of the excessive evaporation that makes the droughts so destructive of crops, but as an average of the whole I expect much less rain on this continent than has fallen during the past several months. The lessening of rain where, moisture has been too great and an expected increase of moisture where deficiencies have prevailed, are counted on to improve crops generally following June 6.

I am not expecting much hail. I cannot locate hail storms and there is no way to dodge them. I am fairly successful in giving the dates of hail storms and do not expect hail in June after 6th. I still expect northern frosts during the week centering on June 5. Temperatures on meridian 90 are expected to be low near June 9th and then gradually go up more rapidly than the season would suggest and remain up till close of month.

W. T. Foster

WOOL PRICES SLUMP AT BOSTON

Auctioneers said they were virtually giving wool away when prices at the final sale by the British government at Boston May 21 went slightly below the low level established in the break of the day before. These quotations, from 10 to 20 per cent under recent prices, did not pass the dollar mark per pound for greasy wool or \$2 for clean wool in any lot.

PRICES DECLINE AS SPECULATORS FLOOD MARKETS

(Continued from page 3)

news dispatch. "In this connection the belief was widely accepted that a drastic order would be issued for the railroads to move grain on a priority basis. Another special bearish influence was the continued attention given to the cutting of merchandise prices in department stores at different cities, whereas little or no notice in the confusion was taken of the recovery of Liberty bonds."

All kinds of business are now feeling the effects of the stringency in the money markets, and the turning of grain into liquid assets is but one of many to have been expected results. Many farmers themselves are no less to blame than the dealers for the crash in the grain markets. They have been holding their supplies waiting for the highest possible speculative profit. They, too, have now been obliged to place their holdings on the market, thereby aggravating the unsettled conditions.

How It Will Affect the Farmer

It is all too apparent that the long looked for business depression has set in. How extensive it will be, what classes of people it will affect the most, how long it will last, etc., are all matters for conjecture. As for ourselves, we have no fear that the situation will develop into anything like a panic or cause business in general any material losses. We are told that the past week or two has seen an unusually large number of business failures; that one of the largest department houses is now upon the verge of bankruptcy and others are to follow. We look upon many of these reports as clever propaganda intended to frighten people into cutting down their needless expenditures and getting back into the old habits of thrift.

We cannot possibly see how the farmer is to be seriously affected by these changes. We would expect, of course, that a business depression would temporarily at least, cause a decline in the prices of food products, but we do not believe that it is possible to have a long period of low food prices, for the simple reason that the best efforts of the consumer to economize on his food cannot materially decrease the consumption. Folks may cut their clothing bill in half by the simple expedient of buying goods of lower quality and less style, but food is food, containing so many calories of heat, etc., and every consumer must have a definite portion each day to live. Were there a surplus of foods at the present time we might have cause to fear a long era of low prices. While the present prices on grains may be in part speculative, they are mostly determined by the supply and demand and cannot be much lower.

After the crops are harvested this fall we may be forced to change our attitude on some of these matters. Of course, there will be a determined effort on the part of the consumer and the government to take advantage of the new crops by trying to force prices down. We do not believe they will succeed. The farmer has become accustomed to the higher prices; he has learned something about the world's supply and demand and his common sense tells him that if he only uses a little judgment when it comes to marketing the crops this fall that he will get his price. It goes without saying that the farmer cannot accept much less than prevailing prices and make a profit on his year's business.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

"I CAN be Anglo-Saxon, English, American or whatever you may choose to name the ability to look things squarely in the face and talk squarely into the face of things. She paused and debated coolly with herself, and coolly resumed. 'You complain that while you have told me that you love me, I have not told you whether or not I love you. I shall settle that forever and now. I do love you—'"

She thrust his eager arms away from her.

"Wait!" she commanded. "Who is the woman now? Or the Spaniard? I had not finished. I love you. I am proud that I love you. Yet there is more. You have asked me for my heart and intention. I have told you part of the one. I now tell you all of the other; I intend to marry Henry."

Such Anglo-Saxon directness left Francis breathless.

"In heaven's name, why?" was all he could utter.

"Because I love Henry," she answered, her eyes still unshrinkingly on his.

"And you . . . you say you love me?" he quavered.

"And I love you too. I love both of you. I am a good woman, at least I always used to think so. I still think so, though my reason tells me that I cannot love two men at the same time and be a good woman. I don't care about that. If I am bad, it is I and I cannot help myself for being what I was born to be."

She paused and waited, but her lover was still speechless.

"And who's the Anglo-Saxon now?" she queried, with a slight smile, half of bravery, half of amusement at the dumbness of consternation her words had produced in him. "I have told you, without baffling, without fluttering, my full heart and my full intention."

"But you can't!" he protested wildly. "You can't love me and marry Henry."

"Perhaps you have not understood," she chided gravely. "I intend to marry Henry. I love you. I love Henry. But I cannot marry both of you. The law will not permit. Therefore I shall marry only one of you. It is my intention that that one be Henry."

