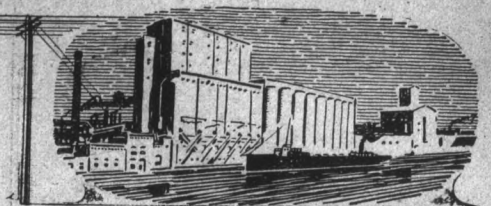


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



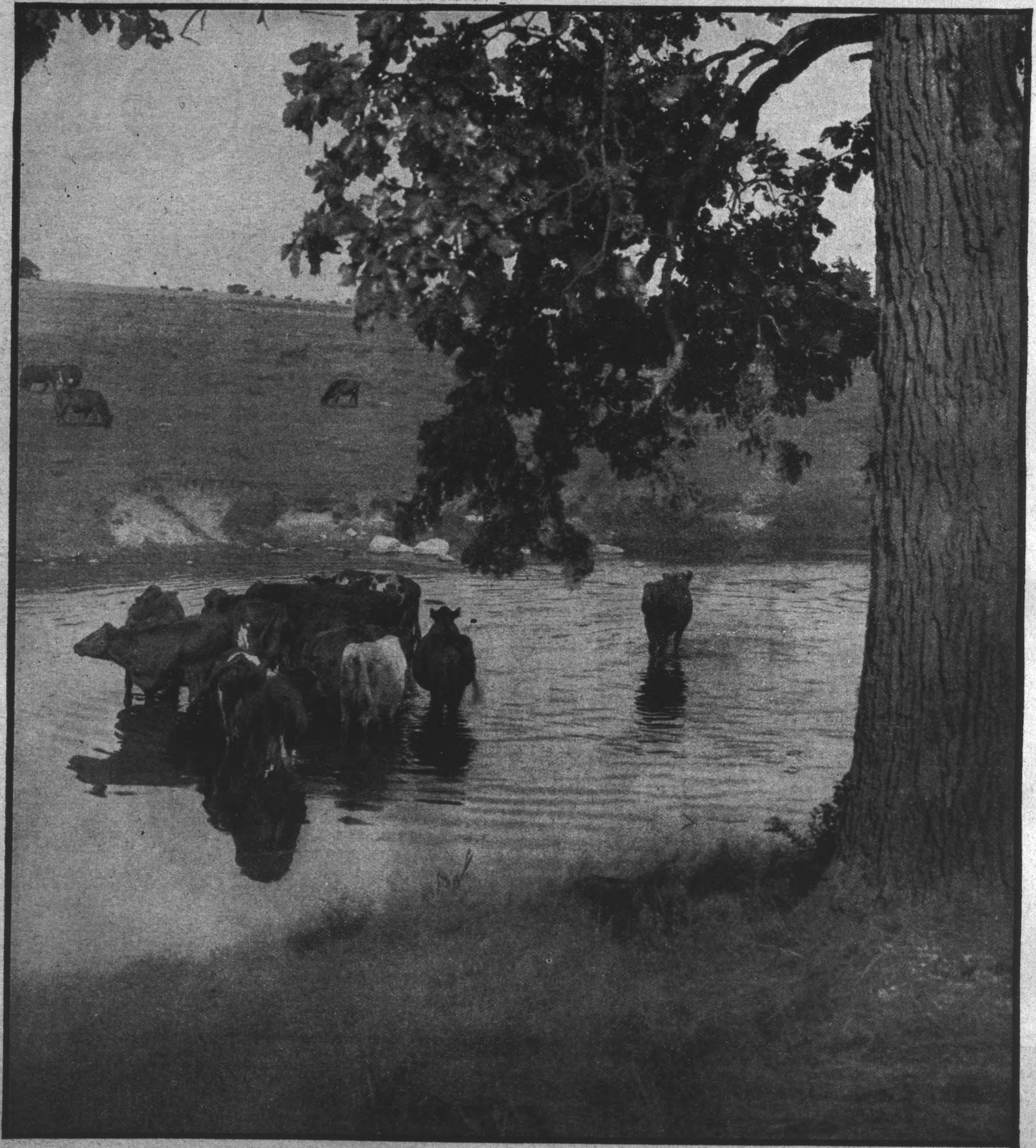
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Is it any Wonder that Michigan is a Great Dairy State?

In this issue: Fordney Committee Reports Out Bean Bill—Up-State Farmers Endorse Legislative Candidates—Survey of Peach Industry in New York and Michigan—Protecting the Grain From Rats, Mould and Fire.

Up-State Farmers Endorse Legislative Candidates

Farmers of Clare and Bay Districts Will Take Active Part in Coming Campaign and Election

ACCORDING to John Fitzpatrick of Beaverton, Clare county, the farmers of the Clare legislative district, comprising the counties of Clare, Gladwin and Roscommon, will go into politics this fall to the extent of endorsing candidates for both branches of the legislature and assisting the candidacy of Milo D. Campbell.

Mr. Fitzpatrick visited the editorial offices of THE BUSINESS FARMER and explained just how the farmers of his district proposed to become a factor in the coming primary and general election.

"We farmers haven't been exactly satisfied with the way this state government has been run, and with the record of our representative, so we made up our minds to take a hand this fall and see if we couldn't elect some good farmer to the legislature and help Mr. Campbell in our district. The Clare district is mostly agricultural and there isn't any reason why the farmers shouldn't name their next representative and maybe their next senator. Heretofore the commercial interests in our district have encouraged one or more men from the rural districts to run against the farmer candidate, who usually got beaten because the farmers would not hang together. But things are different now. We held a mass meeting in Clare the other day, and appointed a committee to take this matter up. The committee has named two delegates to meet with two delegates of Gladwin county and one of Roscommon county for the purpose of endorsing a candidate.

Farm Bureau Gives Help

"The Gladwin county farm bureau has been a big help to us in that county. County Agent Atwater sent out letters to all the locals asking them to express their choice for delegates to a county meeting to elect the two representatives to act with the representatives of the other two counties in endorsing candidates. Now these delegates have been elected and we will have our meeting on Wednesday night, June 2nd, when we will endorse our man and make our plans for putting his candidacy across. We also intend to organize the entire district for Milo Campbell and believe that he will get a big vote in our district.

Democrats Will Help

"We have about 800 democratic farmers in our district," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "but most of them say they will support Milo Campbell. I am trying to show them that in order to give Mr. Campbell much practical help they will have to vote for him in the primary and in order to do that they will have to enroll as Republicans. I am a Democrat myself, but I'm going to be a Republican long enough this fall to vote for the man I want to be the next Governor of Michigan, and that is Milo Campbell."

Mr. Fitzpatrick believes the plan that has been adopted in the Clare district will work in other legislative districts of the state and he would like to see it tried out. His suggestions are as follows:

"Call a meeting of the farmers by giving notice in each county that is a part of the legislative district (or where the district is confined to one county, in each township thereof,) each county or township to select one or two men to represent their section and meet at some convenient point and endorse candidates for the two branches of the legislature. We learned from our own experience that you cannot get a mass meeting of farmers to take the final action. We held several meetings, but a number of candidates began to bob up and influence their friends at the mass meetings to vote for them, so we found there was a division and we didn't get anywhere. I finally made up my mind that if we were to accomplish anything definite we had to let the matter be decided by just a few men who would be elected at mass meetings or in some other representative way, and we have

Farmers in Politics

JOHN FITZPATRICK, a farmer of Clare county, presents herewith his ideas on the duty of farmers in the coming primary and election, also the plan that has been adopted by the farmers of his district in endorsing candidates for the legislature. We believe that the farmers in every county of the state ought to follow some such plan as this and lose no time in getting a representative expression from their neighbors on their next representative and senator. We believe that in every district, both legislative and senatorial, where the agricultural vote is in the majority farmers should signify their choice before the primary and help to elect their men. The next Governor of Michigan will be elected by the farmers. Why not make it a ten-strike and elect the majority in the legislature as well. Let us head from our readers upon this subject. Let us plan together for a campaign and an organization in every county that will put farmer candidates across. The progress of this movement in the Clare district will be carefully watched by the Business Farmer and reported to its readers.—Editor.

found that whereas the majority of farmers could not agree among themselves in a mass meeting they were perfectly willing to abide by the decisions of the men whom they had chosen to endorse the candidates.

"Our main object in my district has been to use all honorable organized means to promote the candidacy of the farmers' candidate for Governor, but at the same time not to overlook the all important fact that a real farmer Governor can only direct the course of legislation in proportion to the extent which the people of the state back him up with members in the legislature who are open to conviction and will be responsive to the wishes of the people. It is a special mistake to expect that the Governor can cause the enactment of legislation beneficial to the majority of the people if they elect a majority in the legislature who for selfish reasons or lack of interest in the people's welfare oppose legislation of a fair, just and right nature. It is of paramount importance that the farmers in legislative districts who are in the majority when united to appoint a committee of farmers to take an active part in the candidacy of men who prefer to be candidates when the office goes out after the man instead of themselves forever seeking the office.

"Here in our district we propose to give due consideration to all the claims presented by the various candidates, but to base our choice upon two main qualifications: first, honesty; second, statesmanship. In other words each will be considered on his own merits, rather than his political strength, as a candidate capable of performing a public trust as it ought to be performed. The record established by these candidates in the past with reference to honesty, ability and square dealing will be carefully looked into. Neither we nor any other farmer can afford to endorse men concerning whose honesty there is any question. We cannot afford to chance the criticism and opposition that would surely result from the naming of such a man.

"The farmer is the most skeptical person we have to deal with today, for the reason that he has been lied to so many times in the past that he has just about lost faith in man-made schemes or arguments. If anyone doubts the above just coun-

sel with the heads of the different farmer movements or even with individuals. While the farmer will admit the necessity and feasibility of this and similar plans, the question will arise in his mind, 'Will it accomplish more than the schemes that have been tried out in the past.' Yet in the majority of cases he is willing to take another chance.

"After the candidate has been chosen let someone secure the signatures of a hundred or more farmers who are personally acquainted with the candidate and can vouch for his ability, etc., approving the choice of the committee. Circulate this throughout the district and it will be all the recommendation the candidate needs for the average voter unacquainted with the candidate for office, feels that he can rely upon the judgment of a large number of his brother farmers.

"There is a good deal of complaint about the management of our state government, but just finding fault will not alter the circumstances one bit. We must elect men who are open to conviction and will be willing to give and take in solving the problems before us. Two men may admit as to the logical thing to do in regard to a given evil but at the same time are at variance as to the means to pursue in arriving at a remedy. The question of taxes is, I believe, at the head of the class. Just now a lot of different theories are being advanced on this question. It may be that if it was looked into by some competent body that possibly there is a much better way than the present system, but since we must depend upon this system for some time to come, the more sensible thing to do seems to find out whether the people who pay the taxes are getting 100 per cent in the way of public benefits. In other words are the people getting value received for their taxes. If not why not renovate the whole system? It looks like it needed it particularly right now when taxes are so high and we must make every cent count in order to carry on the legitimate business of the state, without still further burdening the taxpayers.

A Word to the Democrats

"Now, Mr. Democrat and Mr. Socialist, if you do not like the way the public pie counter is being run why you can help to run it different-

ly. Just enroll in the primary and vote for Milo D. Campbell for Governor and send some honest-to-God farmers from your district to the legislature. Here are some interesting figures from my own district which will show you how necessary it is to have the support of the Democrats in the primary election. These figures represent the vote cast for the Secretary of State in the last election: Republican votes: Gladwin county, 926; Roscommon, 289; Clare, 979; total, 2,194. Democratic votes: Gladwin, 248; Roscommon, 143; Clare, 417; total, 808. The ratio between the votes cast by the two leading parties is somewhat similar in all the counties of the state.

"Now what I would like to point out is that if the Democrats do not enroll to offset the portion of that 2,194 who have no interest in a real farmer candidate even though he has the endorsement of the farmers' committee, with two or more candidates in the field, the farmers' candidate stands a chance of losing.

"The interests of the state and of the farming business of the state ought to be paramount to any partisan considerations. Farmers, I think, should give their united support to farmer candidates, irrespective of party or creed. The farmers are not asking for any special favors, but since they predominate in great numbers in the majority of the districts of the state they ought to have greater representation in the legislature and protect what are their just and natural rights. It will not do to send some fellow to the legislature just because he happens to comb his hair to suit you. That will not help you one whit to get a square deal. There are two many one-hobbed legislatures on the job now. General legislation doesn't worry them as they just trade votes with other single-hobbed members. Then there is the slow, take-it-easy, happy-go-lucky hooligan who does not even claim the distinction of having any interest in any hobby let alone general legislation. He just marks time until pay day."

BAY COUNTY FARMERS ENDORSE CANDIDATES

THE BAY county court room was not large enough to accommodate the hundreds of farmers, members of the Bay County Co-operative Union, who gathered there last Saturday to discuss the political situation and endorse candidates for the state legislature.

The meeting was presided over by John Purtell, president of the Union, who explained the reasons why farmers should take a greater interest in the affairs of government and the kind of men chosen to direct the government. Other farmers voiced their opinions, it being the unanimous decision that the farmers of Bay County should put a candidate into the field who would be big enough to represent both farmers and the people of the state as a whole, and to actively participate in the campaign of such candidate and in the campaign of Milo Campbell for Governor.

In response to an urgent invitation to attend the meeting Mr. Campbell canceled other engagements and drove seventy miles in the early morning in order to make train connections for Bay City. In his usual aggressive style he addressed the meeting upon current issues and congratulated the farmers for taking so keen and active an interest in the government matters.

Forrest Lord, editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER was also present upon invitation, and gave a brief talk. He also declared that the farmers of Bay county were showing their good citizenship by thus meeting, discussing the issues of the day and endorsing good men for the state legislature.

A fuller account of the movement inaugurated by the farmers of Bay County to identify themselves actively in future political campaigns will be discussed in later issues.

Farm Bureau Favors Co-Op. Sugar Plants

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau has issued an announcement that it favors the establishment of co-operative beet sugar refineries in Michigan, and declares that inasmuch as the growers have failed to secure a just price by refusing to plant beets, the Farm Bureau will make efforts to establish co-operative plants in Michigan to take care of the 1921 crop of beets.

This announcement was made by representatives of the State Farm Bureau at a meeting of the directors of the Sugar Beet Association when their records for the year were closed. The beet growers' directors appointed a committee to assist in the execution of the Farm Bureau program.

"Reports presented at the meeting and a survey made previously by the Farm Bureau showed approximately only half of the normal beet acreage in Michigan has been planted this year, a condition that is sure to curtail extensively the operation of the dozen factories refining Michigan beets. Later conditions all through the beet district are so serious as to indicate that even much of the crop in the ground is not apt to be placed on the market. This labor shortage was one of the main reasons for the demand of growers for a new contract, which would have provided for a sliding scale dependent on the New York market quotations and which would have tended to equalize the profits from beets between the growers and manufacturers."

