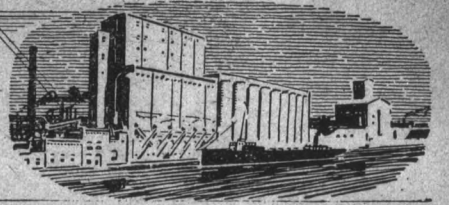


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Flowers that Bloom in the Springtime

In this issue:—Sugar Plants will Run with Lower Tonnage—Australian Government Distributes Food Products—Corn for Michigan Muck Lands—Why Packer Control Legislation Should be Adopted—Laying Out Fields for Tractor Plowing.

Australian Gov't Distributes Food and Protects Farmer and Consumer

By NATIONAL BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

SUGAR is sold in Australia, and in abundance, at eight cents per pound; first class cuts of beef retail at from sixteen to eighteen cents a pound and other foods are in proportion, the Hon. Edward Theodore, Premier of Queensland, Australia, told a representative of the National Board of Farm Organizations a few days ago. Mr. Theodore said these moderate prices were made possible by the elimination of the speculative middleman which has been accomplished in the State of Queensland.

Profiteering in foodstuffs is not entirely unknown in Queensland, Mr. Theodore said, but the government has found and applied a remedy. The remedy is simple, effective and complete, the youthful premier declared. If the food profiteer refuses to desist from his practice the government doesn't put him in jail; it simply enters into competition with him, thus forcing him to trade on reasonable terms.

"I notice," said Mr. Theodore, "that beet sugar growers in the United States are complaining that while they are getting four cents a pound for the sugar in their beets,

the speculators are selling the product at prices reaching as high as thirty cents a pound. A situation of this kind in Australia would be impossible. It is made impossible because the government itself has assumed the duties of the distributor or the middleman as you call him here.

"Of course there is difference in the cost of production in the United States and Australia, but allowing for everything, sugar in this country should retail at less than one-half the present rates. All the labor in the sugar area of Queensland is performed by white men who receive from four dollars and a half to about six dollars a day for their toil.

"But at eight cents a pound to the retailer the planters are making very comfortable fortunes. They are making fortunes because they are getting all that their product brings minus the actual cost of placing it in the hands of the consumer.

"There is one sugar refinery in Australia and it is a monopoly. We could have suppressed it by the

simple process of establishing a government plant. But instead of taking such drastic means of forcing compliance with the public demand for sugar at moderate prices the government invited this concern to co-operate. The refinery met us more than half way and the result is that for reasonable compensation it acts as a distributing agent. The shareholders in the refinery receive substantial annual dividends.

"The water, however, has been squeezed out the stock and artificial boosting of securities has ended. Personally I don't care what profits the refinery makes as long as the consumers of sugar are able to get this very necessary food at prices which can be properly regarded as moderate."

"Is not this state Socialism?" the prime minister was asked.

"Not at all; it is simply good business sense," was the reply. "I am not a Socialist. There is not a Socialist in my cabinet and very few, if any, in the Queensland parliament. We simply sought and found

a practicable way of curbing profiteers. Sugar may have gone to 20 and 30 cents a pound in Australia if we had not used the methods to which I have referred in resisting such improper efforts to get rich quick.

"If such immoderate prices had been demanded for sugar the farmers would still, as they are doing in this country, collect but a small percentage of the gross sum realized. As it is the cane growers are getting well paid for their labor, the refiners are getting a fair compensation for their service and the workmen are getting good wages. The whole problem is summed up in the one word co-operation. This can be done through private effort or under governmental direction. The way which proves the most effective is the wise way."

The premier said the meat profiteers were unhorsed when the government went into the cattle business. He declared that the speculators determined to filch from the farmer as well as the consumer but when the government went into the meat business they were obliged to meet the government's terms.

"We went into the cattle buying and meat distributing business, not for profit but merely as the agent of both the producer and the consumer," said Mr. Theodore. "The consequence was that in getting his supplies the speculator was obliged to pay the stockman as much for his beef as the government was willing to give him. We gave him what, after a thorough survey of the whole situation, taking in the cost of production and all other elements, what would leave him a fair margin of profit to compensate him for his investment both of labor and money.

"Then we charged the consumer just enough above the original cost of the beef to take care of all overhead expense. This policy naturally forced the speculator to meet our terms, something he could not do and continue to be a speculator. There is nothing more reprehensible in the conduct of a merchant than to engage in artificial speculation in food products. But you can't cure this evil by putting the profiteers in jail, although they ought to be there.

"You must devise a means for beating them at their own game and on their own ground. We have done this in Australia. The results are shown in the fact that speculation in farm products is reduced to a minimum and profiteering, if practiced at all, is done on a very small scale."

Mr. Theodore said the farmers of Australia were well organized. He expressed surprise that there should be any considerable opposition in or out of congress, to such a measure as the Capper-Hersman bill which gives the farmers an unquestioned right to collectively market their products.

"There is no opposition anywhere in Australia to a system which makes direct dealing between the producer and the consumer possible," said Mr. Theodore.

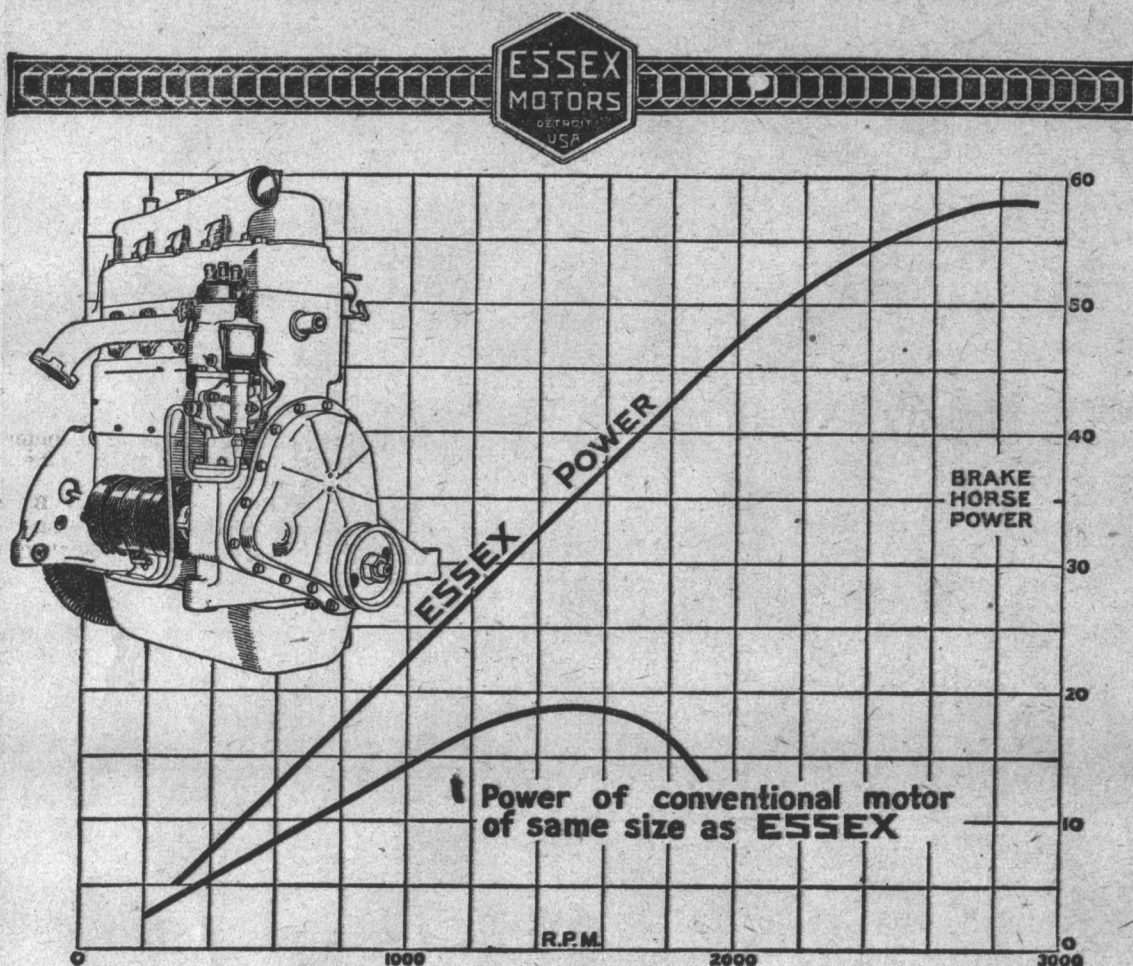
\$14,500 IN SPECIAL PRIZES FOR HOLSTEINS, 1920

For the current year, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, through its committee on special prizes, offers fourteen thousand five hundred dollars to be distributed as awards at fairs for the excellence of exhibitions of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

It has been the custom of this Association to stimulate Holstein breeding interests throughout the country by appropriations of prize monies and in some instances by the award of suitable prize cups and plates to winners in various classifications.

Up to the present time it has been deemed practical and expedient to limit this award of prize money mainly to distribution at state fairs and expositions of national scope.

You will find enclosed \$1 for another year of the M. B. F., as it is the life we much enjoy. I would not be without it as it helps very much in getting an old hayseed straightened out and getting him in shape for farming. I am sending in another "victim" who I think will enjoy the M. B. F.—Thos. O'Rourke, Otsego County.



Note How Essex Trebles Motor Power

The swing of interest to light cars, led by champions of the Essex, calls for particular caution.

Some may think of Essex only as one of a finer type, marking a general advance in standards throughout the light car field.

But the facts quickly expose that mistake. The Essex Motor is patented. No larger than standard motors that yield but 18 H. P. at utmost, the Essex delivers 55 H. P. And Essex performance, so enthusiastically admired by all motordom is the product of that exclusive invention.

Essex has set the greatest official endurance record of 3037 miles in 50 hours. It has never

been equalled by any car, regardless of size or price. And Essex made the world's 24-hour road record of 1061 miles.

All Results of Its Patented Motor

For cars of its piston displacement it has set every official record from 1 to 50 hours. And in its first year it set a selling record never equalled in motor history.

It creates a new standard of light car capacity in a totally new type. And it cannot be copied. Do not forget that. You can get the abilities for which these records stand, only in the Essex.

Essex Motors, Detroit, Michigan

Sugar Plants will Run with Lower Tonnage

Refusal of Over Eight Thousand Farmers to Grow Beets Under Old Contract

Will Mean Shorter Run for Factories

TWO THINGS are now apparent in the sugar beet controversy. One of them is that the factories will not grant the growers a conference this year, and the other is that they will be short of tonnage.

All kinds of excuses have been given by the manufacturers to explain their contempt for the growers' organization. One of them is that a certain leader of the organization, with whom they would presumably have to treat, is not a sugar beet grower. Another that the price asked by the growers would be ruinous to them. Still another that they had all the acreage they needed so why bother to have a conference.

The actual reason why the Sugar Beet Growers' Association has been unable to win its fight this year is not hard to find. The blame rests upon the shoulders of certain farmers who number no more than the fingers on the two hands. "Eighty per cent of our members are loyal and will grow no beets," said Manager Ackerman as late as May 29th. But the other twenty per cent which raised the white flag of surrender have made it possible for the factories to run. Go into any sugar beet section of Michigan where farmers have planted beets, interview them, and you will find in the majority of cases that they simply followed the lead of some prominent farmer who either did not join the Association or was tempted into a betrayal of the Association by a bonus from the factories or the glittering promise of \$16 beets. The stock argument is, "I had no intention of planting beets, but So-and-So planted some, so I thought if he was going to I might just as well." And so it goes, like a bunch of dominoes stood on end. Knock one of them down and the entire line topples over. We say again that the responsibility for the defeat of the sugar beet growers can be traced to less than a dozen farmers who by their own disloyalty to the Association encouraged others to be disloyal. Had the dozen stood loyal they would today be growing beets under a new contract, a contract that recognizes them as business men and gives them a fair portion of the profits.

Why Some Farmers Grow Beets

THE BUSINESS FARMER has received several clippings of articles written by farmers and published in various papers in the sugar beet districts. Requests have been made that we answer them in these columns. To do so would require much more space than we have to spare so we will have to confine ourselves to a brief discussion of the principal points raised by these farmers who have not only decided to grow beets but have been encouraging their neighbors to do likewise. It is plain to be seen that fully one-half of such articles are inspired by the sugar manufacturers. There is a touching reference to the money the manufacturers have loaned to farmers "at seven per cent." There is a casual mention of the mortgages that have been paid from the sugar beet crop. One would gather from a reading of some of the articles that the sugar factories were doing the farmers a favor in accepting their beets.

Other articles have been written by farmers in defense of their own intention to grow beets and possibly represent the sincere convictions of the writers. One such letter came from a Clare county farmer who was going to grow beets for the first time because the striking sugar beet growers had said they would grow beans which had always been his main cash crop. His argument was that if the beet growers were going into competition with

him in the bean business that he would have to get even by growing beets. But he didn't figure far enough. He didn't see that the only case in which the beet growers would grow beans was in the event of the factories not conceding them a conference and that the only thing that would prevent a conference would be the disloyalty of just such men as himself.

A well-to-do farmer of Gratiot county, according to his letter in the *Alma Record*, will grow beets because the world is short of sugar, labor is striking, speculators are profiteering, and the farmers ought to set an example for the others by working hard and being satisfied with less prices, the assumption of the reader being that the farmers never having done an honest day's labor in their lives and having made large profits in previous years can now well afford to play the part of the big brother and do a little sacrificing for the rest of the world.

Such a spirit of brotherly love and renunciation would gain the admiration of all mankind were it not for the very facts which our farmer friend has stated. With labor striking, capital profiteering, every kind of business in the world straining in mighty competition for more than its share of the consumer's dollar, the farmer must as a matter of necessity see to it that the other fellow does not get any more of his share of the dollar. For heaven knows the farmer gets a small enough share as it is. It is an imposition to expect that the lowest paid industry in the world shall make any more concessions at this time to the profiteers in other industries. Charity begins at home. Let the farmer organize and secure such prices for his products as will enable him to give his family the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the average business man of the city, and he can then afford to talk about philanthropy unto others.

The correspondent in the *Alma Record* also contends that the figures showing the cost of growing beets have been padded. He can speak only for himself. But there is ample evidence to show that the farmers who produce eighty to ninety per cent of the beets sliced in Michigan

factories cannot grow them year in and year out under present conditions for the price guaranteed in this year's contract. It is admitted that some years this can be done, but how is our friend going to make up the losses of the poor years? All other business enterprises create sinking funds and surplusages to tide them over in lean years. Why not the farmer?

This same correspondent claims that the statements about the profits of the manufacturers are exaggerated. Presumably our friend has some figures of his own which have not been made public, and if he will send them to us we will be glad to publish them in the columns of THE BUSINESS FARMER. Such figures as have been published in THE BUSINESS FARMER showing the profits of the manufacturers have been copied verbatim from official publications of the United States government. Yet, our friend asserts that "any person with common sense can see they are not the truth." If they are not the correct figures, please Mr. Farmer, give us the right ones. We have asked the manufacturers to do this in a conference, but they have refused. They, too, say "the person of ordinary intelligence can take these claims for what they are worth." Possibly, Mr. Farmer, you own some sugar stock and because it hasn't paid you the dividend which the government figures show the manufacturers have earned, you think the figures are incorrect. But how do you explain the \$350,000 in Liberty bonds and the \$5,000,000 surplus fund shown in the last annual statement of one of Michigan's leading companies?

Threats of Violence Propaganda

The state press has carried many lurid stories of the alleged acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by beet growers against the disloyal members of their association. Investigation has shown that the great majority of these reports are groundless, and are spread by sugar factory representatives for the purpose of injuring the good name of the farmers. One of the alibis given by Mr. Joel C. Merriman, a representative in the last session of the legislature, for planting beets this

year after he had agreed not to do so, was that he could not sanction the threats of violence he heard. Who does sanction them? Because there are a few hot-blooded fellows who step over the deadline is no reason for the entire army to desert. Reforms would never be won, and progress would mark time if the majority lost courage and quit the fight because of the irresponsible acts of the minority. It might be mentioned in passing that Mr. Merriman was one of the sixteen farmers in the last session of the legislature who could not trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment.

It is also worthy of mention in passing that the same week the Deckerville local consisting of twenty members, of which Mr. Merriman is one, voted to plant beets, the Peck local, twenty miles away, with 286 members voted almost unanimously not to plant beets, the vote being 275 against planting and 11 for. This local also passed a resolution condemning "any violence to the person or property of any farmer in this vicinity who desires to grow beets in 1920." Another resolution that was adopted is as follows:

"Resolved, that we jointly agree not to exchange work in any way or aid any farmer, except in case of sickness, in any work on his farm, who attempts to grow any beets during the summer of 1920 under contracts not approved by the Beet Growers' Ass'n."

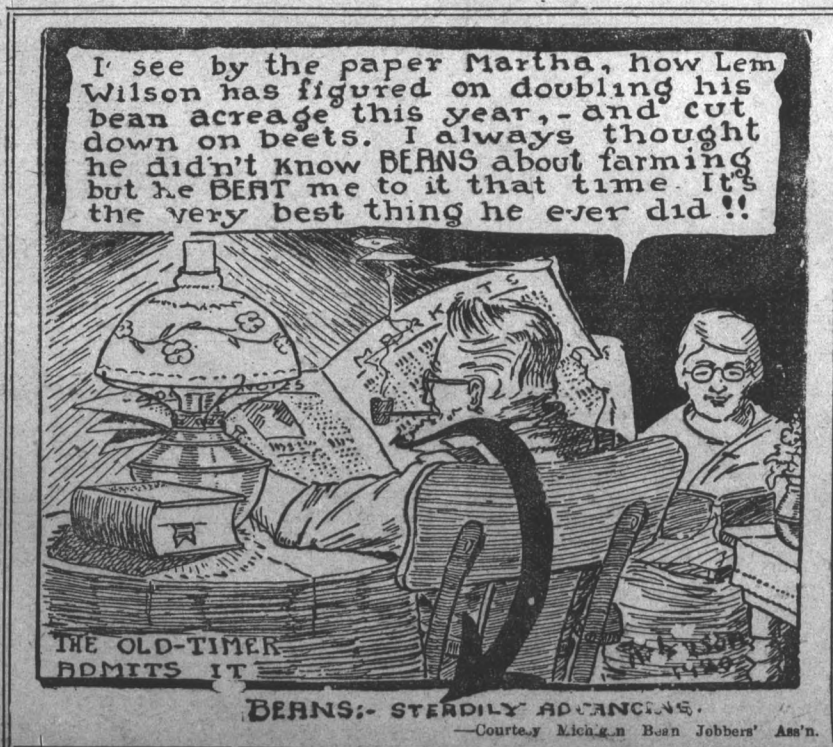
Sugar Beet Tonnage May Be Short

From what evidence as can be obtained it seems certain that many of the factories will have a short run. In the first place their acreage is not what it ought to be considering the normal abandonment and losses of crops. In the second place a large percentage of the acreage has been contracted with farmers in out of the way places, men who have had no experience in growing beets and the suitability of whose soil is open to question.

As to what the price of sugar may be no one can say. In the absence of government regulation it is likely to be high. But the government ought and we think will take some hand in regulating sugar prices. There are approximately 200,000 farmers in Michigan who do not produce sugar beets and therefore must buy sugar. Since a few thousand of their brother farmers have signed contracts which guarantee them \$10 per ton for beets, or a possible 4 cents per pound for the sugar in the beets, they will logically assume that this price is satisfactory to the growers and should object to paying 20 to 30 cents a pound for sugar. Might it not be well to petition the federal government to set a price to the consumer at around, say 10 or 12 cents a pound which will pay the farmer what he wants, give the manufacturer a fair profit and a reasonable price to the consumer.

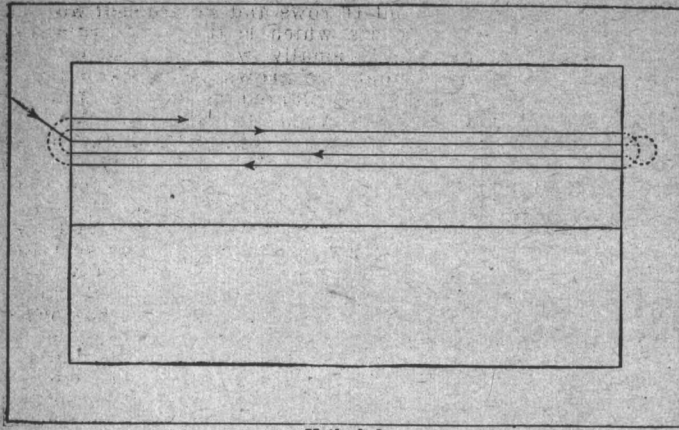
Getting Ready for Another Year

Manager Ackerman tells us that the failure of the Association to win its fight this year will not deter them from continuing it and plans are being made now to thoroughly canvass the entire sugar beet territory by fall and secure every beet grower and prospective beet grower as members. The Association has placed an order for buttons showing a sugar beet, which will be distributed to the members. The proposition of farmer-owned sugar factories will likewise be taken up, and investigations will be conducted showing what success farmers have attained in this and other countries in the co-operative owning of these plants.



Laying Out Fields for Plowing With Tractor

Tractor Concern Describes Eleven Different Methods for Most Efficient Plowing of Fields



Method 1

THE prime object of the farmer who plows with a tractor is to do a good job of plowing. He also desires to do away with the use of horses altogether in opening up a land, or in finishing it; and by laying out his fields properly, the plowman can easily accomplish this. The farmer also wants to reduce to a minimum the time spent turning corners or ends with the plows raised. Time wasted in useless turning, or traveling unnecessary distances across the field, reduces considerably the amount of land turned in a day, and lessens the efficiency of the tractor. The great efficiency is obtained when the plows are left in the ground all the time; but this does not always result in the best plowing. The short turning radius necessary when the plows are left in the ground makes awkward work for most tractors.

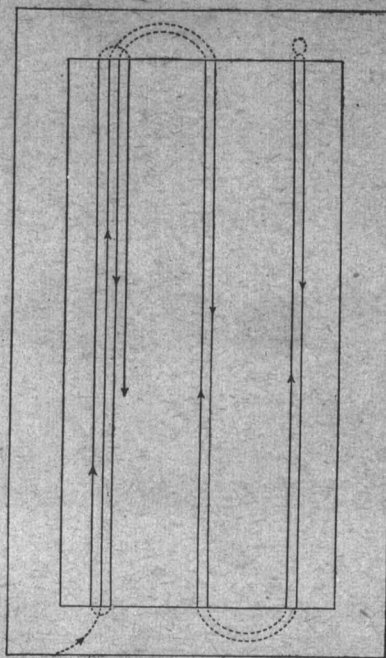
The two methods in common use are: (1) the plows are raised at each end, (2) the plows are left in the ground. The advantages of the first named methods are: (1) the short, awkward turns are reduced, (2) it is easier on the operator as he does not have to bother with the corners, (3) there is less space left in the corners, (4) it is generally agreed that a better quality of plowing results. The advantages of the second method are that (1) no time is lost by raising the plows, hence more work is accomplished in a day, (2) the tractor operates more efficiently as fuel is not being burned while the plows are idle, (3) the number of dead and back furrows is greatly reduced. It can be said, however, that the method where the plows are left at the ends is the most popular method.