"Then, why, why," he demanded, "did you persuade me into remaining?"

"Because I loved you. I have already so told you."

"If you keep this up I shall go mad!" he cried.

"I have felt like going mad over it myself many times," she assured him. "If you think it is easy for me thus to play the Anglo-Saxon, you are mistaken. But no Anglo-Saxon not even you whom I love so dearly, can hold me in contempt because I hide the shameful secrets of the impulses of my being. Less shameful I find it for me to tell them, right out in meeting, to you. If this be Anglo-Saxon, make the most of it. If it be Spanish, and woman, and Solano, still make the most of it, for I am Spanish, and woman—a Spanish woman of the Solanos—"

"But I don't talk with my hands," she added with a wan smile in the silence that fell.

Just as he was about to speak, she hushed him, and both listened to a crackling and rustling from the underbrush that advertised the passage of humans.

"Listen," she whispered hurriedly, laying her hand suddenly on his arm as if pleading. "I shall be finally Anglo-Saxon, and for the last time, when I tell you what I am going to tell you. Afterward, and for always I shall be the baffling, fluttering, female Spaniard you have chosen for my description. Listen: I love Henry, it is true, very true. I love you more, much more. I shall marry Henry . . . because I love him and am pledged to him. Yet always shall I love you more."

Before he could protest, the old

Maya priest and his peon son emerged from the underbrush close upon them. Scarcely noticing their presence, the priest went down on his knees, exclaiming in Spanish:

"For the first time have my eyes beheld the eyes of Chia."

He ran the knots of the sacred tassel and began a prayer in Maya, which, could they have understood, ran as follows:

"O immortal Chia, great spouse of the divine Hatzl who created all things out of nothingness! O immortal spouse of Hatzl, thyself the mother of the corn, the divinity of the heart of the husked grain, goddess of the rain and the fructifying sun rays, nourisher of all the grains and roots and fruits for the sustenance of man! O glorious Chia, whose mouth ever commands the ear of Hatzl, to thee humbly, thy priest, I make my prayer. Be kind to me, and forgiving. From thy month let issue forth the golden key that opens the ear of Hatzl. Let thy faithful priest gain to Hatzl's treasure—Not for himself, O Divinity, but for the sake of his son whom the Gringo saved. Thy children, the Mayas pass. There is no need for them of the treasure. I am they last priest. With me passes all understanding of thee and of thy great spouse, whose name I breathe only with my forehead on the stones. Hear me, O Chia, hear me! My head is on the stones before thee!"

For all of five minutes the old Maya lay prone, quivering and jerking as if in a satalepsy, while Leoncia and Francis looked curiously on themselves half-swept by the unmistakable solemnity of the old man's prayer, non-understandable though it was.

Without waiting for Henry, Francis entered the cave a second time. With Leoncia beside him, he felt quite like a guide as he showed the old priest over the place. The latter, ever reading the knots and mumbling, followed behind, while the peon was left on guard outside. In the avenue of mummies the priest halted reverently—not so much for the mummies as for the sacred tassel.

"It is so written," he announced, holding out a particular string of knots. "These men were evil, and robbers. Their doom here is to wait forever outside the inner room of Maya mystery."

Francis hurried him past the heap of bones of his father before him, and led him into the inner chamber, where first of all, he prostrated himself before the two idols and prayed long and earnestly. After that, he studied certain of the strings very carefully. Then he made announcement, first in Maya, which Francis gave him to know was unintelligible, and next in broken Spanish:

"From the mouth of Chia to the ear of Hatzl—so it is written."

Francis listened to the cryptic utterance, glanced into the dark cavity of the goddess' mouth, stuck the blade of his hunting knife into the key hole of the god's monstrous ear, then tapped the stone with the hilt of his knife and declared the statue to be hollow. Back to Chia, he was tapping her to demonstrate her hollowness, when the old Maya muttered:

"The feet of Chia rest upon nothingness."

Francis pushed against the female deity with his hand and found that she moved easily. Gripping her with both hands, he began to wrestle, moving her with quick jerks and twists.

"For the strong men and unafraid will Chia walk," the priest read. "But the next three knots declare: Beware! Beware! Beware!"

"Well, I guess that nothingness, whatever it is, won't bite me," Francis chuckled, as he released the statue after shifting it a yard from its original position.

"There, old lady, stand there for a while, or sit down if that will rest your feet. They ought to be tired af-

ter standing on nothing for so many centuries."

A cry from Leoncia drew his gaze to the portion of the floor just vacated by the large feet of Chia. Stepping backward from the displaced goddess, he had been just about to fall into the rock-hewn hole her feet had concealed. It was circular, and a full yard in diameter. In vain he tested the depth by dropping lighted matches. They fell burning, and, without reaching bottom, still falling, were extinguished by the draught of their flight.