Fordney Committee Reports Out Bean Bill

Michigan Congressman Gets Action on "Fourth Effort"; Too Late to Secure Adoption of Legislation at Present Session

THE GRATIOT County Herald gives us the exclusive information that Congressman J. W. Fordney has secured a report on the bean tariff bill, upon his "fourth attempt." The *Herald* prints the following letter received from Mr. Fordney, dated May 27th, 1920:

"Mr. J. N. McCall,
"Mhaca, Michigan.
"Dear Mr. McCall:

"I am glad to advise you that upon the fourth effort to get a report on the bean bill, I was successful. The Ways and Means Committee this morning reported out a bill putting a duty on beans of 2 cents per pound and on lentils, not specially provided for, 25 cents per bushel.

"At the present time the difference between the imported value of Oriental beans and the price of beans raised in this country is about \$1.35 per bushel."

"Sincerely yours,

"J. W. FORDNEY.

The *Herald*, which has been defending Mr. Fordney in his failure to get action on this bill, concludes that the above letter "demonstrates the truth of every statement made by the *Herald* in reference to Mr. Fordney's attitude on bean tariff legislation," and in an accompanying editorial further discusses the matter as follows:

"The *Herald* has contended from the first time the question was raised that not only is Hon. J. W. Fordney in sympathy with increased tariff on beans and a special bill for this purpose, but that he was doing all in his power to bring a bill to this effect out of the committee and secure favorable action.

"Some readers of the *Herald* have been misled by the hostile and unfair position taken by certain speakers and writers who have left no stone unturned to prejudice bean raisers, even going so far as to insinuate that Mr. Fordney did not want the bill reported out of his committee.

"The letter received from Mr. Fordney which appears on the first page of this issue of the *Herald* shows that not only is he in sympathy with seeing that bean raisers get fair play but that he has persistently tried to get this bill reported out and not until the fourth effort was he successful.

"Not only will Mr. Fordney's success in this matter entitle him to the thanks and confidence of every bean raiser, but it will tend largely to increase the bean acreage and show that Mr. Fordney as leader of the tariff committee of congress will demand, in any general tariff bill, a tariff on beans at least five or six times as great as the present tariff of 25c per bushel passed by the Wilson administration."

Proves Business Farmer Right

While these statements may all serve very well to satisfy the conceit of the *Herald*, the *Clinton County Republican*, the *Howard City Record*, and other weekly newspapers of the eighth district, which has impugned the motives of THE BUSINESS FARMER for insisting that Mr. Fordney had the power and should use it to get this bill reported out of the committee; to the unbiased individual who has followed Mr. Fordney's contradictory explanations of his failure to get action on this bill, the final reporting out of the bill one week before the adjournment of Congress has all the earmarks of an eleventh hour surrender to the pressure of the folks back home.

Had Congressman Fordney persisted in his original and oft-repeated statement that he could not muster enough votes to get this bill out of

his committee, the bean growers of his district might eventually have been convinced that this were true, despite all the evidence to the contrary. But in securing a last minute report on this bill Mr. Fordney brings into question the truth of all his previous statements in regard to the matter.

Of course, we are told that this was Mr. Fordney's "fourth effort," and we naturally inquire "what constitutes a 'fourth effort?'" Is a "fourth effort" to get a bill out of a legislative committee something like a "fourth degree" in a fraternal or-

probably passed through Congress; but fearing a veto by the President, he considered such an act useless.

"In a conference at Washington during April, Mr. Fordney stated that the Democrats on the Committee in addition to three or four Republicans were opposing the bill.

"Mr. ——— thereupon spoke to several of the Republicans named and found that one of the members of the steering committee, was opposing any action on the parts of the Ways and Means Committee, although he claimed to favor the bill on its merits.

\$24 per Ton for California Beet Growers

THE MICHIGAN sugar beet grower who has forsaken his Association and signed the contracts drawn up by the factories will get small comfort out of the information that the California beet growers stand to receive \$8 to \$10 more per ton of beets than the Michigan grower can possibly receive under the old contract. The information is contained in the following dispatch from the April 25th issue of the *Los Angeles Examiner*:

"Two hundred million pounds of sugar, worth at least \$36,000,000, will probably be produced in Southern California this season. Last season's production was about 128,000,000 pounds.

Good rains and the fact that many bean farmers are turning back to sugar beets have made this increase possible.

"Beets are expected to average from nine to ten tons to the acre. The greatest acreage is in Orange county, Los Angeles and Ventura coming next.

"The price the farmers get is regulated by the average net price the Southern California factories receive for sugar for the season.

"They will get \$24 per ton for 15 per cent beets if the average price is 18 cents per pound for sugar and \$1.00 per ton additional for each 1 per cent of sugar in beets above 15 per cent."

Here in Michigan it doesn't matter what the sugar content of the beet is. The farmer gets the same price for a 14 per cent beet as he would for an 18 per cent beet. And yet that extra 4 per cent, with sugar at 18 cents a pound means at least an extra \$7 per ton, ALL of which goes to the manufacturer under the Michigan contract.

The report says that 18 cent sugar means \$24 beets for the California grower. That means that 15 cent sugar upon which the Michigan manufacturers have been basing their claims of \$16 beets would return \$20 to the California grower. If the beets tested 16 per cent or 17 per cent, as many of the California beets do, the California grower would receive from \$2 to \$4 additional, or a possible \$22 and \$24 per ton. Yet the most the Michigan grower can receive for his 1920 beets, with sugar at 15 cents is \$16, and if the government sets the price on sugar, he is likely to receive far less than that.

ganization. Does each "effort" to get a bill out of a committee require months of planning, wire-pulling and other preparation? Or is an "effort" such as Mr. Fordney mentions a mere formal vote taken with perhaps a little preliminary and informal discussion with other members of the committee.

THE BUSINESS FARMER has contended from the start that Mr. Fordney occupied a position of sufficient influence to get action on this bill. Mr. Fordney denied this, but when Mr. Fordney got a report on that bill on the 27th of May, one week before Congress adjourned he proved that THE BUSINESS FARMER was right. He proved to the satisfaction of the bean growers if not to the country weeklies that he could at any time he desired have had a report on the bill. In this connection we desire to quote from a letter received by the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER from a man whose identity we are not at liberty to disclose at this time, but who is one of the best informed men in the United States upon this matter. The letter is dated May 18th:

"Mr. Fordney's statements on the bean tariff have been peculiarly inconsistent.

"In a printed statement taken from a Michigan paper he is quoted as saying that he could have the bill reported out of his committee and

"This member's reason was purely political and he maintained this stand, even though he was assured by the other that a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, had openly stated he would support the bill. Such action, followed by the votes of other Democrats would remove the partisan factor and thus give the bill a show on its merits, without political color.

"Nevertheless, nothing has been done by the Ways and Means Committee.

"Among other things, Mr. Fordney was somewhat reminiscent about the time when he could sell beans at 65 cents a bushel and make a profit on the sale. This must be somewhat related to the time when you could buy a fine pair of shoes for \$3.50 and a loaf of bread for 3 cents; and could hire farm labor for \$1 per day with board; and could purchase all other necessities of life, including labor, at approximately one-fifth to one-sixth of the present rates.

"It is my judgment that the tariff bill is doomed for this session, unless the Michigan growers take the matter up directly with Mr. Fordney and insist that he has the power and therefore the responsibility of putting this bill through his Committee.

"It is my personal judgment that Mr. Fordney can do it if he really wants to.

"Fordney is a man of unusual ability as well as political sagacity. I do not believe that a man of his type would fail if he had his will set to such an end.

(The names of Congressmen mentioned in the above letter have been omitted at the request of the writer.)

But if these facts are so, why then, inquire our country newspaper friends, would he not do so? For, they remind us, Mr. Fordney is an ardent protectionist. He believes in a high tariff. He would naturally favor a measure of this kind. All true, we grant, were there no other considerations.

But there WERE other considerations, far more important to Mr. Fordney and his political backers, than a tariff on beans. There was one other consideration alone for the sake of which Mr. Fordney was obliged to hood-wink the bean growers of his district. Let us not forget that last fall before there was any promise of trouble between the sugar beet growers and the manufacturers, Mr. Fordney was strongly in favor of the tariff measure. He gave Michigan people to understand that there was no question but that the bill would go through. Six weeks later there were rumblings in the sugar beet territory. The growers organized. Contracts were returned. For months it looked as if the manufacturers would not get enough acreage to run their plants. At this time the bean market was in a deplorable condition. The competition of Japanese beans was keenly felt. To have passed a tariff on beans during this controversy would have been the worst blow which the manufacturers could have suffered. For it would have put the price of beans up where it would have made this crop far more profitable than sugar beets, and the sugar beet growers would have turned to beans in large numbers. The position which Congressman Fordney holds with respect to the sugar manufacturers is too well known for us to discuss it here, but because of this position and his position on the bean tariff bill we have a right to assume that there was some direct connection between the two. It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that the reporting out of the bean tariff bill came almost identical with the admission from the beet growers that they had lost their fight for this year.

Just Plain Facts

In the heat of contest or controversy the participants do not always play the game square. In controversies over the duty of public servants the critic will invariably be accused by friends of the office-holder under criticism of having hidden or ulterior designs. This is the charge that has been made by certain warm political friends of Mr. Fordney against the BUSINESS FARMER. The editor of the *Gratiot County Herald* was one to make these charges, but Mr. McCall showed himself to be a big enough man to publish the BUSINESS FARMER's denial of these charges, and to admit that in certain particulars he was wrong. But Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of the State of Michigan, who is also publisher of the *Clinton County Republican*, flatly refuses the BUSINESS FARMER the common courtesy of his columns to make answer to the false statements that have been published therein concerning THE BUSINESS FARMER and its attitude toward Mr. Fordney, saying that he "quite understands the animus of the objection to Mr. Fordney."

These papers have made the charge that THE BUSINESS FARMER has personal animosity against Mr. Fordney. (Continued on page 15)

Protecting the Grain From Rats, Mould and Fire

With Proper Precautions or Use of Modern Bins and Cribs Millions of Dollars May be Saved in the Conservation of Grains

"I DECLARE," sputtered Uncle Ezry, as he opened the corncrib door one morning and looked upon the remnants of a bountiful feed which the rats had enjoyed the night before, "it does seem hard enough to grow this corn without havin' the rats and mice eat it up after it's in the bin. I'd give a hundred dollars if some feller would tell me how to rid this farm of rats. You can't put anything away without having it chewed up by the dang varmints." And as if to add emphasis to his feelings, Uncle Ezry shut the door with a bang and strode back to the house, forgetting for the moment to feed the pigs.

There isn't a farmer living who cannot sympathize with the Uncle Ezrys who have lost hundreds of dollars through the depredations of rats and other rodents. Not all sections of the country are bothered alike by the little scavengers. Some sections are comparatively free of them; others cursed with them. None escape entirely from their mischief.

In days when corn was thirty cents a bushel, wheat fifty cents, and so on, a few bushels of grain eaten up by the rats or destroyed by mould caused the farmer no worry. But nowadays when the prices of grain are four and five times as high and the yield per acre is not so good, the loss of a single bushel is a matter of concern.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual loss to the farmer by rats is \$200,000,000. This year and for some years to come the loss will undoubtedly exceed that amount as the rat population has been on the increase right along and the prices of food products will probably continue to be high. It therefore behooves every farmer to not only wage a merciless campaign against the rats on the farm, but to use every precaution to protect his grain from those which he cannot destroy. It is a discouraging proposition trying to poison or trap the rats. They are wise little creatures and refuse to be caught. They probably breed very nearly as rapidly as they are destroyed. It would, therefore, seem wisdom to protect the grain so that they cannot get to it rather than to depend wholly upon wiping out the entire rat family from the farm.

In the corn belt corn has been cured for years in crude cribs made from fence rails. It is exposed to both weather and rodents and heavy losses occur as a result. The more up-to-date farmer has replaced the old-fashioned crib with modern structures, nearly all of which, how-

ever, are fashioned on the same principles and therefore have the same defects. None of the wooden structures, will, it must be confessed, afford rat-proof protection to the grain stored in them.

Several ways are suggested for making cribs and granaries more rat proof. Concrete floors should by all means be built for any kind of wooden granary and small wire netting can be placed in the walls. Several

el it would be money in the farmer's pocket to cure his green corn if possible. It is claimed that millions of bushels of the green corn crop of 1917 was saved by storing and curing in steel bins whereas tens of millions of bushels stored in wooden cribs were lost entirely or fed in a moist condition. It is also claimed that the corn cured in steel bins retained 90 to 95 per cent of its germ-



Scene on a corn belt farm showing comparison between the old and new methods of curing corn. The first is exposed to rodents and weather. The second is rat-proof, mould-proof and fire-proof.

devices have been tried to raise the granary or crib from off the ground and the legs protected by pails, etc., but somehow or other the rats overcome this seemingly impregnable shield.

The most modern and unquestionably the most effective manner of storing grain and protecting it not only from rats and mould, but from fire as well is the steel bin or crib, of which there are several makes on the market. These cribs are scientifically constructed as to ventilation etc., and provide ideal storage for almost any kind of grain. Perhaps the greatest value of the ventilated steel bin is the facility which is offered for curing corn. This means a lot to the farmer of Michigan whose corn is frequently caught by the frost just a few days too early and in the absence of any effective method of curing it must needs put it in the silo. With corn at \$1.50 or more per bush-

ination, or a higher germination than corn which was cured in a heated room.

Speaking upon the subject of curing corn, one authority says:

"Nature has made an inevitable law that after anything comes to full maturity it begins to deteriorate. Decay follows growth. This is just as true of corn as it is anything else. Corn is a perfect feed as soon as it reaches its full maturity. Then it begins a process of drying out. If this drying out is conducted under right conditions, the corn is said to be cured, and it may be kept a year or two without loss of feeding value. If, however, anything interferes with this drying out so as to start a mould or to soften the grain, corn begins to lose its feeding value, and it has not the elements to build up the flesh on animals. The care that is taken of the corn determines the length of time of its full feeding value. If it

is protected in a dry, airy structure, it will harden without loss of anything except the water contained in the grains. Corn piled in close contact does not dry out so readily. Sometimes is rots. It is essential, therefore, that any storage of corn either for the market or for feeding shall have ample circulation of air."