Plows Lifted at the Ends

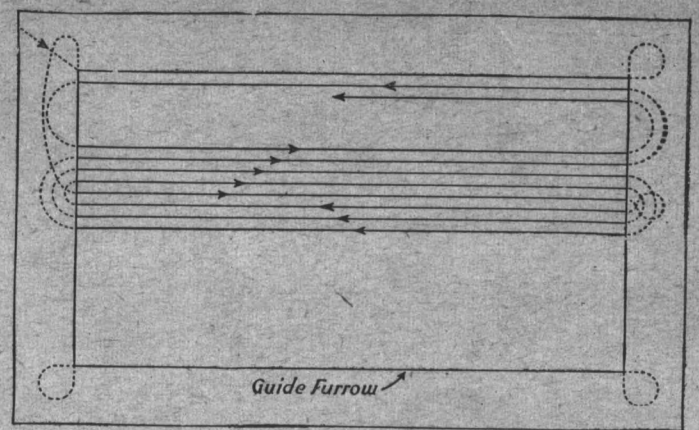
The first thing is to determine the width of the lands and how wide to leave the headlands in which to turn. It is an individual question as to the width of the lands but some of the determining factors may be mentioned. In sections where there is a heavy rainfall or the land naturally needs draining the land should be narrow, and thereby making

numerous dead furrows to take care of the water. The topography of the land or the shape of the field must also be taken into consideration. The wider the lands the greater the amount of time wasted in running idle across the ends of the fields, also the fewer the dead furrows. A two-plow tractor will plow a strip of 40 rods wide laid out in six lands in about 1 1/2 hours less time than if it were laid out in three lands. A satisfactory width of land for a short turning tractor such as the Caterpillar is from 80 to 150 feet. In demonstrations it should be less, to save time, usually 50 to 75 ft. It is best to leave an unplowed strip on each side of the field, the same width as the headlands, so that the tractor can plow continuously around the field in finishing up. Forty foot headlands will be found satisfactory. It is better to have wide headlands rather than narrow ones.

If the field is to be finished with no irregular unplowed strips between the lands or at the edges, it is necessary that the headlands be of a uniform width and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible. If there is a road or lane at the end of one side of the field



Method 5



Method 3

to starting; these can be "stepped off" as a rule quite accurately. Markers or stakes may be placed about every 150 ft across the field to insure a straight furrow.

Method 1

The first step necessary is to mark off the headlands of uniform width around the entire field.

The next step is to measure off a land of the width desired, then set stakes along the middle line of the land. Lay a back furrow along this line. Continue plowing around this back furrow, as shown in the diagram, till the entire land is plowed.

Mark off another land and plow in same manner; continue this till the entire field is plowed. The greatest objection to this method is the numerous back and dead furrows; but it can be highly

Dead furrows occur where the back furrows occur in Method 1, hence if these Methods are alternated each year, there will be a tendency to level the field by smoothing out the back and dead furrows. This is probably the most popular method in use for the caterpillar tread type of tractor.

Method III.

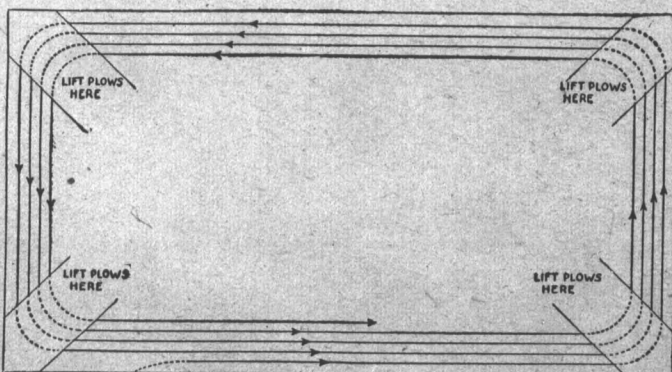
This is a combination of Method 1 and 2. Starting at one corner of the headland run a single furrow (throwing the furrow in) entirely around the headland. This will serve as a guide for raising and lowering the plows. Note the method of turning the outfit at the corners. The second land is plowed first and is plowed around a back furrow in the same manner as in Method 1. After the second land is finished the first land is plowed in the same manner as in Method 2.

Method IV.

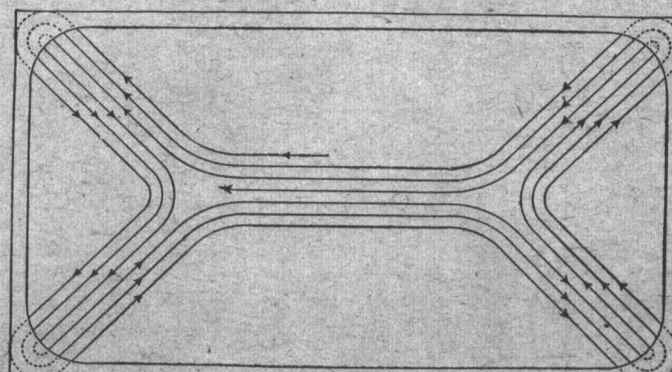
This method tends to eliminate the short turns which occur when finishing up a land. Start the land the same as in Method 2. Plow around this land turning to the left until the strip in the center is too narrow for convenient turning at the ends. Now measure off a new land of the same size as the first land. Start plowing along this line and turn to the left at the headland and continue plowing out the narrow strip in the first land. After a dead furrow has been made on the first land, continue plowing the second land until a narrow strip remains and then repeat the process till the field is plowed. It is an individual question whether the extra travel is preferred to the short turns. It is evident that the wider the strips left in the middle, the greater amount of idle time spent on the ends.

Method V.

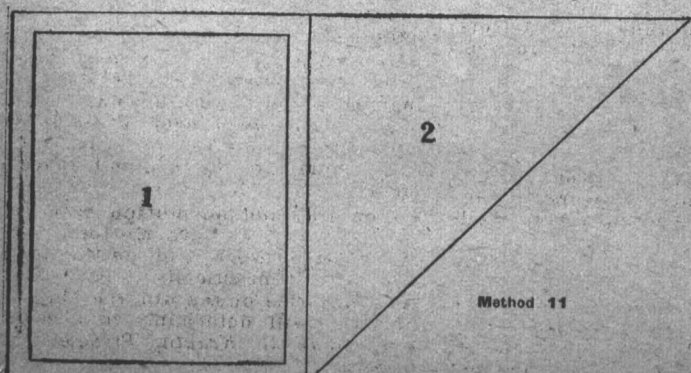
In this method the entire field is laid out at one time by plowing all the back furrows before starting to plow the main body of the field. This method eliminates the short turns which occur at the opening of a land. If one trip across the field each way does not plow a strip wide enough to turn conveniently at the ends, the procedure can be repeated several times. (Don't page 17)



Method 8



Method 7

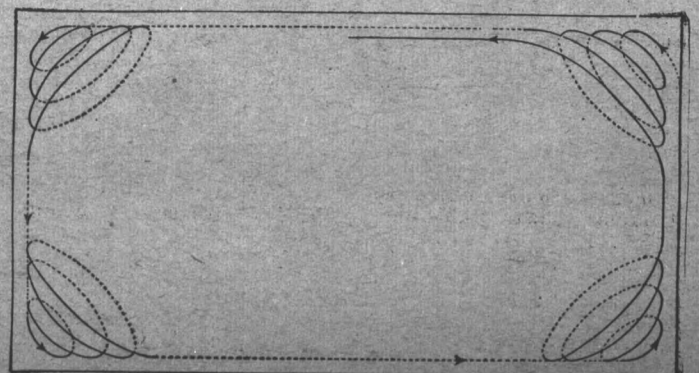


Method 11

where the outfit can turn, it may be preferable to plow out both sides of the field and the end near the lane, with the body of the field, leaving only the headland at the end of the field.

Care should be taken in measuring out the lands prior

to starting. If the lands are the same size as in Method 1, there will be the same time wasted in idle running across the ends and the same number of short turns at the dead furrows as there were at the back furrows in Method 1.



Method 9

Searching for Corn That Will Mature on Muck

Experiments Show Indian Corn Most Successful on Muck as It Can be Sown Late and Harvested Early

THE QUESTION of the possibility of successfully growing corn on muck land is an old one, probably as old as muck farming. The results arrived at seem, as we read over the old reports, to vary directly with the season in which the experiments were conducted. If the season described happened to be hot and dry with an absence of the frosts which are the bane of the muck farmers existence, then the experimenter said that corn was an entirely feasible proposition, whereas if the season were cold, wet and frosty, corn was declared to be an unprofitable crop for muck soils. In other words in reading the reports carefully, we almost invariably find the weather to be the limiting factor.

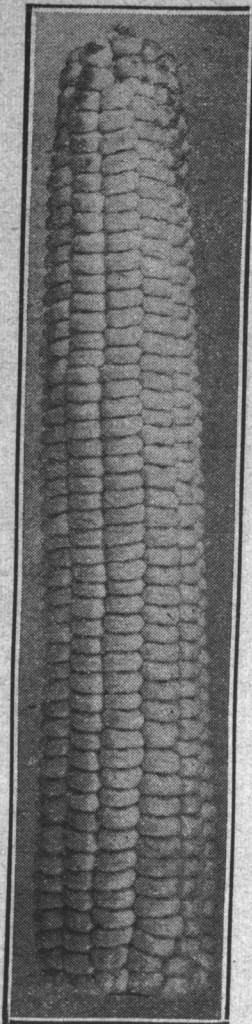
In discussing the question, you will please pardon the writer for using the personal pronoun rather often, as we are to tell our own experiences, those being the only ones concerning which we are qualified to speak with authority. About ten years ago, we began to raise, or rather try to raise, corn in connection with out mint farming. Perhaps you, as farmers, have noticed that nearly every farmer has the best and earliest strain of corn in his neighborhood—much as your team can outpull any other round about. So when we first tried to raise corn we went to the best high ground farmers and secured seed of the earliest maturing varieties that we could locate in the neighborhood—varieties that we were assured, were the earliest in our part of Michigan. We tried them out faithfully and were rewarded with enormous stover and ears that filled out finely but that apparently did not know enough to realize that they must stop playing and get to work and ripen up if they were to be of any use to us. You muck men know to your sorrow that you are "living on borrowed time" if you have crops that are not mature by Sept. 10, that is providing our old friend, June Frost (not Jack Frost) has not happened along early in the season. It has been our experience that no local corn that will grow on the high ground of Lower Michigan, will ripen on the muck, more than two years out of five—in other words just often enough to keep you "hoping."

After two or three years of this it occurred to us, which was not a

brilliant idea at all, that we had better try to find some seed which was raised in a locality with a shorter season. Now that is what we had overlooked largely, the fact that in bringing corn on to the muck we were really moving it to a place further north by several hundred miles as far as the length of growing season was concerned, as well as attempting to grow it in a new environment as regards an abundant supply of moisture right through the season. These high ground corns were used to a drouth in August which would help to ripen them, and I do not believe that there is a plant that is so quickly and easily modified as in the corn plant. It is generally agreed that it was of Mexican origin and a tropical plant. It has become acclimated as it was moved north until today there are varieties of corn that mature in less than 70 days and others that require 200 days.

In reading done in this connection we came to the conclusion that the most wonderful corn growers in America were not the farmers of Iowa and Illinois who have a climate made to order for the production of mammoth crops of corn, but rather the tribes of American Indians who roamed the plains long before Columbus discovered America and who had adapted the corn plant to almost whatever climate they found as they wandered. The Indians of each section from the cold climate of the Dakotas to the heat of New Mexico had their varieties of Maize and the early French explorers exclaimed in wonder at the agriculture they found among the Indians. The Indians grew two general varieties—the hard

By E. L. WOODHAM'S
Supt. Mentha Ranch, A. M. Todd Co.



Mentha Muck Corn

or Flint kinds which they used to make hominy and the soft or flour corns from which the squaws made corn flour. The following are some of the varieties that were grown and the peculiar part of it is that the strains were kept pure until the white man drove the Indian away and disturbed his civilization. There were soft yellow, soft white, red corn, spotted corn, blue corn, yellow flint, white flint, clay-red corn, pink corn, black corn, sweet corn, mixed yellow and red and others. A day could be well spent in studying the agriculture of these first American "champion corn growers" but time does not permit it here. We have grown many of these corns and I will try to explain by the samples the nature of the varieties.

Some of these corns are so small that they cannot be cut by machine, although we must remember that they all grow larger on the muck than in their natural home in the northwest. It is largely due to the efforts of Messrs. Oscar Will & Co., and of Messrs. Northrup King & Co., that these early American varieties have not entirely died out.

They are nearly all of a very leafy habit of growth and so make excellent silage, the leaf AREA being far more important than the HEIGHT OF STALK which the large Iowa corn shows. The Mountain Experiment Station has done valuable work in measuring the leaf areas of these Indian corns as compared with the tall and less leafy varieties. Of all these Indian corns we have found that a white flour corn that we have bred up shows the most promise. This corn at first was mixed—containing 8, 10, 12, 14,

and 16 rows and we are still working to see which is the most promising.

Personally we feel that no corn should be grown on muck unless it can be planted as late as June 10 and be ready to cut before Sept. 10. The June frosts are too apt to cut it down if planted in May. As a grain crop we do not advise corn unless one is willing to put it into silage if a frost comes too early but as a silage proposition we feel that this white flour corn is going to be a winning combination as it can be grown intermingled with soy beans for the silo. There is no doubt but what the small farmer will find it a safe grain crop nine years out of ten as well, but we would not advise any farmer putting his money into several hundred acres of corn to harvest as grain. The frost danger is always present and there are other crops such as roots and hay that are safer and pay as well. But if the small farmer has a silo, then we feel justified in recommending this White Flour corn or else Smoky Dent as silage corns. Of the two the White Flour will mature earliest although there are strains of the Smoky Dent grown in Dakota which are equally early.

(The above article was prepared and read at the Muck Farmers' Convention by Mr. E. L. Woodhams.)

KILL CORN DESTROYING BIRDS

Shall we kill the crow, hawk and owl? I would say, yes; they are all very destructive to our poultry, game and corn crop. They can be easily exterminated by the use of strychnine and this is the best time to do this, when they just return from the south and are hungry. I use a hen that has died during the winter months. Pick the feathers from the breast, cutting slices through the breast and thighs, placing a few grains of strychnine in them. Place the hen in the center of a back field and visit it every day, adding a few more grains of strychnine they eat the flesh off. I have practised this for several years and have not killed a dog or cat as they never travel the center of fields. They always follow the fences. Cats do this for protection. There is not a single hawk to be seen in our neighborhood and but few crows.—F. Moore, Newaygo, Mich.

"My Favorite Breed of Sheep for Northern Michigan Farms"

YOU ASK me what class of sheep I consider the best and most profitable to run in northern Michigan.

I consider the best ewe to keep in any country is a half-blood ewe. What I mean by that is a ewe that is part Merino and part Lincoln, Cotswold, Shropshire or Hampshire.

I prefer either a Lincoln or Cotswold cross, or so-called white-faced ewes. This cross is the most popular in the west because they shear better and are better rustlers for feed when feed is short although the latter, or black faced are more popular in the south and central states. Probably because they are more on the mutton type of sheep.

The Merino sheep are the hardest, best shearing and longest lived sheep that can be had. But to run them in large bands in this state. The lamb is usually small and weak and the ewe is not a very good milker at its best, and so the percentage of lambs raised would be small. Also they are very slow maturing and subject to hoof troubles. Such as foot rot, fouds, etc.

The coarser breed of sheep I mentioned are more subject to intestinal troubles, shear light and shear a grade of wool that is very undesirable at present 1-4 blood. They are a short lived sheep and last but not least they are so large that when we have such long winters they eat so much more than a smaller sheep that it makes it very expensive to winter them.

WE ARE contemplating purchasing 1,000 head of sheep in the near future to be placed on a section of wild land in Midland County. May we ask your opinion as to the kind of sheep you would consider as the most profitable and which are the easiest keepers and healthiest sheep?

We have been advised to purchase Western Sheep from either Minnesota or Iowa, for the reason, that they do better in large numbers.

Can you quote us from the experiences of other large Michigan sheep raisers whom are purchasing from the West?

HESSE BROTHERS,

Their advantage is that they are early maturing sheep, free milkers and wonderful mothers.

In a half blood sheep you get a combination of the two that makes a good mother, shears a good fleece of desirable wool and crossed with a Hampshire or Shropshire ram gives an early maturing desirable lamb for market.

I have on hand on my ranch here between five and six thousand ewes. Most of them half-blood ewes that I expect to sell some part of them this year. As sheep are selling so high in the West I don't think it would be advisable for any one to try to get any ewes there this spring.

Ewes are selling as high as \$25 and in some parts of the West they are selling as high as \$30 dollars.

This is due largely to the big shortage caused by the very dry season in the northwest last year and the southwest the year before.

You asked for my opinion and I have given it to you and hope it explains fully all that you requested.

—Chas Burtless, Washtenaw County.

BLACK FACED SHEEP

REGARDING the most profitable breed of sheep for Mr. Hesse, I would say, by all means, the black faced lambs for the butcher and the black faced fleece (the middle wools) for the highest price, also all black faces are classed middle wools and mutton type, you want this dual breed, in the order named. Shropshire for form, Oxfords for size, Hampshire for milk, but poor in form, Southdown ranks with Shropshire for form but run small in size.

If Mr. Hesse can obtain a foundation flock of good black face ewes 2 years to 4 years old, use for first three years, a pure blood Shropshire ram to give conformation, then switch onto a pure blood Oxford ram for 4th and 5th years to increase size, for Shropshire lambs will naturally run smaller if you do not make this change. Use Oxford ram for at least two years, and then come back to the Shropshire ram. The wise shepherd will catch on.

If grade black face ewes can not be had use western Merino ewes, not

older than four years, under any consideration, and by all means use a black face ram, never Merino rams.

Save the ewe lambs for breeding stock, using black face rams. The third generation of ewe lambs will produce as fine middle wool breeding ewes as one could desire. All northern Michigan wants them.

The Merino lamb is not popular with the butcher. The size and quality is not there—nor is the fleece (fine wool) so valuable.

For profit, the middle wools, or black faces always.

The proper time to buy breeding ewes is in the middle of the summer, when taken from its lamb, providing the udder is sound, likewise the teeth.

Breed ewes no earlier than Nov. 15th to bring lambs by April 10th, when weather is warm and losses light.

In selecting a foundation flock, it is very important to remember, that when the breeding days of a black faced ewe is over, the carcass will possess a mutton value in many cases equal to the original investment.

You will find no mutton value in the carcass of an aged Merino. You can not even work it off on the hired man. It is practically a dead loss. But the price of the different breeds of ewes will determine your selection.—John G. Krauth, Presque Isle County.

Why Packer Legislation Should be Adopted

Summary of Federal Trade Commission's Findings Show "Big Five" in Virtual Control of Many Commodities

THERE have been nine hearings within the last few years on legislation to control the meat packing industry. The hearings within recent years have been based upon the most thorough, fair and complete investigation ever made of any big industry, the investigation of the meat packing industry made under order of the President by the Federal Trade Commission.

Trade Commission's Findings

In their report to the President in July, 1918, the Federal Trade Commission stated:

"Answering directly your question as to whether or not there exist monopolies, controls, trusts, combinations, conspiracies, or restraints of trade out of harmony with the law and the public interest, we have found conclusive evidence that warrants an unqualified affirmative. * *

"It appears that the great packing concerns of the country—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—have attained such dominant position that they control at will the market in which they buy their supplies, the market in which they sell their products, and hold the fortunes of their competitors in their hands."

Control of Transportation Maintains Packers' Position

"* * * If these five great concerns owned no packing plants and killed no cattle and still retained control of the instrument of transportation of marketing and of storage, their position would not be less strong than it is."

"The producer of live stock is at the mercy of these five companies because they control the market and the marketing facilities and, to some extent the rolling stock which transports the product to the market."

"The competitors of these five concerns are at their mercy because of the control of the market places, storage facilities, and the refrigerator cars for distribution."

"The consumer of meat products is at the mercy of these five because both producer and competitor are helpless to bring relief. * * *

The Commission's summary of its

Regulating the Packer

THE PACKERS are as hard to catch as the Fourth of July greased pig. Now you have them and now you don't. Now you are sure that the Big Five is the greatest octopus that ever fastened its tentacles upon the country, and then after reading some of their literature you are just as sure that they are as harmless as lambs. The efforts of some of the farm organizations and the Federal Trade Commission to bring the packers within the regulating reach of the United States government have not met with conspicuous success. Hearings after hearings have been held, but the legislation providing for the control seems no nearer adoption than when first introduced. To keep the interest alive, the various Washington offices of the various farm organizations have been sending out articles to the farm press giving the gist of the testimony submitted at the hearings, etc. The accompanying article is submitted by the Farmers' National Council which has been particularly insistent that Congress adopt some legislation for controlling the packers. The facts set forth are worthy of attention and should arouse every producer of live stock to immediate action through his representative in Congress.—Editor.

findings states, "Five corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Co.—hereafter referred to as the 'Big Five,' not only have a monopolistic control over the American meat industry, but have secured control, similar in purpose if not yet in extent, over the principal substitutes for meat, such as eggs, cheese and vegetable-oil products, and are rapidly extending their power to cover fish and nearly every kind of foodstuff. * * *

"The monopolistic position of the Big Five is based not only upon the large proportion of the meat business which they handle, ranging from 61 to 86 per cent in the principal lines, but primarily upon their ownership, separately or jointly, of stockyards, car lines, cold storage plants, branch houses, and the other essential facilities for the distribution of perishable foods."

"The menace of this concentrated control of the Nation's food is increased by the fact that these five corporations and their five hundred and odd subsidiary, controlled, and affiliated companies are bound together

by joint ownership, agreements, understandings, communities of interest and family relationships."

How the Packers' Power is Used

"The power of the Big Five in the United States has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to—

Manipulate live stock markets; restrict interstate and international supplies of foods; control the prices of dressed meats and other foods; defraud both the producers of food and consumers; crush effective competition; secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities; and profiteer."

Packers' Profits

"The packers' profits in 1917 were more than four times as great as in the average year before the European war, although their sales in dollars and cents at even the inflated prices of last year had barely doubled. In the war years, 1915, 16, 17, four of the five packers made net profits of \$178,000,000."

The Meat Industry

"The most satisfactory single index of the proportion of the meat industry controlled by the Big Five is the fact that they kill in round

figures 70 per cent of the live stock slaughtered by all packers and butchers engaged in interstate commerce. In 1916 the Big Five's percentage of the interstate slaughter including subsidiary and affiliated companies was as follows:

Cattle	82.2
Calves	76.6
Hogs	61.2
Sheep and lambs	86.4

"Swift & Co. is the greatest butter distributor in the United States handling in 1916, in round figures, 50,000,000 pounds, or nearly as much as the combined sales of the two largest non-packer organizations."

"Judged conservatively by trade estimates, the Big Five packers handle at least half of the interstate commerce in poultry and eggs and in cheese. The packers are also important factors in the preparation and distribution of condensed and evaporated milk and are rapidly increasing their proportion."

Staple Groceries and Vegetables

"Recently the big packers began dealing in various staple groceries and vegetables, such as rice, sugar, potatoes, beans and coffee, and increased their sales at such a rate that in certain of these lines they had become dominant factors. Here again the immense selling organizations of the packers, built up in connection with their meat business, assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food handling which they may wish to enter."

Fertilizers

"The fertilizer industry lies at the base of the American food production. The packers, controlling the disposal of more than two-thirds of the offal produced in the packing industry, have become the most important factors in the manufacture of animal fertilizer ingredients and have strongly entered the field of production of mineral ingredients. In mixed fertilizers they produce 19 per cent of the total."