"It looks very much like nothingness without a bottom," he adjudged, as he dropped a stone fragment.

Many seconds they listened ere they heard it strike.

"Even that may not be the bottom," Leoncia suggested. "It may have been struck against some projection from the side and even lodged there."

"Well this will determine it," Francis cried, seizing an ancient musket from among the bones on the floor and preparing to drop it.

But the old man stopped him.

"The message of the sacred knots is: whose violates the nothingness beneath the feet of Chia shall quickly and terribly die."

"Far be it from me to make a stir in the void," Francis grinned, tossing the musket aside. "But what are we to do now, old Maya man?—From the mouth of Chia to the ear of Hatzl sounds easy—but how?—and what? Run the sacred knots with thy fingers, old top, and find out for us how and what."

For the son of the priest, the peon with the frayed knees, the clock had struck. All unaware, he had seen his last sun-rise. No matter what happened this day, no matter what blind efforts he might make to escape, the day was to be his last day. Had he remained on guard at the cave entrance he would surely have been killed by Torres and Mancheno, who had arrived close on his heels.

But, instead of so remaining, it entered his cautious timid soul to make a scout out and beyond for possible foes. Thus, he missed death in the daylight under the sky. Yet the pace of the hands of the clock was unalterable, and neither nearer nor farther was his destined end from him.

While he scouted, Alvarez Torres and Jose Mancheno arrived at the cave opening. The colossal, mother of pearl eyes of Chia on the wall of the cliff were too much for the superstition-reared Caroo.

"Do you go in," he told Torres. "I will wait here and watch and guard."

And Torres, with strong in him the blood of the ancient forebear who stood faithfully through the centuries in the avenue of the mummy dead, entered the Maya cave as courageously as that forebear had entered.

At the instant he was out of sight, Jose Mancheno, unafraid to murder treacherously any living, breathing man, but greatly afraid of the unseen world behind unexplainable phenomena, forgot the trust of watch and ward and stole away through the jungle. Thus, the peon, returning reassured from his scout and curious to learn the Maya secrets of his father and of the sacred tassel, found nobody at the cave mouth and himself entered into it, close upon the heels of Torres.

The latter trod softly and cautiously, for fear of disclosing his presence to those he trailed. Also his progress was still further delayed by the spectacle of the ancient dead in the hall of mummies. Curiously he examined these men whom history had told about and for whom history had stopped there in the antechamber of the Maya gods. Especially curious was he at the sight of the mummy at the end of the line. The resemblance to him was too striking for him not to see, and he could not but believe that he was looking upon some direct great-ancestor of his.

(Continued next week)

Lots of Difference

Willie—Paw, what is the difference between capital and labor?

Paw—Well, the money you lehd represents capital, and getting it back represents labor, my son.

Genuine Aspirin

Name "Bayer" means genuine
Say "Bayer"—Insist!



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Womens' Strap Slippers

\$2.95

One and two straps, low and medium heels, sizes 3 to 8



SOFT AND EASY as a glove Also White Canvas

DAVIS BROS., Lansing, Mich. Remember our rubber boots?



One Man Saws 25 Cords a Day

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1481 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

For best results on your Poultry. Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

CULOTTA & JULL DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR Contagious Abortion

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

BINDER TWINE Get our ow price, Farmer agents wanted. Free samples. THEO. BURT & SONS, Meffros, Ohio

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.

FARMS & LANDS

160-ACRE MID-WEST FARM, \$6,700, PAIR horses, and 10 cows, 2 heifers, bull, sows, poultry, wagons, bugles, harness, disc harrows, seed-er, binder, cultivator, gas engine, separator, full line tools all included for quick sale, easy terms; on improved road, near RR town, first-class tillage, wire-fenced pasture; owner refused \$2,000 for standing timber; orchard, berries; dwelling large barns silo, granary, hog and corn houses. Details page 81 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

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.**

FOR SALE—APPARATUS PERTAINING TO making cheese. Write for particulars. **FRANK L. CUSTER, Ewart, Mich.**

FOR SALE—100 ACRES GOOD LAND. Pair buildings—42 acres rye. Good team and tools. Possession at once. \$4,500. **C. HOUSE, 511 S. Main, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.**

180 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—90 ACRES under cultivation, 90 acres pasture and small timber. Equipped with all farming tools and good stock. For full information write **ALBERT DITZT, Hawks, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.**

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN Muskegon Co. Good pasture or mixed farming. 100 acres cleared. Will subdivide to suit purchaser. **THOMAS WHITE, Marion, Mich.**

FARM, CUTOVER AND TIMBERED LANDS, large or small tracts at \$15 to \$60 per acre. Splendid investment. **WELLS & CRUCE, Monticello, Arkansas.**

FOR SALE—122 ACRES 3 MILES FROM Lansing on good road, all improved. Good buildings, best of soil. **S. W. HEMPY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.**