In spite of the shortage of labor it looks as if Michigan would produce more than her share of corn this year and nearly equal her average production of the other grains. The long season of 1919 matured corn in nearly every section of the state. Corn ripened for the first time in many of the northern counties. Naturally this encourages the farmers to plant a goodly acreage this year. As has already been pointed out the value of Michigan's corn, wheat, oats and other grain crops will be great, perhaps greater than we have yet seen, so it will be good business for the farmers to use every care in securing a full crop, and when that is done in protecting the crop while they hold it in storage for marketing or home use.

Here is the experience of one Indiana farmer with a metal corn crib. Peter Nickle, in cribbing his corn, hauled one load to his metal crib, the one to a rail pen until he had filled both. In the spring he had over 900 bushels of good corn in the steel crib. The corn in the rail pen was a rotten mess by spring so that when the rails were torn down it stood alone in a solid pile. An interesting incident was noticed by Mr. Nickle. On frosty mornings the moisture from the corn in Mr. Nickle's steel crib could be seen rising from the ventilators as vapor. As it struck the cold surface of the ventilator it was condensed and the drops of water could be seen running down the roof of the crib.

Mr. Clarence Snyder, Shelbyville, Indiana, planated some Missouri seed corn last year. It was a little slow in maturing and was frost-killed when just past the roasting ear stage. Mr. Snyder filled one of his metal cribs with his corn and put the balance in a wood crib. In the wood crib it moulded and rotted but in the steel crib it cured out perfectly with only an occasional mouldy cob. When it was run through the shredder, Mr. Snyder said milk could be pressed from the grains. When cured many of the grains were still smooth and round showing that the corn was not through growing when killed by the frost.

Why Our Times are Better Than Old Times and the New Times Should

SOME folks are always talking of the good old times. According to them, the world was better to live in years ago. The men were more honest—and manly. The women were more beautiful and virtuous, the children were better behaved, eggs were ten cents a dozen, butter twenty cents a pound and you could hire help for ten dollars a month and board, and life was just one long sweet song. Such persons talk nonsense.

The world is a better place to live in now than it was twenty years ago; and it was a better place to live in twenty years ago than it was twenty years before that, and so on, and so on, clear down the line of the centuries that have passed.

About the only big thing that has continued to be as mean and brutal and disgusting as it ever was is war. And even wars are not nearly so frequent as they once were.

Our great-grandfathers were happy enough with what they had, but that was because they didn't know what they were missing. The richest of them lived in houses that had no



Be Better Still—By PHILLIP FRANCOIS, in "What's the Matter With Our America?"

conveniences, no sanitary arrangements, and none of those common appliances of today which give us light and heat and quantities of fresh cold and hot water and keep our buildings and our persons reasonably free from the attacks of malignant and infectious disease—to say nothing of little bugs.

The majority of them lived in dwellings which a day laborer in our times would scorn. They had no telephones, no electric lights, no furnaces, no ranges, no stoves, no matches. They had nothing, in fact, except the bare fundamental necessities of life. And the luxuries that the very few did procure are now either the common possessions or the jokes of their descendants.

The ordinary mechanic lives today much better than did kings or queens or nobles three hundred years ago. The proud and rich Queen Elizabeth was the only person in England, in her time who had a table knife and fork and spoon. The manners and habits, even of the richest and best educated classes in the seventeenth century, were disgusting. The streets of the greatest capitals, of London, itself, were stagnant sewers into

which inhabitants threw from their windows the slops and the vilest filth that accumulated in their homes.

To journey one hundred miles from some interior point to one of the larger cities was a task requiring days in good weather and simply impossible in the inclement seasons of the year. Samuel Pepys, who was head of the Admiralty, a very rich man as riches then went, and who prided himself upon his refinement, frequently records the fact in his diary that he and the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied him on his tours to different parts of the country, had stopped that day by the roadside to delouse themselves.

Everybody was dirty and everybody lived in the midst of dirt and discomforts that would be intolerable to us today.

So, too, the conditions a hundred years ago, or even sixty years ago, in our own country, while infinitely better than those of two hundred years ago, were very miserable and uncomfortable compared to the conditions in which we now live. People lived hard times, made infrequent journeys, and were narrow, hide-bound and provincial in their prej-

udices, their thinking and their conduct. Why, when my grandfather came to voting age there wasn't a railroad in the United States; nobody had ever seen a locomotive nor a steamship. Persons who hazarded a wild guess that men might some day travel faster than horses could carry them were looked upon as a little weak in the upper story.



Folks who ventured as far from the Atlantic seaboard as the wildernesses of Ohio and Indiana, or even western Pennsylvania bade their friends at home

good bye for life and made their way over the two or three wretched roads that ran so far into the distant West, they settled down to live in a rude log cabin, and existed upon the wild game of the woods until the clearings they painfully made with their axes could produce a crop of corn, and possibly some potatoes and pumpkins. They survived it all right, but it was a hard life, a rude life, an uncomfortable life. Nobody in his sense would want to lead such a life today.

So the good old times is a myth.

Survey of Peach Industry in N. Y. and Michigan

Prospects of Short Crop and High Prices Show That it Will Pay to Replant Peaches

By E. H. ANDERSON

Issued by Agricultural Department, New York Central Lines

FROM 1906 to 1912 extensive plantings of peaches were made in Western New York. Our Farm records taken in Niagara county showed that in 1913 one-third of the peach orchards were not yet in bearing. Since the bearing age of peaches in this territory is considered from five to fifteen years, we would expect the orchards that were not yet in bearing in 1913 to maintain production for several seasons, thus keeping the yearly production of this territory fairly stable. That this has not been the case is shown by the shipping records of the New York Central Railroad, which show a phenomenal growth to 1917, and then the beginning of a decline. These records show the following carload shipments:

1910	1,341
1913	4,340
1915	4,419
1916	4,453
1917	6,468
1918	898
1919	1,056

In our studies made on the 1915 crop of peaches, we found that West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, Colorado and New York were producing a large quantity of peaches at the same time. 1915 was a normal season, when all states had good crops and the fruit was placed on the market mostly as it came from the trees. But since then the placing of peaches in cold storage has developed so as to disarrange the natural flow of peaches to market. Today, although the natural ripening period of New York peaches may be a week or ten days later than Ohio, West Virginia or Michigan, owing to the cold storage of peaches, we may find the bulk of the peach crop of any one of these states competing with New York grown peaches when they reach the market. For this reason, before we could advise the renewal of the peach plantings in New York, Ohio or Michigan, it was important to know what the present and future status of peach production is in competing territories. The season of 1915 demonstrated the disaster of competition; the season of 1917 for Western New York growers showed the advantage of large production in any one territory without outside competition.

Another factor that must be considered in a study of this kind is the possible supply of peaches coming from a territory entirely outside of the normal competing territory where, because of favorable weather conditions or possibly labor conditions, the peach can be produced and shipped into the territory cheaper than it can be produced locally. This factor is especially important in a highly perishable commodity, where the bulk of the crop is used in the household for canning. We, therefore, find that the future of the peach industry in New York must take into account the development of peach orcharding in Georgia, for, if the housewife of the North uses Georgia peaches for canning, certainly she will not buy New York grown peaches in as large quantities.

New York State
The heavy planting period of 1906 to 1912, which included many varieties as Elberta, Niagara, Carmen, Crawford and Belle of Georgia, was followed by a large crop in 1912, when many of the white varieties came into bearing. This demonstrated that, while a few of these peaches would be marketed to advantage locally, they were not of shipping quality and were therefore unsuited for heavy planting in Western New York. The season of 1912 saw many of these poor shipping varieties left on the trees without har-



South Haven, Michigan, 1918. Apples filled with peaches, with rye as cover crop.



South Haven, Michigan, 1919. The orchard of one of the best peach growers of this region. Young trees in foreground and old orchard filled with apples in background.

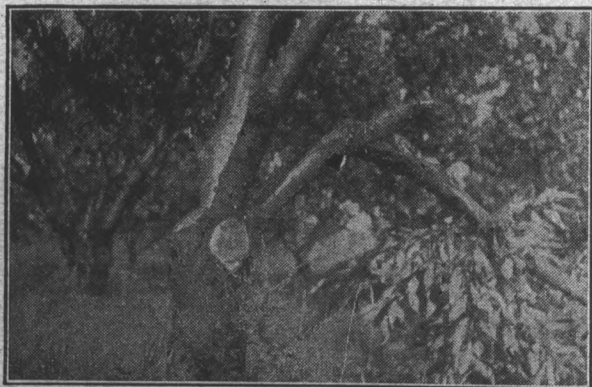
vesting and the better shipping varieties bringing but poor prices.

The season of 1916 was one which broke well for New York State peach growers. While New York, Ohio and Michigan had fair crops, other competing sections, owing to adverse weather conditions, did not have crops. During the growing season Ohio did not get enough rain to properly mature her crop, with the results that New York state peaches commanded a fair price, \$1 per bushel at loading station being about the standard.

Then came the season of 1917, which will be remembered by the New York state peach growers of today as the "Great Peach Year." Here New York state peaches reached the pinnacle of production. During this season the heavy plantings of Elberta bore a good crop, with the result that the output of this territory was increased over that of the year previous by nearly forty-five per cent. In spite of this heavy production, New York peaches were alone in the markets, Ohio and Michigan being almost a total failure with not enough peaches coming from outside to make much impres-

and resulted in the killing outright of about twenty-five per cent of the peach orchards of Western New York and materially damaged the remaining trees, with the result that the older trees that bore the heavy crops of 1917 did not set fruit in 1918. So poorly did many of the orchards show up in the spring that many plantings of Elberta were removed. The production this season did not amount to over fifteen per cent of the year previous, being confined to the plantings made about 1911 or 1912. Although the prices were very good (\$2.50 per bushel) the crop was so small that only a few scattered growers made any profit.

The season of 1919 started off with promise of fair returns for the peach producers of New York. The buds came through the heavy freezes of April 25th in apparently good condition only to be met at blossom time with a period of wet weather which caused a heavy attack of Brown Rot on the blossoms. Little fruit set and Brown Rot continued to be a serious trouble until harvest time, with the result that the fruit in many orchards was entirely destroyed and the harvest was about sixteen per cent of



Winter injury of 1917-18 in orchard at Benton Harbor, Michigan, 1919. Two-fifths of tree already cut away and one-fifth sound.



South Haven, Michigan, 1919. With apples this age, the removing of peach fillers is only a matter of a year or two. Over fifty per cent of orchards in this region are so filled.

1917. With these conditions existing, the year 1919 has gone down in history as one of the most disastrous to the peach industry of this section. Because of the poor carrying quality of the fruit, many shipments arrived on the markets in poor condition.

On the strength of this study it is safe to conclude that the production of peaches in Western New York will not again exceed the 4,500 carload mark until new orchards are plant-

ed and come into bearing and if this production is not met inside the next two seasons, the crop under favorable conditions cannot exceed 2,500 carloads for several years to come.

Owing to several factors, we cannot expect to see a heavy planting of peach trees in this territory in the next few seasons:

1st. A scarcity of trees for planting and consequent high price; the present bearing orchards cost eight to ten cents per tree and these cannot be replaced today under forty to sixty cents per tree.

2nd. High price of labor and uncertainty of harvest help; the present orchards were set under conditions when farm labor could be secured at \$25 to \$28 per month—now it is from \$50 to \$75 per month and hard to find.

3rd. Many of the best orchard sites have been planted once over to peaches or are now occupied with apple orchards.

4th. The uncertainty of the business as shown by the past few seasons makes the risk so great as to appeal only to the most venturesome.

Michigan

For years, peach growing has been an important industry in the western part of Michigan, the industry centering in the St. Joseph-Benton Harbor-South Haven section. In this state the peach industry reached its climax of recent years in 1916. The season of 1917 was almost a crop failure. The winter of 1917-18 killed many of the orchards as it did in New York state. About fifty per cent of the trees were killed outright and the remaining fifty per cent were greatly damaged. This means that the producing power of this territory is not more than twenty-five per cent to thirty per cent of what it was before the freeze.

When we consider the future of the Michigan peach industry, we must remember that many of the best orchard sites have already borne two or three peach orchards and, like Ohio and the older peach-growing sections of Niagara County, New York, the soil has been depleted of much of its natural fertility. Peach growing on these soils from now on must take into account a careful system of soil renewal.

In 1906 the peach orchards of Michigan were almost entirely frozen out. This resulted in many new orchards being set with apples, using peaches as fillers. The planting period extended up to 1912, with the result that in many of these orchards the peach trees have already been removed. In the remainder it is but a matter of a short time before this will be done. It is rare in this section to find mature orchards of peaches that have not been interplanted, and today one can find only scattering plantings of young peach orchards.

The following factors will tend to hold down the large planting of peach trees in the Michigan territory:

1st. All the factors mentioned under New York; namely, scarcity of trees, high price of labor, best orchard sites occupied with apples and uncertainty of business.

2nd. Depleted soil fertility.

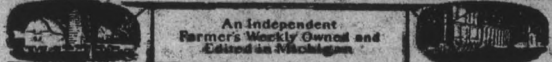
3rd. Grapes are at present being produced in these same ter-

ritories and the fruit growers' attention is attracted to the grape because of its comparative certainty of production and the recent remunerative prices. Grape production will probably increase in this area by at least one-third in the next four seasons.

In this review it has been interesting to note that a great planting wave swept over New York and Michigan during the period 1906-1912. During this period large quantities of

(Continued on page 15)

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The Parochial School Amendment

THE MAN who values his reputation and peace of mind will steer clear of any controversy of a religious nature. So it is with the old adage in mind, that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," that we venture forth upon a discussion of the so-called parochial school amendment, which is to be submitted to the people of Michigan at the coming fall election and provides that every child in the state within certain age limits shall attend the public school. It is clearly understood that the real purpose of the amendment is to do away with the private schools of the various religious denominations which now maintain them.

This proposed amendment deeply affects the religious and civic liberties of the people of Michigan as guaranteed to them under the Constitution. Moreover, its adoption would add something like three to five millions to our state taxes. Hence, we feel free to speak and believe that every good citizen should feel equally free to speak his mind upon the subject.

We are against this amendment. First, because there is no need for it. Second, because it smacks of religious intolerance. Third, because it would add greatly to our already grievous tax burdens.

For many years certain religious denominations, in particular, the Catholic and Lutheran churches, have maintained private or "parochial" schools at their own expense. In these schools religious doctrines of the faith of the children's parents are taught in conjunction with the common elementary courses of the public school. Indeed, the only great difference between the parochial and public school, except for the manner in which they are maintained, is that religious subjects are taught in the first and not in the second. It is asserted by the opponents of the parochial school that the purpose of the school is to inculcate in the minds of the children the particular religion of their fathers and mothers and in so doing is robbing them of the chance to become informed in other faiths. Granted that this is true, what of it? We assert that in the majority of cases the offspring of Catholic parents will be Catholic whether they attend the parochial school or not, just as the offspring of Methodist parents will be Methodists, and so on. It has been asserted, but not proven, by the enemies of the parochial school that doctrines are taught which are detrimental to American ideals and prevent the children from becoming good and patriotic American citizens. In the absence of any proof that this is so, we must accept this statement as a piece of religious bigotry.