Instruments of Control and Monopoly

"These strategic positions, which serve not only to protect the controls

(Continued on page 17)

Gleaner Clearing House Example of What Organized Farmers Can Do

GRANT SLOCUM, head of the Gleaners, tells us that an audit has just been made of the books of the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, and shows total assets of nearly one half million dollars, with surplus and undivided profits of nearly \$50,000. Upon the strength of this showing and upon what the recent experience of this marketing association has shown the possibilities of co-operative marketing to be, the stockholders have voted to increase the capital stock to one million dollars, and the Michigan State Securities Commission have already issued its license for the sale of the stock.

Discussing the showing made by the Gleaners, Mr. Slocum said:

"I do not believe that any other farmers' organization in the United States has made a showing equal to ours. Thousands of dollars have been spent in organization work which has been wholly cared for from the profits of the Association. And aside from this the present management inherited certain losses which could not be avoided by unexperienced operators during the first year, when several local plants were taken on at a time when it was impossible to get an efficient buying and selling organization."

"At the present time every plant is either on a paying basis or actually making profits. The Association knows where every local branch stands and knows monthly the actual condition of the entire organization."

"It is not the intention of General Manager Lewellyn to take on new plants here and there, regardless of location, opportunities for business and general conditions. The Association has already refused to take on nine elevators because of the fact that too much money had been in-

FINANCIAL STATEMENT	
Assets	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 76,242.68
Land Contracts, Detroit Property	57,287.50
Lands, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	114,115.03
Accounts Receivable	56,156.90
Notes Receivable	298.31
Inventories, Merchandise on hand	124,835.05
	<hr/>
	\$428,835.05
Liabilities	
Current Accounts Payable	\$ 70,403.58
Bills Payable	121,140.10
Capital Stock	194,140.10
Surplus and Undivided Profits	43,251.79
	<hr/>
	\$428,935.79
State of Michigan, County of Kent, s.s.	
Alvin F. Bredshall, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the General Auditor of the Gleaner Clearing House Association, and that the above statement, to the best of his knowledge is true in substance and in fact.	
ALVIN BREDSHALL.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, A. D. 1920.	
Rosanna Boyland, Notary Public.	
My commission expires March 21st 1922.	

vested for the volume of business that could be expected from the adjacent territory. A general survey is made of all localities where Gleaner elevators are to be established before the investment is accepted. Business is being conducted on a business basis and therefore success is assured."

"General Auditor Bredshall has all plans laid for the co-operative operation of all local plants and commencing with the next fiscal year, patronage dividends will be paid at each point. This was under the old order of things, but with fourteen plants now in operation, every local stockholder will participate in the profits of his local branch through co-operative patronage dividends."

And just as soon as the Gleaner Corporation is organized as a sales, buying, operating and financing branch, all stockholders will participate in the profits made through this corporation. This simply means that the farmer will participate in the profits on his products from the time they leave his fields until they reach the hands of the retailer."

"The work of the Association is now but in its infancy, after twelve years of successful operation," continued Mr. Slocum. "No farmers' organization in the United States has a better standing in the leading market centers, and you will find by consulting the commercial agencies, that none have a better financial standing. Men of experience and ability,

men of vision, forward looking business men, are now interested in the work of our organization. It's plans stand the test. The Gleaners do not claim to be wonder-workers. They realize that there is nothing about the word co-operation that is going to lift them over the rough spots in the business highway—strict business principles must be applied in order to make a business organization successful—and then the profits are distributed co-operatively. "Big-Biz," if you please, with the word "Co-operative" inserted between the words "Big" and "Biz." That's the Gleaners."

As a publication which is interested in the progress of all farm organization the BUSINESS FARMER congratulates the Gleaners upon the splendid showing they have made. That they will make still higher records in the co-operative business field under the leadership of the big business men who are managing their co-operative marketing association, there can be no doubt. A million dollars sounds like a pretty big capitalization for a farmers' co-operative organization, but as has been pointed out in these columns before there is no reason why the farmers should not handle big business enterprises as capably as other men. The very size of the amount gives one a feeling of bigness and security, and the Gleaners will undoubtedly find within another two or three years that even this capitalization will not be large enough to finance their rapidly expanding business."

When we consider the work that is being done by the Gleaners, the Grange and the Farm Bureau along co-operative lines, we have the feeling that the farmer is gradually coming into his own."



Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

"We haul local growers' fruits and delicate vegetables, such as lettuce, on pneumatics—Goodyear Cord Tires—because they are marketed in better condition this way and buyers give first choice to produce so protected. Our Goodyear Cord Tires run everywhere in cultivated fields and in a sandy orchard and deliver mileages to 15,000."
C. C. McIntosh, of McIntosh & Andru, Truckmen, Palmetto, Florida

As statements like this make apparent, more and more farmers are preventing the bruising of fruit, mutilation of delicate vegetables and much shrinkage in livestock by hauling on Goodyear Cord Tires.


In this way they reverse the situation that existed when solid-tired trucks or wagons were used with a resulting loss in crops, stock weight and general income due to slow, jarring transport.

On the resilient Goodyear Cord Tires a farm truck delivers smoothly and quickly, safeguarding the original condition of the load so as to secure the best prices for it.

The able pneumatics thus become important factors in the marketing of perishable produce and carefully fattened animals, as well as in practically all the work of raising and handling on and off the farm.

The excellent and often unusual mileages obtained from these tires attest the toughness of Goodyear Cord construction developed with that extraordinary manufacturing carefulness which protects our good name.

Farmers' records, detailing how pneumatics assist crop moving, motorization, chores and other activities, can be obtained by mail from The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR

 CORD TIRES



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT DULL

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	3.12		3.12	
No. 2 White	3.10		3.12	
No. 2 Mixed	3.10		3.10	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.55		2.60	
No. 2 White	2.53			
No. 2 Mixed	2.53			

Considerable strength was shown in the wheat market last Saturday and prices advanced when cables were received that Argentina had placed an embargo against further exportation of wheat, but later news showed the first report to be false and that they intended to export more than ever. This last report seems unreasonable. It is estimated that exporters own 37,000,000 bushels of wheat in Argentina, which, to all indications, is the entire supply of the grain available there at the present. And Argentina has been trying to force exporters to buy 1-2 tons of corn with every ton of wheat and has wanted a little oats and flax taken in addition to the corn, so it does not look as if they would export for a time at least. Export demand has fallen off some during the past week, but is beginning to revive. France and England are out of the market at present. From present prospects wheat will stay up until the turn of the year, but after that all is dark. Weather conditions from now on will determine the market's trend from that point. A prominent grain trade journal says that perhaps \$5 will be seen by cash wheat but it is a safe bet that there will be some mighty hard sledding before it gets there. Weather conditions have been rather favorable in this country of late and reports show promise of a larger yield than was predicted a month ago.

CORN ADVANCES

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.91		2.16 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	2.05		2.14 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow	2.00			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.83		1.93	
No. 3 Yellow	1.80			
No. 4 Yellow	1.80			

There has been a scarcity of corn all week and the price has been firm with a small advance. It is believed that larger receipts will soon commence to appear on the market. Consumers have stood aside to allow prices to go as low as they would. They have quit buying trusting that prices will be more to their liking later. The public has been doing without corn so long that dealers wonder how the market will be affected when supplies become plentiful and consumption is resumed. A large demand is expected. Argentina claims to still have about 800,000 tons of old corn to sell before touching the new crop, of which, they estimate they have a surplus of 4,000,000 tons.

OATS FIRM

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.23		1.40	
No. 3 White	1.22			
No. 4 White	1.21			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.78		.79 1/2	
No. 3 White	.72 1/2		.68 3/4	
No. 4 White	.71 1/2			

There are light offerings and scattered buying in the oat market. The weather conditions have been very favorable for this grain. Conditions in the market at present point to higher prices. The East needs large quantities of oats before the new crop, and the Canadian supply will be exhausted within another month. "Argentina has several hundred thousand tons of oats yet," says a prominent grain paper.

RYE AND BARLEY

Rye has advanced 10c and is quot-



DETROIT—Wheat stronger. Beans steady. Rye is lifeless. Advance in corn, caused by Argentine ban. Potatoes scarce and higher.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats higher. Exporters calling for wheat. Hogs lower. Provisions drop.

(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.)

Weekly Trade and Market Review

FEDERAL Reserve banks continue to call in their loans. But it is like trying to keep an apple under water—you push it down one place and it comes up in another. Loans are called in one direction only to have inflation appear in another. It has been proposed that the banks charge a higher rate of interest on non-essential loans, but this would be difficult to carry out for the reason that it is hard to distinguish between essential and non-essential business. Take for instance, the cut-rate sales of the department stores, the 20 to 50 per cent reductions in prices, forced by bankers, applied to essentials as well as non-essentials.

As a result of called loans we will see a gradual sagging of prices, including some foodstuffs. It was learned last week that there is food in storage on which loans have been running for over a year. Such loans are going to be called.

Grains in general strengthened up during the past week and higher prices are noted on some markets owing to the light receipts. Stocks remain small, especially corn. Reports come from both Eastern and Western markets of little or no corn on hand.

"The trade anticipates a liberal movement from the country as soon as the cars arrive from the East, but it will take several weeks before the full effect of these can be felt," says a press dispatch. "With large amounts of wheat on hand in the Southwest and banks loudly clamoring for a reduction of loans, a great many cars will probably be sent to that section rather than into the cornbelt."

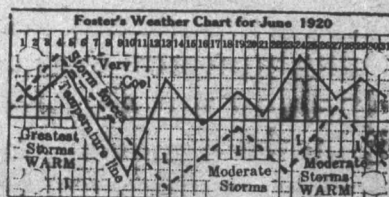
ed at \$2.10 for No. 2 on the Detroit market.

Regarding the future trend of the market the *Rosenbaum Review* says as follows: "Prices have dropped along with other grains. Barley is likely to stay down. Rye is not. Foreigners want the latter. Germany being the best buyer, but there is little or no hope of export demand for barley and with only a moderate demand and some Canadian grain arriving from time to time is looks as though some further recession in price was probable. After a drop of over 25c on rye it looks like good business to look for a substantial rally, especially if Europe comes into the market in volume. The outlook

for the new barley crop is fairly good, even though the Pacific coast has lost its outlook for a bumper crop. The June 1st returns on rye will be better than those of a month ago. If wheat is worth \$2.70-\$2.75 for August shipment and \$2.65-\$2.70 for September, then certainly September rye is worth close to \$2. Barley prices seem high as compared with oats and for the 1920-21 season may possibly have to be figured on as a feeding grain almost exclusively, as the industrial call will scarcely be much larger than last year and the outlook for the crop is fairly good—at the moment. The Northwest is putting in more feed grains this season and that means a lot of barley.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1920. Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about June 10, 16, 21, 26 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of June 11, 17, 22, 27; plains sections 12, 18, 23, 28; meridian 90, upper Great Lakes, Ohio, Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 13, 19, 24, 29; great lower lakes and eastern sections 14, 20, 25, 30, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 15, 21, 26, July 1. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control crop-weather of this continent from near June 10 to near July 1, and the new crop-weather conditions that will occur and determine crop-weather and crops of 1920 will be fully inaugurated but is expected to make only gradual changes. One feature is almost sure to be manifest during the period June 10 to July 1; a decided change to higher temperatures and before we are thru the summer we will be longing for cooler weather. This will be general east of Rockies' crest, but it is

almost universally true that long periods of high temperatures east of Rockies bring corresponding low temperatures west of the great ridge.

Storm forces are expected to be weaker during balance of June than they were for the three weeks previous to June 10 and temperatures are expected to rise from June 10 to July 1 more than the season suggests. Moisture for balance of this season will largely come from the northern part of the Atlantic and feed into the lows as they come from the northwest. In turn this condition will call for much warm air from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea to move northward east of Rockies and colder air to move southward west of the Rockies. Readers are expected to remember these statements in order that they may better understand future forecasts.

Most severe storms of the next six months will be during the weeks centering on July 16; Aug. 11 and 25; Sept. 11; Oct. 3 and 25; Nov. 8; Dec. 12. Such storms have much to do with crop-weather and if you are interested in weather events you should watch these Bulletins for further information on these storms. The storms predicted for week centering on June 5 will be due when this Bulletin is published and particular interest is centered on the predicted northern frosts of that week.

W. T. Foster

The May barley delivery at Chicago did not decline as fast as the cash for the latter was at a big premium. Readjustment has been completed."

BEANS LOWER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 1, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
G. H. P.	7.85	7.75	8.25	
Red Kidneys		13.50	15.25	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
G. H. P.				
Prime				
Red Kidneys				

After a drop of 5c the bean market is steady, but only moderately active. The *Monthly Crop Reporter* estimates this year's bean crop, in the main bean producing states, in comparison to last year's as follows: New York 90 per cent, Wisconsin, 70; Colorado, 65; New Mexico, 80; Idaho, 100 and Michigan 75.

Michigan elevator operators do not agree with the *Reporter* in estimates for this state. They say Michigan will plant a normal acreage this year. Let us hope so, because it looks as if they would be a profitable crop to raise this year.

POTATOES HIGHER

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 1, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	8.84			
Chicago	8.00			
Pittsburg	8.00			
New York		6.95		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	2.10	2.00		
Chicago	2.00	2.00		
Pittsburg				
New York				

Movement of old potatoes is hardly enough to make a market and the price is higher. New ones are not moving much better and prices are following the trend of old potatoes. Fewer acres of spuds will be raised this year according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates report. They say New York will plant 97 per cent of last year's acreage; Michigan 90, Wisconsin 95, Minnesota 89, Colorado 94, Idaho 95, California 110 and Maine is expected to plant 100.

HAY CONTINUES IN DEMAND

No. 1 Tim. Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.				
Detroit	37.50	38.50	37.50	36
Chicago	48.00	50.47	49.45	47
New York	63.00	64	64.00	63
Pittsburg	40.50	40.39	39.37	38

No. 1 No. 1 No. 1				
Light Mix. Clover Mix. Clover				
Detroit	36.50	37.35	36.50	36
Chicago	47.00	49.45	48.00	47
Pittsburg	40.50	40.39	39.37	38

No. 1 Tim. Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.				
Detroit	37.50	38.50	37.50	36
Chicago	48.00	50.47	49.45	47
New York	63.00	64	64.00	63
Pittsburg	40.50	40.39	39.37	38

No. 1 No. 1 No. 1				
Light Mix. Clover Mix. Clover				
Detroit	36.50	37.35	36.50	36
Chicago	47.00	49.45	48.00	47
New York	63.00	64	64.00	63
Pittsburg	40.50	40.39	39.37	38

The estimated acreage of hay in Michigan is 2,517,000 or about 5 per cent under the acreage of last year. There was loss of new seedlings in some northern counties by drought and grasshoppers and in some southern counties by drought which more than offsets the tendency to increase the amount of land in grass and pastures this year. The May 1 condition of 84 indicated a production of 3,256,000 tons or 2 per cent under the estimate for last year at the same about 318,000 tons and the lack of railroad transportation has retarded the shipping of this surplus which under ordinary circumstances would have been killed out. In some of the western and northwestern counties which had a light crop last year they are practically without any hay now. Pastures are backward. Hay is in demand and firm and with light receipts.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Canners and bulls steady; all other grades 25 to 50c higher; best heavy steers, \$11.50@12; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11.50@12.35; mixed steers and heifers, \$10@11.50; handy light (Continued on page 23)

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION

Mr. C. H. Gustafson, president of the All-American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission and chairman of the executive committee has just made public the action of the meeting of the executive committee recently held in Washington.

The entire executive committee was present including, in addition to President Gustafson, who is president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Hon. Herbert F. Baker, President of the Farmers' National Council, and member of the Supreme Council National Gleaner Federation; O. H. McGill of the Washington Co-operative Timber Mills; George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council.

Mr. Gustafson stated that the meeting of the executive committee which lasted for two days was most encouraging. The members, who have been in touch with the development of co-operative organization throughout the country, report that the demand for active and effective co-operation is increasing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep up with it. One important evidence of this is the fact that the University of Wisconsin and the University of Nebraska have recently established departments to train co-operative managers. The executive committee authorized the creation of a committee on direct trading to consist of representatives of three producers, and three consumers co-operative organizations to secure information and disseminate it as to existing producers and consumers co-operative organizations and to work out plans for better distribution through direct trading between farmers co-operative organizations and organizations of consumers. A committee on legislation was also authorized to work for adequate national legislation regarding co-operative organizations, and to work out a uniform state law for co-operative organizations.

The Committee on Banking and Credits had already been created with Mr. Warren S. Stone as chairman, and Mr. Fred C. Howe as secretary, reported its plans to stimulate the establishment of co-operative banks which are essential to the widest development and growth of co-operative organizations and of direct trading.

The committee decided that the next meeting of the All American Farm Labor Co-operative Commission should be held in Lincoln, Nebraska on Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. George P. Hampton, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council was selected General Manager of the Commission; Fred C. Howe, as Secretary; Oscar H. McGill Director of Field and Extension Work; and Benjamin C. Marsh, Director of Legislation and Publicity.

It was decided to hold state conferences on co-operation as the co-operative movement develops.

STATE FARM BUREAU HELPS CANNING PLANTS

To prevent loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to Michigan fruit growers, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is actively at work endeavoring to get a preferential shipping rating for canning plants in Michigan. The majority of the 100 canning plants in the state may be unable to operate on their scale this summer, because of inability to secure cans, coal and sugar.

Paralysis of the railroads by the recent switchmen's strike and the resulting jam of freight and empties at many important junction points is responsible for the predicament of the canners.

With a good fruit year in prospect and an excellent market in sight, one of the busiest seasons in sometime faces the canneries if they can get the necessary cans, coal and sugar for operations. Practically all of the

plants have their cans ordered in the east, but can't get shipment. They are not only having difficulty in getting coal shipped them, but also in the purchase. And sugar, while it is scarce, is almost prohibitive because of the soaring price.

While these canneries can operate without sugar, they can't without cans and fuel. At this time of the year, usually they are stocked with both. The Interstate Commerce Commission will be appealed to by the farm bureau in efforts to get the canneries that will permit cans and coal to be shipped to them on the grounds that the food stuffs involved represent a public need.

The sugar problem places the canneries in a quandary. If they can without sugar, they are unable to put out their usual brands, and their usual trade is disappointed. If they use sugar at its present price, a considerably higher price for canned goods next winter is certain. For example, two canneries in Berrien

county last year paid approximately \$50,000 for the sugar needed. This year the same quantity of sugar will cost approximately \$125,000.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANKS SEE DULL SEASON

Federal farm loan officials in a recent conference found no way to avoid a summer of inactivity in loaning operations.

Despite the fact that the 12 land banks have borrowed about \$16,000,000 from private banks to loan to farmers, more than \$50,000,000 in applications for loans have accumulated. In going into the open market for funds the banks are losing one-half of one per cent interest, the government rate being 5 1-2 per cent and the private rate 6 per cent.

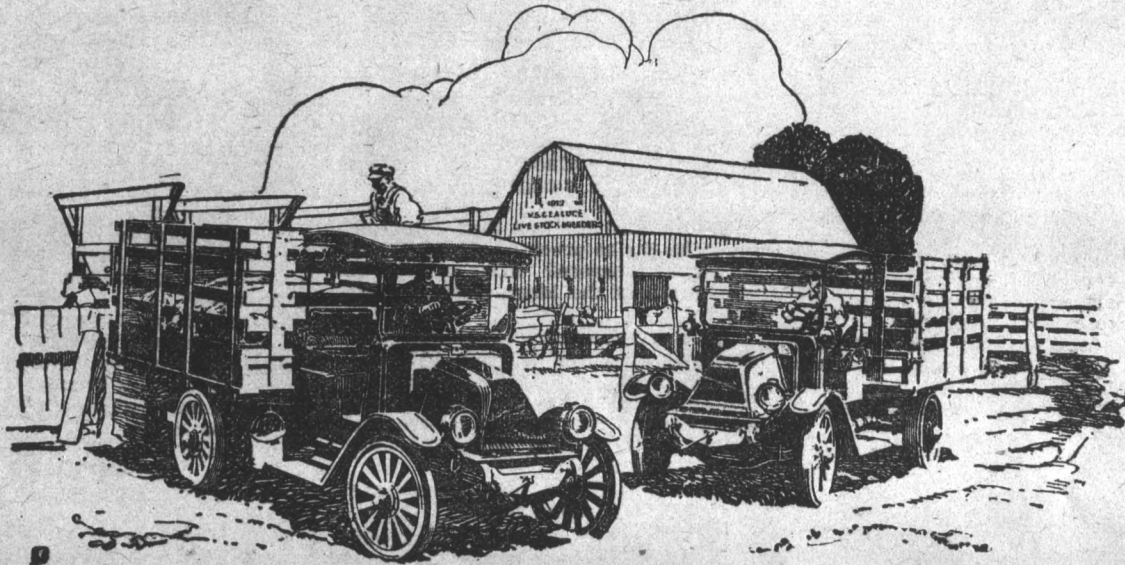
To offset this loss the net income of the 12 banks has averaged \$240,000 monthly since the first of the year. The banks also have assets of \$30,000,000 on which no liens have been placed and Commissioner

Lobdell said there was no reason for uneasiness as to the system's financial situation.

ST. JOHNS PLANS CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR

Plans for the co-operative owned elevator has been put under way, 35 representatives from the territory feeding into St. Johns met, discussed and adopted the plan they will pursue in the organization of this enterprise.

The plan proposed is as follows: No capital stock will be issued; money will be raised for the purchasing or building of the elevator by loans to the association of \$100 per member, that is, when a membership is issued the man signing agrees to loan to the association for ten years a sum of \$100, for which the association issues an investment note to the member, which note, when properly filled in, provides that 6 per cent shall be received on the \$100 loan each and every year until paid.



Your Rail-less Railroad

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

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

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

Government statistics show that in

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

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

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STILL gazing and speculating, he was warned by approaching footsteps, and glanced about for some place to hide. A sardonic humor seized him. Taking the helmet from the head of his ancient kin, he placed it on his own head. Likewise, did he drape the rotten mantle about his form and equip himself with the great sword and the great floppy boots that almost fell to pieces as he pulled them on. Next, half tenderly, he deposited the nude mummy on its back in the dark shadows behind the other mummies. And, finally, in the same spot at the end of the line, his hand resting on the sword hilt, he assumed the same posture he had observed of the mummy.

Only his eyes moved as he observed the peon venturing slowly and fearfully along the avenue of upright corpses. At sight of Torres he came to an abrupt stop and with wide eyes of dread muttered a succession of Maya prayers. Torres, so confronted, could only listen with closed eyes and conjecture. When he heard the peon move on he stole a look and saw him pause with apprehension at the narrow elbow turn of the passage which he must venture next. Torres saw his chance and swung the sword aloft for the blow that would split the peon's head in twain.

Though this was the day and the very hour for the peon, the last second had not yet ticked. Not there in the thoroughfare of the dead, was he destined to die under the hand of Torres. For Torres held his hand and slowly lowered the point of the sword to the floor, while the peon passed on into the elbow.

The latter met up with his father, Leoncia and Francis, just as Francis was demanding the priest to run the knots again for fuller information of the how and what that would open the ear of Hatzl.

"Put your hand into the mouth of Chia and draw forth the key," the old man commanded his reluctant son, who went about obeying him most gingerly.

"She won't bite you—she's stone," Francis laughed at him in Spanish.