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WRITE THE CLARE JEWELRY CO. FOR bargain sheet of watches and silverware. We do watch repairing. **Lock Box 536, Clare, Mich.**

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

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S BEST "OLD Homespun" chewing and smoking. Direct from farmers. Trial offer, 2 pounds, postpaid, \$1. **KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N, Dept. 5, Hawesville, Ky.**

EVERKRISP ONIONS, THE WORLD'S BEST wonderfully prolific. Best for garden, fortune for market growers. Seed 25c; plants 50c. **M. C. JACKSON, Onion Specialist, Ludington, Mich.**

WANTED—EXPERIENCED POULTRY MAN at Brown's Stock and Poultry Farm, Redford, Mich. Address or phone **JAS. JOHNSON, Supt. Redford, Mich.**

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

ENSIFODDER SUNFLOWER, THE KING OF ensilage plants, for yield and nutrition, greatest boon to farmers yet developed. Plant a field this season. Prove its sure crop, money saving features. 1 pound, \$1.25; 5 pounds, 1 acre, \$5. **M. C. JACKSON, Seed Specialist, Ludington, Mich.**

A New Book on

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY

—BY—

Wm. A. BURNS

A nicely illustrated book on practical methods of producing, feeding and fattening sheep and lambs for market.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.00.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Is Your Farm for Sale?

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



Farmers Service Bureau

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

CUTTING WEEDS ALONG R R

The railroad runs across my place and the section foreman refused to cut the milkweed and other weeds last summer when I asked him. I reported him to headquarters and they never even answered my letter. I went to our Highway Commissioner and he said it was their place to do it but he didn't know how they could be found to do it? If I done the work could I force them to pay me? What is the best way to go at it? And are they compelled to keep public crossings open in the winter? Can I compel my adjacent farmer to build and keep up one-half of the fence if he is not using the land adjoining? We all think your paper the best.—**L. L. F., Grand Traverse County.**

Section 4609, C. L. 1915, provides that if any R. R. company fails to cut the noxious weeds "it shall be lawful for the overseer of highways to cut and destroy * * * at the expense of the corporation on whose lands said Canada thistles * * * or other noxious weeds shall be so cut at the rate of \$3 per day for the time necessarily employed in cutting and destroying to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction." I would be of the opinion that the overseer might hire you to do the cutting and you could, through him, recover the pay. I do not know of any requirement for keeping crossings open in winter. The construction of the court as to partition fences is that one is not required to maintain partition fences unless his own land is enclosed.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

FERTILIZER COMPANIES

As per the articles that have been appearing in your paper regarding soils, would ask where the unmixed fertilizers can be purchased to best advantage to farmer located in St. Joseph County, Mich., and who having a large acreage (over three hundred acres) must use the unmixed fertilizers in most instances. We much enjoy your paper and find it valuable. Have we a county agent in St. Joseph county and what services could be asked of them for an organization of women?—**F. T. W., Pigeon, Mich.**

We have purchased our commercial fertilizers from the Solvay Process Co., of Detroit. That is, the nitrogen carriers and the potash and the acid phosphate from a number of dealers in different parts of the state. Some of it has come from the Agricultural Chemical Co., of Detroit; some from Swift & Co., of Chicago, and some from several retailers.—**M. M. McCool, Prof. of Soils, M. A. C.**

Editor's Note: As a further suggestion, write the Solvay Process Co., and the Agricultural Chemical Co., stating your fertilizer needs and they will be glad, we are sure, to assist you in getting the proper fertilizers. Mr. J. M. Wendt is the county agent of St. Joseph County. His address is Centerville. If the organization to which you refer is of an agricultural nature, I feel sure that Mr. Wendt will be glad to give you his assistance.

REPAIRING HIGHWAYS

We are living on a township line road running east and west which is almost impassable at this time of the year or any other time after a rain. The road does not belong to the township where we vote but to the township to the south side of the road. (We are on the north side.) There has never been any work done on this road and the center of the road is lower than the sides. We are on a rural route and there are several houses on this mile. Is there a law to compel them to fix this road and how would one go at it?—**P. J. S., Gratiot County.**

Practically the entire control of the highway and what repairs shall be placed thereon is vested in the highway commissioner unless you desire, with your neighbors, to proceed under section 4674 of the Compiled Laws.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

A WARNING FROM A FARMINGTON SUBSCRIBER

Enclosed find \$2 for a 3-year subscription to your valuable paper. Have any of your subscribers ever said anything to you about joining a grocery buying company? Last February a man by the name of Ogden called here, and represented himself as agent for such a firm. I paid him \$2 for membership fee, and then I was to get my groceries at wholesale prices. I have never seen him since or heard from the firm I wouldn't have joined only that a neighbor, a cousin of his, came here with him, so thought he

was O. K. I am not writing to ask that you do anything as far as I am concerned, but thought if you heard of him in any other part of the state you could warn people through your paper.—**W. H. T., Farmington, Mich.**