Centuries ago people fought and died and migrated to new countries that they might worship and educate their children in matters of religion as they saw fit. America became the mecca of the victims of religious intolerance. Here they set up their institutions of liberty; here religious freedom has thrived; here we boast of our liberal attitude toward

all peoples, regardless of race, creed or color. The proposed parochial school amendment would set at naught so far as the state of Michigan is concerned all our flaunted sufferance of religious thought, aspiration and instruction. We have talked with a score or more of Protestant ministers, several of them leaders in the Methodist church and we have failed to find a single one who is so warped by religious prejudice as to favor this amendment.

As stated before the parochial schools of the state are supported by private contribution. The state does not contribute one penny to the purchase of buildings, equipment or the pay of instructors. Nor does the state grant any immunity from school taxes to those who of their own volition maintain the private schools. A good many million dollars are invested in the parochial schools of the state which now provide instruction to tens of thousands of children without cost to the taxpayers. Close these schools, as the amendment proposes to do, and you must replace them with other schools and maintain them at public expense.

Since, therefore, nothing is to be gained by the abolishment of the parochial school; since the proposal is diametrically opposed to all our precepts; and since its adoption would add several millions a year to the state tax roll, why should we favor it? If the religious denominations are teaching harmful doctrines in their schools which is vigorously denied by the denominations in question, let the state be given powers of inspection. But to destroy these schools altogether would be religiously narrow and economically foolish.

The Return of the Horse

THE horse is coming back into his own. Neither the tractor, automobile nor truck has entirely displaced the four-footed beast who for ages has carried the burdens of man, cultivated the soil, and made the wheels of progress go. They have tried to displace him. And therein they made a mistake. Mechanical traction and mechanical conveyance can in many cases pull or carry the loads of agriculture and commerce far cheaper and more efficiently than can the horse. But experience has demonstrated that for certain manifold jobs the horse is the speedier and more economical burden bearer, and will probably never be supplanted in these particular fields.

Horse breeders will rejoice over the happy outcome of the contest between horse and mechanical contrivance. It means nothing to the man who keeps and breeds scrub horses, for they are not wanted. Horses that used to sell at better than \$100 to \$150 have declined in value to \$50 and \$75 even during a period when the use of horses was on the increase. That simply means that the day of the scrub horse is past. He eats as much as the thoroughbred, but he cannot perform so well, and his get are a drag on the market.

Farmers who have heard that the demand was picking up for horses have found to their disappointment that they could not sell their horses at attractive prices, simply because their animals did not have the blood and consequent ability to earn their oats. These men will have to breed better horses. Then they can make their own markets.

Paying the County School Teacher

WHEN TAXES are high 'tis a bold man who dares talk of higher salaries for our public servants. But even at the danger of courting criticism we cannot overlook our plain duty to broach the subject of the salary of the country school teacher.

The average country school teacher is miserably underpaid. This is not because the rural folk are especially niggardly in their allotment for educational purposes, but is a fault of the school system of the entire country. We dare say that there isn't a young man or woman teaching in the public schools of Michigan, either rural or urban, who cannot go into the city of Detroit and earn from one-third more to twice as much as they are now earning. The fact that nearly every county in the state finds itself short of qualified teachers and the fact that normal colleges are not turning out anywhere near their capacity of finished in-

structors are indisputable evidence that the teaching profession has lost its lure, and parents stand in danger of having no one to teach their children.

The Literary Digest has started a meritorious campaign to increase the salaries of postal employees. And as Uncle Rube points out in his weekly contribution the carrier who faithfully brings your mail every working day of the year when the roads are passable and many times when no one else would attempt to travel them, is certainly deserving of better pay. But no less worthy and no less needy of our sympathies and our money are the men and women of the country schools. See to it, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, that you give this subject some thought and at the annual school meeting of your district, start the ball rolling for living salaries for your school teachers.

The Fight That Was Lost

THERE'S AN old quotation that runs something like this, "It isn't whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game."

There is a grain of comfort in this saying to the man who has fought a good fight and lost it. There is solace in it for the sugar beet grower who months ago took a pledge for the sake of a principle, and even when others are retreating all around him, and defeat seems certain, refuses to break that pledge.

Defeat is some times sweeter than victory. For victory won by treachery and trampling upon the rights of others soon becomes wearisome. But defeat in the midst of a battle that was honestly fought for the defense of right and justice leaves the vanquished strong and determined to renew the battle.

Play the game square. Let there be no violence, no trespassing upon the rights of others in this sugar beet controversy. It is within the law of the land and good morals for loyal beet growers to collectively refuse to assist their disloyal neighbors with their work, except in cases of sickness. But to destroy their beet stand or otherwise injure their property is not good sportsmanship and is detrimental to the cause of organized agriculture. Let these short-sighted neighbors grow their beets. Leave them to the mercy of the bugs and the elements. Keep sweet. Do not envy them if they get a good stand and a good price. Everything that you produce upon your farm will be needed and will pay you fair returns. Just bide your time, and get ready for the campaign this fall. By so doing you will maintain the respect of your neighborhood and you will not be bothered with that "small" feeling which will haunt your neighbor for many a month to come.

The Money Situation

MONEY is tight. Old-timers say that's the forerunner of a panic, and if everybody believes it, we'll have the panic all right. But if folks just keep their heads and go right on sawing wood only a little harder and not spend so much money for dampfoolishness, there will be no panic nor anything like one.

There is likely to be a slight depression. In fact, we're already in it, but we ought to be climbing out before long. Banks are pretty shy about loaning money except to their very best customers.

The Farmers' National Council told congress the other day that the farmers would need around \$40,000,000, in addition to their local banking loans to carry them through the season, and urged that a revolving fund be created for that purpose. Indications do not show that the farmers of Michigan will suffer any more this year from lack of capital than they have in previous years. Still it would be nice to be able to fall back on our Uncle Sam for forty millions in case of emergency, and since the food problem is so vital Congress might well take the suggested action. But the country is too much worried over the prospect of food shortage to let food production suffer for want of capital. In this respect if in no other a depression or panic at this time would differ from any other with which the country has been cursed. There'll be plenty of capital for the food producer when he needs it.



What the Neighbors Say



WHY THE FARM IS BETTER THAN THE CITY

Here it is Saturday evening and I have been contentedly sitting and reading M. B. F., and I notice so much in its columns regarding farm life and city life that I thought I would tell you my experience.

I was born in Huron county in 1886 and lived on the farm until I was eighteen years old but like most boys I was not contented there, as in those days a boy didn't have much spending money because then the farms were in the woods and the farmers didn't have much money to give their sons. I left home and went to Detroit where I worked all winter in a shipyard and in the spring tried sailing—all went well. I sailed in the summer and worked in the shipyard in the winter for six years. I also took trips through different states. I studied hard and intended to write on a pilot's license examination but changed my mind suddenly and thought I ought to learn a trade so I started to work for the Otis Elevator Company of Detroit and soon became an expert on elevators. After I was married in 1911 I was transferred to construction work in skyscrapers and I worked at this for six years. Then I was again transferred but this time it was to the service department. My new work took me from home all day and any part of the night as elevators will break down, especially the electrical parts, and elevators in such places as hospitals, hotels, office buildings and some factories must be kept running.

We had a nice little home all paid for but thought we would sell and move to a more restricted neighborhood where I owned, and still own, a lot. We decided to build, had plans and specifications already and were making a visit in the country where we saw a nice farm for sale. Wife and I talked it over and right there we made the bargain.

So here I am a real farmer on 120 acres. I am working longer hours than I did in the city but I sure can eat good and sleep sound. I always get up tired in the city at 7 o'clock, while here in the country I get up at 5 o'clock feeling good.

We have four children and they are all boys. The oldest is nearly eight years old, but they do not care to go back to the city because they would not have any place to play except in the small back yard or the street, but here they are out-of-doors all day having a good time and learning about nature.

I averaged \$45 a week in the city but couldn't seem to save much. We were not spendthrifts, lived good but we live better on the farm. Some farmers say, "with such wages you should of stayed in the city." All I can tell them is "go and try it yourself," as I have had my experience for over fifteen years. I took possession of the farm July 4th, 1919 and everything is going lovely.—P. Kanaby, Huron County.

We like to hear from the men and boys who have gone back to the farm and are making good. There is so much unrest and dissatisfaction everywhere nowadays that it seems good to hear from someone who is content with their job. I hope you succeed. I feel that you will. Good luck to you and yours.

By the way I am just now reminded of a young man who visited my office the other day and is very anxious to get back on the farm. He is 23 years old, married, and has two children. He has spent the most of his life on the farm but at present is working in Detroit. He wants to get back on the farm. So does his wife and children. He feels that he was cut out for a farmer; he loves the life, and I am sure that he would make good on almost any kind of a farm job. If any of our readers need a tenant, a manager for a large farm, or someone to handle their farm on a co-operative basis they would do well to get in touch with this young man. I shall be glad to supply his name and address upon request.—Editor.

THIS MAKES US FEEL BETTER

In reading "What the Neighbors Say" I happened to run across the little speech August Baerwolf made. Will say he is likely a very poor farmer or else he would see the good M. B. F. is doing and I will say further that he stretched the truth when he says anyone would be glad

when their subscription expires, unless it would be some like him who don't know a good thing when they see it. To prove our need of the best farm paper going, find our renewed subscription for 3 years, as we want it in our mail box once a week. Yours for success.—Mrs. E. A. S., Clare County.

We are glad that you have found the Business Farmer to be of sufficient worth to you to renew for another three years. The subscription dollars all help to meet the rapidly mounting cost of white paper, but their value is insignificant compared with the staunch friendship of our readers.—Editor.

SUGAR COMPANY'S FAIRNESS

"I have not favored the beet strike as I have always believed there is a better if slower way to get our rights. But here is an illustration of the Owosso Sugar Co.'s fairness. My brother got the facts from a neighbor who has rented Mr. Culver's farm for the season, Culver having moved to Lansing in the hope of making a living.

"Last season, Bert Culver, of Sebawa township, Ionia county, raised beets for the Owosso Sugar Company. He fulfilled his part of the contract, even to lifting the beets in the fall, but the company failed to provide help for topping and he lost the entire crop. Later the company demanded payment for the entire cost of seed and labor but finally offered to cancel the debt if Culver would take out a contract for the coming season, which he has done.

"I cannot give you Culver's street number in Lansing but I know he lost his beets because the company failed to provide help. I have every reason to believe, and do believe, the entire story to be correct.—E. E., Ionia County.

Nor do we see any reason to doubt this story. It is one of the many instances where the sugar companies have violated their contracts after the seed was planted. They have therefore no license to complain of the farmer who returned his contract weeks before planting time.—Editor.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

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

SERVICE AN' WAGES

WITH all the howlin' that's goin' on about more pay an' less hours, with strikes an' tie-ups, walk-outs an' lock-outs, with a general spirit of unrest pervadin' everywhere, when the majority of workers are inclined to do just as little for their money as possible—the main idea bein' to cut down on the hours when more hours is the great need an' to do just as little work as possible when more work should be the aim of us all—with these things constantly brought before us, ain't it kinda refreshin' to know there's one class that's ploddin' right along, rain or shine, day in an' day out, good weather or bad—they do their work with no thought of strikes, no thought of shirkin' an' with no recent increase of wages.

An' by gosh, they're a workin' for you and for me, without 'em we'd be everlastin' losers, if these men should go on strike an' tie up the business they're engaged in, the whole darn country'd be in a ragin' panic in just no time.

Have you guessed who I'm a-talkin' about? Well, I'm yopin' about our mail carriers—the men who in all kinds of weather an' over all kinds of roads, brings your letters an' papers an' parcels, the men you watch for so feverishly when you're expectin' an' important letter or a delayed parcel or the daily papers, when something unusual happens an' you want to get the news—the men who feth your M. B. F. to you every week an' which you couldn't get along without.

Do you know that these men are a gittin' less wages than a 17 year old boy gets in almost any factory in the country? That their wages have increased but little, if any, in the last three or five years? That they're not gittin' enough money to live decently as mail carriers should live?

It's a darn shame that men of their character an' ability should go on workin' for this government an' for your benefit an' mine, for less wages than a girl can earn workin' in an office with the most pleasant surroundings—it's a disgrace to the country an' to the people whom these men serve to have such conditions exist an' they ort not to exist—not another month.

How do you think Mr. Burleson, our wonderful post master general'd feel if he found his wages lowered to a level with our mail carriers? He'd kinda go up in the air wouldn't he? And yet in order to make a showin' for himself, in his management of postal affairs, he is willin' to put all kinds of burdens onto the poor fellers and felleresses that are so unfortunate as to have to work under him.

There never has been a time in

my recollection when mail service was so hampered as at the present time, when it takes three days to get a letter from only 12 miles away, somethin' is wrong somewhere an' as in any other great business, we've got to look to the head of the institution for the cause an' for the remedy.

The Postmaster General himself, drawin' a good fat salary, keeps his helpers workin' at starvation wages so's he can show his boss, the President that he's a makin' things come out even or a little mite better'n even. By keepin' wages down to the lowest notch he cuts down the efficiency of the service 'cause 'taint everybody that is willin' to starve jest for the sake of workin' at a gove'ment job an' under such a boss as Mr. Burleson has proved himself to be. Consequently there's a shortage of help an' that means more work for the ones who are willin' to stick it out hopin' the time will come when there'll be a change of managers an' they'll git somethin' near what's a comin' to 'em.

In the meantime ther's party nigh a whole year yet in which ol' Burleson'll rule an' the employees, unless strong pressure is brought to bear, will have to plod along an' live on faith an' similar an' so I think it's about time you an' me did somethin' to wake the ol' kuss up an' let him know that the people of these United States don't approve of the way he's conductin' things, that we want the men who are servin' us so faithfully an' so well, to be paid a decent wage somewhere near what a factory worker or a truck driver, who has to take no examination an' has no heavy expenses connected with his job, is a gettin'.

I am makin' no plea for postmasters—their's is a political job—the plums handed down to the faithful, an' they're well paid so we needn't worry about them—but to the carriers who are the hardest worked of the whole caboodle, should come a good handsome increase in pay an' by gosh it should come without any further monkey business or delay.