"The Maya gods are never stone," the old man reproved him. "They seem to be stone, but they are alive, and ever alive, and under the stone, and through the stone, and by the stone, as always, work their everlasting will."

Leoncia shuddered away from him and clung against Francis for protection, her hand on his arm.

"I know that something terrible is going to happen," she gasped. "I don't like this place in the heart of a mountain among all these dead old things. I like the blue of the sky and the balm of the sunshine, and the widespread sea. Something terrible is going to happen. I know that something terrible is going to happen."

While Francis reassured her, the last second of the last minute for the peon were ticking off. And when, summoning all his courage, he thrust his hand into the mouth of the goddess, the last second ticked and the clock struck. With a scream of horror he pulled back his hand and gazed at the wrist where a tiny drop of blood exuded directly above an artery. The mottled head of a snake thrust forth like a mocking, derisive tongue and drew back and disappeared in the darkness of the mouth of the goddess.

"A viperine!" screamed Leoncia, recognizing the reptile.

And the peon, likewise recognizing the viperine and knowing his certain death by it, recoiled backward in horror, stepped into the hole, and vanished down the nothingness which Chia had guarded with her feet for so many centuries.

For a full minute nobody spoke, then the old priest said: "I have angered Chia, and she has slain my son."

"Nonsense," Francis was comforting Leoncia. "The whole thing is natural and explainable. What more natural than that a viperine should choose a hole in a rock for a lair. It is the way of snakes. What more natural than that a man, bitten by a viperine, should step backward? And what more natural, with a hole behind him, than that he should fall into it—"

"That is then just natural!" she cried, pointing to a stream of crystal water which boiled up over the lips

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

of the hole and fountained up in the air like a geyser. "He is right. Through stone itself the gods work their everlasting will. He warned us. He knew from reading the knots of the sacred tassel."

"Piffle!" Francis snorted. "Not the will of the gods, but of the ancient Maya priests who invented their gods as well as this particular device. Somewhere down that hole the peon's body struck the lever that opened stone flood-gates. And thus was released some subterranean body of water in the mountain. This is that water. No goddess with a monstrous mouth like that could ever have existed save in the monstrous imaginations of men. Beauty and divinity are one. A real and true goddess is always beautiful. Only man creates devils in all their ugliness."

So large was the stream that already the water was about their ankles.

"It's all right," Francis said. "I noticed all the way from the entrance, the steady inclined plane of the floors of the rooms and passages. Those old Mayas were engineers, and they built with an eye on drainage. See how the water rushes away out through the passage—Well, old man, read your knots, where is the treasure?"

"Where is my son?" the old man counter-demanded, in dull and hopeless tones. "Chia has slain my only born. For his mother I broke the Maya law and stained the pure Maya blood with the mongrel blood of a woman of the tierra caliente. Because I sinned for him that he might be, is he thrice precious to me. What care I for treasure? My son is gone. The wrath of the Maya gods is upon me."

With gurglings and burblings and explosive air-bubbings that advertised the pressure behind the water-fountained high as ever into the air. Leoncia was the first to notice the rising depth of the water on the chamber floor.

"It is half way to my knees," she drew Francis' attention.

"And time to get out," he agreed, grasping the situation. "The drainage was excellently planned, perhaps. But that slide of rocks at the cliff entrance has evidently blocked the planned way of the water. In the other passages, being lower, the water is deeper, of course, than here. Yet is it already rising here on the general level. And that way lies the way out. Come!"

Thrusting Leoncia to lead in the place of safety, he caught the apathetic priest by the hand and dragged him after. At the entrance of the elbow turn the water was boiling above their knees. It was to their waists as they emerged into the chamber of mummies.

And out of the water, confronting Leoncia's astounded gaze, arose the helmeted head and ancient-mantled body of a mummy. Not this alone would have astounded her, for other mummies were overtopping, falling and being washed about in the swirling waters. But this mummy moved and made gasping noises for breath, and with eyes of life stared into her eyes.

It was too much for ordinary human nature to bear—a four-centuries old corpse dying the second death by drowning. Leoncia screamed, sprang forward, and fled the way she had come, while Francis in his own way equally startled her, let her go past as he drew his automatic pistol. But the mummy, finding footing in the swift rush of the current, cried out:

"Don't shoot! It is I—Torres! I have just come back from the entrance. The water is over one's head and higher than the entrance, and rocks are falling."

"And your way is blocked in this direction," Francis said, aiming the revolver at him.

"This is no time for quarreling," Torres replied. "We must save all our lives, and, afterwards, if quarrel we must, then quarrel we will."

Francis hesitated. "What is happening to Leoncia?" Torres demanded slyly. "I saw her run back. May she not be in danger by herself?"

Letting Torres live and dragging the old man by the arm, Francis waded back to the chamber of the idols, followed by Torres. Here, at sight of him, Leoncia screamed in her horror again.

"It's only Torres," Francis reassured her. "He gave me a devil of a fright myself when I first saw him. But he's real flesh. He'll bleed if a knife is stuck into him—come old man! We don't want to drown here like rats in a trap. This is not all of the Maya mysteries. Read the tale of the knots and get us out of this!"

"The way is not out, but in," the priest quavered.

"And we're not particular so long as we get away. But how can we get in?"

"From the mouth of Chia to the

ear of Hatzl, was the answer.

Francis was struck by a sudden grotesque and terrible thought.

"Torres," he said, "there is a key or something inside that stone lady's mouth there. You're the nearest. Stick your hand in and get it."

Leoncia gasped with horror as she divined Francis' vengeance. Of this Torres took no notice, and gaily waded toward the goddess, saying: "Only too glad to be of service."

And then Francis' sense of fair play betrayed him.

"Stop!" he commanded harshly, himself wading to the idol's side.

And Torres, at first looking on in puzzlement, saw what he had escaped. Several times Francis fired his pistol into the stone mouth, while the old priest moaned "sacrilege!" Next, wrapping his coat around his arm and hand, he groped into the mouth and pulled out the wounded viper by the tail. With quick swings in the air he beat it head to a jelly, against the goddess' side.

Wrapping his hand and arm against the possibility of a second snake, Francis thrust his hand into the mouth and drew forth a piece of worked gold of the shape and size of the hole in Hatzl's ear. The old man pointed to the ear and Francis inserted the key.

"Like a nickel-in-the-slot-machine," he remarked, as the key disappeared from sight. "Now what's going to happen? Let's watch for the water to drain suddenly away."

But the great stream continued to spout unabated out of the hole. With an exclamation, Torres pointed to the wall, an apparently, solid portion of which was slowly rising.

"The way out," said Torres.

"In, as the old man said," Francis corrected. "Well, anyway, let's start."

All were through and well along the narrow passage beyond, when the old Maya crying, "My son!" turned and ran back.

The section of wall was already descending into its original position, and the priest had to crouch low in order to pass it. A moment later, it stopped in its old position. So accurately was it contrived and fitted that it immediately shut off the stream of water which had been flowing out of the idol room.

Outside, save for a small river of water that flowed out of the base of the cliff, there were no signs of what was vexing the interior of the mountain. Henry and Ricardo, arriving, noted the stream, and Henry observed:

"That's something new. There wasn't any stream of water here when I left."

A minute later he was saying, as he looked at a fresh slide of rock: "This was the entrance to the cave. Now there is no entrance. I wonder where the other are."

As if in answer, out of the mountain, borne by the spouting stream, shot the body of a man. Henry and Ricardo pounced upon it and dragged it clear. Recognizing it for the priest, Henry laid him face downward, squatted astride of him, and proceeded to give him the first aid for the drowned.

Not for ten minutes did the old man betray signs of life, and not until after another ten minutes did he open his eyes and look wildly about.

"Where are they?" Henry asked.

The old priest muttered in Maya, until Henry shook more thorough consciousness into him.

"Gone—all gone," he gasped in Spanish.

"Who?" Henry demanded, shook memory into the resuscitated one, and demanded again.

"My son; Chia slew him. Chia slew my son, as she slew them all."

"Who are the rest?"

Followed more shaking and repetitions of the question.

"The rich young Gringo who befriended my son, the enemy of the rich young Gringo whom men call Torres, and the young woman of the Solanos who was the cause of all that happened. I warned you. She would not have come. Women are always a curse in the affairs of men. By her presence, Chia, who is likewise a woman, was made angry. The tongue of Chia is a viperine. By her tongue Chia struck and slew my son, and the mountain vomited the ocean upon us there in the heart of the



What shocked him even more was the dagger thrust between Leoncia's eyes.—Chapter 26.

mountain, and all are dead, slain by Chia. Woe is me! I have angered the gods. Woe is me! Woe is me! And woe upon all who would seek the sacred treasure to filch it from the gods of Maya!"

CHAPTER XVI.

MIDWAY between the out-bursting stream of water and the rock slide, Henry and Ricardo stood in hurried debate. Beside them, crouched on the ground, moaned and prayed the last priest of the Mayas. From him by numerous shakings that served to clear his addled old head, Henry had managed to extract a rather vague account of what had occurred inside the mountain.

"Only his son was bitten and fell into that hole," Henry reasoned hopefully.

"That's right," Ricardo concurred. "He never saw any damage, beyond a wetting, happen to the rest of them."

"And they may be, right now, high up above the floor in some chamber," Henry went on. "Now if we could attack the slide, we might open up the cave and drain the water off. If they're alive they can last for many days, for lack of water is what kills quickly, and they've certainly more water than they know what to do with. They can get along without food for a long time. But what gets me is how Torres got inside with them."

"Wonder if he wasn't responsible for that attack of the Carooos upon us," Ricardo suggested.

But Henry scouted the idea. "Anyway," he said, "that isn't the present proposition—which proposition is: how to get inside that mountain on the chance that they are still alive. You and I couldn't go thru that slide in a month. If we could get fifty men to help, night and day shifts, we might open her in in forty-eight hours. So, the primary thing is to get the men. Here's what we must do. I'll take a mule and beat it back to that Caroo community and promise them the contents of one of Francis' checkbooks if they will come and help. Failing that, I can get up a crowd in San Antonio. So here's where I pull out on the run. In the meantime, you can work out trails and bring up all the mules, peons, grub and camp equipment. Also, keep your ears to the cliff—they might start signalling through it with tappings."

Into the village of the Carooos Henry forced his mule—much to the reluctance of the mule, and equally as much to the astonishment of the Carooos, who thus saw their strong-hold invaded single-handed by one of the party they had attempted to annihilate. They squatted about their doors and loafed in the sunshine under a show of lethargy hiding the astonishment that tingled through them and almost put them on their toes. As has been ever the way, the very daring of the white man, over savage and mongrel breed in this instance stunned the Carooos to inaction. Only a man, they could not help but reason in their slow way, a superior man, a noble or over-riding man, equipped with potencies beyond their dreaming, could not dare to ride into their strength of numbers on a fagged and mutinous mule.

They spoke a mongrel Spanish which he could not understand, and, in turn, they understood his Spanish; but what he told them concerning the disaster in the sacred mountain had no effect of arousing them. With impassive faces, shrugging shoulders of utmost indifference, they listened to his proposition of a rescue and promise of high pay for their time.

"If a mountain has swallowed up the Gringos, then is it the will of God, and who are we to interfere between God and His will?" they replied. "We are poor men, but we care not to work for any man, nor do we care to make war upon God. Also, it was the Gringos' fault. This is not their country. They have no right here playing pranks on our mountains. Their troubles are between them and God. We have troubles enough of our own and our wives are unruly."

Long after the siesta hour, on his third and most reluctant mule, Henry rode into sleepy San Antonio. In the main street, midway between the

court and the jail, he pulled up at sight of the Jefe Politico and the little fat old judge, with, at their heels, a dozen gendarmes and a couple of wretched prisoners—run-away peons from the henequen plantations at Santos. While the judge and the Jefe listened to Henry's tale and appeal for help, the Jefe gave one slow wink to the judge, who was his judge, his creature, body and soul of him.

"Yes, certainly we will help you," the Jefe said at the end, stretching his arms and yawning.

"How soon can we get the men together and start?" Henry demanded eagerly.

"As for that, we are very busy—are we not, honorable judge?" the Jefe replied with lazy insolence.

"We are very busy," the judge yawned into Henry's face.

"Too busy for a time," the Jefe went on. "We regret that not tomorrow nor next day shall we be able to try to rescue your Gringos. Now, a little later—"

"Say next Christmas," the judge suggested.

"Yes," concurred the Jefe with a grateful bow. "About next Christmas come around and see us, and, if the pressure of our affairs has somewhat eased, then, maybe possibly, we shall find it convenient to go about beginning to attempt to raise the expedition you have suggested. In the meantime, good day to you, Senor Morgan."

"You mean that?" Henry demanded with wrathful face.

"The very face he must have worn when he slew Senor Alfaro Solano treacherously from the back," the Jefe soliloquized ominously.

But Henry ignored the later insult.

"I'll tell you what you are," he flamed in righteous wrath.

"Beware!" the judge cautioned him.

"I snap my fingers at you," Henry retorted. "You have no power over me. I am a full-pardoned man by the President of Panama himself."

And this is what you are. You are half breeds. You are mongrel pigs."

"Pray, proceed senor," said the Jefe, with the suave politeness of deadly rage.

"You've neither the virtues of the Spaniard nor of the Carib, but the vices of both thrice compounded. Mongrel pigs, that's what you are and all you are, the pair of you."

"Are you through Senor?—quite through?" the Jefe queried softly.

At the same moment he gave a signal to the gendarmes, who sprang upon Henry from behind and disarmed him.

"Even the President of the Republic of Panama cannot pardon in anticipation of a crime not yet committed—am I right, judge?" said the Jefe.

"This is a fresh offense," the judge took the cue promptly. "This Gringo dog has blasphemed against the law."

"Then shall he be tried, and tried now, right here, immediately. We will not bother to go back and reopen court. We shall try him, and when we have disposed of him, we shall proceed. I have a very good bottle of wine—"

"I care not for wine," the judge disclaimed hastily. "Mine shall be mescal. And in the meantime, and now, having been both witness and victim of the offense and there being no need of evidence further than what I already possess, I find the prisoner guilty. Is there anything you would suggest, Senor Mariano Vercara e Hijos?"

"Twenty-four hours in the stocks to cool his heated Gringo head," the Jefe answered.

"Such is the sentence," the judge affirmed, "to begin at once. Take the prisoner away, gendarmes, and put him in the stocks."

Daybreak found Henry in the stocks with a dozen hours of such imprisonment already behind him, lying on his back asleep. But the sleep was restless, being veiled subjectively by nightmare dreams of his mountain-imprisoned companions, and, objectively, by the stings

of countless mosquitoes. So it was, twisting and squirming and striking at the winged pests, he awoke to full consciousness of his predicament. And this awoke the full expression of his profanity. Irritated beyond endurance by the poison from a thousand mosquito bites, he filled the dawn so largely with his curses as to attract the attention of a man carrying a bag of tools. This was a trim-figured, eagle faced young man, clad in the military garb of an aviator of the United States army. He deflected his course so as to come by the stocks, and paused, and listened, and stared with quizzical admiration.

"Friend," he said, when Henry ceased to catch breath. "Last night, when I found myself marooned here with half my outfit left on board, I did a bit of swearing myself. But it was only a trifle compared with yours. I salute you, sir. You've an army teamster skinned a mile. Now if you don't mind running over the string again, I shall be better equipped the next time I want to do any cussing."

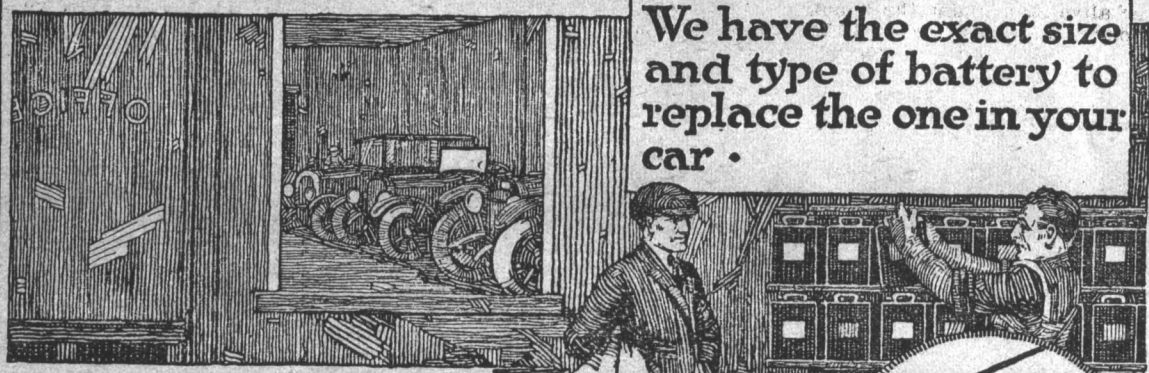
"And who in hell are you," Henry demanded. "And what in hell are you doing here?"

"I don't blame you," the aviator grinned. "With a face swollen like that you've got a right to be rude. And who beat you up? In hell, I haven't ascertained my status yet. But here on earth I am known as Parsons, Lieutenant Parsons. I am not doing anything in hell as yet; but here in Panama I am scheduled to fly across this day from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Is there any way I may serve you before I start?"

"Sure," Henry nodded. "Take a tool out of that bag of yours and smash this padlock. I'll get rheumatism if I have to stick here much longer. My name's Morgan, and no man has beaten me up. Those are mosquito bites."

With several blows of a wrench, Lieutenant Parsons smashed the ancient padlock and helped Henry to

(Continued on page 15)



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The Farmer and the Country Newspaper

THE ATTITUDE of the average country newspaper toward the farmer is beyond understanding. Instead of being a help to the farmer it is frequently a hinderance. Instead of showing any interest in the farmers' efforts to make their business more profitable, it confines its editorial discussions to town issues. Or, in cases of controversy between the farmers and the people of the towns, instead of championing what seems to be the fair and just phase of the issue, the country newspaper invariably sides with the people of the towns, be they right or wrong.

When Congressman Fordney, for mysterious reasons which he has not seen fit to divulge, withdrew his support from the bean tariff bill, nearly every newspaper in his district printed an alibi for him. Instead of getting the wires busy and using their columns to convince Mr. Fordney that he ought to get this bill out of his committee and help to preserve Michigan's bean industry, nearly every last partisan newspaper publisher of the eighth district resorted to dirty slurs and lying statements about the Business Farmer and the agricultural leaders who had worked tooth and nail to secure this much needed legislation, because they had dared to criticize the political wig-wagging of Congressman Fordney.

When the sugar beet growers asked the manufacturers for a conference and a fair division of the beet profits, what did the country publishers do? Some of them, honest and justice-loving fellows that they are, gladly gave the use of their columns to the growers to present their side of the case, and occasionally wrote an editorial in their behalf. Others were deliciously "neutral," breaking their neutrality only on occasions to publish an extensive "interview" with the manager of a sugar factory, setting forth of course, the factory's side of the controversy. For some reason the country publishers were not so anxious to "interview" the beet growers and give the public a few worth-while facts instead of deceitful propaganda. In some instances the publishers even went so far as to charge the beet growers for printing notices of their meetings and articles presenting their side of the issue.

Why is this so?

Agriculture is the foundation which supports nearly every town, merchant and newspaper in the bean and sugar beet districts. Take away the farmers and let the farms lie idle for a single year and what would happen? Merchants would lock their doors. Spiders would weave their web across the ink fountains of the newspaper presses. Weeds would grow in the streets. The towns, and the counties would become insolvent because there would be no one to pay the taxes.

The towns and villages of Michigan are as dependent upon the trade of the farmers as the engine upon the boiler which provides it with steam. The merchant's and the country publisher's business thrive only as the farmer's business thrives. Shut off part of the

steam from the cylinder head and the engine loses power. Let there be poor crops and shut off part of the farmer's trade and the annual inventory will show that the merchant and the publisher have suffered as a consequence.

Millions are being made out of Michigan's sugar beet crops. But only five out of the twenty to thirty cents that the consumer pays for sugar goes to the farmer. Part of this five cents eventually finds its way into the coffers of the merchant and the newspaper. But no benefit is had out of the other fifteen to twenty-five cents if we except the paltry fraction of a cent per pound which is expended locally in labor and supplies in towns where sugar factories are located. The major part of the wealth that is created by the men who grow the beets goes hundreds of miles away from the place where the beets are produced and the several communities are that much the poorer.

It ought to be a matter for rejoicing on the part of the country merchant and the country publisher when the farmers organize to secure a better price for their products. For it means that much more money kept at home; that much more money spent in the merchant's store who in turn spends it for advertising and printed matter; that much more money spent in public improvements. It means better farm homes, more farm conveniences, more automobiles, more tractors, better dressed farm-folks. It means a more prosperous and contented citizenship. It is all for the good of the people of the towns fully as much as of the people of the farms. Then why, in the name of the seven wonders, do not the merchants and the publishers help the farmers to secure what is rightfully theirs instead of putting obstacles in their way? You can search us. It's a mystery too deep for us to fathom.

In Memoriam

IT'S RATHER unusual to write a memorial day editorial after memorial day has passed, but it is our conviction that every day should be memorial day, hence these brief thoughts may not come amiss. Anyway, memorial day doesn't mean so much to us old-fashioned folks as it used to. Time was when the entire town and countryside turned out in their Sunday best and marched to the cemetery, there to do reverence to the soldier dead. They went because they wanted to go. They got a vague sort of comfort from standing with bowed and uncovered heads before the graves of the unknown dead while the band played a few solemn notes or the preacher read briefly from the Bible and the village choir or soloist sang, "Nearer My God to Thee," in soft, sweet tones that brought tears to the eyes of every listener.

But that was before every other inhabitant owned an automobile and baseball games and fishing excursions became popular Decoration day pastimes.

It rather seems to us, shameful as the thought is, that people now observe this hallowed day rather from compunction than a sincere desire to pay homage to the dead. The faithful ones who defy the blistering sun or chance the sudden rainstorm to march in the parade are pitifully few compared with other years.

All this is regrettable. It is a reflection upon our national spirit. It ought not to be. Perhaps it is natural that as the older veterans who added a more or less tragic meaning and picturesque touch to Decoration day ceremonies, pass away, their friends and their relatives should lose a part of their interest in the observance of this day. But they ought not to entirely erase them from their memories. They ought, in decent respect for those who have died in defense of home and country visit their graves on this occasion and make those few veterans who are left to feel that their departed comrades have not been entirely forgotten.

But it was not the purpose of this editorial to criticize. If we observe Memorial day only as a part of our duty as good citizens little is gained by such observance. It is inspiring to recall to mind the deeds of good men and

women. Reflecting upon their accomplishments we are ourselves made better, more upright, more sincere, more ambitious to live worth-while lives and perform worth-while deeds. When we think of the countless thousands who have died in battle and lie in unmarked graves and the other countless thousands who survived the wars and died of old age, we are led into pondering over the cause for which they fought rather than their individual greatness. Even the poorest citizen who stands before the graves of such as these must feel an awakening of patriotism and a desire to be a better citizen as his mind takes in the full significance of the cause for which these men fought and died.

So then Memorial day holds a meaning for each one of us, and it is a meaning not hard to understand. We are not worthy the name of Americans if we do not take part in the annual observance of that day and if we do not also during our leisure moments of other days, turn our thoughts into the channels of patriotism which led our forefathers into wars that have preserved this democracy to us and our posterity.