We ought to have the name and address of this firm who was to supply you with the groceries. It looks like a bunco game, and if it is it ought to be checked before any more are hoodwinked out of their two bucks. Thanks for the warning, but give us the name of the firm and let us look into its proposition.—**Editor.**

MARRIAGE OF COUSINS

Will you please tell me through your paper the states that allow cousins to marry.—**A Subscriber, Grand Traverse County.**

I am not in possession of the marriage laws of all of the states. I am unable to give the information required.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

COMMUNITY THRESHING OUTFIT

Would like to know if it would be compulsory to be incorporated in the State Co-operation in order to purchase a community threshing outfit.—**A. M. W., Saginaw County.**

The purchase of a community threshing outfit would be subject to such conditions in the first place as the manufacturer would be willing to sell upon. The purchasers may for an association in the nature of a partnership to conduct their own business and file their organization papers with the county clerk if they do business under an assumed name so you could collect for the services rendered. You could become incorporated and file your articles in the way the statute provides, each one taking so much stock. There is no law that compels either way. Good business might require one or the other way.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

THE COLLECTION BOX

DETROIT FIRM RETURNS \$41.50

"After some correspondence with the R— Mfg. Co., Detroit, I sent them a check for \$10 supposing from their correspondence they would then send a bath tub on 30 days trial. Soon after they wrote they could not send the tub in that way but I could deposit balance with my banker. They said you however take no chance when you order on our regular terms because the tub is sold to you under a 30 day guarantee. It must make good or we buy it back at the end of that time. I sent balance, \$31.50, Dec. 18, 1919. January 16, 1920, the tub was shipped from Detroit. In due time I received the tub. I notified them that it was not complete and up to their guarantee and I would ship it back. I got no answer to my letter so shipped it back February 21, 1920.

"Have written them once or twice since but cannot get them to answer. Is this company reliable and collectible? Can I employ you people to look after this matter for me? Find enclosed subscription blank and check for two dollars. Thanking you in advance for an answer to my question.—**L. R. P., Grand Blanc, Mich.**

Knowing this firm to have a reputation for honesty and good service, we wrote them about this matter expressing our belief that a misunderstanding existed. No reply. Again we wrote. Still no reply. A third time, and—a reply, advising that settlement had not been made because the returned goods had not been received, but stating that despite this fact a check for \$41.50 was being mailed to our subscriber. On May 3rd we received the following from Mr. P.:

"Well, I will say you brought some pressure to bear on these people, neither of us could get them to answer our letters. Received the check in full for which I thank you. If you will let me know your charges will send same by return mail. Again thanking you, etc.—**L. R. P., Grand Blanc, Mich.**

There is no charge for this service.

HIGHER TOWNSHIP TAXES

I am enclosing a stamped envelope for reply and I hope you will help me out. Here is my case: I own 40 acres in Sheridan township, Huron County, but I live in Paris township, Huron County. Now two years ago I paid taxes on the 40, valuation \$2,500, \$26.62. One year ago I paid on the same 40 and same valuation, \$62.36, of which \$11.75 was drain tax. This year I paid taxes on the same 40, valuation \$2,800, \$83.29, of which \$11.75 was drain tax. Now I think that almost equals our friend Ferris of Gratiot County, told of in this week's Business Farmer. But here's the point. Two years ago my town tax was \$22.88, this year it is \$27.66. Now the other items I understand. Drains cost money, and roads and schools, but they are worth it. State tax is high. Alright, but I can't see how town tax can jump from \$3.40 to \$37.66 in two years. Should the State tax be the same on the same valuation in any township?—**P. C. B., Huron County.**

I think the supervisor or town clerk of the township should be able to explain the raise in township taxes. The State Tax should be the same percentage in all townships in the same county, but might be different in townships of different counties owing to the different percentages of the State Equalization. Each county being equalized by itself.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

LIVE STOCK YARDS

Please publish in your paper the name and address of a stockyard in Detroit, Saginaw and Bay City. I would like to ship a few veal calves to be sold in either one of these cities, and would appreciate it very much if you would connect me with the best companies.—**A faithful reader, John S., Rhodes, Mich.**

There are no live stock yards in Saginaw or Bay City, as neither point is favorably situated as a distributing center. These sections produce a good deal of their own meat and the balance is shipped in from the packing companies. Detroit has a live stock yard, but the amount of live stock sold there is small compared to scores of other cities. Live stock yards and companies merely provide the cleanliness facilities for live stock. They do not deal in them. There are several reliable commission firms in Detroit who will handle your stock for you. Names and addresses of these will be sent to anyone interested.—**Editor.**

GALE RIDING PLOWS

A good many of us farmers around here four years ago bought Gale riding plows which are in A No. 1 condition at present and we think one of the best plows made, but now we cannot get any plow points. If we had the pattern it is possible we could get some one to make them for us. Can you help us out in any way? We cannot afford to throw them away and buy new ones which the dealers want us to do. Thanking you for any help which you may be able to give us.—**Earl W., Mattawan, Mich.**

We wrote the Gale Manufacturing Co., asking them where our subscribers could secure the plow points. Their reply follows: "Plow points for Gale Riding Plows can be obtained from the Moore Plow & Implement Company, Greenville, Mich., to whom the patterns for these plows were sold. Kindly advise your subscribers accordingly, and oblige."