Now let's take a little time from our reg'lar work an' jest write a nice letter—strong but polite ya know, to friend Burleson an' tell him it would please us quite considerable an' be to his advantage if he'd kindly see to it that our mail carriers, both city an' rural, got a nice little increase in pay an' got it darned quick, too.

Hadn't we ort to do this right away now before we forgit it? Jest let him know that we don't care a tinker's darn whether he makes a showin' to the President or not—we want the men who serve us paid enough to live on an' we want it now. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

MAKE FARM HUSBANDRY PROFITABLE AND ATTRACTIVE

Make farm husbandry so inviting that it will be as easy to drift back to the farm as away from it.

Society the world over, with its innocent and thoughtless approval of selfish legislation, and customs, is much to blame for replacing farm ownership with soil robbing tenants, for abandoned farms and the empty bellies that must follow.

The greatest industry in the world upon which life and comfort depend, and the least organized, is sacrificed to selfishness and stigmatized by expensive-eared male and Jenny asses in lounge lizard raiment.

I am aware that in this money crazy age, I am whistling down the wind, advocating unselfish legislation, while gouging is the order of the day. Everybody doing it.

No protective legislation will yield so great a dividend to society, as a Federal and State privilege available to the humblest farmer, that of buying the use of the dollar on long time, for financing the purchase of farms, equipment, live stock and operation of farms, when necessary, at a rate of interest no greater than is paid by legitimate money lenders. As an insurance against empty bellies every encouragement, financial and otherwise should be accorded the hand that guides the plow.

The only permanent solution of the farm problem as I see it.—John G. Krauth, Presque Isle County.

You've hit the nail on the head. Against all the arguments of our professors, our scientists, our economists, our city consuls and our lawyer controlled government that farming is a highly profitable business, stands the incontrovertible fact that people are drifting to the city. If farm husbandry is so inviting as those who don't know anything about it claim, why isn't the drift the other way. The big reason why mere people do not go back to the farms or stay there is the difficulty of securing capital and credit to finance their season-to-season operations. This is the crying need of agriculture everywhere.—Editor.

BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

In reply to the article in your paper signed Theo. Bengal, Fowler, would state that the majority of loyal Americans are not pro-English or is English the predominating element in our nationality. He also seems to wish to make out that Germany's warfare was a very mild affair carried on in a very humane way. The history of their treatment of the Belgians, their ruthless warfare upon women and children and non-combatants generally shows how humane they were then their alliance with the unspeakable Turk is a disgrace that will last through the ages. This fellow with the ear marks of a pro-German throws out a slur against this free country of ours. I suppose if we were allowed to carry on a propaganda favoring lawlessness and crime and the destruction of this government, he would consider this a free country. In talking with one of those who favored liquor, I made the statement that the majority ought to rule. He answered me by saying there would be a revolution in this country. This fellow was a pro-German. I believe in international unity and good will and the universal brotherhood of man. May we as citizens of this great country stand up for right and justice and moral and social betterment.—C. E. G., Tustin, Mich.

We have received so many letters in answer to our war record critics that it has been impossible to publish them all. The above is short and to the point, and well illustrates the sentiments of those who feel that America's entrance into the war was unavoidable and justifiable. These sentiments show that there is nothing lukewarm about the patriotism of the American farmers. We do not like the charge of pro-German which has been used so freely against good Americans who held honest differences of opinion about the war. We all see according to our light, and now that the war is over, let's lay the topic to one side and content ourselves with the immediate problems before us.—Editor.

Am glad to renew M. B. F., as it is a great paper for the farmer.—Frank J. Poland, Livingston County.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



WHERE IS HE?

WHERE is the man who was afraid that if women got the ballot they would vote for prohibition and if the country went dry a revolution among American workmen would quickly follow?

And who said that prohibition would bankrupt half the hotel proprietors of America?

That the California vineyards would be deserted and the owners impoverished?

In spite of the return of the boys from overseas, work was never more plentiful in spite of prohibition you have to speak weeks in advance for a room in order to have a place to lay your head when night finds you in a strange city—and the owners of vineyards have found quite as ready a sale for their fruit for grape juice and raisins as they formerly did.

The men who made these boasts are the same ones who said that when the men returned from overseas and again took up their places on farms and in the shops, women would be working for a mere pittance and the question of help for the busy housewife would again be solved—and yet it is an undisputed fact that never was help for the busy woman so scarce or so highly paid.

He's the same type of man who is now predicting dire ruin within a short time—someone who is always looking for trouble and it will surprise him to learn, if reverses in our prosperity do overtake us, how ready will be found the women of the land to meet them—it won't be the women who will be going from door to door to beg—the women always have and always will find a legitimate way to earn their living, and the housewife to keep her family clothed and fed.

SUMMER READING

IF YOU have just a few minutes to drop down on the porch during the summer and read, you would like a short story—one that would interest you and yet would not take too much time to read—the sort of story one drops into her bag to read on the train when they are going to

take a short trip. And if you have not had time to do much reading and don't want to put your money into a book which you haven't heard about, you will find this list of short stories contains at least one or two

happiness and good deeds, yet there is no preaching in his writing. The characters, the scenes, the sparkling conversations will appeal to a host of readers because of the naturalness with which the story is developed. Nancy and Ann are real American



Truly the farm life is the most independent of them all—you can't starve a person out when he has broad fields on which to grow the necessities of life, and when his barnyard is full of hogs and sheep like these on the farm of Mrs. Chas. Badger, of Reese. The best indication of the true home life however is shown by the smiling face of the young son in the foreground.

short stories which will prove interesting. They have all been reviewed by people qualified to know just what folks like to read.

Should you desire any of these stories, just address the editor of this page and she will be glad to buy them for you. Remit the amount of the purchase price and 5c for postage.

THE PORTYGEER, by Joseph C. Lincoln. An unusually fine novel, combining a strong plot with all those rare human qualities which have made Mr. Lincoln's books so widely popular. The book abounds in rich humor and quaint philosophy and the fine old Cape Cod types are very much in evidence in every incident of the story.\$2.00

RASPBERRY JAM, by Carolyn Wells. A wealthy man refuses to give his wife an allowance of any money she could call her own, although he pays her bills without protest. This is a domestic problem which colors the mysterious tragedy of this remarkable Fleming Stone detective story, one of the best Caroline Wells has ever written.\$1.60

HAPPY HOUSE By Jane D. Abbott. A reader happily termed this a "sunshine story." It bubbles with

girl, the kind we love to know ..\$1.60
THE HOUSE OF BALTAZAR, by William J. Locke.

This novel has in it the same ingratiating qualities that made the "Beloved Vagabond" and the "Morals of Marcus Ordeyne" literary gems of extraordinary brilliancy.\$1.90

HALF PORTIONS, by Edna Ferber. These are the stories that people around us carry concealed, and would never get written if the probing eye of Miss Ferber did not find them out.\$1.60

THE KILLER, by Stewart Edward White.

The types in this story are just as true to the life of the west as The Blazed Trail is of Michigan. It is the story of a man who did no murder with his own hands, but with a nod to his Mexican followers, and of the man and the girl who brought him to justice.\$1.75

KATHLEEN By Christopher Morley. Kathleen wrote a letter to Joe at Oxford. It fell into the hands of one of the Scorpions and so the great Kathleen expedition was organized. A little book in Morley's comedy vein.\$1.25

THE VOICE OF THE PACK, by Edison Marshall. Adventure, nature and romance, all are combined to make this western story one of the best recently written.\$1.75

STORM COUNTRY POLLY, By

Grace Miller White. The opening scenes of this novel are laid in a squatter settlement on the shore of Lake Cayuga. The situations are intensely emotional and adroitly handled, and Polly herself is an adorable heroine ...\$1.75

KINDRED OF THE DUST, by Peter B. Kyne.

This book ranks as one of the year's leading books from a literary point of view.\$1.75
THE MAN OF THE FOREST, by Zane Grey\$1.90

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

THE STOCK markets the other morning announced a decided drop in the price of raw silk and immediately the large department stores began to advertise silk sales—they are mighty anxious right now to unload some of their stock. However, unless it is the summer silks—sport silks or something of the kind, the Personal Service Shopper advises you to turn a deaf ear to their cry, for tafetta cracks so in the summer time, and the sale price now is still a good stiff price—and we have a notion that the peak has been reached and next fall perhaps we will be able to buy for what it is worth.

Dark blue accordin pleated skirts are very fashionable, but require such a lot of care that unless you are near a tailor and are willing to spend plenty of money to keep them looking well, they are a poor investment for their entire style is attained through being kept plaited.

Do not be tempted to buy the fibre silk slip-on waists—they are a snare and a delusion—one of the girls in our office spent all she had for one and the first time she wore it caught her finger nail in the weave and it began to unravel and "run" just like a silk stocking.

It's time to stock up with white wash waists and white skirts and the shops are showing some very pretty models in both and after all, what is prettier for the warm days than a fresh white waist and skirt? They don't necessarily have to be expensive to be pretty—much depends upon their cut for its style and they are appropriate for wear anywhere.



DEAR CHILDREN: We have just celebrated Memorial Day—and as I went through the country and saw the beautiful flags displayed on homes, on the streets and the automobiles decorated with them, I felt a sort of choking feeling—I am so proud of our country and what it stands for. And then I began to think just how many days we displayed our flag. Of course we all know that every school house must display the flag every day when school is in session, but there are a number of days when we are expected to show our patriotism by displaying the flag from our homes. For instance, this month occurs Flag Day—June 14th—and from every public building Old Glory will float out into the breeze—and every home which owns a flag will proudly display it on Flag Day.

In order that we may become better acquainted with our public holiday I wish you would write me just how many days our government has asked us to display Old Glory.

For the best little letter telling the days and the reason for celebrating them by displaying the flag, there will be a nice flag. It is so difficult to send a flag through the mails when it is mounted that this little flag which I will send as a prize will be taken from the little stick but you can easily tack it on a stick again or

you can use it to fly in the window of your home without it being mounted. Make your letters short as possible because there will be so many who will want to see their letters and stories in print and every week we are obliged to leave out hundreds of letters—all of which are interesting—but we simply haven't the space. Affectionately yours—AUNT CLARE.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle
Lexington, KnOXville, Houghton,
HARVEY, GRAND JUNCTION.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 11 years old and have one sister, she is seven and her name is Clara. Our school lets out the 13th of May. We have had our final test in school. I am sending a picture of a rooster and hope I will get the prize. Ruby French, Elsie, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—We take the M. B. F. and certainly enjoy it. I am fourteen years old and in the eighth grade. I have two brothers and three sisters. I am the oldest. I am sending some drawings to you. Must close. Your respectfully, Margaret Brade, Kinde, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I hope this letter will escape the waste basket. I am 11 years old and finishing up the seventh grade at school. Our school will be out the 25th of May. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Frances Prather. I think she is a fine teacher. We live one and one-half miles from town and just go across the road to school. We have a Buick

car and a Rumely tractor. I want some of the girls to write to me. As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Ada Poindexter, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I written to you. I am twelve years old and in the 6th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Whitney. I like her very much. I am sending you the president's. They are Madison and Lincoln. I have one brother, Charlie. Well I will close.—Agnes Jawoski, Pinconning, Mich., R 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—I did not write my letter in black ink as I did my picture. I have never sent you a picture of my drawings before and I thought I would try and win a prize but I don't expect I will. I would like to have some of the girls and boys write to me. Esther Albrecht, Cedar Springs, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before but I will now as my sister is writing. I am a girl, 9 years old and am in the 5th grade next year. For pets I have a cat. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have four sisters and one brother.—Sybil Detwiler Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it very well. We live on an 80 acre farm. I have 2 sisters and one brother. We have 40 chickens and 11 little chicks. We have 80 more acres. I hope some of the girls will answer my letter. Hope to see my letter in print.—Ruth Alice Woodard, Bailey, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have written to you before but as I found the cities I thought I would write to you and send you the names of the cities. They are Pasadena, California; Parkersburg W. Virginia; Willimantic, Conn.; Fresno, California and Wilmington, Delaware.

It is raining today. Papa is going to Millbrook to get a team tonight. Our school was out April 23rd. Well I will close hoping this will escape the waste basket.—Mae Belle Detwiler, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 years of age and in the 4th and 5th grades at school. My teacher's name is Miss Lutz. We live on a 60 acres farm. We have 32 little chickens. Well it is nearly time for the mail man, so I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Miss Nellie Burtch, Benley, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls. I have one brother, his name is Harry. I live on a 160 acre farm. We have five horses and four colts. We have 9 cows and we have 18 little lambs. I am a girl 9 years old and in the third grade. Well my letter is getting long. June Sanderson, Chesaning, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I have a shepherd dog and his name is Shep. I have two brothers, Don and Harold. We have 4 horses and 6 cows. I live on an 80 acre farm. I have got 6 kittens. My teacher's name is Miss Bessie Brown. I have a little bantam hen and her name is Bernice. Katherine Cooper, Beiding, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 11 years old and in the fifth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss Sara Peck. We live on a farm of 120 acres. We have 3 cows, 5 horses, 1 pig and about 125 chickens. Mother gave me a hen and 12 eggs to set. I named the hen Brownie. I have 3 sisters and 2 brothers. Hoping to see my letter in print, I am.—Dorothy Snader, Byron Center, Mich.

"LOOKS as if plenty of food could be grown in a place like this," Francis began, but broke off at sight of Leoncia picking berries from a bush.

"Here! Stop that Leoncia! We've got enough troubles without having a charming but very poisoned young woman on our hands."

"They're all right," she said, calmly eating. "You can see where the birds have been pecking and eating them."

"In which case I apologize and join you," Francis cried, filling his mouth with the luscious fruit. "And if I could catch the birds that did the pecking, I'd eat them too."

By the time they had eased the sharpest of their hunger-pangs, the sun was so low that Torres removed the helmet of Da Vasco.

"We might as well stop here for the night," he said. "I left my shoes in the cave with the mummies, and lost Da Vasco's old boots during the swimming. My feet are cut to ribbons, and there's plenty of seasoned grass here out of which I can plait a pair of sandals."

While occupied with this task, Francis built a fire and gathered a supply of wood for, despite the low latitude, the high altitude made fire a necessity for a night's lodging. Ere he had completed the supply, Leoncia curled up on her side, her head in the hollow of her arm, was sound asleep. Against the side of her away from the fire, Francis thoughtfully packed a mound of dry leaves and dry forest mould.

CHAPTER XVII

DAYBREAK in the Valley of the Lost Souls, and the Long House in the village of the Tribe of the Lost Souls. Fully eighty feet in length was the Long House, with half as much in width, built of adobe bricks and rising thirty feet to a gable roof thatched with straw. Out of the house feebly walked the Priest of the Sun—an old man, tottery on his legs, sandal-footed, clad in a long robe of rude homespun cloth, in whose withered Indian face were haunting reminiscences of the racial lineaments of the ancient conquistadores. On his head was a curious cap of gold, arched over by a semi-circle of polished golden spikes. The effect was obvious, namely, the rising sun and the rays of the rising sun.