Playing the Game Square

THE WORLD is full of small men. When backed into a corner and defeated in an argument they snarl like a pack of coyotes. They cannot take an honest licking. They are always full of excuses. Their vocabulary consists largely of "ifs" and "buts." When they do not approve of the contentions of others instead of coming out into the open and arguing the case on its merits, they get behind a tree and shoot their poison darts of innuendos, insults and lies hoping to hurt their opponent in the eyes of the public. They are always accusing others of having ulterior motives. When a politician is criticized for not doing his plain duty his critics are invariably charged with having partisan designs. It is becoming almost impossible nowadays for the lover of good government to express his honest opinions on the shortcomings of those who are trying to administer the government and making a sorry mess of the job, without getting it in the neck from the friends of the mess-maker. We will have better government and better men to run the government when we all acquire the courage to face the real issues even at the expense of inviting the targets of our small-calibred enemies, and take a beating if necessary.

The Farm Bureau and Politics

LET THERE be rejoicing. The Farm Bureau is after all going into politics. At least such is the declared purpose of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, according to a statement which appeared in a recent issue of its official publication. This statement says:

"From all sides comes the query: 'Will the farm bureau ignore politics?' Not exactly. To ignore politics, and by that act refuse to accept a share of responsibility, would be distinctly un-American. For politics is a part of the machinery of American government."

"The federation will concern itself with men and measures rather than with parties. It will have absolutely nothing to do with the political stew from a partisan standpoint. But when questions develop that have a bearing upon the agricultural interests of the country, or questions that deal with the life and stability of American institutions, depend on it the Farm Bureau Federation will be found very much in evidence."

Three cheers for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Its declarations upon this important subject of politics sounds a little different than the initial semi-official declaration of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, which declared that it would steer clear of politics, concerning itself NOT with MEN but with MEASURES. But the Iowa people have learned from experience that measures are meaningless, useless things unless good men are elected to carry them out, hence, in their estimation, men come first. So, too, in good time will the leaders of the Michigan State Farm Bureau learn this truth, and encourage their members to take an active part in political campaigns the election of men who can be depended upon at all times to represent the people and maintain the glory of the Commonwealth.



What the Neighbors Say



OUR REACTIONARY FARMER LEGISLATORS

I noticed in your issue of the M. B. F. under date of May 22nd, the letter, "Farmers for Legislature." If I remember the writer was from Benzie county. I was glad to hear from him. I have been asked several times by good busy farmers of Tuscola county who the seven men were that voted against the warehouse bill and I had forgotten who they all were. I know of one from our own county who lay in with W. E. Ivory against the farmers on the warehouse bill. I wish you would give us the names of the seven who said by their votes that the farmers did not know what they wanted. We as agriculturists want to keep an eye open for those fellows as some of them are now looking for another job and more pay to do us again.

Some of them were very anxious to have an investigation of Nathan Simpson and the binder twine at Jackson prison, one of the good things that came our way. That was all right if these had been a shadow of a doubt of anything wrong but when the committee gave him and the Gleaners a clean slate not one of them said, "that is good," but hung their head when asked about it.

If there ever was a time when farmers should disregard parties and vote for men that will give agriculture some consideration and by so doing will help every other honest business in our state, it is this coming election. We should stand for men in our districts that we know are interested and will dare to do the fair thing under all conditions.

I wish you would tell through the BUSINESS FARMER why we have to pay from four to five dollars per pound for yarn when we are only offered about fifty cents for our wool. I am ready with the rest of the flock owners of Michigan to look into this question and see who is responsible. If this wool is not needed now we'd better take care of it until it is.—J. J. E., Tuscola County.

Instead of seven there were sixteen "farmer" legislators who could not trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment. They are as follows: Orville E. Atwood, Newaygo county; Harrison H. Averill, Ottawa county; Chas. O. Blinn, Tuscola county; Burney E. Brower, Jackson county; Henry Cross, Jr., Gladwin county; Miles S. Curtiss, Calhoun county; Herbert M. Gowdy, Berrien county; Albert G. Griggs, Oakland county; Will C. Hartway, Macomb county; Arlie L. Hopkins, Manistee county; Wm. E. Ivory, Lapeer county; John L. Martin, Shiawassee county; Joel C. Merriman, Sanilac county; Edward G. Reed, Kalamazoo county; Henry T. Ross, Livingston county; Fred B. Wells, Cass county. One of these, as you will note, is from your home county.—Editor.

PROPOSED PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Editor The Business Farmer:—You are doubtless aware of the campaign being instituted in behalf of the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution. The proposed Amendment is as follows:

"Section 16. All residents of the State of Michigan, between the ages of five years and sixteen years, shall attend the public school in their respective districts until they have graduated from the eighth grade; Provided, that in Districts where the grades do not reach the eighth; then all persons herein described in such District shall complete the course taught therein.

"Section 17. The legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render Section sixteen effective."

This proposed amendment is to be placed upon the ballot to be voted in November next, and the effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to prohibit all sectarian or religious schools for children between five and sixteen years in the State of Michigan.

At the present time sectarian or parochial schools are being conducted by Protestant and Roman Catholic denominations. Will you kindly permit me some space in your valuable journal to raise the question, is legislation of this character fundamentally right from the viewpoint

of the American conception of civil government which insists that the State cannot interfere with the province of the church in its religious activities, provided those religious activities do not abridge the equal rights of the people at large, or menace the welfare of the state in its government.

In raising this question and in opposing the amendment, I am not proposing any unfriendly pronouncement against the public school system. Not for a moment would I say aught against this American bulwark of liberty. It is the best devised system possible for the purposes for which it was brought into being. Our public school is a conservator against possible inroads of un-American policies, and has produced some of our greatest statesmen, financiers and leaders of thought. It is an important factor in the development of American citizenry and must needs be continued and sustained by general taxation.

I submit, however, Mr. Editor, that a church school system is not necessarily an enemy of the state; it is not necessarily a breeder of unpatriotic impulses, anarchism and the like. Just as loyal American came from the church schools in proportion as come from the public schools. But, if at any time it should be found that any schools, designed for instructing children of whatsoever age are teaching by precept or example anything that is antagonistic to the nation's welfare, and thereby become the breeding place for anarchism or bolshevism or unpatriotic impulses, the police power of the state is available and should be exercised to put out of business such school system.

Moreover, any system of education, secular or sectarian, which finds it necessary to do business behind closed doors and adopts a curriculum of studies which teaches policies inimical to the best interests of Americanism and will not bear the light of day; or, instills into the minds of the young a spirit of unfriendliness for the American government, and favor the government of some foreign potentate, the civil authorities should promptly lay hands on it and close it out. And if the Wayne County Civic Association knows of any such enterprises being conducted in Michigan or elsewhere, it should report the facts at once to the public as well as to the proper authorities. If the police power is not sufficient, then the legislature should provide the proper statutory laws.

But the proposed amendment runs counter to the inalienable rights vouchsafed by the American Charter of Liberty, based upon the Declaration of Independence which asserts that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" cannot rightly be abridged by statutory or constitutional law. Without going into the comparative

merits of the public or secular and the sectarian or church school systems, is it not the inherent right of parents to begin the religious training of their children for the kingdom of God while they are young and impressionable? Is there not a hereafter for which to prepare? Is this the only world possible? And does death end it all?

There are many who contend that the public school should be "Christianized" by introducing religious instruction and by compulsory reading of the Bible "without comment." But those good friends are either unmindful of, or antagonistic to the foundation upon which our forefathers built this great nation,—and these forefathers were Christians themselves.

Let the state continue to give opportunity for free public education, along the only possible lines, secular, and let the church look after the spiritual interests of their school children, bearing in mind, of course, the need of common school instruction. The state cannot rightfully interfere. But, if the American people elect to close up church or parochial schools and debar sectarian education to children whose parents desire it and pay for it, and compel all children to attend the public schools, they must be prepared for a movement to be inaugurated whereby the public schools will be sectarianized, which would ultimately mean that the denomination with the strongest voting capacity would be in control. And, is there any doubt as to what such a contingency would precipitate?

In our judgment, therefore, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Michigan is un-American and unnecessary. I thank you for space to insert these thoughts and suggestions.—S. B. Horton, Secretary Religious Liberty Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A NON-PARTISAN

Enclosed find check for \$3 for a five year renewal. Although nominally a Democrat I voted for Lowden and expect to vote for Campbell. Less party and more politics, it seems to me, is what we farmers need to help ourselves out of the hole we are in. I don't need to say I like your paper for if I had not I would not have renewed.—D. E. T., Genesee county.

Mr. Campbell needs the votes of the democratic farmers in the primary more than he does in the election, but because of the fool act of the last legislature in making it impossible for a man to be a candidate on more than one party ticket, democrats who vote for Campbell in the primaries will have to enroll as republicans. A good many loyal democrats have signified their intention to do this very thing, and we think the winning of the governorship by the farmers is of such moment that every democratic farmer in Michigan can afford to renounce his party ties at the coming primary election and throw their support to Campbell. What do you think about it.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

WHY FOSTER FARMING?

Employers who are in need of more help have been somewhat critical of The Press for defending the interests of agriculture and deploring the drift of man power from country to city. That is natural, of course, for a man's own problems are the problems that seem most vital to him, but it is the duty of a general newspaper to look to the good of the general public which it seeks to serve. A hope for the prosperity of agriculture is a hope for the prosperity of the whole people. When farmers desert the industry to which they were born like passengers deserting a sinking ship then manifestly something is wrong with agriculture. To learn what is wrong a searchlight must be turned on agriculture, and the Press has been trying to help in turning on the searchlight.

Even should the United States be able to live for some time by importing food the sources of supply would in time be exhausted as the growth

of other countries absorbed all their production. Therefore the problem of successful farming in America and for America must be settled sooner or later, and the sooner the better.

The present trend is likely to lead to disaster within ten years. Every time a farmer sells a herd of cows for beef and takes a factory job he not only reduces the milk supply to the extent of his production but he eliminates the reproductive possibilities of dairy cattle by many times the number of cows he actually sells, for a good dairy cow, in ten years of useful life, will give to her owner at least four good heifers. The loss of a herd therefore is a loss to the general public which never can be made good. Herein lies one of the causes of 14-cent milk in Grand Rapids.

So it is in all other branches of farming. It is not simply for the sake of farmers that agriculture should be fostered. Prosperous agriculture will make still more prosperous cities.—Grand Rapids Press.

MILK PLANT, CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AND SUGAR BEETS

I have decided to send in my views on the milk question which I think corresponds with the most of my neighbors. We seem to feel that the farmers should own the milk receiving stations in the Detroit area, also a central sales agency in Detroit and allow the grocery trade or distributors to handle it upon a commission basis, but maintain control of it until it reaches the consumer. I quite realize that this would mean some fight but we have got to start it before we can gain our rights and I can't quite understand where we will gain anything by putting it off.

In regards to consolidated schools would say that our township votes on consolidation June 5th and the farmers in my vicinity are going to oppose it. One of my acquaintances that lives on Grosse Isle in the Detroit river told me that they have bonded so much down there that his neighbor can't rent his 160 acre farm for enough to pay the taxes and if we continue the way we are going the state won't be much better off in the near future.

In closing would like to say that there is quite a number of farmers raising beets in this locality this year but not those that receive the M. B. F.—J. B. D., Genesee County.

No, nothing can be gained by the farmers putting off the control of their own business. Eventually the farmers will put their own prices on their dairy products and follow them through to the consumer, so why not do it now. Wish you would give us the name of that Grosse Isle farmer. We'd like to know how much of his taxes are due to the consolidated school and how much to other public expenses. If what you say is true about the readers of M. B. F. not growing any beets it ought to be to the interest of every M. B. F. reader to see that his neighbor gets the paper. In numbers there is strength and when the majority of farmers of Michigan read the M. B. F. we'll win our just fights without a single defeat.—Editor.

GRIT AND LOYALTY

We had a dandy big meeting here last Saturday evening and during the meeting we found out some people will tell stories claiming one good and loyal member left our association and planted beets. It is not so. He has no contract and the one he had he returned telling them more money for beets. We are planning on having another meeting next Saturday evening, also trying to get a good speaker for that evening. We were late in getting our Sugar Beet Growers' Association started but so far we are one hundred per cent true, and willing to say we stay that way until we get our just and lawful dues, then we will grow beets, and lots of them. Yours truly.—F. E. S., Bay County.

Men, we know it takes grit, courage and 100 per cent loyalty to take a stand like this when farmers elsewhere are renouncing their vows to their association and are planting beets. Manager Ackerman says that 80 per cent are loyal, but the other 20 per cent have raised Cain. How blind they are. With everything in their favor they have fallen by the wayside, hopelessly beaten. Some day they will rise and thank their lucky stars for such neighbors as had the courage to stick to the fight to the bitter end and eventually win the recognition for which they have been striving. All is not lost if some remain loyal.—Editor.

COMPLIMENTS TO BAERWOLF

I am a reader of your paper and must say I'd never be without it. I read the letter of Mr. Baerwolf and am much disappointed over him. My opinion of him is that of an old woman. She was given a spelling book to read and when she returned it was asked how she liked the book and she said, "Oh, all right, only I couldn't get the run of the story." I guess that's what's the matter with Baerwolf. I must say it is the most valuable farm paper I ever saw. I think my subscription must be out for some time so I am enclosing check for \$2 for three years. Why, this is the cheapest buy I ever made in my life.—H. F., Prescott, Mich.

I surely hope that you may receive your money's worth out of M. B. F. the next three years. We expect of course, to continually improve the paper and make it of even greater usefulness to those who read it.—Editor.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by CLARE NORRIS

"WITH prices on everything so high and help absolutely impossible to get, a vacation is out of the question for us," remarked Mrs. Pinney, to her neighbor in town who was planning on her summer vacation trip.

"Then why don't you interest some of your neighbors and friends in the country and town who are situated as you are and secure a Chautauqua here for a week this summer," suggested the friend, who realized that after all a vacation was simply a change—seeing and talking with different people—getting their ideas—seeing how the other half of the world lived, etc. And that the next best thing to travel and books was a summer Chautauqua which is growing more and more popular every year.

These two friends talked the matter over at quite some length and finally decided that it was an excellent suggestion, but how to proceed they didn't know, until the idea came to write the Woman's Department of M. B. F., for said Mrs. Pinney, I have found that the editor seems to be able to get us just the help we need whenever we write her.

And so last week in my mail came an inquiry as to what a Chautauqua would cost and how to get one. Never before had I realized the immense good these summer Chautauquas do the people in general until I started to look up the information for our friends. I found that in 1919 sixty-two hundred Chautauquas, covering one hundred thousand sessions with an attendance of fifteen million people, was the record made. This total number of sessions cost the people who participated in their benefits ten million dollars, but the consensus of opinion was that America as represented by her citizens who took advantage of this wonderful opportunity for intensive learning and pleasure, never spent ten millions of dollars in a better way.

Instance after instance was brought to light where a boy or girl, after hearing one of the instructive and intensely interesting lectures was fired with enthusiasm to make more of his life than before—was given a new line of thought. Or other instances were cited where young people who were gifted with musical talent but who hated to practice were enthused to take up their tasks anew.

Mothers in homes who were unable to attend many such interesting meetings previously—and men who perhaps thought they wouldn't find anything of value there, left with a new grasp of a situation—these people who came to them from afar—who had travelled around our entire country did not bring a narrow self-centered opinion—they are the broadest people you can meet anywhere.

Then too there is the opportunity for social intercourse such as only comes a few times during the year—such as at the County Fair or at a Chautauqua. Friends from afar greet and clasp hands—opinions are exchanged before and after the meeting which are worth a great deal.

But over and above all other advantages stands the educational advantage of a Chautauqua, and the farmer's wife is just the one who has been hungering for something of this kind. Yes, and her husband has also. While a woman is about her household duties and a man is at work on the farm, their brains are busy—every minute in the day—and they are both glad of this opportunity to start a new train of thought.

Cities and small towns are coming to realize more and more each year that the farmer is the backbone of this country—that he is a business man and not a hayseed; that he will support something worth while—that while he does not want "high brow" stuff, he does want anything which will interest, amuse and in-

struct him and his family of growing children.

Many a family cannot afford to leave the farm or home and take a vacation—and father will not go because mother cannot leave and the same thing is true of mother—but through the Chautauqua a touch of the outside world is brought right to the home town.

But the time, some one is thinking, a farmer cannot afford to spend his afternoons sitting inside a big tent in town listening to speeches or music, no matter how good and instructive they are. And right here is where the Chautauqua managers have forethought, for they have provided the same entertainment both afternoon and evening of their stay, and it is a real rest after the supper things are cleared away to drive into town and sit in these big cool tents, it is indeed a fitting finish to the day and a wonderful change.

If you are interested enough to talk to your neighbors and friends about this and find that there are enough progressive citizens in your community who, for their children's sake as well as for their own, are willing to pledge the amount they need to bring the Chautauqua to their town, you will almost always find that the amount will quickly be covered by the advance sale of season tickets—for everyone from far and near who is progressive, will want to attend, but it is for a few in this, as in everything else, to start it—to talk it up—and to do the advance work of getting it there.

If you are seriously interested and wish to know more of their plans, special courses, dates, cost, etc., write direct to the Chautauqua Institute, Chautauqua, N. Y. Ordinarily we do not feel like giving names and addresses through our paper as we feel that it is free advertising, but the editor is so strongly in favor of anything that will be for the good of the community that we gladly give this information, and do so without the knowledge of the Institute.

"POLLYANNA" IS DEAD

SO WELL known is the author of the "Glad Books," as they are popularly termed, that this was all the heading needed as the message was flashed across the wires by the Associated Press.

She worked long and faithfully before recognition came her way to any extent, and did so in the face of bodily pain. Her first Pollyanna story did not appear until 1913, although she was author of about 200 short stories.

Her writings were true to her own views of life—for she always found something to be glad for—in spite of her physical suffering. It was given her to dream dreams which were to come true, although the toll exacted for her overwork was a shortened life.

Besides being an author she was a choir and concert singer of note and also a teacher. In 1893

she married John Lyman Porter and when the reaper called, she was in her fifty-first year.

Her best known books are of course "Pollyanna," "Pollyanna Grows Up," "Just David," and "The Road to Happiness." Other books are "Cross Currents," "The Turn of the Tide," "The Story of Marco," "Miss Billy," "Miss Billy's Decision," "Miss Billy Married," and "The Road to Understanding."



The old cradle still has its place along the edge of the woods and in corners where the reaper will not go. Picture submitted by Mrs. Chris Rasmussen, of Coral, Michigan, of her husband and small son.

plates—and over these the coolies crossed in safety.

Years passed, the stream dried up—but they continued to cross over by way of the bridge. Tolling with their heavy loads over the cumbersome stone—while they could save limitless time and labor by going over the now dry river bed.

Are you still going over the bridge of years ago, or using your brains over the shortest route?—*Reliance Bulletin.*

WHERE IS THE BAREFOOT BOY?

ONLY A few short years ago and the boys were looking forward to vacation time when they might discard shoes and stockings and all during the summer months, with the exception of special days and Sundays, roam over fields at work or play, with the feet free and unhampered. Of course occasionally you stepped on a thorn, or a sharp stone, but very early in the season the feet became hardened, and oh what joy to be able to wade through any little stream you came across and climb anywhere without being afraid of spoiling your shoes or having to clean them when you returned at night. Oh, yes, of course Mother always insisted that before bed time those dirty feet must be scrubbed and we didn't always have warm water—and sometimes we wished we might sneak into our beds without going through the formula of cleaning up—but anyhow shoes didn't bother us.

Now it's different. The other day I read in the city paper of one boy who had left school and gone to work and when found and questioned by the delinquency officer he stated that he wouldn't go to school without shoes as good as the other boys wore and one of his playmates had just paid \$13.30 for a pair of shoes—just think of it—\$13.30 for a pair of shoes. I wonder if we are

somewhat to blame for the high cost of clothing? Are we too proud to wear clothes that are not quite so good as the other fellow has and therefore the manufacturers keep boosting

the price of the finer product, knowing full well that we will find a way to pay the price and that we will insist on having the best. Holland recently imported some wooden shoes to America—but they went begging of course—they fact of their coming didn't worry the American manufacturers at all—they knew full well we wouldn't wear them.

There is absolutely no question but that we could lower the price of things if we would only buy what was absolutely necessary and if we were willing to worry less and work more. How well do I remember when only a little girl of getting up at five o'clock in the morning, feeding the chickens and walking two miles to school and two miles home again at night—filling the wood box, clearing the table and assisting with the dishes. And now we must have an automobile every where we go with gasoline at 29c per gallon. And no wonder that fresh vegetables are so high when there are so few—where are the gardens every housewife used to have? Formerly we raised all we ate on our table right at our back doors with the exception of sugar and meats, spices and coffees. Now we buy everything in pound lots—think of it—potatoes by the pound!

Spring was in the air—and with that air of listlessness that comes to one I was wondering what to have to eat when I should go home from the office. I wandered into the corner grocery store where a Greek and his whole family had bought out the former American grocer who kept his store open only eight hours a day and hired help—delivering all his goods. I realized that that so-called foreigner had a right to make good. There are his wife and two sons all working, and they are there every evening to serve those whose duties keep them from doing their trading in the middle of the day. And they keep no delivery wagons; you carry home what you purchase in a sack or basket. And there I saw a huge bushel basket of dandelion greens. Oh, joy! Just what I had been longing for. Timidly I asked the price. Twenty-five cents per pound said he. I simply gasped, for you know how they wilt and how few there are in a pound. I went home, dug out my old shoes and an old suit, got on an interurban car, and only a few miles from the very heart of the city I had the most wonderful afternoon filling my market basket with greens enough for several meals and all it cost me was 10c car fare, a little recreation in the fresh air during my afternoon off duty.

And I planned great plans, built great air castles while in God's great out-of-doors. And in my mind's eye I saw the time not far distant when the peak in high prices would be reached and the real estate dealers would be glad to sacrifice a lot to me at a reasonable price just outside of the city limits where I could build me a little cottage with a good sized yard for flowers and a garden.

Just a few weeks ago some typists in the city set a scale of prices which they were willing to pay and which they pledged they would maintain. And the limit as just where the luxury tax was added. For instance, they set \$10 as the limit to be paid for a pair of shoes and \$35 for a dress, while they stated they would pay \$50 for a suit. Presto, next morning appeared ads from four different leading stores in that city advertising sales on just those articles and everyone of them at just the limit these girls had pledged themselves to pay. And yet the merchants tell us they are not profiteering. They state it is all the farmers who are charging so much for food stuffs.

Weekly Cheer

Let us learn to anoint our friends while they are yet among the living. Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened heart; flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over the weary way.—George Childs.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 11)

his feet. Even while rubbing the circulation back into his feet and ankles, Henry, in a rush, was telling the army aviator of the predicament and possibly tragic disaster to Leoncia and Francis.

"I love that Francis," he concluded. "He is the dead spit of myself. We're more like twins, and we must be distantly related. As for the senorita, not only do I love her but I am engaged to marry her. Now will you help? Where's the machine? It takes a long time to get to the Maya mountains on foot or mule-back; but if you give me a lift in your machine I'd be there in no time, along with a hundred sticks of dynamite, which you could procure for me and with which I could blow the side out of that mountain and drain off the water."

Lieutenant Parsons hesitated.

"Say yes, say yes," Henry pleaded.

Back in the heart of the sacred mountain, the three imprisoned ones found themselves in total darkness the instant the stone that blocked the exit from the idol chamber had settled into place. Francis and Leoncia groped for each other and touched hands. In another moment his arm was around her, and the deliciousness of the contact robbed the situation of half its terror. Near them they could hear Torres breathing heavily. At last he muttered:

"Mother of God, but that was a close shave! What next, I wonder?"