COMMISSIONER MUST APPOINT OVERSEERS

At last spring election Custer township changed from postmaster to overseer and divided the township into four districts and the road commissioner was to appoint four overseers. He appointed three and let one district go and said he done the work. Can the road commissioner do the overseer's work and collect commissioner's pay. Can the road commissioner spend the money that the overseer should have spent and not appoint an overseer?—**J. C., Mason County.**

You do not state by what authority they established the four road districts. Under the facts stated, I believe the commissioner should appoint four overseers as the law provides. I am of the opinion that he should not perform the duties of an overseer and draw commissioner's pay. Section 4482 provides: "No person shall be eligible to the office of overseer of highways who is not a resident taxpayer in the district for which he is elected or appointed and no person shall hold the office of commissioner and overseer at the same time.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates, ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—13262—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 305 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application. R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred HOLSTEIN COWS

combining blood of Traverse City and Maple Crest stock, granddaughters of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy.

Prices \$300 and up WILLIAMS & WHITACRE

R. F. D. No. 4 Allegan, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.

Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM

Eli Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich.

WELL BRED YOUNG BULL

ready for service. Backed by four generations of A. R. O. cows. Dam a 23 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old; 2nd dam a 25 lb. Jr. 4 year old. 3rd dam a 20 lb. cow, and 4th dam an 18 lb. cow. He is nicely and evenly marked and perfectly straight. Price \$250. Write for pedigree.

SINDLINGER BROS., Lake Odessa, 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 4-2 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. FICKIES, Chesaning, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

one coming 5 years weighs over ton, wonderful conformation, a sure producer; one coming two years, best blood lines, low price for quick dispersal, easy payments to reliable parties. Would trade for heifers.

BROAD VIEW FARM

LaPorte, Ind.

FOR SALE

Grandson of the \$50,000 bull, King Segis Pontiac Alcarria, born in December, 1918. Old enough for immediate use as a herd leader. Fine individual.

E. L. WOODHAMS, Mentha, Michigan

A GOOD HOLSTEIN BULL

—OF—

SERVICEABLE AGE

Born Feb. 21, 1910. 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: His 2 year old record of 17.38 lbs. butter. Her dam has a 8 year old record of 21.18 lb. butter and a 30 day record of 85 lbs. butter, also as a 3 yr. old.

GLENRIDA FARM

Walter T. Hill, Prop., Davison, 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 135063

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, 463.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby

Pietertje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

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 33 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 Lande 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. Hahl, 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, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINs OF BOTH Sex for Sale

WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5, Howell, 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!

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Who would like a nicely marked Bull calf, whose Sire is a Son of King of the Pontiacs 268, 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

\$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

C. 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, pail 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 YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

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.

able 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.

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.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns offered for sale a roan bull calf 7 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

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.

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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.

GEORGE B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.

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

WANTED TO BUY TWO GOOD PUREBRED

productive Guernsey cows three or four years old. Prefer cows high in calf and must be reasonably priced. Box G, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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. AUS-

hell 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.

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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.

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J. L. CARTER, R4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE

of our Majesty bulls. FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

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Red Polled Bulls

Two registered, one coming 5 years, weight over ton.

One 14 months old from prize winning animals, priced low, easy terms to reliable parties or would trade for heifers.

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LaPorte, Ind.

every breeder

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

What have YOU to offer?

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

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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

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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. Book-
ing orders now. Bred gilts are all sold, but have
10 choice fall pigs sired by a Grandson of Dis-
her's Giant, 3 boars and 7 sows. Will sell open
or bred for Sept. farrow, to BIG BOB.
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THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my
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Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars
in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman,
Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
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A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts
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he by BIG ORPHAN'S, EQUAL by BIG BONE
ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam,
BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG
ORANGE A.
Free livery to visitors.
Wm. J. CLARKE,
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

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

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and
thirteen, for sale.
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WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE PO-
land Chinas. Gilts all sold.
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman
No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's
Progress No. 377041.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE,
March 13, 1920. For particulars write
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Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar
pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Reg-
istered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob.
Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

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 P's Orange at reasonable prices. Also
fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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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;
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a reasonable price, and a square deal.
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Large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs
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King's Giant. I will sell King's Giant No. 327-
749. He is a real sire. He was first prize year-
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L. T. POLAND CHINAS. Orders Booked for
spring pigs from Line Lucans Strain.
ELDRED A. CLARK, St. Louis, Mich., R 3