He tottered across the open space to where a great hollow log swung suspended between two posts carved with totemic and heraldic devices. He glanced at the eastern horizon, already red with the dawning, to reassure himself that he was on time, lifted a stick, the end of which was fiber-woven into a ball and struck the hollow log. Feeble as he was, and light as was the blow, the hollow log boomed and reverberated like distant thunder.

Almost immediately, while he continued slowly to beat, from the grass-thatched dwellings that formed the square about the Long House, emerged the Lost Souls. Men and women, old and young, and children and babes in arms, they all came out and converged upon the Sun Priest. No more archaic spectacle could be witnessed in the twentieth-century world. Indians, indubitably they were, yet in many of their faces were the racial reminiscences of the Spaniard. Some faces, to all appearance were all Spanish. Others, by the same token, were all Indian. But betwixt and between, the majority of them betrayed the inbred blend of both races. But more bizarre was their costume—unremarkable in the women, who were garbed in long, discreet robes of homespun cloth, but most remarkable in the men, whose home spun was grotesquely fashioned after the style of Spanish dress that obtained in Spain at the time of Columbus' first voyage. Homely and sad looking were the men and women—as of a breed too closely interbred to retain joy of life. This was true of the youths and maidens, of the children, and of the very babes against breasts—true, with the exception of two, one, a child-girl of ten, in whose face was fire, and spirit and intelligence. Amongst the

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

sodden faces of the sodden and stupid Lost Souls, her face stood out like a flaming flower. Only like hers was the face of the old Sun Priest, cunning, crafty, intelligent.

While the priest continued to beat the resounding log, the entire tribe formed about him in a semi-circle, facing the east. As the sun showed the edge of its upper rim, the priest greeted it and hailed it with a quaint and mediaeval Spanish, himself making low obeisance thrice repeated, while the tribe prostrated itself. And, when the full sun shone clear of the horizon, all the tribe, under the direction of the priest, arose and uttered a joyful chant. Just as he had dismissed his people, a thin pillar of smoke, rising in the quiet air across the valley, caught the priest's eye. He pointed it out and commanded several of the young men.

"It rises in the Forbidden Place of Fear where no member of the tribe may wander. It is some devil of a pursuer sent out by our enemies who have vainly sought our hiding-place through the centuries. He must not escape to make report, for our enemies are powerful, and we shall be destroyed. Go. Kill him that we may not be killed."

About the fire, which had been replenished at intervals throughout the night, Leoncia, Francis, and Torres lay asleep, the latter with his new-made sandals on his feet and with the helmet of Da Vasco pulled tightly down on his head to keep off the dew. Leoncia was the first to awaken, and so curious was the scene that confronted her, that she watched quietly through her down-dropped lashes. Three of the strange Lost Tribe men, bows still stretched and arrows drawn in what was evident to her as the interrupted act of slaying her and her companions, were staring with amazement at the face of the unconscious Torres. They looked at each other in doubt, let their bows straighten and shook their heads in patent advertisement that they were not going to kill. Closer they crept upon Torres, squatting on their hams the better to scrutinize his face and the helmet, which latter seemed to arouse their keenest interest.

From where she lay, Leoncia was able privily to nudge Francis' shoulder with her foot. He awoke quietly and quietly sat up, attracting the attention of the strangers. Immediately they made the universal peace sign, laying down their bows and extending their palms outward in token of being weaponless.

"Good morning, merry strangers," Francis addressed them in English which made them shake their heads while it aroused Torres.

"They must be Lost Souls," Leoncia whispered to Francis.

"Or real estate agents," he smiled back. "At least the valley is inhabited—Torres, who're your friends? From the way they regard you, one would think they were relatives of yours."

Quite ignoring them, the three Lost Souls drew apart a slight distance and debated in low sibilant tones.

"Sounds like a queer sort of Spanish," Francis observed.

"It's mediaeval to say the least," Leoncia confirmed.

"It's the Spanish of the conquistadores pretty badly gone to seed," Torres contributed. "You see I was right. The Lost Souls never get away."

"At any rate they must give and be given in marriage," Francis quipped, "else how explain these three young huskies?"

But by this time the three huskies having reached agreement, were beckoning them with encouraging gestures to follow across the valley.

"They're good natured and friendly cusses to say the least, despite their sorrowful mug," said Francis, as they prepared to follow. "But did you ever see a sadder-faced aggre-

lost souls," Leoncia answered.

"And if we never get out of here, I suppose we'll get to looking a whole lot sadder than they do," he came back. "Anyway, I hope they're leading us to breakfast. Those berries were better than nothing, but that is not saying much."

An hour or more afterward, still obediently following their guides, they emerged upon the clearings, the dwelling places, and the Long House of the tribe.

"These are descendants of Da Vasco's party and the Caribs, Torres affirmed, as he glanced over the assembled faces. "That is incontrovertible on the face of it."

"And they've relapsed from the Christian religion of Da Vasco to old heathen worship," added Francis. "Look at that altar—there. It's a stone altar, and, from the smell of it, that is no breakfast, but a sacrifice that is cooking in spite of the fact that it smells like mutton."

"Thank heaven it's only a lamb," Leoncia breathed. "The old Sun Worship included human sacrifice. And this is Sun Worship. See the old man there in the long shroud with the golden-rayed cap of gold. He's a sun priest. Uncle Alfaro has told me all about the sun-worshippers."

Behind and above the altar, was a great metal image of the sun.

"Gold, all gold," Francis whispered, "and without alloy. Look at those spikes, the size of them, yet so pure in the metal that I wager a child could bend them any way it wished and even tie knots in them."

"Merciful God!—look at that!" Leoncia gasped, indicating with her eyes a crude stone bust that stood to one side of the altar and slightly lower. "It is the face of Torres. It is the face of the mummy in the Maya cave."

"And there is an inscription—" Francis stepped closer to see and was peremptorily waved back by the priest. "It says, 'Da Vasco.' Notice that it has the same sort of helmet that Torres is wearing—and, say! Glance at the priest! If he doesn't look like Torres' full brother, I've never fancied a resemblance in my life!"

The priest, with angry face and imperative gesture, motioned Francis to silence, and made obeisance to the cooking sacrifice. As if in response, a flaw of wind put out the flame of the cooking.

"The Sun God is angry," the priest announced with great solemnity, his queer Spanish nevertheless being intelligible to the newcomers. "Strangers have come among us and remain unslain. That is why the Sun God is angry. Speak, you young men who have brought the strangers alive to our altar. Was not my bidding, which is ever and always the bidding of the Sun God, that you should slay them?"

One of the three young men stepped tremblingly forth, and with trembling forefinger pointed at the face of Torres and at the face of the stone bust.

"We recognized him," he quavered, "and we could not slay him for we remembered prophecy and that our great ancestor would some day return. Is this stranger he? We do not know. We dare not know nor judge. Yours, O priest, is the knowledge, and yours be the judgment. Is this he?"

The priest looked closely at Torres, and exclaimed incoherently. Turning his back abruptly, he rekindled the sacred cooking fire from a pot of fire at the base of an altar. But the fire flamed up, flickered down and died.

"The Sun God is angry," the priest reiterated; whereat the Lost Souls beat their breasts and moaned and lamented. "The sacrifice is unacceptable for the fire will not burn. Strange things are afoot. This is a matter of the deeper mysteries which

(Continued on page 11)

gation in your life? They must have been born in the dark of the moon, or had all their sweet gazelles die, or else something or other worse."

"It's just the kind of faces one would expect of

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Kill flies and prevent disease. Put one teaspoonful of Black Flag in sheet of folded letter paper; blow it (with breath) into air of room. Will kill almost every fly in ten minutes. Kills insects by inhalation. Doesn't eat it—they breathe it, and die. Destroys ants, flies, fleas, bedbugs, roaches, mosquitoes, some moths; lice on animals, birds or plants. Harmless to people and animals. Look for BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow wrapper. Drug, department, grocery and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price. U.S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows glass containers keep insect powder freshest. Buy Black Flag in Sealed Glass Bottles instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes. BLACK FLAG, Baltimore, Md.

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advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to sell.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Curtailment of non-essential loans is still sought by the Federal Reserve Banks. In their recent declaration of 7 per cent discount on all loans they made a move that, it is thought, will create a reserve fund in the banks to assist in the movement of grains next autumn owing to the reason that in some states, as for instance New York, the legal rate of interest is 6 per cent. And when a bank discounts a note for its customers at 6 per cent and then rediscounts the note with its reserve bank at 7 it loses 1 per cent so they must stop loans or continue losing, which banks are not in the habit of doing. Such a move as this might of proved disastrous six months ago but conditions are nearly ideal at present. Opinions differ as to whether prices are making a permanent decline. Some say that borrowers will secure loans from other directions at higher rates and add the increased cost to their products, thus causing higher prices. Others believe that the manufacturers and producers, who need money, know prices are headed for lower levels and are preparing for such conditions. But all agree if prices haven't already started that the time is not far distant when deflation will set in in earnest.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture see little prospect of prices declining in foodstuffs for at least a year. Meat prices have declined some but not enough to be felt by the consumer. Other foodstuffs are expected to remain at their present level, and, instead of decreasing there is a probability of the most essential foods going still higher, for a time at least.

Grain markets were inclined to be rather erratic the last few days. Car shortage keeps supplies smaller than demand. The West is receiving cars from Eastern lines but only a fair amount of these are expected to be used for grain. Corn and oat prices have been acting like they had the St. Vitus dance the past week on some markets, while others report a firm market all the week. The ending of the Federal control of wheat and wheat products on May 31st, which meant the passing of the government guaranty of \$2.20 leaves the dealers all at sea as to what to pay the producer but it is thought prices will not decline much. Reports from the country show grains are doing nicely and the weather fine for the growing crops.

WHEAT DECLINES

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	3.07	3.05	3.05
No. 2 White	3.05	3.05	3.05
No. 2 Mixed	3.05	3.05	2.95

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	2.50	2.50	2.50
No. 2 White	2.48	2.48	2.48
No. 2 Mixed	2.48	2.48	2.48

Prices in the wheat market are lower and the market is called easy owing to a lack of demand. Export demand has been at a standstill for several days and shippers are not buying. The expiration of government control of wheat was expected to cause a deflation of wheat prices but to date there has only been a small decline and it is expected that prices will not go much lower because export buying is expected to be renewed at any moment due to the fact that Europe must purchase its wheat of North America or practically go without as the supplies in the Southern hemisphere are near exhaustion; Australia having little or no wheat and Argentina's supply may be exhausted within the next 60 days if shipments are made as fast as they have been in the last few weeks, also the duty Argentina has placed on her wheat makes the price above what this grain can be purchased here for. Many of the exporters are willing to pay most any price to get the grain so local dealers will have to pay a good price if they wish to secure any wheat. Grain is moving very slowly due to the fact that cars are hard to secure and will be, it is

LAST MINUTE WIRES

DETROIT—Little trading in grain market. Wheat lower. Oats, corn and rye easy. Hay scarce and firm. Beans inactive.

CHICAGO—Corn and oats show weakness owing to increased offerings. Cattle higher. Hogs strong to steady. Potatoes advance.

(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.)

thought, for some time. Reports show the wheat crop to be doing fine, but with the best of weather we will have a shortage, which the government estimates at from 250,000,000 bushels to 300,000,000 bushels.

CORN FIRM

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.98	1.98	2.10 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	2.02	2.02	
No. 4 Yellow	1.97	1.97	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.83	1.73 1/2	1.81 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	1.83	1.73 1/2	
No. 4 Yellow	1.80	1.75	

Shipments of corn are disappointing and tends to give the market strength that check any declines of importance. There is demand enough to take all the available supply but the moment prices start to advance buying is stopped. Farmers seem anxious to sell at present prices and if cars could be secured it is believed that supplies would be plentiful. However if the market starts a rather steady decline farmers will stop selling. I believe, for they have received the high prices for a time and will not be satisfied with lower ones at least until things they must purchase with the money they receive from their crops has also declined in proportion. Reports from the different states complain of the late planting. In some sections of Illinois it is said there is 25 per cent of the crop to be planted yet.

OATS STRONG

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	1.23	1.17 1/2	1.33
No. 3 White	1.22	1.15 1/2	
No. 4 White	1.21		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.73	.69	.79 1/2
No. 3 White	.72 1/2	.68 1/4	
No. 4 White	.71 1/2		

The East has received more liber-

al shipments of oats during the past week but not enough to supply the demand and buyers are snapping up everything that appears on the market. Canadian oats continue to be the main supply on the market but it is believed that Canada has about exhausted her surplus. Dealers are in hopes of lower prices soon but if late reports are true they will hope in vain. These reports say there is no surplus of oats; it has been sold.

BEANS LOWER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 8, 1920			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	7.65	8.50	8.25
Red Kidney	15.00	15.75	

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

There is very little to report on the bean market except a 20c drop after which the market is easy. I believe this decline has been caused by speculators merely to try to get the farmer to market his crop.

RYE ADVANCES

Rye is inactive and unchanged after an advance of 10c during the past week. It is quoted at \$2.20 for No. 2 on the Detroit market. The foreign demand continues fairly good, but as in other grains, it is more a matter of getting it to the seaboard than of anything else. Various sections report the crop in good condition but rather thin.

POTATOES HIGHER

Dealers cannot supply the demand in potatoes. Old ones are about exhausted and new ones are not coming from the south in quantities large enough to affect the market. Both old and new potatoes are selling at higher prices.

The Potato Magazine says the most acute shortage of potatoes in many

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 8, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	8.33	
Chicago	8.25	
Pittsburg	7.84	
New York		6.95

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.40	2.33
Chicago	2.05	2.00
Pittsburg		
New York		

years is forecasted by its compilation of statistics of acreage planted and to be planted this year. Four factors are assigned for this serious curtailment of production: (1) scarcity of farm labor, (2) the increased cost of such labor, (3) scarcity of seed (4) cost of good seed potatoes. The pending shortage is further complicated by the fact that practically the entire 1919 crop has been marketed.

THE HAY CROP

HAY PRICES PER TON, JUNE 8, 1920			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	
Chicago	45.00 @ 46.00	45.00 @ 46.00	
New York	43.00 @ 44.00	43.00 @ 44.00	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 41.50	40.50 @ 41.50	

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	38.50 @ 39.50	38.50 @ 39.50	
Chicago	35.00 @ 36.00	35.00 @ 36.00	
New York	47.00 @ 48.00	47.00 @ 48.00	
Pittsburg	41.50 @ 42.50	41.50 @ 42.50	

HAY PRICES PER TON, JUNE 8, 1920			
No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover	
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50	
Chicago	47.00 @ 48.00	47.00 @ 48.00	
New York	38.00 @ 39.00	38.00 @ 39.00	
Pittsburg	40.50 @ 41.50	40.50 @ 41.50	

The hay crop of 1920, if it matures fully from the May 1 condition, will exceed 111 million tons, the greatest yield on record. The value of hay is second only to that of the corn crop, and at the price as of December 1, last on the farms the 1919 crop exceeded in value either the wheat or the cotton crop. At the value as of Dec. 1, 1919, the crop of this year may be worth more than the average corn crops of 1913-17, estimated at the price as of December 1.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The depression in the market a week ago has continued during the current one, sales being almost nothing in this market and reports from the west indicate that the market there is very dull indeed. The primary markets are dull and hardly changed.

"The goods markets are dull and unsettled, with the mills going on short schedule generally of three to four days a week."

Quotations more or less nominal: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed, 72@75c; fine unwashed, 62@65c; 1-2 blood combing, 70@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 60@62c.

Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 60c; delaine, unwashed, 70@73c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 68@70c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 59@60c.

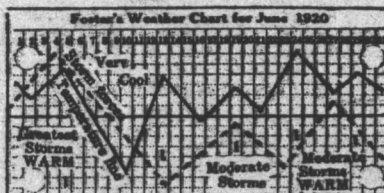
Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 60@65c; 3-8 blood, 53@55c; 1-2 blood, 50@52c.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The market for farm stuff is not well supplied and there is a general tone of firmness. Demand is active, but in many cases consumers are not able to secure what they want. This is felt keenly in the potato deal. Apples are inactive and receipts of strawberries are not enough to fill the needs of the trade. The price remains high. Poultry is dull and easy. Receipts of hens and chickens are ample and consumers are not looking for the goods. Dressed hogs are steady and there is a scarcity of dressed calves, which are quoted as higher. Butter is in fair demand and steady and the same is the case with eggs. Receipts of dairy products are irregular, but there is usually enough (Markets Continued on page 15)

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON D. C., June 12, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., June 16, 21, 26 and on July 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of 17, 22 27 and July 3; plains sections, 18 23, 28 and July 4; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 19, 24, 29 and July 5; lower great lakes and eastern sections 20, 25, 30 and July 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about June 21, 26 and July 1, 7. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves. These disturbances will control the cropweather of this continent from near June 16 to near July 7 and less rainfall, as a general average, is expected during that period. For past 12 months most precipitation has been in the lower Mississippi valleys and in the cotton states east of the Mississippi river, extending northward to near the upper great lakes and then northward, leaving some parts of the middle provinces of Canada and the American middle southwest with a shortage of pre-

cipitation. These cropweather conditions prove the correctness of my cropweather forecasts made more than six months ago. I made those forecasts because I knew that the moisture to water the continent must come from the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

But a change has occurred as predicted several months ago and repeated several times since. This will cause a great change in precipitation and while the average, up to July 4 will be less rainfall, the moisture will be more evenly distributed and places that have been dry will get some rain while places that have been too wet will get less rain. I am counting on a general improvement in cropweather for balance of June, a general lowering of market values and advise farmers and local dealers that if they want to sell before the new crop is made now is the time to sell.

There is a hope for the dry strip in the middle provinces of Canada and the southwest American drought. The people of these two sections occasionally suffer from drought and are talking of leaving those sections. Don't do it. Cropweather for every part of Canada and America will average about the same for the next thirty years as it did for the past thirty years and I am all the time gaining in knowledge as to future cropweather that will assist you in anticipating the bad crop years.

W. T. Foster

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 9)

I alone may know. We shall not sacrifice the strangers . . . now. I must take time to inform myself of the Sun God's will.

With his hands he waved the tribespeople away, ceasing the ceremonial half completed, and directed that the three captives be taken into the Long House.

"I can't follow the play," Francis whispered in Leoncia's ear, but just the same I hope here's where we eat."

"Look at that pretty little child," said Leoncia, indicating with her eyes the child with the face of fire and spirit.

"Torres has already spotted her," Francis whispered back. "I caught him winking at her. He doesn't know the play, nor which way the cat will jump, but he isn't missing a chance to make friends. We'll have to keep an eye on him, for he's a treacherous hound and capable of throwing us over any time if it would serve to save his skin."

Inside the Long House, seated on rough platted mats of grass, they found themselves quickly served with food. Clear drinking water and a thick stew of meat and vegetables were served in generous quantity in queer, unglazed pottery jars. Also, they were given hot cakes of ground Indian corn that were not altogether unlike tortillas.

After the women who served had departed, the little girl, who had led them and commanded them, remained. Torres resumed his overtures, but she, graciously ignoring him, devoted herself to Leoncia who seemed to fascinate her.

"She's a sort of hostess, I take it," Francis explained. "You know—like the maids of the village in Samoa, who entertain all travelers and all visitors of no matter how high rank, and who come pretty close to presiding at all functions and ceremonials. They are selected by the high chiefs for their beauty, their virtue, and their intelligence. And this one reminds me very much of them, except that she's awfully young."

Closer she came to Leoncia, and, fascinated though she patently was by the beautiful strange woman, in her bearing of approach there was no hint of servility nor sense of inferiority.

"Tell me," she said in the quaint archaic Spanish of the valley, "is that man really Capitan Da Vasco returned from his home in the sun and the sky?"

Torres smirked and bowed, and proclaimed proudly: "I am a Da Vasco."

"Not a Da Vasco, but Da Vasco himself," Leoncia coached him in English.

"It's a good bet—play it!" Francis commanded, likewise in English. "It may pull us all out of a hole. I'm not particularly stuck on that priest, and he seems the high-cockalorum over these Lost Souls."

"I have at last come back from the sun," Torres told the little maid, taking his cue.

She favored him with a long and unwavering look, in which they could see her think, and judge, and appraise. Then, with expressionless face, she bowed to him respectfully, and with scarcely a glance at Francis, turned to Leoncia and favored her with a friendly smile that was an illumination.

"I did not know that God made women so beautiful as you," the little maid said softly, ere she turned to go out. At the door she paused to add, "The Lady Who Dreams is beautiful, but she is strangely different from you."

But hardly had she gone, when the Sun Priest, followed by a number of young men, entered, apparently for the purpose of removing the dishes and the uneaten food. Even as some of them were in the act of bending over to pick up the dishes, at a signal from the priest they sprang upon the three guests, bound their hands and arms securely behind them, and led them out to the Sun God's altar before the assembled tribe. Here, where they observed a crucible on a tripod over a fierce fire, they were tied to fresh-sunken posts while many eager hands heaped fuel about them to their knees.

"Now buck up—be as haughty as a real Spaniard!" Francis at the

same time instructed and insulted Torres. "You're Da Vasco himself. Hundreds of years before, you were here on earth in this very valley with the ancestors of these mongrels."

"You must die," the Sun Priest was now addressing them, while the Lost Souls nodded unanimously. "For four hundred years, as we count our sojourn in this valley, have we slain all strangers. You were not slain, and behold the instant anger of the Sun God; our altar fire went out." The Lost Souls moaned and howled and pounded their chests. "Therefore, to appease the Sun God you shall now die."

"Beware!" Torres proclaimed, prompted in whispers, sometimes by Francis, sometimes by Leoncia. "I am Da Vasco. I have just come from the sun." He nodded with his head, because of his tied hands, at the stone bust. "I am that Da Vasco. I led your ancestors here four hundred years ago, and I left you here, commanding you to remain until my return."

The Sun Priest hesitated.

"Well, priest, speak up and answer the divine Da Vasco," Francis spoke harshly.

"How do I know that he is divine?" the priest countered quickly. "Do I not look much like him myself? Am I not therefore divine? Am I Da Vasco? Is he Da Vasco? Or may not Da Vasco be yet in the sun?—for truly I know that I am born of woman three score and eighteen years ago and that I am not a Da Vasco."

"You have not spoken to Da Vasco!" Francis threatened, as he bowed in vast humility to Torres and hissed at him in English: "Be haughty, damn you, be haughty."

The priest wavered for the moment, and then addressed Torres.

"I am the faithful priest of the sun. Not lightly can I relinquish my trust. If you are the divine Da Vasco, then answer me one question."

Torres nodded with magnificent haughtiness.

"Do you love gold?"

"Love gold?" Torres jeered. "I am a great captain in the sun, and the sun is made of gold. Gold? It is like to me this dirt beneath my feet and the rock of which your mighty mountains are composed."

"Brave," Leoncia whispered approval.

"Then, O divine Da Vasco," the Sun Priest said humbly although he could not quite muffle the ring of triumph in his voice, "are you fit to pass the ancient and usual test. When you have drunk the drink of gold, and can still say that you are Da Vasco, then will I, and all of us bow down and worship you. We have had occasional intruders in this valley. Always did they come athirst for gold. But when we had satisfied their thirst, inevitably they thirsted no more, for they were dead."

As he spoke, while the Lost Souls looked on eagerly, and while the three strangers looked on with no less keenness of apprehension, the

priest thrust his hand into the open mouth of a large leather bag and began dropping handfuls of gold nuggets into the heated crucible of the tripod. So near were they, that they could see the gold melt into fluid and rise up in the crucible like the drink it was intended to be.

The little maid, daring on her extraordinary position in the Lost Souls Tribe, came up to the Sun Priest and spoke that all might hear.

"That is Da Vasco, the Capitan Da Vasco, the divine Capitan Da Vasco, who led our ancestors here the long long time ago."

The priest tried to silence her with a frown. But the maid repeated her statement, pointing eloquently from the bust to Torres and back again; and the priest felt his grip on the situation slipping, while inwardly he cursed the sinful love of the mother of the little girl which had made her his daughter.

"Hush!" he commanded sternly. "These are things of which you know nothing. If he be the Capitan Da Vasco, being divine, he will drink the gold and be unharmed."

Into a rude pottery pitcher, which had been heated in the pot of fire at the base of the altar, he poured the molten gold. At a signal, several of the young men laid aside their spears and, with the evident intention of prying her teeth apart, advanced on Leoncia.

"Hold, priest!" Francis shouted stentorously. "She is not divine as Da Vasco is divine. Try the golden drink on Da Vasco."

(Continued next week)

TEXACO

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41 STOLEN CARS RECOVERED

Valued at \$35,000

Howell, Mich., May 27, 1920.—Cars stolen in Detroit, motor numbers changed, and the machines taken into Shiawassee and Gratiot counties. Clarence and Allen Somers, brothers living at Kerby, and three Italians are under arrest. Three used car dealers at Owosso stand to lose heavily as the result of the unearthing by Sheriff Sproule and deputies and two detectives from the Detroit police department.

A federal law was passed known as the Dyer Act which provides a heavy fine and penalty for transporting stolen cars from one state to another. The Detroit police officials have been suspicious that a large number of stolen cars were being passed out to the country districts for sale. The good work of the sheriff and deputies of Shiawassee county will bring them a large reward from the insurance companies and will encourage the officers of other counties to be alert to recover stolen cars.

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. of Howell, Mich., which has over 45,000 automobiles insured are investigating the cars and the numbers as they recover a large number of cars every year through the co-operation with the sheriffs of the state, the Detroit police officers, and various police departments outside of Michigan.



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

IS FOOD SHORTAGE CRY A HOAX

I would like to ask if it is not possible that all we see in the papers about the shortage of food is intended to hurry up the farmers and that low prices will prevail this fall?—Reader, Remus, Mich.

Yes, it is possible, but not probable. We have only to refer to governmental statistics to show us that the acreage planted or to be planted to the main crops this year, such as wheat, oats, beans, potatoes, etc., will be far less than normal and that even discounting poor yield, the crops will be barely sufficient to meet the growing needs of the nation and the world. Of course, the European demand will have some effect. If the Europeans produce their normal crops this year, which hardly seems possible, we will be able to consume more of our products here at home, and prices may be considerably lower. I think, in any event, we must expect temporarily lower prices during the marketing season this coming fall unless the crops fall far short of the needs. But if the farmers will use good judgment and market their crops periodically throughout the season, I believe they will secure very nearly as good prices for the majority of them as are now being paid, barring possibly potatoes, which are extraordinarily high just now.—Editor.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAY

We, the residents of the southeast quarter of Gilmore county of Isabella who pays 75 per cent of the township tax wish to know if this money can be taken into other quarters and used for making roads and leave this quarter without, against the wishes of this quarter and if not how can this be prevented.—A Subscriber, Isabella County.

Your letter does not fully explain just how you have divided the road districts in your township. Unless there is some limitation in the arrangements of your township the highway commissioner under the direction of the board may spend the money anywhere in the township. Section 4318 of the C. L. 1915, provide that the highways shall be laid out and maintained by two highway taxes. One shall be known as the "road repair tax," and the other as the "improvement tax." Section 4326 provides that the repair tax shall be expended or worked in the district where assessed. Section 4326 later provides that upon complaint in writing to the township board by any ten or more resident taxpayers that the road repair fund is being unequally and unjustly applied, or work improperly performed then the township board may take charge of the expenditures. The highway improvement fund is also expended by the highway commissioner under the direction of the town board. I would be of the opinion that your town board would be able to properly adjust.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LAND EXEMPT FROM TAX

I have bought a piece of wild land and some has told me that I could get exempt on taxes for five years. How would I go about it to get it done?—A Subscriber, Midland County.

Act 208 of the Public Acts of 1913 provides that cut over or wild land which shall be actually purchased by any person for the purpose of making a home shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes for five years thereafter. Cut over and wild lands shall be construed to mean any swamp land or land from which timber has been removed and no part of which description claimed to be exempted has ever been cultivated. The purchaser must reside on the land and the exemption shall not extend to more than 80 acres. The exemption shall be made to the supervisor at the time the assessment of the township is made and he shall make proper entries and refer it to the board of review.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GRANGE LIFE INSURANCE

I wish to have your opinion regarding the Grange Life Insurance Company, of Lansing. Their agent visited me a few days ago and left some of their literature. Everything about this policy is so liberal that I am a little suspicious.

If this company is in good standing please let me know and explain if you can how they are able to pay one more money at the maturity of his policy that he has paid in.—E. M. H. Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

While I am not entirely familiar with the kind of policy which the Grange Life Insurance Company writes, I am of the opinion that the company is reliable as it is backed by responsible men. Policies which return to the insured a greater sum than that he pays in are quite common and popular and are written by all old line companies. Insurance companies act merely as savings depositories and return to the insured at a stipulated time all the money he has paid in in addition to a nominal interest for the use of the money. This interest is not so great as might be secured by investing in stocks or bonds, but it is liberal considering the fact that the insured is protected against death for the full amount of his policy less whatever sums he may have withdrawn. You understand that the insurance companies re-invest your money at a greater rate of interest than they pay their members, giving them a sufficient margin on which to do business and pay death claims.—Editor.

CHANGING LOCATION

Our Republican nominee for Supervisor or tells some of the voters if he gets elected he will change the road which is already surveyed, and put the road past his house and of those who he wants to vote for him. It was understood that the road was to go past our home, and it would connect with the trunk line at Pierson, and work has already been let for grading and work has been started. The road was mapped out on the map which we got from Stanton our county seat. Has the supervisor a right to change it? The road was not surveyed and staked past our place.—W. A. S., Montcalm County.

The supervisor of a township alone does not have authority to change the location of a road nor the place of the improvements. He probably means that he will use his influence to have the change made and you should be on the guard to use your influence to see that he does not, if you think the change is wrong and that your views are right. The right of the matter should prevail although the supervisor should have considerable influence with those in control.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

THE COLLECTION BOX

CHICAGO COMPANY RETURNS \$133.06 TO FARMER

We received a letter from one of our subscribers, Mr. W. A. L., of Huron county, in which he stated that last December he placed an order amounting to \$133.06 with the Chicago Company. They acknowledged receipt of the order. He wrote them three different times after that but received no reply.

We wrote the company, which has a reputation for honesty and fairness, regarding the matter. No reply. We wrote them again and received a reply stating that they had returned the money to our subscriber. A few days later we received the following letter from Mr. L.:

"Gentlemen: I received my money from the Chicago Company by today's mail and I am writing you immediately to thank you for the service you have rendered me in getting this company to refund this money.—A. L., Huron County.

HIS HEARING RESTORED

The invisible antiseptic ear drum invented by Mr. A. O. Leonard, which is in reality a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear and entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of literally hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this remarkable drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell that he is a deaf man. This ear drum is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, partially or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information addressed to: A. O. Leonard, Suite 8, Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.—Adv.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. MINI- mum 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

182 ACRE MIDWEST FARM, \$12,250 FULLY equipped, exceptional location near humming R. town; 175 acres tillage, bumper crops; big wire fenced pasture, home use wood, large orchards; 10 acres grapes bringing around \$320 per acre; splendid 11 room house, new basement barn, cement floor, water house and barn; aged owner retiring throws in 3 horses, 7 cattle, hogs, complete list farming implements, \$12,250 gets all, easy terms. Details page 74 Strout's Catalog Farm Bargains 33 states, write for free copy. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E, 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, Marlon, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE OF MICHIGAN'S BEST 75 acre farms. HARRY McHENNEY, Clinton, 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—50 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

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, Evart, Mich.

WANTED

Several men with auto or horse and rig to act as subscription agents for M. B. F.

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

Write for details and tell us briefly about yourself, addressing

Circulation Manager

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR Contagious Abortion

Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without injuring cow. Write for free booklet with letters from users and full details of moneyback guarantee. Aborno Laboratory Section 1st Lancaster, Wis.

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



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(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.

Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 31, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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 \$5,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 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.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

237572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.
Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American-bred.
SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM
Eli Sprunger & Son, Props., Saginaw W. S., Mich.

FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

MUSLOFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH SEXES FOR SALE
WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5, Howell, Michigan

A WELL BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

Born Sept. 25, 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 generations of 30 lb. cows and 2 generations of 1,200 lb. yearly record cows. Dam: Has a 3 yr. old 7 days record of 17.97 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., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colantha Johanna Champion 45074 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pieterje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.
EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

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

TWO BULL CALVES

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

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

Several 30 pound cows all under Federal Supervision, good bull calves and a few bred heifers for sale.
HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
or write
John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

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

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

BAZLEY STOCK FARM

YPSILANTI, MICH.
Increase Your Production at the Price of \$50

Bull born May 3rd. Sire a grandson of John Hengerveld Lad 81 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

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!

HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

BROAD VIEW FARM

LaPorte, Ind.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

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

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

MILKING SHORTHORNS YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

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

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

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

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

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

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT at old price.
Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

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

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

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

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 500 commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

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

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The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.
Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages—illustrated.
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BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.O. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

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REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AUSTRALIAN, 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, R. 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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

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SPECIAL SALE

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES
Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for \$100. Bull calves and heifer calves for \$50.
FINDLAY BROS.
Vassar, R. 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world, his Dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. Got 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 Diabler'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 Clausman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

WONDERLAND HERD

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

T. P. O. 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.

every breeder

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

What have YOU to offer?

6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED-SOW SALE

March 13, 1920. For particulars write
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

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.

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 P'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, 349. He is a real nice. He was first prize yearling boar at Jackson Co. fair, 1919.
W. E. RANDELL, Hanover, Mich.

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

DUROCS

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

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, Roman Cherry King Brookwater Gold Sheep 7th and 8th out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col.
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

MICHIGANA FARM

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

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

Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,600 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 \$2949 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 south of Middleton.

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

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

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 124219

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 trios not skin.
VERN M. TOWNS, R6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

REG DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX
Can furnish stock not skin. 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.

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,

BERKSHIRES

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

PUREBRED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE
J. FULLER & SON, Saranac, 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 trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

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

YORKSHIRE

3 BRED YORKSHIRE GILTS, DUE APR. 1. From M. A. C. bred stock. \$50 each.
A. R. BLACK & SON, 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 and fall boar pigs from new blood lines.
JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R 4

HAMPSHIRE

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

O. I. C.

BIG TYPE O I C

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. Boar Pigs, Eight Weeks old, Sired by Mountain Giant, Reg. in your name. \$20 each.
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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. DORRMAN, Snover, Mich.

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O. I. C.'s—8 Choice young boars, March and April pigs at weaning time.
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A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 3.

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offers a few more O. I. C. bred gilts also hatching eggs from "Regal Doreca." White Wyandottes and "Parker" Barred Rocks at \$2 per 15. White Runner ducks \$2 per 11 and White Chinese Geese at 40c each. All eggs prepaid.
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I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
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Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.
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KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grows 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 see them.
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CHOICE REGISTERED PERCHERONS For Sale
1 gray mare, 12 yrs.
1 black mare 3 yrs.
1 sorrel mare 3 yrs.
Spring Colt.
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Natural heel-drivers, bred from farm trained stock that have plenty of grit. Have a few for this week's delivery. I also buy thoroughbred Collie Puppies for training, either males or females. Breed your female collies to "SIR RECTOR" and I will buy the puppies.

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the year around keep stock healthy and free from disease germs, worms, and ticks. A \$7.50 Drum makes \$60.00 worth of medicated salt, or stock conditioner—saves you big money. Send \$3.00 for a box of "TIX TON-MIX" by parcel post. It will medicate a barrel of salt. For hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and poultry.

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THE BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan



Model B

Market Flashes

(Continued from page 10)

to keep the trade supplied.

Apples—Willow twig, \$14@15

per bbl.; western, \$5.50@6 per box.

Dressed hogs—Choice country

dressed, under 150 lbs. 19@20c;

over 150 lbs. 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 23@25c;

No. 2 18@22c per lb.

Eggs—No. 1 fresh, 40 1-2c bid, 41

asked; storage packed extras 42@

42 1-2 c per doz.

Live poultry—Broilers, 60@70c;

best hens, 37@38c; No. 2 hens, 37@

38c; roosters, 22@23c; geese, 30@

35c; ducks, 40@45c; turkeys, 44@

45c per lb.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO—Cattle: Compared with week ago, beef steers mostly \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher; fat cows and heifers, beef bulls, stockers and feeders 25c to 50c higher; some she stock gaining more; canners 25c higher; bolognas 25c lower; calves steady. Hogs: Steady to strong; top, \$14.45; bulk, all weights, \$13.50@14.30; pigs, 25c lower; bulk, \$10@11.25. Sheep: Bulk direct to packers, few sales choice ewes, \$7.50; choice bucks, \$6.25; three loads feeding lambs, \$11.50; compared with week ago, shorn lambs, \$1 lower; in-between kinds off more; best spring lambs 5c lower, other off more; sheep \$2 to \$2.50 lower.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Receipts light, steady. Calves: \$1 lower, \$6@17. Hogs: pigs 25c higher; others 25@40c lower; heavy, \$14.50@14.75; mixed, \$15@15.10; yorkers, \$15@15.25; light do. \$13.50@14.50; pigs, \$13@13.25; roughs, \$12 stags, \$7@9. Sheep and lambs: Slow, 50c@1 lower; lambs, \$8@17.50; yearlings, \$10@15.50; wethers, \$10.50@11; ewes, \$8.50@8.90; mixed sheep, \$9.50@10.

FORDNEY COMMITTEE REPORTS OUT BEAN BILL

(Continued from page 3)

That is a lie. They have charged that THE BUSINESS FARMER is controlled by Democratic influences. That, too, is a lie. THE BUSINESS FARMER is NOT a partisan newspaper. It despises partisan politics. In its independent criticism of the acts of political parties and politicians it has struck right and left and let the chips fall where they may. It stood by the President during the war where every loyal American should have stood, but today its criticism of the incompetence of the Democratic administration and its criminal negligence to provide some measure of relief for present conditions is as severe as its criticism of the bitter Republican partisans in Congress who would block every such measure of relief if they had the chance.

The criticism of Mr. Fordney was the result of his own political horse-playing. He had no one to blame but himself. Had he performed his duty as a man and a congressman there would have been no criticism. THE BUSINESS FARMER pledged Mr. Fordney its support last fall. THE BUSINESS FARMER spoke high words of commendation for his promise to assist the bean growers. And THE BUSINESS FARMER would have needed no urging from Mr. Fordney's newspaper friends of the eighth district to have applauded any efforts as he may have put forth in this direction. But he did nothing. His presence on the committee was a hindrance rather than a help. Therefore, THE BUSINESS FARMER was obliged to criticize and bring all the pressure possible to bear against Mr. Fordney

in hopes that he would be moved to action. That he has finally yielded to this pressure is the admission of both himself and the editor of the Gratiot County Herald.

PEACH INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 5)

peaches and apples were planted. Today the peaches are being removed in disgrace and the apples are coming into bearing. These young apple orchards are fortunately coming into bearing during this period when apples are bringing high prices. These conditions are right to cause another wave of heavy planting in which apples will be set almost exclusively.

At present there is little indication of severe competition in the near future in the marketing of New York state peaches. Connecticut peaches are absorbed in New England; New Jersey and Delaware peaches find ready market in the densely settled areas about New York and Philadelphia. At best, Georgia peaches are harvested two months before the western New York Elberta season and dare not be held long in storage. This leaves New York state, Pittsburg and the central and middle West with a diminishing supply of peaches.

The scarcity of peach trees with high prices is a discouraging feature to many. But when we consider that one bushel of peaches at present prices, will buy four or five trees, and the indications are that present prices will be well maintained until after another heavy planting of peaches comes into bearing, the above objection loses much of its force.

Crop Reports

SHIAWASSEE—There has been quite a marked decrease in farm products during the past two weeks except in wheat, but there is not much change in things the farmer has to purchase. Consumers are allowed two pounds and no more of sugar and from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a pound. Farmers, as a rule, have their oats sown and corn planted and are now preparing for the bean crop, the sugar beet problem remains the same and is no nearer solved than it was two months ago, therefore the acreage is greatly decreased in nearly all parts of this county and if the growers and beet companies should agree on a settlement it is too late, as the growers are putting land that was plowed last fall for beets into beans.—D. H. M.

EAST ARENAC—Weather the past few days has been real growing weather and you can bet that the farmers made mighty good use of it too. Could use a nice shower now to start the corn growing. Beans being planted and the prospects are for normal acreage owing to the beet dispute. Produce is very dull and going down in price and we wonder where Fordney will find himself if he comes up again for office. Oats are looking fine, also peas. Meadows are coming on wonderfully but need rain badly. Prospects are for a nice rain soon and I guess everybody will be happy when it arrives.—M. B. R.

OAKLAND (N)—We are having a dry time here and plowing not all done. Most of the corn is planted but some to plant yet. I have not heard of any trouble about seed corn. A good many looking for seed potatoes. This dry weather will interfere with planting. There is a good show for fruit. Wheat is doing well. Some places are looking bare. Everything needs rain. Feed of all kind is cleaned up as close as I have seen in a long time. Stock has just got on full pasture.—E. F.

MISSAUKEE—Farmers are winding up corn planting with a larger acreage than common. The ground is in fine condition and if the weather continues warm it will soon be up. Late potato planting has just begun and will be about 60 per cent of a crop planted on account of seed shortage. Very few beans will be planted this season but a large acreage of millet will be sown for a substitute for hay as there are very few meadows.—H. E. H.

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Week of May 10th, our price 65c

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A co-operative work in fine practical poultry. Chickens and eggs delivered at your door prepaid. Standard Mary and Laying Wrens.

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Send for our Catalog with illustrations. It will help you make your choice. Also it contains the illustrated form plan of co-operation.

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Toulouse Geese: White Pekin ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 16 pounds.

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Stock and eggs for sale. Circular free.

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Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandottes. Eggs from best quality, only \$1.75 per 15; \$3.25 per 30 by parcel post prepaid. Buy from old reliable, Clarence Browning, R. 2, 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.

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THOROUGHbred DAY OLD CHICKS. Bred Plymouth Rock.

R. I. Reds.

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

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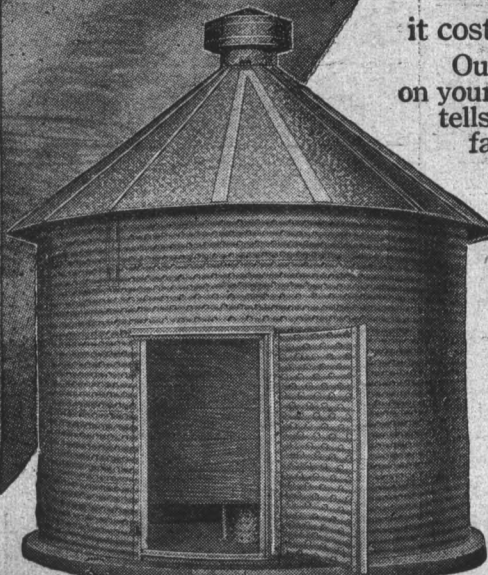
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Because of the patented construction of the Martin Crib, you can store wheat, oats, rye or other small grains in it at harvest time and hold them until Fall for the higher prices, without losing a single bushel. Then you can refill it with corn, and in this way the Martin will yield you two big extra profits from your crops in one season.

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