"There'll be many nexts before we get out of this neck of the woods," Francis assured him. "And we might as well start getting out."

The method of procedure was quickly arranged. Placing Leoncia behind him, her hand clutching the hem of his jacket so as to be guided by him, he moved ahead with his left hand in contact with the wall. Abreast of him, Torres felt his way along the right hand wall. By their voices they could thus keep track of each other, measure the width of the passage and guard against being separated into forked passages. Fortunately the tunnel, for tunnel it truly was, had a smooth floor, so that, while they groped their way, they did not stumble. Francis refused to use his matches unless extremity arose, and took precaution against falling into a possible pit by cautiously advancing one foot at a time and ascertaining solid stone under it ere putting on his weight. As a result their progress was slow. At no greater speed than half a mile an hour did they proceed.

Once only did they encounter branching passages. Here he lighted a precious match from his waterproof case, and found that between the two passages there was nothing to choose. They were as like as two peas.

"The only way is to try one," he concluded, "and if it gets us nowhere to retrace and try the other. There is one thing certain; these passages lead somewhere, or the Mayas would not have gone to all the trouble of making them."

Ten minutes later he halted suddenly and cried warning. The foot he had advanced was suspended in emptiness where the floor should have been. Another match was struck, and they found themselves on the edge of a natural cavern of such proportions that neither to right nor left nor up nor down, nor across, could the tiny flame expose any limits to it. But they did manage to make out a rough sort of stairway, half natural, half improved by man, which fell away beneath them into the pit of black.

In another hour, having followed the path down the length of the floor of the cavern, they were rewarded by a feeble glimmer of daylight, which grew stronger as they advanced. Before they knew it, they had come to the source of it—being much nearer than they had judged; and Francis, tearing away vines and shrubbery, crawled out into the blaze of the afternoon sun. In a moment Leoncia and Torres were beside him, gazing down into a valley, from an eyrie on a cliff. Nearly circular was the valley, a full league in diameter, and it appeared to be mountain walled and cliff walled for its entire circumference.

"It is the Valley of Lost Souls,"

Torres uttered solemnly. "I have heard of it, but never did I believe."

"So have I heard of it and never believed," Leoncia gasped.

"And what of it?" demanded Francis. "We're not lost souls, but good flesh-and-blood persons. We should worry."

"But Francis, listen," Leoncia said. "The tales I have heard of it, ever since I was a little girl, all agreed that no person who ever got into it ever got out again."

"Granting that is so," Francis could not help smiling, "then how did the tales come out? If nobody ever came out again to tell about it, how does it happen that everybody outside knows about it?"

"I don't know," Leoncia admitted. "I only tell you what I have heard. Besides, I never believed. But this answers all descriptions of the tales."

"Nobody ever got out," Torres affirmed with the same solemn utterance.

"Then how do you know that anybody got in?" Francis persisted.

"All the lost souls live here," was the reply. "That is why we've never seen them, because they never get out. I tell you, Mr. Francis Morgan, that I am no creature without reason. I have been educated. I have studied in Europe, and I have done business in your own New York. I know science and philosophy; and yet do I know that his the valley, once in, from which no one emerges."

"Well, we're not in it yet, are we?" retorted Francis with a slight manifestation of impatience. "And we don't have to go in, do we?" He crawled forward to the verge of the shelf of loose soil and crumbling stone in order to get a better view of the distant object his eye has just picked out. "If that isn't a grass-thatched roof—"

At that moment the soil broke away under his hands. In a flash, the whole soft slope on which they rested broke away, and all three were sliding and rolling down the steep slope in the midst of a miniature avalanche of soil, gravel and grass tufts.

The two men picked themselves up first, in the thicket of bushes which had arrested them; but, before they could get to Leoncia, she, too, was up and laughing.

"Just as you were saying we did not have to come into the valley!" she gurgled at Francis. "Now will you believe?"

But Francis was busy. Reaching out his hand, he caught and stopped a familiar object bounding down the steep slope after them. It was Torres' helmet purloined from the chamber of mummies, and to Torres he tossed it.

"Throw it away," Leoncia said.

"It's the only protection against the sun I possess," was his reply, as, turning it over in his hands, his eyes lighted upon an inscription on the inside. He showed it to his companions, reading it aloud:

"DA VASCO."

"I have heard," Leoncia breathed. "And you heard right," Torres nodded. "Da Vasco was my direct ancestor. My mother was a Da Vasco. He came over the Spanish Main with Cortez."

"He mutined," Leoncia took up the tale. "I remember it well from my father and from my Uncle Alfaro. With a dozen comrades he sought the Maya treasure. They led a seatribe of Caribs, a hundred strong, including their women, as auxiliaries; and his report in the archives, so Uncle Alfaro told me, says that they were driven into the Valley of the Lost Souls, where they were left to perish miserably."

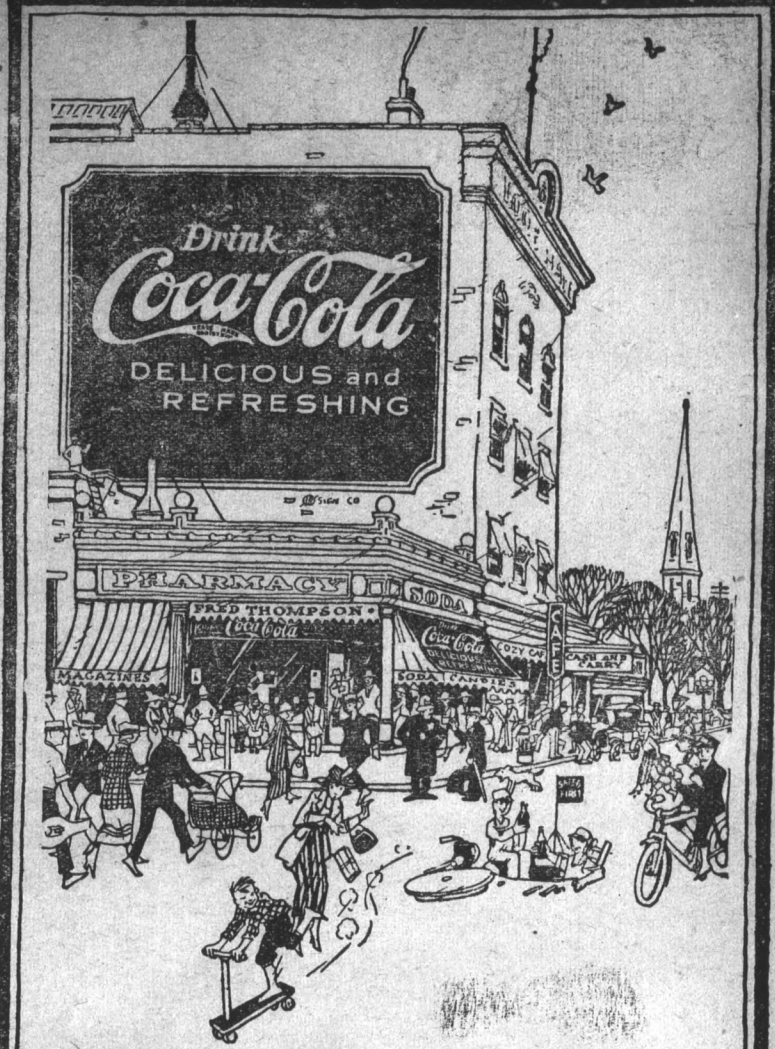
"And he evidently tried to get out by the way we've just come in," Torres continued, "and the Mayas caught him and made a mummy of him."

He jammed the ancient helmet down on his head, saying, "Low as the sun is in the afternoon sky, it bites my crown like acid."

"And famine bites at me like acid," Francis confessed. "Is the valley inhabited?"

"I should know, Senor," Torres replied. "There is the narrative of Mendoza, in which he reported that Da Vasco and his party were left there 'to perish miserably.' This I do know; they were never seen again of men."

(Continued next week)



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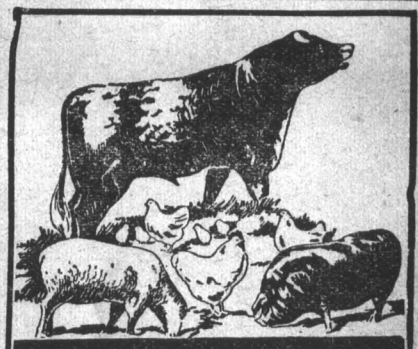
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DEAR CHILDREN: I have a secret to tell you this week, so all be sure and read this carefully as it is a very important secret.

You know the actresses all have what they call a stage name; that is a name that they take and use just for business purposes but which really isn't their own. And so, I am going to copy them to the extent of taking another name as my "pen name," but you will all be in the secret, and know that I am just the same "Laddie" whom you have been writing to before. Hereafter please address your letters to Aunt Clare, care THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

For a long time I have been searching for some short stories which we could print each week which would teach you something for you know the kind of stories I always like best are the ones which teach me something I did not know before. And at last I have found such a series, the first of which will appear this week and I hope you will enjoy reading them as much as I have. Affectionately yours, AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have just been reading the letters in the "Children's Hour," and as I have a letter-writing spell, I thought I'd just have to write a letter to you, too. This is the third one I have written tonight. I am 15 years old taking my first year at high school, (ninth) and am expecting to pass. I am about five feet, 2½ inches tall, and have dark hair and common bluish-gray eyes. I would like to have the boys and girls write to me. Say, I don't believe many of the boys read this page as I seldom see their letters, and I'm sure Aunt Clare, hasn't the heart to put their letters in the waste basket, where I fear this one's destination will be. Your little friend, Florence Humphrey, Box 56 Hale, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 9 years of age and am in the fourth grade at school. I have a mile and three quarters to walk to school. My teacher's name is Miss Dorothea May Custer. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I like to read the Boys and Girls letters very much and I thought I would write for the first time, and I hope it escapes the waste paper basket. I have four brothers and two sisters. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have 2 horses 3 colts, 2 cows, 3 calves, about 40 chickens, 7 turkeys, 3 large rabbits and a cat. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Milton J Dalrymple, Vestaburg, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl eleven years old. My birthday was the 27th of April. I have six sisters and three brothers. I like to go to school and hardly ever miss a day. I am in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Grace Hulett. I take music lessons and like music very well. We live on a hundred acre farm one quarter of a mile from the village. For a pet we have a cat. I like the "Children's Hour." We have good times gathering flowers now. I will have to close now hoping to see my letter in print.—Margaret Dernberger, Leonard, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first I have written to you. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am a boy 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Flossie Smith and I like her very much. For pets I have a pig and a colt. I live on an 80 acre farm and we have 5 horses 7 cows, 5 pigs and about 275 chickens. I have solved the puzzle of last week in the M. B. F. and I am also sending a riddle. Well as my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Floyd Weaver, Brown City, Mich. Which was on earth first, the hen or the egg. Ans.—The mother of both.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first I have written to you. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am a girl 12 years of age and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss C. Swanson. I like her very much. We have 26 pupils in our school. I have six brothers and two sisters and two are dead. I will close for this time and leave a little space for the other little girls and boys. I hope some of the girls and boys will write to me. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Emma Tackala, Newberry, Mich. R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have never written to you before so I will try and write now. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. He also likes to read Uncle Rube's pieces and I like to read the Children's Page. I am 13 years old and in the 6th grade at school. I have a brother and two sisters, their names are Joseph, Agnes and Rosie. We live on a 50 acre farm and have two horses, 3 cows and one heifer and about 50 chickens. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—George Sladick, Ludington, Mich.

Making Good With Tools

By Grant M. Hyde

"THERE, sis, how's that?" Gordon pointed with pride to a hanging flowerbox he had made to fit a new hybrid variety of flower in which his sister was especially interested.

"You said that flower ought to be hanging. See, it's all complete, tinned and all."

"Why, its a beauty, Gordon, it does not look home-made a bit."

"Oh, yes, it does, though," the boy retorted. "That's my own design. Didn't copy it from anywhere. No, sir, there's just one flower box in the world like that, and it's your's. Birthday, you know."

"Oh, I don't mean that it looks like a shop one, I mean it is as well made as any shop one. I hadn't a notion you could handle tools so well."

"Well, you see, sis, most of the stuff I've been making has been just for my own fun. I wanted

the rough of it. But I thought you'd just look for a little finer finish, so I made it that way. Only trouble I had was in trying to think out a new pattern. I'd have asked you, of course, only being for your birthday, I couldn't."

"Well, look here, Gordon, I really can design. Father's birthday's only a month away. Do you suppose, if

I designed a real pergola, with hanging baskets for those drooping creepers of his, you could make it? I believe you could, now I've seen how beautifully you have done this."

"Sure I could. It'll be a tough job to get it done in a month, but if you will draw me everything to scale I won't have to waste time and can go right ahead. We'll set it up the day before, and you find some way to keep father from going into the garden on that evening. It's a go."



Dear Aunt Clare:—I am sending some pictures that I have drawn, hoping to see them in the paper. My father takes the M. B. F., and he thinks it is the best paper of all. I am 13 years old and go to the country school. I love drawing, but I have never taken any lessons. I have never written before but I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters. I took the 7th grade examination. I live on a large farm. I will close.—Burteen Ettinger, R. 4, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am reading the Children's Page and like it fine. I have never written to you before. I am a girl 10 years old and will be 11 in May. My teacher's name was Mrs. Martin Manzo. Our school is out. I will be in the seventh grade next year. The names of the birds of last week's puzzles are Bobolink, Rice bird, Finch, Heron, Eagle, Barbet, Oriole and Linnet. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Minnie Falls, Carsonville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—My grandfather takes the M. B. F. and we all like it real well; we could not do without it. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. I hope to pass the examination this year. I have one brother and no sisters. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Evelyn Steeby, Caledonia Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am writing the first time. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade. I live on a 113 acre farm. I have a pair of roller skates and have lots of fun with them. For pets I have 2 cats. I have no brothers or sisters. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like to read the Children's Page. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see it in print.—Ruth Filkins, Howell, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 12 years old and am in the 7th grade and I am working very hard to pass the examination. I live on a farm of 120 acres. We have a number of Chester White hogs. We have a new Dodge car, and we have it running nearly all the time. For pets I have a dog, Ted and three kittens. I would appreciate it if some of the girls would write to me.—Ruth Yankle, Breckenridge, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first I have written to you. I am 13 years old and in the 6th grade. We have a standard school. I live on a 60 acre farm and we have 6 cows, 2 heifers, 1 steer and 4 calves. We have 4 horses and about 75 chickens. I have four brothers and three sisters. My brother takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I hope to see my letter in print.—Hilda Johnson, Ludington, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I have been reading the letters of the M. B. F. and I am interested in them. I am a girl 10 years old and I will be in the fifth grade at school next year. My school is out now. I live on a farm of 100 acres. We have nine cows, 4 horses, 12 pigs and 35 little chickens. For pets I have two cats. I have a little pet pig. I have two sisters and three brothers. We have a car. As my letter is getting long I will close hoping to see it in print.—Vivah A. Bisard, Fremont, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I read the "Children's Hour" every week and like it fine. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have two horses, one pig, one cow and a calf and 27 chickens. I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. I have four sisters and two brothers. I have not seen any letters from East Jordan yet. I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—Della Hollingshead, R. 5, East Jordan, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 10 years of age and in the fourth grade at school. 32 children goes to the school I do. I live on a farm of 100 acres. I have got a sister and no brothers. My sister's name is Arvilla. I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. I have got five cats for pets. We have three horses and four cows and 1 calf. We have 100 chickens and two pigs. I hope to see my letter in print.—Lucile Fouch, Traverse City, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years of age and I am in the fourth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very much. I live on a farm and we have 80 acres and 6 cows, 8 pigs, 2 horses, 65 chickens and 4 ducks. For pets I have a little dog, its name is Sport. My teachers name is Miss Eleanor Smith and we all like her very much. Will close for this time.—Eleanor Egnaszak, Suptem Village.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 10 years old and am in the 4th grade. I go to the Dickenson school. My teacher is Miss Lulu Walton. I have a brother named Arthur and a little sister, Luella. My father owns an eighty acre farm. There is a saw mill at our place now sawing our logs into lumber, which will be used to make school furniture. For pets we have a dog and two kittens. I hope to see my letter in print.—Helen Landenberger, Grant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 10 years of age and am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Marzella McConkie. I have one mile and 3-4 to go to school. I have one brother but no sisters. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. For pets I have one dog and one little Shetland pony. Well this is all I will write for this time.—Marion E. Krum, Stanton, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to school in a new schoolhouse at Clareneville. I have two miles to walk to school. I have 4 sisters and one brother. We had our sale last month and sold everything but one horse. We have bought a place and are going to move to town. Well I guess I will close.—Judson L. Vincent, Farmington, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a girl eight years old and in the first grade at school for pets I have a little puppy dog and a cat named Fuzzy. We have a team of horses, their names are Paddy and John. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have a cow named May and a little calf named Bill. We have about 80 chickens and a pig. Well I will close, hoping to see my letter in the M. B. F.—Zelma Seeley, Red Oak, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I never wrote to you before so I thought I would now. I am a boy 13 years old and am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Zita Eddy. There are 5 pupils in our class. We have 3 horses and 5 head of cattle and I have a dog, his name is Ring. I have 7 brothers and 3 sisters. I must close and leave some room for the other children. Hoping to see my letter in print.—Leo Szeszulski, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare:—I am a little girl 7 years old and am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mary B. Klippa, and I like her very well. I live on a 137-acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I read the boys' and girls' letters every week. We have 7 horses, 18 head of cattle, and a Fordson tractor. I have three sisters and three brothers. Hoping to see my letter in print. I will close.—Martha D. Hofmeister, Sebawaing, Mich.

Bright Sayings of Children

A tiny girl, on going out after dark looked up at the sky which was full of stars. "Oh, just look at the pimples on the sky," she remarked.—Mrs. V. M. H., East Jordan, Mich.

Can't Do a Good Turn

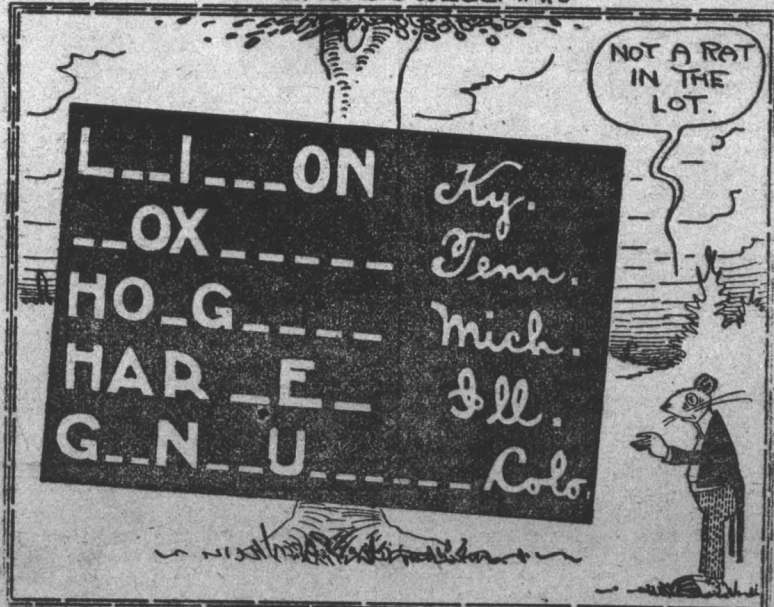
First-class Scout—Did you read about the scout who swallowed his teaspoon?

Tenderfoot—No; what happened to him?

First-class Scout—Oh, he can't stir.—Boys' Life.

ANIMALS IN CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



You see here the names of five animals. The puzzle is to fill in the blanks so as to have the names of certain cities in the following States: Tennessee, Michigan, Illinois, and Colorado. Can you?

Answer to last week's puzzle: 1. Scale. 2. Sickle. 3. Bracket. 4. Pulley.

LAYING OUT FIELDS FOR PLOWING WITH TRACTOR

(Continued from page 4)

eral times. After the back furrows have been plowed each land is finished as in Method 1. The whole field must be staked out before starting and care must be taken to keep the lands of a uniform width.

Method VI.**Plows Left in the Ground**

A better quality of plowing results by following the previous methods than is the case when the plows are left in the ground all the time the tractor is moving, but many farmers consider the time saved to be of greater importance.

Plowing is started at the outside of the field, throwing a furrow toward the fence and turning to the left at the corners without lifting the plows. Care must be taken to make a satisfactory curve on the first round as it will be difficult to change the shape of the curve after the first round without "cutting and covering." And it is not necessary to measure any distances or place any stakes, this method is a time saver over any of the other methods. The plows are left in the ground from the time the field is started till only a small piece remains in the middle. An irregular or crooked field can just as readily be plowed in this manner as a rectangular one. This method is most popular where disc plows are used.

Method VII.

The diagram illustrates a method whereby the poorly plowed diagonals of the field and the center can be plowed. The strip of land in the center of the field should be the same width as the diagonals. The only time the plows are lifted is during the few short turns at the ends of the diagonals.

Method VIII.

In this method the corners are left unplowed. The outfit starts down one side and when within 10 feet of the corner the plows are lifted and put in again when about 10 feet beyond the corner, continuing on to the next corner where the same operation is repeated. Continue plowing around the field, leaving a strip 20 feet wide extending from the corners to the center of the field. When the strip in the center of the field has reached a width of 20 feet, plow out the diagonals as shown in the diagram 7. A great deal of rough riding is eliminated by driving over the unplowed ground as compared to the plowed ground in the previous method.

Method IX.

Often in starting a field where it is plowed around continuously, it is difficult to make an easy curve at the corners. Where the corners have a small sharp curve it is difficult to keep from missing small strips of land and at the best do a poor job of plowing at the corners. Diagram of Method 9 shows a method for starting easily around corners. Each corner is plowed out separately, and leaving a well rounded furrow to turn the corners. The greatest objection to this method is the size of the land left in the middle of the field because of the long curves at the corners. It necessitates the raising of the plows for the last few furrows in the center of the field.

Method X.

Diagram of Method 10 shows the method of laying out an irregular field. The essential requirements in plowing an irregular field when the plows are lifted at the ends is to keep the headland of a uniform width throughout. The body of the field can be plowed by any of the methods described where the plows are lifted at the ends.

Method XI.

Diagram of Method 11 shows another method for plowing irregular fields. The field is divided into two sections making one field a rectangular shape and the other embracing the irregular portion. Field one could be plowed by following Method 1, and eld two after Method 7, or the more simple plan of Method 6.

We believe that a better quality of work and greater satisfaction will

be obtained by using the methods where the plows are lifted at the ends.

(Article and diagrams used by courtesy Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.)

WHY PACKER LEGISLATION SHOULD BE ADOPTED

(Continued from page 5.)

which the big packers have already acquired, but to insure their easy conquest of new fields, are:

"Stockyards, with their collateral institutions, such as terminal roads, cattle loan banks, and market papers; private refrigerator car lines for the transportation of all kinds of perishable foods; cold storage plants for the preservation of perishable foods; branch house system of wholesale distribution; banks and real estate. Private Car Lines and Transportation Privileges

"The Big Five own 93 per cent of the total of all kinds of cars owned by interstate slaughterers, including refrigerator, stock tank, box, flat and gondola cars. The most important of these from the standpoint of monopolization are the refrigerator cars.

Branch Houses and Car Routes

"The packers' distribution of their products is effected through a system of branch houses located in the large towns and cities and a system of refrigerator 'peddler car' routes which reach the smaller communities. Swift & Co. reach a larger number of cities and towns by peddler car than all other packers while Armour & Co. have developed a system of delivering from their branch houses by trucks, reaching by this means over 20,000 towns, and making their total number of towns greater than Swift & Co.

The Commission showed that the packers control from 51 to 100 per cent of the stock of 27 branch yards of the big stock yards, and over 25 per cent of two other branch yards.

Packers Financial Affiliations

"In the financial field the packers' strength is based not so much on actual ownership as upon the influence which they can exert by reason of their volume of business and commanding industrial position.

"They are further entrenched in financial institutions throughout the United States, as is evidenced by a list of 61 banks in fifteen cities which relates only to the principal cities and packing centers. In each of these banks the packers are represented on the board of directors through members of the individual families, or through officers, directors, or confidential employees of the packing companies. In addition, there are a number of banks not covered by this list, in which close business associates of the packers are directors.

Recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission

The Federal Trade Commission made three important recommendations to end the evils existing in the meat packing industry:

That all the rolling stock used for the transportation of meat animals, the principal and necessary stock yards of the country, and all privately owned refrigerator cars, and all necessary equipment for their proper operation, be acquired by the railroads, and operated by the government. It recommended that they should be taken over through the Railroad Administration that being the only way in which at that time they could be made a part of the transportation system of the country.

Packers' Investments and Profits

Armour's net profits for fifty years, as reported by themselves were \$179,000,000, on an original investment of \$160,000. Swift & Co.'s net worth capital stock and surplus in 1896 was \$14,500,000, and they report net profits for twenty-three years of \$214,240,000. Wilson & Co. report their net worth in 1894 was \$4,694,000, their net profits for 25 years as \$44,390,000. Morris & Co. net worth in 1909 is reported as \$23,229,000 and their net profits for ten years were \$28,694,000. The Cudahy Packing Co., report their net worth in 1888 as \$750,000 and net profits for thirty-one years, as \$37,695,000.

**Why it is to your interest to ship your Cream Direct to Freeman****YOU RECEIVE—**

WE
PAY
TRANSPORTATION

- more money
- prompt service
- honest treatment
- a guaranteed price for the week
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REMEMBER—

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

to

**FREEMAN DAIRY CO.
FLINT, MICHIGAN**

Write for price or further information

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Try an ad in M. B. F.'s Classified Business Farmer's Exchange.

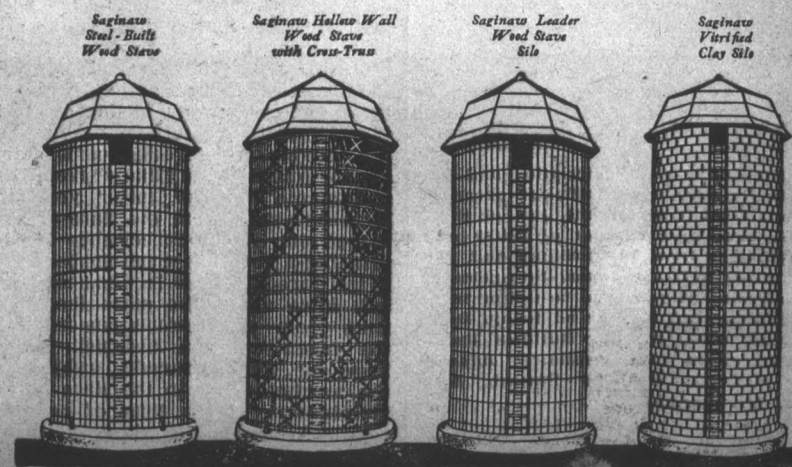
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Time flies—make every minute profitable by using labor saving methods. Put a silo on your farm and get double the results from every acre.

Put a Saginaw on your farm. Anyone of the four different Saginaws will pay its way the first year.

Write today for Saginaw silo facts.
Address Dept. No. 12

Saginaw, Mich. **THE McCLURE COMPANY** Cairo, Illinois
See the New Whirlwind Silo Filler with Automatic Feed. Ask us about it.



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

\$2,500 CASH SECURES BIG EQUIPPED Mich. Farm. One of Oakland County's good farms fully equipped ready for business, splendidly situated near big RR town; 80 acres productive tillage, 40 acres stream-watered pasture and wood, variety fruit; good residence, 6-room tenacious house, big basement barn, poultry house, etc.; owner called away throws in 3 horses, 7 cattle, hogs, poultry, new blinder, manure-spreader, plows, harrows, cultivators, other machinery, tools, hay, corn, fodder, potatoes, etc.; everything \$9,800, \$2,500 cash balance easy terms. Details page 72 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

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.**

150 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 DIETZ, Hawks, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.**

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF LAND IN Missaukee 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 \$80 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. HEMPEY, R 7, Lansing, Mich.**

FOR SALE—220 ACRES VERY BEST OR- chard buildings, wood lot, 4 miles from Bellaire, \$15,000. For particulars address **BOX 215, Bellaire, Mich.**

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, EXCELLENT soil, all under cultivation, good house, fair barn, plenty water. Will sell entire equipment including 8 high grade Holstein females, 4 miles from town. Inquire **LYLE SHARP, Clifford, Mich.**

FOR SALE—EAST HALF OF SEC. 5, Center Twp., Co. of Emmet. Correspond with owner. **JESSE E. WEBSTER, Pellston, Mich.**

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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.**

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR- est. 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.**

FOR SALE—SEED POTATOES. ADDRESS JOHN SKINNER, R. 3, Greenville, Mich.

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

WANTED

Several men with auto or horse and rig

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Good proposition to serious men who can give their entire time to the work.

Write for details and tell us briefly about yourself, addressing

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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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.)

DRAIN RIGHT OF WAY

A. B. C. own land where the water is drained from A's and B's through a tile across C's into the river. Before the tile was laid the water stood on A, B and C's land and during floods ran into the river. The tile was laid across C's land over twenty five years ago. A and B made the agreement and bought the right of C to put the tile across C's land. The writings to this have been lost. Now C's land has changed hands several times. This owner has several gullies where the water has washed down the banks from rains. One has been starting near the tile until it has reached the top of the bank. C claims the tile is causing this damage. The gully was filled last fall but has washed away again. During this time the water which is drained through ditches on bad land has not overflowed but ran through the tile. Now C stops up the tile and orders A and B to build dams on their farms and hold the water back. If there should be a hard rain it is liable to do damage to the three farms. Who would have to stand for that damage? Has C the right to stop the tile without notifying the owners? If a larger tile is wanted who would have to furnish the tile? That drain is in the natural water course and no other way for A or B to drain their land. This drain the drain commissioner has no authority over. Now A and B do not think that any of their water has caused this damage. Do A and B have to stand the damage of the gully because the rains have washed the dirt away? B has always kept his ditches cleaned so as to keep from clogging the tiles. Any advice you can give me will be greatly appreciated.—T. B., Allegan County.

It is a difficult question to determine the legal rights of the parties from the brief statement and unusual conditions existing. Without an agreement from some one having authority to make it A and B would have no right to gather the water from their land by ditches and drains and cast it upon the property of C to his damage in any different way than would go in a state of nature. A and B might buy a right of way for a drain across the land of C and in that agreement would probably lay the key as to who would be liable for the damage. If A and B bought a right of way for a drain and agreed to maintain it and keep it in repair they would of course be liable for the damage and also be bound to maintain it and upon failure C would have the right to prevent so far as possible further injury and hold them liable for what damage had been done.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SEN. JOHNSON A PROTESTANT

As further evidence of the Protestant leanings of Senator Johnson, we quote the following from a letter from Congressman Cramton who was Johnson's campaign manager in Michigan:

"I am not able to say in what church either the Senator or Mrs. Johnson have their membership. I know they are both Protestants, and that Senator Johnson was a Knight Templar at the age of twenty-two. Further, Mrs. Johnson mentioned to me one day that she and the Senator were married by a Baptist minister."

NEGLECTED TO PAY MORTGAGE

My mortgage fell due March 19, 1920 and as the local ring of shysters will not renew it, and intend to foreclose, what can I do to help myself. What can they do to me, and how?—A. Subscriber, Van Buren County.

From your statement I fear you have been improvident enough to give a mortgage agreeing to pay a debt on a day certain and then have neglected to make sure you could either meet it or secure a renewal or place the loan elsewhere. Mortgages are commendable and legitimate means of conducting business. It is the failure to meet them that makes the trouble. If foreclosure is started as would seem likely from the statements in your letter you will have one year from the date of sale to redeem, if the foreclosure is by printing a notice in a newspaper, and, if the foreclosure is in Chancery you will have about the same length of time from the commencement. In the meantime you can sell, trade, lease or work yourself, subject to the mortgage, up to the date of the termination of the time of redemption. A person to whom you sold the premises would have the right to

redeem from the sale by paying the amount with interest. If you are unable to pay, unable to borrow from any one enough to pay up, and unable to renew it would look to me as though the best thing for you to do would be to sell for all you can get and quit the farming business.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

COULD SOME READER ANSWER THIS INQUIRY?

Would some of the readers of M. B. F. please tell me what success they have had in having collar boils or swollen lumps, caused by working a horse in an ill-fitting collar, removed by surgical operation? Is it a mere benefit in appearance or does it permanently remove the soreness from the shoulder. This horse of mine has a swelling about midway up on the shoulder and I have been thinking of having it operated on but would like to hear first from someone who has had such an operation performed.—W. H. S., Newaygo Co.

BUILDING LINE FENCE

A owns the N. E. 1-4 of a section, B owns the N. W. 1-4 of the same section. A has built a 3 barbed wire fence on the north eighty rods between them. B built the south eighty rods four years ago of good woven wire. Two years ago C purchases the south 1-2 of section belonging to A. Thus getting the 80 rods of woven wire line fence. Now B wants A to build his half of woven wire, but A refuses to do so claiming that he and B should have 40 rods each to build. Can B take 40 rods off of C's property and put between A and B? Can they compel C to buy 40 rods of fence for them. Who must build the fence?—R. S., Sanilac County.

Section 2210 of the Compiled Laws provides that if the division of the line fence is recorded in the town clerk's office "it shall be binding upon the parties and upon all the succeeding occupants of the lands; and they shall be obliged always thereafter to maintain their respective portions of said fence." I would be of the opinion that if that has not been done then section 2212 would apply, which provides that when any controversy shall arise and it appears that one of the parties has built the whole of the fence then the fence viewers may require the other to pay for one half of such fence and the value and collection of it to be in accordance with the provisions of the law. Under this arrangement I think C would be required to pay B one half of the fence and B would be required to pay or construct one half of the fence between them.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

A CURE FOR BLUE LICE

If D. S. will try this to kill blue lice it may help. Take a bar strong laundry soap and warm water making a stiff lather all over the calf rubbing well into the hide. Leave on to dry. The stiffness after drying is what kills the lice. I have seen this done with success.—Mrs. C. G.

ENTITLED TO DAMAGES

As I sold my farm on a contract and since I sold it the neighbor joining it dynamited stumps on his farm and blowed them through my line fence. I would like to know to whom to look for damages, the one I sold the place to or the man that blowed the stumps. I verbally bargained for a farm, paid \$100 down to hold the farm for thirty days. During this time he got a chance to sell for more money and wanted to give me my money back six days after the verbal bargain was made. Can I hold the farm or will I have to take my money back, as I am ready to pay him the whole balance as soon as he will accept it.—Bay County.

The purchaser of the farm is entitled to damages from the neighbor who did the injury or caused it to be done. You are entitled to only your agreed price for the farm. The law provides as follows: "Every contract for the leasing for a longer period than one year, or for the share of any lands, or any interest in lands, shall be void, unless the contract, or some note or memorandum thereof, be in writing, and signed by the party by whom the lease or sale is to be made, or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized by writing". You will be entitled to the return of your money only.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ASSESSMENTS TOO HIGH

A, B and C own property in a small town. The former owner paid \$1,150 dollars and the tax valuation was \$900. Since A, B, and C own this property the valuation has declined until we are told we can not get \$800 for the lot and the tax valuation has been raised to \$1,000. What little rent we get does not begin to pay our tax and insurance. So far we have not had a chance to sell at any price. Can anything be done to lower the tax on this property? If so how shall we proceed. We hired an attorney for a stated fee to look after this property, rent and collect rent, pay insurance, etc. Later we gave him power of attorney. He was to collect rent a month in advance. Now if he fails to collect rent and lets the renter move out can we hold this attorney for our rent?—A. B. C., Kalamazoo.

You should state the full facts to the Board of Review when the tax assessments are under consideration and tell them just how it stands and they should make you a reduction if they find you are justified. Your agent would be personally liable for rent he could not collect if he exercised reasonable diligence in the matter unless your contract with him was that he guaranteed the payment of the rent. If he neglected his duty he would be personally liable.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SECURING R. R. CROSSING

What steps must be taken to secure a R. R. crossing? We have tried to secure a crossing for eight years but have been unsuccessful as the company asked for \$200 and our township could not raise it but last spring we petitioned for it, the tax voted and the \$200 raised which under the agents directions we placed in the bank and he notified the R. R. company, but now they have raised the price to \$400. What can we do?—L. B. L. Midland County.

You do not state whether the proceedings desired to establish a crossing is on a new highway or whether it is on a highway that was in existence when the railroad was built. If the highway was there when the R. R. went through then it is the duty of the R. R. to build the crossing and maintain it; but if you have laid out a new highway since the R. R. was built you will have to attend to it. Section 8243 (5) requires R. R. to build the crossings for the highways in existence and section 4314 of the C. L. 1915 provides the method of procedure when you lay out a new highway. The sections are too long to repeat here.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

EXCHANGING LIBERTY BONDS

We have two \$50 bonds of the second and fourth liberty loan issue in the bank for security on a small amount of money due May 1st. Today we went to get them renewed and raised to the 4 1-4 per cent and they charged us 25c on the bond. Why should we pay when it is all the government's own work or is the bank charging for sending them? When I put those bonds in I had registered bonds I wanted them to take but they would not saying they preferred the one's not registered and promising they would get them renewed when the time came.—L. A. L., Isabella County.

I do not know why the bank charged 25c unless it was for interest due on your loan or for services in connection with the bond. The bank would not be obliged to render services for nothing and if you borrowed money and pledged the bonds there might be interest due on the loan more than the interest on the bond would pay.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MAKING JOINT DEED

In case of wife owning property and wishing to make it jointly with husband, is it required by the state laws that she first deed it to a disinterested party before making a joint deed between husband and wife?—N. I. McG., Genesee County.

In order to create an estate by the entirety, commonly called a joint estate of husband and wife, it is necessary that the conveyance be made to them by the same instrument. This is the reason why a conveyance is first made to another person and from that person back to the husband and wife, naming them, each by their full name, and they say "husband and wife." In this case when either dies the whole estate belongs to the survivor without any other formality and no probate is necessary.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

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

THEY'RE CONSISTENT GUYS

O H! But ain't strikers an' sich, the consistent guys? After tryin' their darndest to tie up everything in the country, the outlaw switchmen, now that their nice little scheme has been nipped in the bud an' things are gettin' to normal—new men in many places havin' stepped in an' helped to keep things movin'—are settin' up a loud an' wailin' cry about the farmers quittin' their jobs to take positions in the factories where wages are high an' hours are short an' where they take no chances—the pay bein' sure an' comin' every week.

In a little confab I had with one of the he bosses of the switchmen 'tother day in a restaurant, you know there is more real knowledge scattered around in restaurants an' barber shops than any number of colleges in the land can show—well this he feller after talkin' awhile about his own strike an' how it come to fizzle out, commenced yelpin' about the farmers. "Why," he sez, "the darn farmers are quittin' their jobs—leavin' their farms an' comin' into town an' gittin' jobs here an' in every city its the same," he sez. Now when a guy like that wants to talk about his own affairs your Uncle Rube scurs'ly ever busts in—jest let 'em rave, 'til they git through, so to speak. But when they beller out somethin' mean about the farmer, it kinda raises my dander an' I most genr'ly fade into 'em an' try an' find out how much they know an' everything.

So I sez to this guy, well ain't the farmers got jest as much right to quit their jobs as any other class of men, switchmen included, I sez.

"No they ain't, 'cause we've got to have stuff to eat," he sez, "an' if the farmers quit where we goin' to git it?" Well I sez, it does kinda look's if we needed the farmers on the farms but mebbe I sez the farmers are a gittin' a little tired of workin' 12 to 16 hours at a small rate of pay, to feed a lot of scalawags that won't work but eight hours an' want eight or ten dollars for doin' of it, I sez.

He got warmed up quite a bit at that an' sez "What'n'hell has the hours or the wages we want got to do with the farmers. They're our main dependenc' an' if they quit we might as well hang up our fiddle for we can't work if we ain't got nothin' to eat."

'Zat so, I sez, well s'posin' the farmers stick to their jobs an' raise all the stuff that's needed to eat an' to wear, what good'll that do the people in the cities if the railroads are all tied up by a lot of disgruntled sons of guns breakin' their contracts and violatin' the laws an' quittin' their jobs just when they're needed the most, I sez.

"Well," he sez, "if we git the wages we want, things won't be tied up—everything will be workin' fine an' there won't be no trouble," he sez.

Jess so, sez I, sounds real nice as you tell it, a nice smooth little tale, but I don't believe it, I sez, if you fellers got all you asked for, if it wuz granted to you today, tomorrow your hired trouble makers would hatch up somethin' else an' in a little while things would be tied up agin'—you fellers, I sez, has got the strike fever an' there ain't no way of curin' it 'cept by the hunger route—when you git good an' hungry, I sez, you'll be willin' to work more'n six or eight hours an' you'll be willin' to do it fer less'n a dollar an' hour, too, I sez. Fact is, I sez, the farmers has got to buck agin' this dollar an' hour game an' they can't pay that price so they don't git the help—the city gits all the men an' the farmer has to work alone—he's gittin' tired an' along in years—he's doin' all he can under the circumstances an' if there ain't enough to go 'round at the end of the season, the farmer won't be the one to blame an' by gosh, he won't be the one to suffer either, I sez. It's time, I sez that farmers, many of them have moved into town, the high wages have brought them in, farmers are out fer the coin jest the same as the rest of us an' if they can't git it off'n the farm they'll git it in the factory—the cares of the whole world don't rest 'specially on the farmers should'ers—they're no more responsible for the welfare of humanity than any other class of workers an' they think they're played a losin' game jest about long enough an' some of 'em are jumpin' the job an' they have a perfect right to do it too—jest as much right as switchmen, coal miners or any other organization, but there are thousands of good farmers still on the job, doin' all they can an' will continue to do it as long as they can.

"Yes," he broke in, "an' the confounded robbers are organizin' to boost the price of food an' everything clear out of sight. They're robbers, nothin' less," he sez.

Say! Feller!! I yelled, I'd like to talk with you awhile but you make me laugh so I can't do it—organizin' to boost the price of food? Well mebbe they are trying to get together an' git a livin' price out of their labor an' money invested an' they have a right to organize—mi gosh! I sez, you who've belonged to an organization for years, buckin' at the thought of farmers organizin'? Sure, you do make me laugh, I sez, an' with that our conversation closed as he didn't seem to have anything more to say. Cordially yours.—
UNCLE RUBE.

Sense and Nonsense

A Kindly Light

The clergyman of a poor parish was showing a rich lady round, hoping to touch her heart and so receive a big check for his people.

"We are now passing through the poorest slums," he said, as the car turned into a side street. "These people have little to brighten their lives."

"I must do something for them," sighed the lady, adding to the chauffeur: "James, drive the car slowly, and turn on the big lamps."

You Never Can Tell

A Boston man who spent the holidays in his home village related a rather amusing incident. On New Year's day he and his brother hitched up the old wagon, piled a lot of hay into the bottom for warmth, and started off visiting. A spark from one of their cigars fell on the hay in the rear of the wagon, smoldered a while and then burst into a roaring flame.

A farmer who had been driving along behind helped them put the fire out and remarked: "I'd been watching the smoke for some time." "Then why in thunder didn't you

give us warning?" inquired the city man.

"Well," responded the old fellow, "there's so many new-fangled notions nowadays, I thought you were going by steam."

A Hope That Failed

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling," was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry," she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away. "I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't."

In the O Zone

Doctor: Did you open both windows in your sleeping room last night as I ordered?

Patient: No, doctor, not exactly. There's only one window in my room but I opened it twice.

Platinum

It sometimes happens that a man refers to his wife as a "jewel" just because she is "set" in her ways.

You May Not Wisely Delay
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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

There are a dozen reasons why this is so.

For three years it has not been possible to make enough De Laval machines to meet the demand. More than ever are being made this year, but the demand is still greater.



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There are still other reasons, which a De Laval best demonstrates for itself. You will have no difficulty in observing them. Every local De Laval agent will be glad to afford you the opportunity to do so.

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Write for shipping instructions and full information.

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A New Book on Practical Sheep Husbandry

The following are a few of the subjects this book handles and which you may want to know more about:

History of sheep and why important to know.
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Docking, castrating and caring for young lamb.
Advantages of early marketing and how to feed.
Progressive system for the summer flock.
How to buy and feed western sheep and lambs.
How to produce more economical sheep feeds.
How to grade and tell when sheep are fat.
How to feed in field and dry lot or barn.

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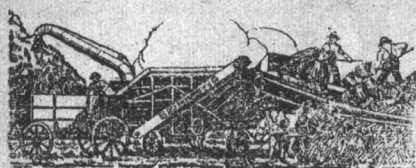
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Say "Bayer"—Insist!



Say "Bayer" when buying Aspirin. Then you are sure of getting true "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"—genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

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72 Years' Experience

Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither was a good threshing machine. It takes many years to prove its dependability and show whether it will always thresh clean. There is almost three-quarters of a century of experience back of the

Red River Special

line of threshers. Think what this means.

It means that you are not trying out someone's experiment when you thresh your grain with a Red River Special. Its builders have devoted their entire lifetime to the building of threshers and the power to drive them.

Mechanics and experts have grown old in their service, and in passing, sons have taken their places. Result—the greatest line of threshing machinery ever produced.

Don't risk your threshing this year to an unknown, uncertain machine. Get a Red River Special and be sure of clean threshing.

It beats out the grain. Its big cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the Beating Shakers are real grain-savers.

If interested in threshing for only your own use, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special.

Write for Circulars

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

Builders Exclusively of Red River Special
Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders,
Steam and Oil-Gas Engines

Battle Creek Michigan

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

CULOTTA & JULL
DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.



LIVE STOCK ON THE FARM

POULTRY, SHEEP
AND SWINE

BEEF PRODUCTION
BREEDING PROBLEMS



CENTRAL MICH. POLAND CHINA BREEDERS FORM ASS'N

The breeders of Big Type Poland China Hogs of central Michigan have long felt the need of a closer fraternal spirit among themselves, as breeders, to promote public sales and for the best interest of the breed in this state, and particularly for their section of the state.

At a meeting held on May 15, 1920, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, was elected president and C. A. Boone, Blanchard, secretary and treasurer of the Central Michigan Big Type Poland China Breeders' Association.

A sale circuit was formed for October 26 to 30th, with the Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard; E. R. Leonard, St. Louis; Chas Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca; Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie and Wesley Hile, Ionia. This will be a five day circuit, the first sale circuit ever held in Michigan of the Big Types. Leading blood is well represented in the several herds, and this will afford an opportunity for the public to obtain advanced Poland Chinas at their own bids. It is hoped that the breeders of the state, as well as other states, will help make this a success.

In a short time every breeder in that territory will be a member of this association, and a large sale circuit is looked for next year, with possibly a bred sow circuit this winter.

SHORTHORN BREEDER PURCHASES HIGH GRADE SIRE

Mr. M. B. Hallstead, Shorthorn breeder who conducts a pure bred stock farm at Orion, Michigan, has purchased the Red Roan Shorthorn herd sire, Orange Goods No. 795761, bred by J. Leitch and Son of LaFayette, Illinois. This bull is a Cruickshank Orange Blossom and carries a large per cent of the same blood as Imp Villager No. 295884.

Michigan Shorthorn breeders may be mighty proud that this high grade bull has been brought to this state to help Michigan become one of the greatest livestock states in the United States.

SPRING TIPS

1. Do not fail to provide clean, warm quarters in which your cows, ewes and mares can bring forth their young. Navel ill comes from dirt.

2. It is dangerous to expose young stock, especially foals and colts to spring rain-storms. A day's exposure, if not fatal, may stop a month's growth.

3. It is bad policy to turn the stock to pasture before the grass has well started—bad for the pasture and bad for the stock.

4. When the pasture season begins, turn the stock out at night, instead of in the morning. Then they will feed through the night, and not lie down until the sun has warmed the air and the ground.

5. Get your horses into condition for spring work—the young horses especially. Many a colt has been ruined by being put to hard work without preparation. It is the same with green horses.

6. In warm weather, thorough grooming is almost as important as feeding. Without it, dried sweat, dead skin and dirt clog the pores, make the horse uncomfortable and affect his health.

7. Look out for sore shoulders and backs, especially in plowing. Be sure that your collars fit. A collar too

big is as bad as one too small. If the collar rides up, use a martingale, or a girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

8. When the horses are at work on a warm day, lift up the collars now and then to cool their shoulders and wipe off the sweat and dirt with a bunch of grass.

9. Wipe off the harness marks on your horses when you stop work at noon and at night, and clean the inside of the harness, the collars especially. The salt sweat drying on the skin and on the harness is what makes the trouble.

10. If the skin is wrinkled under the collar or saddle, bathe it with diluted vinegar or witchhazel. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean warm water containing a little salt. Fix the collar, with padding or otherwise, so that it will not touch the sore spot the next day. A little carelessness at the beginning may cause a lot of trouble to you and suffering to the horse.

11. Clean your horses at night, water them, give them a good bed, and water them again after they have eaten their hay so that they will not be thirsty all night. Let them rest an hour or more before they are grained.

BIG HOLSTEIN SALE AT HOWELL, JUNE 8

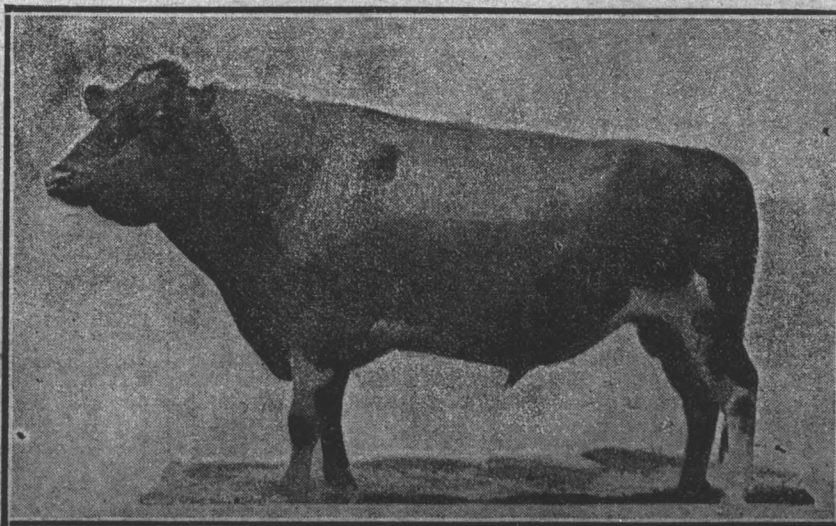
One of the largest live stock sales held in Michigan this spring will be staged at Howell, under date of June 8, when the McPherson Farms Company and the Cluny Stock Farm will offer at public auction 50 head of high grade A. R. O. Holsteins.

Mr. R. Bruce McPherson, proprietor of both farms, informs us that the list of stock offered will include a cow with a record at four and one-half years of 106.9 pounds of butter in 30 days—a daughter of this cow with a 365 day record at three and one-half years of 20,241 pounds of milk; a proven 30 pound bull—a grandson of the great King Segis Pontiac—also 10 daughters of this bull; a 29 pound bull; 2 daughters of a 33 pound sire; 5 granddaughters of the great Colantha Johanna Lad; 1 daughter of a 27 pound Sr. 3 year old; 1 daughter of a 26 pound Sr. 3 year old; 2 daughters of a 25 pound cow; a daughter of a 24 pound cow; and 8 daughters of Mr. McPherson's senior herd sire, Maplecrest Application Pontiac.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac has wonderful transmitting power and up to present date has 16 A. R. O. daughters of which 2 have completed semi-official tests of 305 days and 5 are taking this test at the present time.

"I am disposing of practically everything I have except some daughters of this sire and their off-spring," says Mr. McPherson, "retaining only a few other animals which form my foundation herd."

All of Mr. McPherson's herds are under Federal supervision and every animal offered at this sale will be tuberculin tested and sold on 60 day guarantee.



Maplecrest Application Pontiac, No. 132652. A Holstein herd sire owned by the McPherson Farms Company and the Cluny Stock Farm.

RESULTS FROM GRADE COW AND PUREBRED SIRE

What a result a banker got by breeding a grade cow to a pure bred sire can be seen in the following article:

About five years ago a hotel keeper bought a cow from a butcher that was going to be shipped out for a canner. After he bought her he bred her to Pogis 99th, the 11th off Hood Farm No. 122016, owned by the Riverside Stock Farm of Mendon, the result was a female calf, when this calf was a two year old she was put on test in a county association, as a two year old she produced 7,015 pounds of milk with an average test of 5.7 per cent and a butterfat of 400.1 pounds. This year she will finish as a four year old Jr. She has two months to go yet before the year is up. To date she has 8,206 pounds of milk with a test of 5.6 per cent and a B. F. of 462.3 pounds in the ten months that she has been tested. The total value of her butterfat was \$302.58, her feed cost \$81.31 that gave her a profit of \$221.27 over her cost of feed. This record was made under ordinary conditions on the farm, she is owned by Mr. Estes the banker of Mendon, Mich. If there is any grade cow that can beat this let's have her record. This last record was made while I was testing her.—Richard Strabbing, Tester, St. Joseph County.

EASTERN WINTER AFFECTS THE HORSE MARKET

Horses and mules are selling easily and at top-notch prices on the East St. Louis market. The demand is greater than ever before in history.

Mr. Searcy of the Campbell and Reid Horse Company, says that this is not a temporary inflation, but has been coming steadily and surely for the past ninety days. The buyers from the eastern cities, particularly those from the North Atlantic seaboard, want heavy draft horses for city work and are paying from \$275 to \$350 for all they can get. Mr. Searcy says it is very evident that the storm experiences of the past winter have swung general sentiment very strongly in favor of good horses and mules for city hauling, and that for 100 per cent reliability in all kinds of wind and weather, the horse and mule team are right there. He predicts that the demand will be permanent from now on, and that the supply is inadequate to meet it.

A market condition which has prevailed steady and high as long as this, means that, all things considered, the horse and mule are the staple units of transportation.

HOT WEATHER HOG SHIPPING POINTERS

1. Haul or drive your hogs into shipping station in ample time to allow them to become rested and cool before loading.

2. Insist upon a clean car bedded with sand.

3. Wet down the bedding and interior of the car before loading.

4. Give only a light grain feeding before shipping. Heavy feed means more body heat generated.

5. Load not more than one hour before the train is to depart.

6. Load slowly and carefully. Avoid excitement and do not beat or bruise the animals.

7. Load not to exceed 16,000 pounds in a standard 36 foot car during warm weather.



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, Duron-Jerseys, O. F. Foster, Pavillion, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas, Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Paid in Milk for Purebred Holsteins

The Reveille, Bellingham, Wash., reports that the Pacific Condensary Co., sells high-grade Holsteins to the ranchers at cost, taking payment in milk.

The company needs more milk and by introducing Holsteins expects to make dairying a profitable industry, thus increasing the acreage in dairy farms as well as the milk output per average cow. Just another instance of the standing of Holsteins among business men.

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

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

295 Hudson Street
Brattleboro, Vermont

MR MILK PRODUCER

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

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1844.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

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

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

Pedigree 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 1345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 640, 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

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

FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES

age from 2 to 8 months

3 BULL CALVES

one ready for heavy service

7 COWS

two with 18 and 20 lb. seven day records. Five with good profitable cow testing records. Write for pedigree and prices.

Herd free from disease.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

Breeder of Reg. stock only

A WELL BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Dec. 12, 1919. A bull of good quality, has a good straight rump and a conformation that will satisfy you. His sire's dam is a 33 lb. cow with a 10 months record of 1,007.76 lbs. butter. This sire, King Flint also combines the blood lines of 2 families of 3 generation of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam: Has a 3 yr. old 7 day record of 21.19 lbs. butter. Her dam has a 3 yr. old 7 day record of 21.18 lbs. butter and a 50 day record, at same age, of 85.12 lbs. butter.

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
195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 3 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colantha Johanna Champion 45874 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.80 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pieterle 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 S. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

BABY BULLS

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

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pieter Seg-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 Lundt Korndyke Segs" 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, Etwell, 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 herd heifers for sale.

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.

or write

John P. Nehl, 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.

Owasso - R2 - Michigan

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale

WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5, Howell, Michigan

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.

Increase Your Production at the Price of \$50

Bull born May 3rd. Sire a grandson of John Hengerveld Lad 61 A. R. O. Daughters. Dam a 2 year old granddaughter of a 21 lb. cow that will be tested at next freshening. We have just finished testing 2 cows. One made over 30 lbs., the other made 27.65 from 779 lbs. of milk in 7 days.

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, Romeo, Mich., R 1

Joe Metz, Mgr.

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, 35.68 lb.

His three nearest dams average over 33 lbs.

and his forty six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. butter in seven days. We offer one of his sons ready for service.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

O. G. Twiss, Mgr. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BULL LAST ADVERTISED SOLD TO

Mr. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Now offer a bull two years old about 1-2 white and straight as a line (sired by MAPLE CREST KORNDYKE HENGERVELD and from FLINT ULTRA PRINCE, 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 disposal, easy payments to reliable parties. Would trade for heifers.

BROAD VIEW FARM

LaPORTE, IND.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pall fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

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

MILKING SHORTHORNS YOUNG BULLS

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.

F. E. Boyd FAIRVIEW FARM Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REASON-

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

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.

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!

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE AT REA-

sonable 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 Offers 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 O. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

ANGUS

The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. S. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.G. 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

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. AUGUSTIN Sultan, sire Longwater Prince Charmant (18714) 4 A. R. daughters, 416 lb. fat at 2 1-2 years old. Dam, Dagna of Hillhurst (35969) A. R. 548 lb. fat at 2 1-2 yrs. old. 1 bull calf, 6 mos. old of similar breeding. Also a few fine heifers of the above bull. It will pay you to investigate. Prices and pedigree on application.

MORGAN BROS., R 1, Allegan, Mich.

JERSEYS

Highland Farm--Jerseys

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

HIGHLAND FARM, Shelby, Mich., R 2.

For Sale—Jersey bull calves. Oxford and Majesty breeding. Dams are heavy producers.

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

IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE

of our Majesty bulls.

FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

Registered Owl Interest Bull

ready for light service. Perfect in color and breeding. \$100. One three weeks old, \$50.

L. H. CHEESEMAN, Clarkston, Mich.

every
breeder

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

What have YOU
to offer?

RED POLIS

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.

BROAD VIEW FARM
LaPorte, Ind.

AYRSHIRES

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

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE

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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

WONDERLAND HERD

LARGE TYPE P. C.

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

L S P C 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.
J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Gilts all sold. My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAREWELL LAKE FARM

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

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

DUROCS

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

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

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

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

MICHIGANA FARM

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

DUROC JERSEY FALL BOARS

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

DUROC JERSEY, SPRING PIGS, CHOICE breeding, \$15 each, also two bred gilts, \$60 ea.
F. W. SLEDER, R 4, Traverse City, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weldman, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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

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

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

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

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT. ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
MCNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC GILTS BRED FOR AUGUST FAR- row. Spring pigs either sex.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

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 wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

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

CHESTER WHITES

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.
RALPH COSENS, Levering, Mich.

YORKSHIRE

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

O. I. C.

BIG TYPE O I C

AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of spring and fall pigs. Two yearling 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 replace any proving otherwise to your satisfaction or refund purchase price in full. Have a few October boar pigs ready for spring service that are right priced to sell. Herd cholera immunized by double treatment. F. C. Burgess R3, Mason, Mich.

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

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

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

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

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

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

I AM BOOKING ORDERS FOR O. I. C. SPRING pigs bred from a 1,000 lb. boar and a 20 months old dam weighing 700 lbs. Also others of the most famous breeds.
FRANK MASON
Merrill, Mich.

SHEEP

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

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 299" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

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

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, Shropshires and Felled-Delaines.
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich., R 9

PET STOCK

BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOCK, all high bred. Send for prices.
SHERIDAN RABBITRY, Sheridan, Mich.

HORSES

CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
BARNEY GIESKEN, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

BELGIAN AND PERCHERON DRAFT STALLIONS
With Size and Quality

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

FRED G STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

Little Live Stock Ads in
M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
- it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscrip- (ONE YEAR.....\$1) No Premiums,
tion price (THREE YEARS...\$2) No free-list, but worth
to all! (FIVE YEARS....\$3) more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for

..... years for which I enclose herewith \$..... in mon-
ey order, check or currency.

Name

P. O. R. F. D. No.

County State

If this is a renewal mark an X here () and enclose the yellow
address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

ONE OF THE BEST HERDS IN MICHIGAN

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

J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

(Continued from page 8)

butchers, \$9@10; light butchers, \$7.50@8; cutters, \$6; canners, \$5@5.75; best heavy bulls, \$8.50@9; bologna bulls, \$8@8.25; stock bulls, \$5@7.50; feeders, \$9@11; stockers \$7.50@8.50; milkers and springers, \$85@125. Veal calves: market active; best, \$16.50@17; others, \$10@13. Sheep and lambs: Market dull; best lambs, \$16.50; fair lambs, \$14@15; light to common lambs, \$9@12; fair to good sheep, \$9@10; cull and common, \$3@5. Hogs: Market active; pigs, \$13.50; bulk of market, \$14.75; few choice, \$14.85.

CHICAGO—Beef cattle 15c to 25c higher; top yearlings, \$14.30; best heavy, \$13.75; bulk all weights, \$12@13.15; stock steady to strong; spots higher; choice heavy cows, \$8; bulls and canners steady; medium bolognas, \$7.75@8; calves steady to strong; bulk vealers, \$13.50@14.25; feeders steady to strong, but quiet. Hogs: Top, \$14.90; bulk all weights, \$14@14.75; pigs, 25c to 50c lower. Sheep: Bulk lambs steady; others lower; sheep 50c lower; good and choice shorn lambs, \$16.50@17; common kinds mostly, \$12@13; choice spring lambs, \$17.50; others mostly \$16.25; good and choice fat ewes, \$9@10.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Business during the past week has been virtually at a standstill both in the East and West and the few small sales which have been effected have almost invariably been at the expense of prices. Quotations are very difficult to make with any certainty. The situation in the goods market is still very unsettled, although

cancellations are not reported in so heavy volume. The transportation situation is still very bad, but it is hoped that conditions will begin to improve presently."

Quotations more or less nominal.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 66@68c; delaine, unwashed, 85@87c; 1-2 blood, unwashed 73@74c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 61@63c.

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed 88@99c; fine, unwashed, 70c; 1-2 blood combing, 75@77c; 3-8 blood combing, 62@63c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—11-2 blood 70c; 3-4 blood, 57@58c; 1-4 blood, 53@55c.

Virginia, Kentucky and similar.—1-2 blood unwashed, 78@80c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 62@63c.

Scoured basis: Texas—Fine 12 months, \$1.60@1.65; fine 8 months \$1.45@1.50.

California—Northern, \$1.65; middle country, \$1.55@1.60; south, \$1.30@1.35.

Mohairs—Best combing, 60@6c; best varding, 55@60c.

HOW TO SELL STOCK: EXHIBIT WHERE?



FOR PREMIUM LIST ADDRESS
L. A. LILLY, Pres.-Mgr.

It Does More and Goes Farther Than Any Product Known



Wise Stockmen Everywhere are TIX-TON Users

TIX-TON ANTISEPTICS

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

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

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Grand Lodge, Michigan
Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

Write for Club Offer

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY-OLD CHICKS
HOMESTEAD FARMS

A co-operative work in Pure Breed Practical Poultry. Chicks and eggs delivered at your door prepaid. Standard Heavy and Laying Breeds. You will be interested in the Extra Quality White Leghorns inspected and certified as Heavy Producers by the Poultry Extension Specialist of the Agricultural College.

Live and healthy Chicks and satisfactory hatch from eggs guaranteed.

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.

CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 148 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, BABY CHICKS, EGGS for hatching. Hens, Cockerels. Farm raised. Good laying strain.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.

LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R 4

WYANDOTTE

Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs from best quality, only \$1.75 per 15; \$3.25 per 20 by parcel post prepaid. Buy from old reliable, Clarence Browning, R2, Portland, Mich.

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

VANO FARM, Hartford, Mich.

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

N. FLECK, R 6, Plymouth, Ind.

LANGSHAN

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

DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

O. K. Chicken Hatchery

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.

A. C. MORNINGSTAR, Prop.
Box 263, Phone 115. Fenton, Mich.

CHICKS—CHICKS

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

HOLLAND HATCHERY, RT, Holland, Mich.

CHICKS AND EGGS Rose and Single Comb Plymouth Rocks. Superior color. Prolific layers. Prepaid by parcel post and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalog free.

INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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

H. VANDEPOLS, Zeeland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

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.

F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, \$9 PER 100. Special eggs from 300 egg hen, 75c each.

W. H. FROMM, R 2, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

R. C. Leghorn Eggs, from Kulp and Gale Strains \$1.50 for 15, \$8 per 100. M. Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 for 8. Mrs. Claudia Betta, Hillsdale.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR hatching stock, guaranteed, \$2 for 15.

Wm. J. RUSCHE, Alpine, Mich., R 1

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR sale. One fifty per fifteen eggs.

Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.

E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

FROM COOK'S BEST: S. C. BUFF, WHITE and black Orpington eggs, \$4 per 15; \$7 for 30

GRABOWSKIE BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCHING from selected layers, \$2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, \$16 to \$25.

FRANK DeLONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

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

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

SHERIDAN POULTRY YARDS, Sheridan, Mich.

S. C. AND R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching winter layers, \$1.00 for 15.

EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

S. C. Black Minorcas exhibition stock Northrup strain Eggs for Hatching \$3 for 13, \$12 per 100.

Cass Poultry Yard, C. J. Deedrick, Vassar, Mich.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. FARM RANGE eggs, 15, \$1.60 postpaid. 100 express, \$8.

HARLEY L. FRY, North Adams, Mich.

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

—READ

the Classified Ads
—in—

M. B. F.'s
Business Farmers' Exchange

Big Bargains always to be found there

After the Minnesota National Sale

THEN

The McPherson Farms Co.

AND

Cluny Stock Farm

BREEDERS' SALE

at Howell, Mich., June 8, 1920

50 HIGH CLASS A. R. O. HOLSTEINS 50

Sale Begins at 10.30 A. M. at the Sales Pavilion

Auctioneer—B. V. KELLEY,

S. T. W. —In the Box,

McPherson Farms Co. and Cluny Stock Farm

HOWELL, MICH.

Send No Money- Just the Coupon Get a Famous New Butterfly

Save \$2

The Coupon Makes First Payment and Separator Itself Pays the Rest

Here is an opportunity for you to get one of the famous New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory without sending a cent of money in advance. The Coupon at the bottom of this advertisement is worth \$2.00 to you. If you send it at once we will accept it the same as cash for full first payment of \$2.00 on any 1920 model New Butterfly Separator. Just fill out the coupon, telling us which size machine you want and we will ship it for you to try for 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much the New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you.

More than
175,000
now in use

(31)

If You Keep 1 or 2 Cows

order the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2½—capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$44.00. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$3.50** a month for twelve months.



If You Keep 3 or 4 Cows

order the New Butterfly Jr. No. 3½—capacity up to 400 lbs. or 190 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$56. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—bal. **\$4.50** a month for 12 months.

If You Keep 5 or 6 Cows

order the New Butterfly—size No. 4½—(shown below)—capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$65.00. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$5.25** a month for twelve months.

If You Keep 7 to 10 Cows

order the New Butterfly—size No. 5½, capacity up to 600 pounds or 300 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$74.00. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$6** a month for twelve months.

IF YOU KEEP MORE than 10 Cows

order New Butterfly big dairy size No. 8—capacity up to 850 pounds or 425 quarts of milk an hour. Price \$78.80. Terms, free \$2.00 coupon with order—balance **\$6.40** a month for 12 months.



This Cut Shows Style of No. 4½ No. 5½ and No. 8

Coupon Makes All of First Payment Nothing More to Pay for 30 Days

Think of it! You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this labor saving, money making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due. In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have a separator to use on your farm and money in your pocket.

Pay Only \$350 to \$640 a Month According to Size Separator You Need

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship and you won't feel the cost at all. By ordering direct from this advertisement you save the expense of a catalog, postage and time, and we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. You have the machine to use instead of a catalogue to read. You have a chance to compare the New Butterfly with other separators in your neighborhood regardless of price. You have a chance to see how much more cream you would save if you owned a separator. That is why we are offering to send you a machine from our factory to use 30 days.

30 Days' Free Trial— Life-Time Guarantee

Against Defects in Material and Workmanship. If at the end of 30 days' trial you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny. If you decide to keep the separator we send you this coupon counts the same as a \$2.00 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on the size you select. For example, if you select a \$44.00 machine you will have only \$42.00 to pay in twelve easy payments—only \$3.50 a month. If you select a \$56.00 machine you will have only \$54.00 to pay in twelve easy payments of only \$4.50 a month, and so on. You can pay by the month or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2.00 just the same. The important thing to do is

Send the Coupon NOW

whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your state on this liberal plan. More than 175,000 of these machines are now in use. You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. This is an opportunity you can't afford to pass by. Get your cream separator now. Start it making money for you. Send the coupon today. It is worth \$2 to you.



No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest to clean of all cream separators. It has no discs—there are only three parts inside the bowl—all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings constantly bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

Free Coupon

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,
2314 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Please ship me on 30 days' free trial one New Butterfly

Cream Separator size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2.00 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me and I

will be under no obligation to you. I keep.....cows.

I wish to pay on.....terms
(Cash or payment)

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State.....

Postoffice.....

Name of Your Bank.....

IT IS ALWAYS BEST

to select a larger machine than you need now. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember the larger the capacity of your separator the faster it will skim and the less time it will take to do the work.

NOW This is Worth \$2 To YOU

ALBAUGH-DOVER Co. Manufacturers
2314 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.