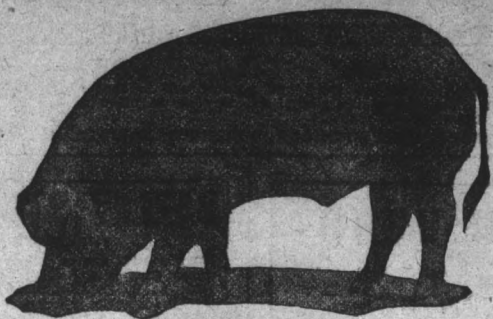
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PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired
by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brook-
water Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams
by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to
Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
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EBERSOLE'S BIG TYPE DUROCS. BOARS
and sows. 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.
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He is an intensely bred Orion Cherry King boar from Fancy Orion
King 6837 and Miss Cherry Bob 219,782. Don't make them any bet-
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We offer sons of Liberty ready to serve, also gilts in pig to Liberty,
the typey kind that were bred right.

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worth while.

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Our Three Great Herd Boars

Liberty, Proud Cherry King Second, Merridels King Willetta



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

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breeds and sells good Durocs
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sired by Orion
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breeding, \$15 each, also two bred gilts, \$60 ea.
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Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and
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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 Du-
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bred sires and dams. \$20.00 at 8
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of all ages. Sows bred or open. New-
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Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

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WINNING STOCK
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-
son, Mich.

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hogs. Spring pigs for sale.
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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
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REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS
EITHER SEX
Can furnish stock not akin. Also year-
ling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Sat-
isfaction 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 SELECT-
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McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

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

"BERKSHIRES ARE QUALITY HOGS"
equipped with that delicious
lean streak and not so much blubber. A few
choice sow pigs to offer splendid individuals.
ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR
profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your
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FOR SALE REGISTERED BERKSHIRES OF
the most fashionable breeding.
Bred or open. Gilts and young boars. Also a
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CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or
stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts
for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR
sale at prices that will interest you. Either
sex. Write today.
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3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1.
From M. A. C. bred stock. \$50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, R 7, Lansing, Mich.

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

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

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.

O. I. C.

BIG TYPE O I C

AND
CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of spring and fall pigs. Two year-
ling herd boars. Two fine sows due in June and
bred gilts. I ship C. O. D., register in buyer's
name and guarantee satisfaction.
JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

O. I. C. GILTS WEIGHING 200 to 275 LBS.
in breeding flesh bred for March, April and
May farrow. Guaranteed safe in dam. I will re-
place any proving otherwise to your satisfaction
or refund purchase price in full. Have a few Oc-
tober boar pigs ready for spring service that are
right priced to sell. Herd cholera immunized by
double treatment. F. C. Burgess R 3, Mason, Mich.

O I C 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: O. I. C. PIGS. BLOOD OF THE
great Schoolmaster. Shipped on approval, \$10.
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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, Dor, Mich., R 3.

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offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatch-
ing eggs from "Regal Dorcas." White Wyand-
ottes and "Parks" Banded Rocks at \$2 per 15.
White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chin-
ese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
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I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH
class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and
rams. Flock established 1890.
G. LEWEN, Dexter, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams.
I am breeding 50 ewes to "Strom 290" all
excellent big boned type ram lamb that
weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders
for 1920 rams.
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WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire
Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet
with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A.
TYLER, Sec'y. 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE
ewes until next fall. To some grown up,
I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes
that will lamb in April for \$400. Their lambs
contracted to me should net more than purchase
price next fall.
Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for \$350.
Come and see them.
KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF
PARSONS "The Sheepman
of the East."
I sell and ship everywhere and pay express
charges. Write for club offer and price list.
Oxford, Shropshire and Fined-Delaines.
PARSONS, Grand Lodge, Mich. R-9

FOR SALE—50 GOOD FINE WOOL SHEEP
bred to a Shropshire ram. Due in May. These
sheep have been shorn not wrinkly.
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BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOCK,
all high bred. Send for prices.
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CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 8 yrs.
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DRAFT STALLIONS
With Size and Quality

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raise draft horses. I put out stallions
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needs a good draft stallion, let me hear
from you.

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

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ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

Spring gilts and fall yearlings bred for March, April and May litters. I ship C. O. D., pay
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every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan



Why it is to your interest to ship your
Cream Direct to Freeman

YOU RECEIVE—

WE
PAY
TRANSPORTATION

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- prompt service
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A race is never won by a single step—neither can you judge a market by a single trial. An average will show why your successful neighbor ships his cream

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FLINT, MICHIGAN

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Live and healthy Chicks and satisfactory hatch from eggs guaranteed.

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

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FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.

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LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

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

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Fine W. Wyandottes at Half Price. Best layers. Keeler's strain. Eggs 7c each, postpaid.

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Bred for type and color since 1912. Started from pen headed by Black Bob. First prize cock at International show at Buffalo, Jan. 1912. Eggs \$3.50 per setting of 15. Winter laying strain.

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THOROUGHbred DAY OLD CHICKS
Barred Plymouth Rock.

R. I. Reds.

S. C. Brown and White Leghorns.

25 chicks, \$6.25; 50 chicks, \$11; 100 chicks, \$20.00.

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

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CHICKS AND EGGS Ross and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free.

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For Sale, Day Old Chicks, Single Comb White Leghorn (Ferris strain) custom hatching. Williamston Poultry Farm, Williamston, Mich.

PUREBRED BABY CHICKS. HEAVY LAYING English White Leghorns, Anconas. Circulars free.

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BABY CHICKS, PURE SCRANTON STRAIN Rhode Island Reds, \$20 per 100. Order now.

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FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A HEAVY LAYING strain of S. C. R. I. Reds at \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs \$10.00 per 100. Stock of excellent type and quality at all times.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find check for \$14.60, the sum due for 13 weeks' chicken ad. and one week strawberry ad. If we need any more ads we will let you know later.

Your ads surely bring business. We're all sold out for April and May. Yours is the best paper for Michigan farmers that there is in the state. Continue in the same good way and you will have the support of every bona fide farmer.

Cordially yours,

C. W. HEIMBACH,

Route 5,

Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

After the Minnesota National Sale

A BREEDERS' SALE

at Howell, Mich., June 8, 1920

McPherson Farms Co. and Cluny Stock Farm

50 HEAD HIGH QUALITY A. R. O. HOLSTEINS 50

The animals offered are representative of our standard for type and production and are sound and healthy. Among the consignments are the following:

A cow with records at 4 1-2 years of milk 1 day, 100.8 lbs.; butter 7 days, 26.8 lbs.; 30 days, 106.9 pounds. A daughter of the above named cow with 365 day record at 3 1-2 yrs. of 20,241 lbs. milk and 735 lbs. butter.

Eight daughters of Maplecrest Application Pontiac No. 132652, who now has 16 tested daughters, 6 of which have records from 21 to 26 lbs. butter in 7 days—all under 3 years old.

A proven 30 lb. bull—a grandson of the great King Segis Pontiac—his dam being the great transmitting 30 lb. cow Princess of Oakdale—who heads a combination of 3 generations of 30 lb. cows—Also ten daughters of this bull will be sold.

A 29 lb. bull, whose sire's dam has produced over 100 lbs. milk in 1 day on official test.

Two daughters of a 33 lb. sire—5 granddaughters of the great Colantha Johanna Lad, who has 31 daughters that produced from 600 to 750 lbs. milk in 7 days.

One daughter of a 27 lb. Sr. 3 year old—1 daughter of a 26 lb. Sr. 3 year old.

Two daughters of a 25 lb. cow—1 daughter of a 24 lb. cow.

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

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

Sale will be held at Howell Sale Pavillion, commencing at 10:30 A. M.

Auctioneer—B. V. KELLEY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

S. T. WOOD—In the Box,
Liverpool, N. Y.

Catalogs Ready May 20; Apply to

McPHERSON FARMS CO. or R. BRUCE McPHERSON
HOWELL, MICH.

Forty million tires for 1920

What kind of tires are they



Here is a car that has run too close to the curb. Rubbing up against curbs will grind the rubber off the side of a tire, finally exposing the fabric to the action of sand and water.

A great many tires would last longer if their owners were only a little more careful not to scrape against curbs in stopping and starting.

IF the average motorist could spend an hour or two in a vulcanizing shop—watch the tires coming in for repair with all their weaknesses showing—talk to the shop manager away from the cheers of the tire salesmen—

He would see what comes of thinking too much in terms of “concessions” and “allowances.”

* * *

Concessions and allowances are what the irresponsible tire dealer lives on.

He finds it easier to convince a man that he will make good on a tire if it goes bad than to convince him that it won't go bad.

What practical motorists are looking for today is good tires

—not tires that may have to be made good.

And they are going more and more to the dealer whose business is based on *quality* instead of on chance.

* * *

The United States Rubber Company stands back of that kind of a dealer with all the tremendous resources at its command.

It has staked a larger investment on quality than any other rubber organization. Its first thought has always been of the tire user—putting his problem

before the problem of markets.

Every important advance in tire manufacture has come from the United States Rubber Company—the *first straight-side* automobile tire, the *first pneumatic* truck tire, the *grainless rubber* solid truck tire, for instance.

The U. S. guarantee is for the *life of the tire*, and not for a limited mileage.

* * *

Nearly every man pays for U. S. Tire quality, but he doesn't always get it.

If he did the country wouldn't need forty million tires this year.

United States Tires

United States Rubber Company



Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches