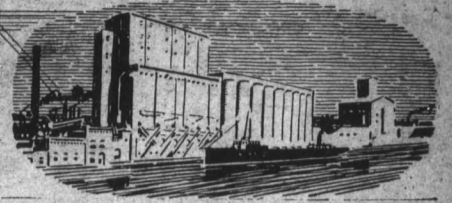


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 43.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1920.

\$1 PER YEAR



Berrytime in Michigan

Read in this issue:—Better Service From the Department of Agriculture—Farmers in Favor of Distributing Own Milk

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK FOLLOWS MICHIGAN'S EXAMPLE

Roused by the definite and constructive commercial programs of the state farm bureau organizations in Michigan and Illinois, New York state farmers have adopted the "organized for business" slogan of the two states and have gone to work.

A new statewide Farmers' Co-operative Association is being launched this week in New York state. Undoubtedly it will be a commercial in-

stitution that the Michigan State Farm Bureau can co-operate with easily, effectually, and to a good purpose. It is called the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange Inc. It was made possible through a federation of commercial activities of the New York State Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the various farm bureau units. It is incorporated for \$1,000,000, which is divided into 200,000 five dollar shares. Holdings are limited to \$5,000 and

voting is to be on a basis of membership and not stockholdings. Dividends are restricted to 6 per cent on stock, with surplus earnings to be disbursed in the form of patronage dividends. It will be located in Syracuse, where the New York State Grange Exchange has had its headquarters.

The stock is being floated through the medium and efforts of the county farm bureau units. Twenty-five hundred solicitors are at work. The

sale commenced this week and preliminary pledges seem to guarantee expectations that the entire block of 200,000 shares will go. The actual purchase by this organization of the Grange Exchange, which will be the nucleus of the new organization, is merely a formality, all arrangements having been made. Business at the start will be principally in seeds, feeds and fertilizer. Business with individuals will be discouraged and an attempt made to transact all business through the mediums of local granges and dairy league locals, and local co-operative associations.

Seeds will be the first commodity handled extensively. This New York organization will soon be ready and eager to work with the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Department in effecting large purchases of clover seed and alfalfa. Prof. John Baron of Cornell University, will be in charge of the Seed Department, and either himself or someone else will be starting westward in quest of clover and alfalfa very soon.

No serious attempt will be made to handle much fertilizer for fall delivery, efforts in this connection being directed toward next spring, when a large volume of business, especially in acid phosphate, is expected to be done.

Efforts will be made immediately to get in position to handle feeds for this winter.

FARM POOLS IS AIMED ONLY AT THE MIDDLEMAN

To allay the fears of some business men that their interests may be jeopardized by the increasing activities of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, headquarters of the bureau here issued a statement asserting that "the only interests affected are the middlemen, superfluous handlers doing business largely in a speculative way."

The statement follows in part: "The State Farm Bureau is strictly a co-operative institution, doing a selling and purchasing business for its more than 60,000 members on a cost basis.

"Business men engaging in activities which do not make for unnecessary handling of farm products or farm supplies, and not inflating the values of such products or supplies, have no reason to be apprehensive of competition with the farm bureau. The organization is not attempting any activities of a commercial nature which would conflict with any businesses now satisfactorily serving the thousands of farmers in the state or any groups of these thousands.

"The purpose of the bureau is to see that products of the farms of its members are sold and distributed as economically as possible and that the purchases of supplies for these farms are made as economically and as efficiently as possible. Obviously, it is more economical to do business in large volume than in small; hence, pooling of commodities for sale and orders for purchase by farm bureau members must be the program of the organization."

RECORD HARVEST FOR WESTERN CANADA SEEN

Western Canada's prospects for a record crop are extremely bright this season, although spring operations have been much delayed owing to heavy rains during April. Ideal seeding weather has prevailed this month and work has progressed rapidly with warm weather. The soil is thoroughly saturated with moisture. Germination is reported extraordinarily rapid. Considerable wheat is already above the ground and is growing strongly. Earlier sown grain is already eight inches high.

In many fields as a result of late beginning the area sown to wheat is slightly reduced compared with last season, but total crop area is reported greater, more oats, barley and flax being sown. Many farmers are working day and night to seed every possible acre under the most favorable conditions of many years. A strong feeling of optimism prevails throughout the country.

"LISTEN, FOLKS!"

Do you know what The Michigan Business Farmer, your friend, needs more than anything else in the world?

Well, I'll tell you!

It needs just ten thousand more subscribers on the farms of Michigan and must have them if it is to do for you and for the farming business in our home state what it has set out to accomplish this year, 1920.

We could hire salaried agents, but their salaries, rig hire, eating and sleeping expense, would cost more than they could collect from old and new subscribers combined.

So, we must come to you, the friends of the Business Farmer, who know what we are doing, what the paper has accomplished and what it is striving to accomplish and we must ask you to help us get these ten thousand new subscribers that will make this paper stand head and shoulders above any single farming institution in the state.

So, here are our co-operative summer subscription prices, made at a loss, for only one reason: to get the ten thousand new subscribers that your weekly must have.

Right down in the corner of this announcement is a coupon---it has room for ten names---it ought to be mailed in from every family who believes in our paper, with every line filled---

---if each would do his or her share---think what it would mean!

You can offer during this drive to new subscribers only. The Michigan Business Farmer, every week to any address anywhere in the United States for the following special prices, subject to withdrawal at any time:

NEW TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

(TEN WEEKS FOR 10c)

(BALANCE OF 1920 FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)

Surely, there is not a man or woman engaged in farming or interested in the farming business in Michigan who will not dig down and hand you a dime or quarter to try out and prove to themselves the merits of this weekly. Think of it, you can add ten names for a dollar!

GET 'EM ON THE TELEPHONE, call them up, tell them you are making up a list of new subscribers at ridiculously low prices and that you'll send in their names and get the dime or quarter when you see them the first time ---you can make up a list of ten names in ten minutes!

HERE'S TEN NEW TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS!

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear folks: Here's my boost!

Enclosed find \$_____ to cover trial subscriptions below, as shown by amount set opposite each name. Your friend,

Name _____ P. O. _____ R. F. D. No. _____ Mich. _____

	Name	Post Office	RFD	State	Amount
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Better Service From Department of Agriculture

Conference Between Farm Paper Editors and Sec'y Meredith Promises to Bear Fruit for Agriculture

WHAT ONE enthusiastic farm paper editor declared was "one of the most important events in agricultural history," took place at Washington June 17, 18 and 19th when the editors of thirty-five of the biggest farm papers in the country met at Washington, D. C., in conference with Secretary Meredith and formulated plans for better co-operation between the Department of Agriculture and the American farmer.

It is a well known fact that there have never been the most cordial and helpful relations between the farmer and the Department. The various activities of the Department have flourished as much in spite of the farmer as because of him. The early tendencies of the Department to confine itself to the scientific and productive end of farming in almost total disregard of the economic end has been the cause of much misunderstanding of the functions of the Department and the feeling among the farmers that it was not of the greatest possible service to them. Moreover, the appointment of secretaries entirely unfamiliar with the needs of the farmer, and the charges that the department under the regime of Secretary Meredith's predecessor was under the control of unfriendly interests, have all but destroyed the farmers faith in the institution.

The first big job that confronted E. T. Meredith when he became Secretary of Agriculture was to acquaint the farmers and the city people with the great value of the work being done by the farmer. His second big job was to make the Department of greater service to the farmer. The first one Mr. Meredith is successfully carrying out, although he is somewhat disappointed that his efforts along that line were not sufficient to prevent the cut in appropriations which will handicap the work of the Department to some extent this year. The second job takes more time and requires the counsel and co-operation of the farmers and the farm press.

It was to help make the Department of Agriculture a more useful instrument for the farmers that the farm paper editors went to Washington. Secretary Meredith openly solicited their advice and help. The advice was freely given. The practical help is to come later.

It might be stated that nearly all the editors went to Washington in a more or less skeptical frame of mind as to the value of the work now being done by the Department. They felt as do most of the farmers that the Department was frittering away its time and funds with inconsequential matters to the exclusion of more important affairs. They felt that the Department was long on theory but short on practice. So they were prepared to tear the Department all to pieces and rebuild it along more modern and practical lines. But they had a surprise in store for them. Almost without exception they discovered that they really did not know what the Department of Agriculture had been doing. They discovered that they had not appreciated the great value of the scientific investigations, the innumerable experiments, and the score or other activities conducted by the Department. But when they talked with the heads of the Bureaus,

listened to the reports of the various projects and of the plans under consideration, they gave their unqualified approval of the work that was being done and urged that it be greatly extended.

The editors were divided into groups of eight, each group constituting a committee to visit each one of the several bureaus of the Department. The Business Farmer was represented on the Bureau of Markets Committee with Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, the American Agriculturist of Chicago, the Oklahoma Stockman and Farmer and the Progressive Farmer. The work of the Bureau of Markets was of especial interest to all weekly farm paper editors, and the editor of the Business Farmer feels that it was a privilege to inspect the work of that Bureau and take part in the suggestions for improving the service it is rendering.

Work of Bureau of Markets

There are sixteen different divisions in the

eau of Markets for making the Bureau of greater usefulness to the farmer.

Each member of the committee had some grievance to cite from his state over the manner in which the grades applying to several farm products are enforced. In the potato states there is still more or less dissatisfaction over the fact that potatoes are not universally graded. In the west there is bitter complaint over the enforcement of the grain standards act because it applies only to inter-state shipments and cannot be enforced in transactions between the farmer and the local shipper. It was the recommendation of the committee that if any grading was to be enforced it should begin when the crops left the farmers' hands and continue until they reached the consumer. In other words, it was the sense of the committee that standardization to be the greatest possible benefit to farmers should be universal and compulsory.

Market Information

Perhaps the most important recommendation made by the Committee on Bureau of Markets was that the Bureau should greatly extend its machinery for compiling and publishing information on world acreages, crop conditions, yields, prices, demand, trend of markets, etc. The committee specifically recommended that the Bureau provide all farm papers which desired it with a special market report service, giving the farmers intelligent and up-to-the-minute price quotations, condition of the markets, factors affecting the market, etc. The committee was pleased to learn that the Bureau had already in contemplation some such plan as that, and although the division under whose charge that work would come is short of funds, a definite promise was obtained that such a service would be inaugurated as soon as possible.

The reader can readily calculate the immense value of such a service. The Business Farmer and other farm papers have been trying to compile such information and to make such interpretation of the market conditions as will instruct the farmer to more intelligently market his crops at the greatest possible financial return. But it is plain to be seen that no matter how intelligently the farmers of Michigan, for instance, might market their potatoes, if the farmers of other potato states not having dependable information on the markets, rushed their crop to market without any regard for the factors that make the price, the farmers of Michigan would receive no benefit from their more judicious methods. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that all the farmers of the United States and eventually of the world be in constant touch with the markets through their farm papers.

The Spread Between Producer and Consumer

Another suggestion that came from this committee was that the Bureau investigate the reasons for the great spread between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer, and to publish its findings, the belief being that there would be less profiteering in foodstuffs if the full facts as to the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar were made known. The Bureau has already been doing some work along this line and promised to hasten its completion as rapidly as possible.

Getting Acquainted With Department of Agriculture

THE BUSINESS Farmer will shortly begin the publication of a series of articles describing what the Department of Agriculture is doing. These articles have been prepared by special writers and will be accompanied with illustrations. The Department is doing great and valuable service for the farmer, and it is proper that he should know in detail of its accomplishments. The Department can be of much greater service to the farmers and it is hoped that from publication of these articles will arise an understanding of what is left to be done and how it can be accomplished.

Bureau of Markets all having to do with the economic end of farming. The activities of these divisions include the compilation of market information, both domestic and foreign, its publication, standardization and inspection of grains, fruits, vegetables, meats, cotton and wool, standardization of containers, investigation of co-operative marketing practices and costs, transportation of farm products, enforcement of warehouse act, and conclusion of the work of the Wool Industries Board. Each of these divisions is doing a valuable work for the farmer. Each is handicapped this year because of lack of funds, and each has plans for extending its work as soon as more money becomes available. The committee endorsed the work of the Bureau of Markets as handled under the competent supervision of Chief George Livingston.

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Farmers in Favor of Distributing Own Milk

Dairymen in Detroit Area Declare They Will Back Farmer-Owned Plant in Detroit

THE QUESTIONNAIRE that was submitted to the readers of the *BUSINESS FARMER* continue to bring proof that the rank and file of the milk producers of the Detroit area favor some plan whereby they can control the marketing and price of their product. Several hundred farmers, milking anywhere from six to fifty cows have reported their willingness to stand behind a movement looking to this end. Only one who returned a coupon was not in favor of the plan.

Dairymen in the vicinity of other cities have tried the distributing plan with success. Some have failed. But the reasons of their failure are clearly seen and can therefore be avoided. Experience has demonstrated that benefits accrue both to the producer and consumer through farmer-owned distributing plants. It is perfectly natural that this should be so.

Such returns as have been received by the *BUSINESS FARMER* have shown so conclusively the desire of the Michigan Milk Producers that we do not intend to let the matter drop with a little agitation. Rumor has it that certain Detroit parties interested in the distribution of milk is willing to become affiliated with the farmers in such a project, and in good season a definite plan for the financing of this project and carrying it to a successful conclusion will be launched.

What the Readers Say

Below are the voluntary expressions of opinions upon this subject by prominent dairymen. Let us have more of them:

St. Clair County Farmers Favor Farmer Plant

Enclosed find coupon, dealing with the milk question. I cannot see how the farmers are going to keep cows and sell milk for less money than it takes to feed and not say anything about the care and equipment and other things that go to produce clean milk. I for one am strong for getting our own plant in the city of Detroit, for as long as the commission is made up of men who don't even know how to milk a cow, we will have to sell for less than cost. Of course the men are not all to blame, The way that the creameries distri-

Salem Producers Speak

The undersigned, members of the "Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n" milking fifty-five cows, are losing more than \$1 on each one hundred pounds of milk sold at present prices, and are not satisfied with the Commission fixing milk prices for the reason, that said Commission is always willing to allow a very fair percentage of profit to distributors and a very serious loss to producers. The undersigned favor the distributing of milk by the "Milk Producers' Ass'n" and say that time is more than ripe to do it now.

(Signed)—John J. Smith, A. M. Lopez, Chas. Beardslee, R. H. Crysler, Mr. Springer, all of Salem, Mich.

bute this milk is where the most of our money goes. I have seen two to three different milk bottles go up one stairway. I think this is to blame for high cost of distributing, where if we had our own plant we could do away with this or in other words, one man could do the work of these three. The farmers around here have talked this over and all seem to be greatly in favor of a plant.—A. R., St. Clair County.

Farmers Will Back Association

While reading my paper of your last issue I noticed a coupon on page four which was there for the use of farmers whom are interested in the milk business. As we are somewhat interested in the producers' side of the milk question I have filled out the coupon just as I think best for us. My opposition to common plan of fixing prices is this: there are not enough farmers who are milk producers sitting on the commission and therefore we do not get a fair share. The distributors are the only ones that are making any money out of the present situation. I am heartily in favor of the Milk Producers' Association acting as distributors of our own product. And I think if all the producers will give their energy and earnest support we will soon be able to market our own milk. I hope it is a go.—G. G., Genesee County.

Milk Producers Poor Business Men

As a reader of your paper will say I enjoy it very much and greatly appreciate your effort to help us farmers get what is justly ours. As regards the selling of our milk will try to express my views. The fact that milk producers have sold for this long time and continue to sell their product at a loss shows they're

worse than poor business men. Poor business men are quite apt to have poor representatives and such men are sure to lose out in competition with such men as are already in the business. I've watched them all my life of forty years and as a class the city dealers both big and little are both sharp and tricky. However I'm ready for any plan whereby we can sell our milk at a profit. I believe the time is ripe to start something and when we have made a start "all there be to it" is to hang together or we must hang singly.—S. D. E., Wayne County.

Would Lower Cost

I think if we distributed our own milk we will get nearer to the consumer than if we had a central station and we could more readily give the benefit of the economies to the consumer. By distributing it ourselves we can do so at the lowest possible cost all the way through. Hope something will be done right away as I think the time is ripe. Your paper is a dandy and it keeps getting better all the time.—H. C., Oak Grove, Mich.

Lost \$50 Per Cow

In regards to the milk situation, we are in favor of having a distributing station in Detroit, as we are only receiving 3.1 per cent and 3.3 per cent butterfat test and samples out of the same cans of milk when sent to Lansing show a test of 3.6 per cent butterfat which makes us \$16 to \$25 short on every month's milk check. We have lost about \$50 on each cow that we have kept this last winter owing to the high cost of feed and the low prices received for our Milk. Hoping that you make a

success of this venture.—F. E. K. & Son, Shiawassee County.

Money Wasted Getting the Farmers Milk to the Consumer

I am firm in the opinion that the proper thing for the dairy farmers around Detroit is to own their own distributing plant and have it built so there will never be a surplus of milk, this can be done by turning all surplus to the consumer into butter, cheese or condensed milk. One big plant for all of Detroit. A centralized station. One big mind to control the whole business and cut out all waste from the milking of the cow to placing the milk on the doorstep of the consumer; by increasing the revenue to the milk association for that purpose. The thing would have a start. I have been in the dairy business for more than 25 years and from what I can see and hear I am satisfied there is thousands of dollars being wasted right now in getting the farmers' milk out to the consumer. The M. B. F. is doing more for the farmers of Michigan in sounding out the farmers, not only on the milk question, but other big questions to get their ideas and attitude toward doing business along economic lines than any other paper in Michigan.—A. B. G.

Not Satisfied With the Way the Commission Fixes the Price

In answer to your query as to the milk situation in the Detroit area I will frankly say that I am not satisfied with the way the commission fixes the price. For instance, for April we were to get \$3.40 for 80 per cent and \$3.70 for 20 per cent. Instead of getting that for us we only got \$3.37 per hundred which made a difference of \$18 for the month of April for me. Do you wonder why I am not satisfied.

I surely think the farmers should own and operate their milk plants and also distribute the milk in the city of Detroit. I see by the scale of prices of the different cities which appeared in the M. B. F. the Detroit distributors get the most of any. That must convince any one that it would pay the farmers to own their own plants and distribute their own milk. Wishing you all the success possible.—F. M., Macomb County.

Gratiot Farmer Sees Farmer-Owned Plants as Beet Sugar Solution

Cites European Plan of Local Slicing Plants and Central Refinery as an Example for Michigan Beet Growers

By CHAS. KERR
Gratiot County Farmer

European Plan Investigated

IT HAPPENS that one of the things that our editor plans to do while in Washington, is to secure such information as he can upon the very subject mentioned by Mr. Kerr. The *Business Farmer* has been advised from several sources that the principal European method is to have several slicing stations and a central refinery in the respective sugar beet sections, and it is hoped that more definite information can be obtained to be of value to the Michigan beet growers in settling their problem.—Associate Editor.

EDITOR, M. B. F.: An article on page 2, June 12th issue, headed "Farm Bureau Favors Co-operative Sugar Plants," is along the lines of a solution to the sugar beet controversy. Then have been a great many articles in our papers—agricultural and others, regarding the sugar beet business. I have watched them very closely, although I have taken no part. There is not much chance for the growers to force the manufacturer to come to their terms. It is not the nature of the class of men who run and own the factories to divide profits with producers. It is too good a melon to cut that way and knowing as the manufacturers do, there are a great many farmers depending on their beet crop to pay their interest, taxes and payments on their farms. I know that is the case here in southern Gratiot.

There are eight loading stations here in Elba township. There are beets enough grown in this township to run one good sized sugar factory, and people have gotten so used to raising beets and to depend on them for their cash crop which they must have in order to exist. The other crops such as beans and others are too uncertain. The land has increased in value on account of the sugar beet industry, so if a poor man wants a good piece of land he has to pay \$200 and upwards per acre. A great number of farmers around here have been sold to the beet workers on contracts and they seem to be making good, although they are not getting a square deal and they never will get what belongs to them unless some

plan as referred to is adopted and if that plan is worked out on a strictly honest principle. The industry will be saved.

First it should be planned to save as much overhead and other useless expense. In my travel in Schleswig in Europe some years ago, I noticed they had slicing stations where the beets were manufactured into raw sugar and that was shipped to Copenhagen to the refinery which was running the entire year. One company of four had organized some years ago. The first thing they did when they found that sugar beets would grow in that locality, they went to the farmers and contracted with them to put sugar beets in a certain number of acres on their farms for 10 years and to pay them for their beets the same as the German factories were paying for beets in Germany and Austria-Hungary. These contracts were recorded and were binding, by heirs, assigns, etc., pro-

viding a sufficient acreage could be secured. These parties inside of a week from the time they started had 3,000 acres and a slicing station under construction. Up to the time I was there, they had never had any trouble with any of the land owners. In fact it increased the value of the land so that a farm that didn't have a beet contract on it was not considered worth as much as those under contract. There were a great many other savings such as testing and taring, which was simplified.

For instance, there was a test taken every day of the beets and that was equalized over the entire season's run, so that everybody was paid alike for their beets. The taring was done by an expert in the yard. He would load and if the farmer was dissatisfied he would weigh him out a sample and the farmer then would clean them, but he wouldn't do that, any more than once as a rule, consequently in that

way a great deal of expense was eliminated.

It is possible that we here in this country could not work on just those plans but it wouldn't be a very difficult matter to plan out a workable scheme both as to organizing and to manner of operation and the saving of a good deal of unnecessary expense. I am just throwing this out as a feeler and for something to figure on.

There are plenty of good localities in Michigan where small slicing stations could be operated. The refinery could be located most anywhere. Work out some plan—somebody, who is able and interested. The Holland sugar factory was started by 100 farmers that took \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) stock each. If it is commenced I can see nothing to hinder. Bigger things than this, with much less prospects of success have been accomplished.

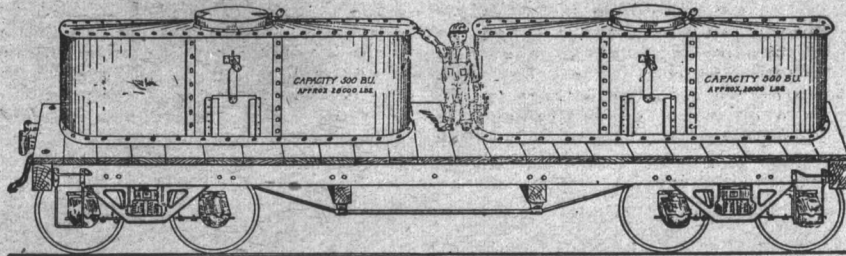
4 COUNTIES BAND FOR WAR ON GRASSHOPPER

Four northern Michigan counties, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Antrim and Wexford—are banded together in a war to the death on the grasshopper pest which threatened to ruin all crops in this section. The Michigan State Farm Bureau has flooded the district with arsenic shipments. The arsenic is mixed with sawdust, molasses and salt and scattered over the fields at the rate of a bushel to two acres.

Propose Use of Steel Tanks to Transport Grain

Believes Car Shortage in the Grain Districts Can be Relieved by Shipping Grain in Huge Steel Containers on Flat Cars

By A. A. KRAMER, *Columbian Steel Tank Co.*



The type of steel tanks suggested by Mr. Kramer

IT HAS come to our attention that the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington has been urged by the coal men to place all open top cars in coal service exclusively, informing the Commission that it is not necessary that any more open top cars be built. Now possibly the connection between this move and the articles appearing in the press daily bearing on different phases of the car shortage and the difficult problems that has confronted the farmer and the business interests of the United States in past years, and more in particular the present time in the moving of grain crops, yet all of these things have a vital bearing on the car shortage and the lack of facilities for moving grain, which we all realize has reached a serious crisis and that we will soon be facing a condition portending a situation of grave concern to the farmer, manufacturer, banker and business man alike. In fact, it is said the financial difficulty that we are facing today is due to the prospect that the farmer cannot move his grain on account of car shortage.

When the "trade trippers" recently traveled throughout a large section of the wheat country under the auspices of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, they were surprised to see thousands and thousands of bushels of wheat stored out in the open on account of lack of cars to move same. This was termed by many an unusual sight, but to those who are in touch with the situation in respect to the transportation of grain they know that this is not an unusual sight, but a common occurrence year after year resulting in the loss of millions of bushels of wheat annually to the farmers of this country. This loss being estimated by some at ten per cent of the crop and by others even higher through lack of ad-

equate transportation facilities or suitable grain storage.

Manufacturers who use steel in any of its various forms in their business know today that without gondola cars available for the mills to ship their steel that it would be impossible for many, in fact the greater majority, to remain in business on account of the shortage of other types of cars for the transportation of steel.

The farmers as a whole all agree that the most suitable way, the safest way and the only economical way to store this grain while awaiting cars in which to move same, is in one of the various types of rat proof, moisture proof and fire proof steel grain bins now marketed by various manufacturers. Thus you will readily see the connection between the car shortage for the transportation of steel with the problem of moving the grain crop. If the steel cannot be moved from the mills to the manufacturer, the manufacturer cannot furnish the farmer with facilities for storing and handling the wheat. In that case the farmer is "double crossed" or struck twice in the same place. In other words, if he is compelled to pile his grain out in the open his loss is multiplied through lack of proper storage facilities while awaiting the transportation of his crop.

I believe that my readers will

agree with me that in view of these facts proper pressure should be brought to bear upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to release cars for the shipment of steel and in turn the Interstate Commerce Commission should then bring pressure to bear on the steel mills of the country to supply steel to the manufacturer for the construction of grain containers at this season of the year. If cars suitable for the transportation of steel are released to the mills, in turn it will release box cars for the transportation of other materials so that all classes of business will profit thereby.

Now, with this situation, what about cars for moving crops? There has been a great deal of talk back and forth from the financial interests to the farmer that grows the grain, and much has been written, yet no one has offered a solution that would overcome this difficulty or even offered any relief for the situation. Now the purpose of this article is not to sell anybody anything, but is actuated solely from a sincere desire to offer a suggestion for the immediate and practical relief of this great problem of moving the grain when the farmer harvests his crops.

Herewith is an illustration of what I offer for the ultimate solution of this problem, which becomes of such vital interest to all of us about this

time. The tanks in this illustration can be made to hold the maximum capacity of any car. I recommend that they be made in two or more units so that they can be easily removed from the cars and used at the mill or elevator or even on the farm for storage when not in use, for transporting grain. The tanks illustrated are especially constructed for this purpose. They are of the bolted type and made tight by means of special packing. They can be arranged with large openings for conveniently loading sacked commodities, such as flour, seeds or other merchandise. For the return to the point of origin they are easily transported in knocked down form and can thus be boxed and crated for export, if desired. One of the special features of these tanks is that it does not require a mechanic to erect them, ordinary help is employed. The particular value of the tank being constructed so it can be removed from the flat car taken down and shipped back in knocked down form is that it would thus release that flat car for hauling back other freight if not released for grain, etc., and save the back haul of an empty car. It is also well to note here that these tanks can also be used for water and oil storage. A car can be thusly equipped for less than \$1,000.00 which is certainly reasonable when you stop to think of the many uses to which a car of this construction can be put when not in use in transportation service. It is easily set upon the car and easily removed and is held in place and secured against slipping or shifting by wooden blocks and screws.

As mentioned in the foregoing part of this article it is my great desire to obtain the widest possible publicity for this, my suggestion, as a practical relief and possible eventual solution of a grave problem. If the proper minds are brought to an earnest consideration of this suggestion the results to be obtained for the good of the country as a whole and the farming industry in particular cannot be overlooked.

Farmer Wants City to Send Back Boys and Girls Who Know "How" of Farm Life

By H. H. MACK, in
The Detroit Times

THE AMERICAN farmer is, just now, coming in for more attention at the hands of his city brethren than ever before in the history of this country; there is a well-defined suspicion, however that it is not interest in the farmer's welfare that has caused so many city dwellers to become so vitally concerned about the agricultural prosperity of the country at large. Much is being spoken and written about the scarcity of farm labor and the hardships which the farmer and his hard-worked family must endure in order to make a living from their humble occupation.

What is the occasion for this sudden change of front, on the part of our cousins in the city? Why this show of tender solicitude for the farmer's welfare? The answer is not far to seek. The inhabitants of our big cities are beginning to realize what they should have seen long ago, namely, that the farmer's problem is their problem and the interests of city and country are so closely interwoven in our modern American life that neither can suffer without the other feeling the pang.

If it should eventually happen that the inhabitants of our big cities shall hunger for the food produced upon the farm, in the opinion of the writer of this article, they will have themselves partly to blame for the plight that they are in. During the past ten years staple farm products have been gradually increasing in price and during all that time, city consumers have been whining and complaining because of the imposition that the farmer was putting upon them when he was really selling for less than production cost.

Ridiculing the Farmer

Of times in the past, the farmer

has been made the subject of ridicule by people in our cities whose culture and refinement should have taught them better. The farmer, his sons and daughters, have been called jays, reubens, hayseeds, mossbacks and the like until hundreds of our country boys and girls became ashamed to have it known that they were the children of farmers and at the earliest opportunity bid goodbye to the country to engage in city pursuits. The disease that the farming business of this country is suffering with, is organic, rather than functional and it will not respond to ordinary methods of local treatment.

We hear much, of late, about city people coming out during the vacation season and helping the farmer with his work. It has been frequently suggested of late that city employers of labor shut down their factories and other enterprises, thus freeing their employees for service on the farm. All such talk is the rankest piffle in the world. The farmer needs help and not hindrance at this season of the year and the only labor that the city can send him to his advantage is experienced farm labor. What the farmer wants most is that the city send back to him the boys and girls who were born and brought up in the country and know the "how" of farm life.

"To the Manner Born"

Many men and women, who have made a success of life, have been able to do so because they were to the manner born; they were born and brought up amid certain sur-

roundings which made it easy and natural for them to follow certain chosen occupations. The children who are born in the country should in the main, stay in the country. Children born in the city should, as far as possible seek employment along lines with which they are familiar. The habit so prevalent in our country of late, of coaxing and bribing laboring men to shift their allegiance from one employer to another, is one of the leading crimes in our modern times; and the captains of industry in this great country of ours, who coax country boys and girls to leave the farm and adopt urban pursuits for their life work, are helping to undermine one of the bulwarks of this great republic.

Much is being said, just now, about the "farm labor problem," but some there be among us who will not agree that there is any such thing as a farm labor problem. If not a farm labor problem, what then? Simply one of the phases of the great national labor problem in its relation to farm products. The American farmer will never be able to hold his own in the labor market until he is assured prices for his products which will enable him to enter the list in competition with industrial demand for labor. When the above showing is taken into consideration, the futility of attempting to reduce the cost of living by lowering the price of farm products, must be apparent to the most casual observer. There is absolutely no hope that farm products will ever be any cheaper than they are now; on the contrary, it may be regarded as a fore-

gone conclusion that nearly everything raised on the farm must bring more in the future than it has in the past or the supply will fall far short of the demand.

The sum total of the two whole matters is included in two basic conditions which have heretofore ruled in our social life as a nation. First: The consuming public in this country have never been willing to permit the farmer to derive a living profit from his labor and his investment. Second: In spite of the notable fact that the farm has produced some of the greatest men that have ever graced American public life, the vocation of farming has never been accredited with the dignity and importance which it deserves. In the opinion of the writer, the conditions mentioned above must be changed before we can hope to keep the country bred boys and girls on the farm.

BOYS FROM CITY TO FARM

"A back to the farm" movement to persuade the schoolboys of the state to spend their vacations on the farms and thus relieve the acute labor shortage has been under way for the last month under the direction of Horatio S. Earle, state director of this work.

Mr. Earle has circulated through the state lists of responsible farmers who need help this year and it is said that the plan has succeeded in bringing to a close arrangements between many of these farmers and city boys who are willing to spend the summer on the farm.

"The farm labor shortage is so acute that unless some relief is afforded, there will be an acute shortage of foodstuffs throughout the country," Mr. Earle said.

Greater Production, Better Marketing, Publicity Dairy Industry's Needs

So Says D. D. Aitken, President Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Before Annual Meeting of Ass'n at St. Paul, on June 2nd

IN ATTEMPTING to argue a proposition, or if we are in court in the trial of a case, the first and oft-times the most difficult is to state your premises, that is, state your case, and with us now it is to state the present condition. We are we, and what is the present status that we aim to improve upon? Let me see if I can state the situation. Today those of us who are here are engaged in the dairy industry either as dairymen pure and simple, dairy farmers, or as breeders of pure bred dairy stock, while over in Minneapolis and St. Paul those people are engaged in hundreds of occupations and industries, the great bulk of whom we in some manner patronize. In other plains and other valleys in the country people are doing diversified farming, they raise grain of which the dairyman is the best customer; in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and elsewhere, thousands of people are employed in digging coal, hundreds of operators are interested in the product. They buy our product in the form of condensed milk, butter and cheese; we use the product of their labor to keep warm and to generate gas and electricity. Between these coal fields and ourselves are employed millions of men and women in all the various industries who use our products and who manufacture all sorts of necessities and luxuries of life that we purchase and wear. Connecting up our dairy farms, wheat and potato fields with the coal mines is a railway system, inefficient, not equipped to perform the service required of it, and this railroad company has hundreds of thousands of employees who eat our products and who keep warm from the labor of the miners. Thus we have not only all kinds of persons but under all the varied conditions known under the sun. Miners in the coal and iron mines, in the lead, zinc and copper mines, railway employees, builders and middlemen, mechanics of all kinds, professional men, merchants, and laborers, all striving to work out the problem of life and happiness, and we are but a part of that mighty multitude.

The men on the railroads have organized for their benefit, the coal miners have organized for their benefit, the carpenters and builders have organized for their benefit, the electricians have organized for their benefit, the plumbers have organized for their benefit, the dockmen, longshoremen and engineers on the lakes have organized for their benefit, and you have internal organizations of ever character under the sun each trying to work out the problem in a way most beneficial to themselves. These workmen are interested largely, and to their minds solely in getting a high wage. They feel that the only article they have for sale is their labor and they want the highest price possible for it.

The difference between us and these workmen is that while they only have to sell their labor we have to market the product of our labor, we have to provide for return on capital and for depreciation of tools used in our industry. In this respect we are in a class with the manufacturers, while in receiving pay for our labor we are simply acting in conjunction with the workman.

All these citizens at whatever engaged, are practically the same as we are. We have not got it in for anybody, nor have these citizens who are engaged in other industries got it in for any one, now we can settle these problems of ours from any political or legislative viewpoint. We must work out our problems in a sensible, orderly way. As dairymen we must consider two propositions, one the production of our product and the other the marketing of our product. That same conditions practically applies to every other industry in the land. You raise your potatoes, you must market them; you raise your potatoes, you must market them; you raise your wheat, flax and corn and you must market them. I want to consider first this problem of the production of the dairy

products, whether or not we are really up to the minute as producers of the dairy products. Great changes have taken place in the manufacture of all kinds of products and the question is whether or not we have kept up with the pace set, or if we manufacturing our product now as economically as it can be manufactured or produced under the high scale of wages, because there is no excuse on earth, and dairymen and farmers belittle themselves when they attempt to raise the products of the farm and figure at a less wage than they attempt to raise the products of the farm and figure at a less wage than they can employ others to do it. Let us then start out with this problem that the farmer is entitled to as good a wage per hour as any man who lives who is not a trained expert or professional man. Now are we producing our product in the most economical and efficient way? Are we using the machines that reduce the cost by increasing the production to the very limit? In my boyhood days we used to use the scythe and the cradle for cutting our hay and grain, now we use the mower and the self-binder. We thought we had made a great stride when we had the sulky rake and pitched on hay from the windrows while now we load the wagons with a self loader, having brought the hay together with a side delivery rake. Those were tremendous strides, those were great improvements that were made necessary.

Now what about the machine that has been utilized to work over this hay, straw and grain into the finished product of the dairyman—the milking machine? How about using the most improved milking machine? There are dairies in the state of Minnesota where the milking machines averaged to produce more than 12,-

000 lbs. of milk in a year—that is a good average. There are other dairy herds in the state of Minnesota that do not average to produce 6,000 lbs. of milk in a year—that is a poor herd, and still that is beyond the average production of the cows of Minnesota, and the same farmer who uses the improved machinery for handling his hay and his grain uses the scrub, inefficient, extravagant machine for the next operation of transferring the raw material into the finished product of the dairy. It would be exactly like a creamery having the finest kind of machinery to start out in its product of manufacture and then wind up by something that was so wasteful and inefficient that it would make reasonable cost impossible, and then complain because the factory did not pay.

The public has a right to expect that we are going to produce our product in a reasonably orderly, efficient manner, and at a reasonable cost, and we ought to have pride enough to want to do it. If we are going to produce milk we ought to take pride enough in our business to want to do it in the most efficient and profitable way.

Then the question of marketing it comes up. In my judgment there is no sense in these strikes like they have had about Chicago and New York. To me that simply indicates a want of mental strength on the part of those charged with the responsibility of working out the problems. They start out with the theory that the people in the city are against them; they seem to become imbued with the idea that the people of the city are spending a lot of time trying to do up the farmer, that they have it in for the farmer, while the truth of the matter is, my friends, the city people never think anything about the farmer any more than you think

about the city people—that is among the grown-ups.

How are we going to create such a demand for our product as will make it a profitable business to produce the dairy products? For years I have been attempting to satisfy the dairyman that the only way to do it is by education. It is want of education that makes the citizens of Mexico but little elevated from beasts of burden, and it is a want of education in these matters that has made unremunerated toil necessary on the farm. The whole problem is one of education.

The people who manufacture dairy products are not entitled to receive any more than their product is worth in comparison with other foods that are used for the same purposes for which ours are used, but we are entitled to receive what our product is worth in comparison with other food products of like characterization and value. The problem is one of education and it is up to the dairyman to realize that he cannot work out these problems by legislative action, nor can he work out these problems by calling names or making faces. He has got to go at the problem in a reasonably sensible way. He has got to solve in his own mind the problem of how to reach the minds of the people in the congested cities, how he can first attract their attention, then how he can satisfy their judgment about the things that Prof. McCollum has said about milk and its necessity for children. He has got to satisfy the laborers that butter and cheese containing vitamins are not only necessary and essential to maintain health but are more economical as food than is oleomargarine and substitutes so called. He has got to be able to bring to the attention of persons in far off lands that condensed milk has all the essential vitamins, that heat has not destroyed its value as a food, and that powdered milk is the most economical food in existence at the present time; that ice cream is not only one of the most luxurious and palatable of foods but it is healthful and one of the most nourishing. The above is necessary because our product goes into the manufacture of all these different dairy products. People have taken up and made popular thousands of articles in which there was no particular merit, simply by publicity and education, while the dairymen have all virtues that are possible in their product, and it is simply a question of telling the truth and advising people of the necessity of the use.

Suppose the railroads of Minnesota were charging an excessive rate on wheat and potatoes, and you had an organization of farmers who were looking after the marketing, looking after the interests of the potato growers and the wheat growers, how long do you think it would take that association to explode the railroads and every one in connection with that excess charge by putting it up to the public of the country. The public would realize at once that added freight had to be paid by the consumer and an outraged public opinion would crush the railroads or any other institution that assumes an injustice, if you will only make it known.

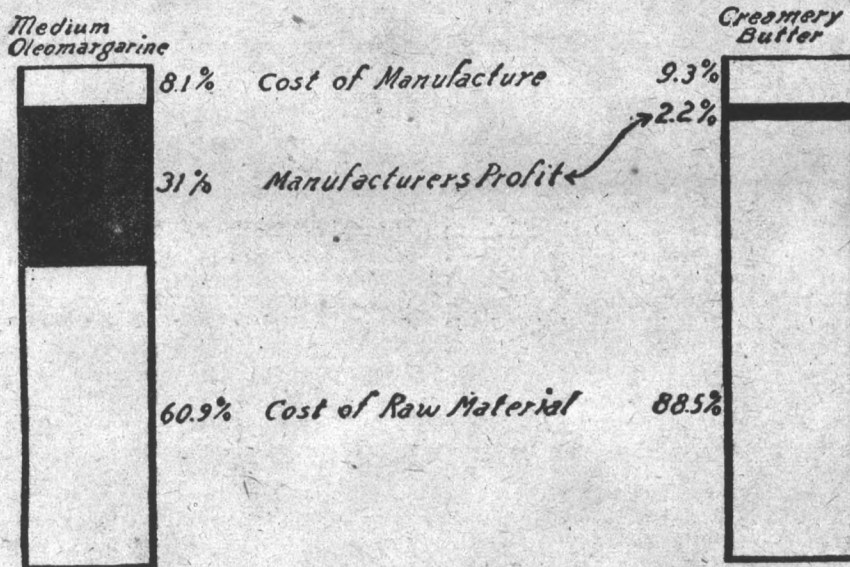
A man down in New York asked me if the great bulk of the Holstein-Friesian cattle was not going westward because he had been reading the papers and he thought most of them were in Minnesota. Why? Because the Minnesota breeders had been using publicity and education about Holstein-Friesian cattle, they had created a viewpoint and a condition of mind in Minnesota that valued them higher than any place else. They are able to get twice as much for Holstein-Friesian cattle as they can get in Wisconsin, Ohio, or Michigan, simply because they have been creating a condition of mind that values them higher.

That is what we have got to do with our product, and that is what you men of the northwest must do to correct any ills that are manifest; whether it is on the part of the rail-

(Continued on page 19)

Butter or Oleo, Which Helps Michigan Most?

This chart shows the comparative cost of manufacturing of butter and oleomargarine. This chart is of interest to dairymen and consumer alike, as it shows what becomes of the consumers' dollars.



ASIDE from their vastly different nutritive values, butter and oleomargarine have to Iowans an economic significance not generally appreciated says the Iowa Yearbook. During the last 10 years Iowa has produced an average of 95,735,702 pounds of creamery butter, of which about 15 per cent was consumed in the state and 85 per cent shipped to eastern markets. These figures are exclusive of the farm dairy butter, almost all of which is consumed locally.

Butter is an Iowa product. The raw material, butterfat, is a continuous cash "crop" from nearly every Iowa farm. Butter is made by Iowa labor, in Iowa factories, which are made of Iowa building materials and equipped with Iowa owned and Iowa made machinery operated by Iowa coal. Most of the manufacturer's profit remains in Iowa, where it is spent with Iowa merchants.

Last year there was made in Iowa 83,349,307 pounds of creamery butter, which the creameries sold for

\$38,806,989. What became of this money may be seen from the accompanying cut. Eighty-eight and one-half per cent or \$34,344,185 was paid to Iowa farmers for the cream and milk containing the butterfat; 9.3 or \$3,609,049 was spent by the creameries for Iowa labor and power and most of the remaining \$853,755 was distributed among Iowa farmers in the form of dividends from their creameries.

Oleomargarine is not an Iowa product nor does Iowa business derive any benefit from its manufacture. Some hog and beef fat is used as raw material, but by far the larger part of the raw material is either cottonseed oil, from the southern states or corocanut oil from the islands of the Pacific. Most of the oleo reaching Iowa is made in factories located in Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. The stock in these factories is owned there, labor employed there and the laborer's salary and the stockholder's dividends spent there.



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"Even slight jars bruise peaches—pneumatics protect them. My trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires help all my farming, which is largely motorized. These trucks go through the sandy loam of the fields to feed the machines and haul from them—solid-tired trucks cannot do this."
—W. W. Lowe, Farmer, Fruit Grower and Stock Raiser, Byron, Georgia

BETWEEN the lines of statements like this, one reads the narrative of a significant advance in farming methods effected with power machinery and trucks on Goodyear Cord Tires.

The labor shortage is being met on many farms by these pneumatic-tired trucks working with motorized pumping, shelling, grinding, cutting and threshing machines.

Since it usually is not practical to follow the field activities by moving such outfits along, their operation, to be fully efficient, must depend on quick cartage over soft ground.

The solid tire is not fitted for this hauling, because it stalls in loose soil, whereas the big Goodyear Cord Tires supply the traction necessary in off-the-road hauling.

Their immense strength proceeds from that manufacturing care which, in protecting our good name, has developed the sinewy toughness of their Goodyear Cord construction.

Farmers' reports, showing how pneumatics on trucks help increase farm incomes, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

GOODYEAR
CORD TIRES



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 29, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.92		2.95	
No. 2 White	2.90	2.73	2.95	
No. 2 Mixed	2.90		2.95	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.40	2.50	2.84½	
No. 2 White	2.38			
No. 2 Mixed	2.38			

Owing to increased receipts wheat has sought lower prices. Reports from the country showing the crop in good condition also helped to bring the price down. Harvesting of winter wheat is progressing rapidly, and is on nearly to the Nebraska line. Kansas has gotten along in good shape although labor shortage has caused more wheat to be stacked in that state this year than ever known before. Reports suggest that Kansas will produce around 100,000,000 bushels. Oklahoma has practically finished harvesting. Hessian fly damage continues to be reported from the soft wheat states. It is too early to get a very close estimate of the new crops of Australia or Argentina as their harvest is six months away.

The Rosenbaum Review gives the present supply and future outlook for wheat throughout the world as follows:

"Australia has sold all its surplus wheat; now seeding next crop under only fair average conditions. That country probably out of world market until 1922; Russia shipping out some wheat now and recent trade agreements indicate more will be shipped this fall. Sufficient wheat will be exported to exercise a bearish influence upon the world market. Argentine, seeding now and need rain. Surplus until next crop (Dec., Jan.) sold or shipped out. The world needs and hopes for big yield there; South Africa, buying now in the U. S. and do not harvest again until Dec., Jan. Europe, prospects for growing crops good, but Europe will need 600,000,000 bushels from August 1, 1920 to August 1, 1921, and where is Europe going to get it? Only the weatherman knows; India has theoretical surplus of 48,000,000 bushels, but it doesn't move out and there seems some doubt about getting much of it. The Indians seem to have switched from rice to wheat eating, a notable change in the Orient; Canada and the United States are in the lap of the gods. Weather conditions within the next three or four weeks will tell the story. The U. S. will have an exportable surplus of 250,000,000 bushels. We will carry over 150,000,000, so all we need to export that much from the new crop is 100,000,000, or what Kansas raises, and we will have in spite of most any kind of a calamity."

Government field agents report winter wheat in Michigan, for the week ending June 24th, condition fair except in southern and southwestern districts, where it is mostly poor. The greater part is headed.

CORN HIGHER

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 29, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.92		1.96½	
No. 3 Yellow	1.87			
No. 4 Yellow	1.87			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.85	1.77	1.96	
No. 3 Yellow	1.83	1.73		
No. 4 Yellow				

Receipts of corn have increased during the past week but unlike that of other grains the market has not weakened. Dealers know that if the railroad employees in the east strike it will hinder transportation all over the country and they are willing to pay a good price for corn now so they can get a surplus on hand to tide them over. It is said that corn consuming industries have bought corn enough to keep themselves supplied for a time should prices advance beyond their likings or the strike situation become serious. Many recent shipments coming to markets have been in a hot and heated condition due to cars standing on sidetracks for several days after being loaded. White and yellow corn are demand-



DETROIT—Wheat steady. Corn makes small advance. Oats remain firm. Beans are dull and steady. Hay receipts increase.

CHICAGO—Oats advance sharply. Corn firm and receipts large. Hogs higher. Potatoes weak.

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

Weekly Trade and Market Review

A RAILROAD strike again threatens to hamper transportation and seriously interfere with the lowering of the cost of living. The recent outlaw strike of the switchmen has not been entirely settled in some sections of the country yet and now employees in the big terminals in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New England are again going on a strike. If they carry out their intentions there is no doubt but that transportation will be nearly at a standstill because only about 60 per cent of the men who walked out in the previous tie-up have gone back to work and the railroads have had to work their employees day and night seven days a week in order to get transportation back to normal.

Supplies of grains have been quite liberal the last few days and prices were going lower. A tie-up of transportation facilities at the present time would be a serious problem to the farmer. He is anxious to get his last year's crop off of his hands so that he may be able to finance the harvesting of the 1920 crop and if he cannot sell the old crop or secure credit at the banks what is he going to do? Harvest what he can and let the rest go to waste, is my guess. However, bankers say they will have sufficient funds to assist the farmers to harvest and market their grain.

A report was sent over the country last week saying that the Federal Reserve Board had called a meeting of the wool growers with the view of financing the marketing of their wool. Investigations show this report to be false. There was such a meeting called but it was called by several senators. The Federal Reserve Board is anxious to assist the growers but they cannot take the initiative with the regard to aiding this or any other industry.

ed by millers while mixed is sold mostly to the industries. The weather last week was cold for corn but late crop reports say the crop in general is in very good condition and growing fine.

OATS DROP

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 29, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.25	1.15½	1.30	
No. 3 White	1.24			
No. 4 White	1.23			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard			.80	
No. 2 White	.72½	.68½		
No. 4 White	.71½			

The new crop of oats from the Southwest has commenced to make its appearance on the markets. There is no surplus of the 1919 crop left and the country needs all of the new crop at present so exporters are

getting their supplies from Argentine. Crop damage in the various states, up to date, has not been of a serious enough nature to effect the market to any great extent. Oats heading short has been the main complaint which usually means a small yield, but there is no reason to believe that the United States will need as large a crop of oats as last year. The export demand taking millions of bushels from this country is one of the reasons why our large 1919 crop disappeared so quickly, and, according to press dispatches, the foreign demand this year is not likely to be so heavy.

RYE SLUMPS

Last week rye was traveling at a great rate as eastern dealers were buying heavily and it was believed that export demand was increasing but the eastern demand dropped off

and rye took a drop. Exporters are expected to be in the market again soon however and prices may go even higher than they have up to the present time. There are reports around that recently 5,000 bushels of No. 2 rye sold for \$2.36 a bushel. Detroit quotes No. 2 rye at \$2.22.

BEANS INACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 29, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.25	15.00	16.00	
Red Kidneys				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.		8.25		
Prime Red Kidneys		11.50		

The bean market is inclined to be dull and easy. Local demand is not very strong. Europe is trying to purchase some with bonds but hasn't met with much success so far. California and imported beans are plentiful and help to depress the market for Michigan beans. As to future prices, a prominent grain authority says, "Look for considerable advance between now and October, when the next crop is available."

POTATOES EASY

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 29, 1920				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Detroit	7.78			
Chicago	7.00			
Pittsburg	5.50			
New York	6.12			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Detroit	1.00	1.15		
Chicago	1.10	1.40		
Pittsburg				
New York				

New potatoes on the Detroit market are steady and consumers are active buyers. Supplies are not increasing. The Chicago market is higher than last week but in a weak condition owing to large receipts. Government field agents throughout the country report planting nearly all done and crop coming up in fine shape.

HAY SCARCE

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50		
Chicago	40.00 @ 42.00	39.00 @ 40.00		
New York	53.00 @ 53.00	50.00 @ 52.00		
Pittsburg	44.00 @ 45.00	42.00 @ 43.00		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover		
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	36.50 @ 37.50		
Chicago	34.00 @ 36.00	34.00 @ 36.00		
New York	49.00 @ 51.00	44.00 @ 47.00		
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41.00			

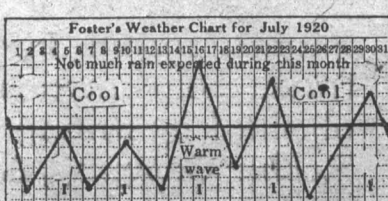
A shortage of hay is the complaint from nearly all markets. The greater part of Detroit's supply is coming from Canada. Demand is good and the market rules firm.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "More resistance has developed to the decline in wool prices, with a little more actual business, but prices are lower and still erratic. Little buying is reported in the west. English government wools held here for private sale have been reduced in price 7-12 to 10 per cent. The goods market is dull and unchanged, with further curtailment of mill schedules imminent. Quotations more or less nominal. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine unwashed, 70 @ 72c; fine unwashed, 60 @ 62c; half blood combing, 68 @ 70c; 3-8 blood combing, 53 @ 55c. Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 58 @ 60c; delaine, unwashed, 68c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 67 @ 68c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 53 @ 54c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England.—1-2 blood, 60 @ 63c; 3-8 blood, 50 @ 52c; 1-4 blood, 45 @ 47c.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near July 2, 7, 13, 19 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 3, 8, 14, 20; plains sections 4, 9, 15, 21; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 5, 10, 16, 22; lower great lakes and eastern section 6, 11, 17, 23, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 7, 12, 18, 24. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves. Low temperatures are expected to be general east of Rockies, July 1 to 13 and above normal west of Rockies. Less rain, generally, is expected in July than in June. A great warm wave will cross continent during the week centering on July 16 and hot winds are feared. Unusually low temperature wave during week cent-

ering on July 25. That hot wave is expected to damage corn and northern oats.

July will not be a good cropweather month. corn will be damaged by dry weather. Damaging hail storms are expected later. This July drought was developing bad effects last part of June and is expected to grow worse.

The shortage of rain in July will probably not hurt northern winter grain. These are disagreeable forebodings and will cause regrets. Some will say that I should have warned them earlier. It is not my fault. The people should have all these weather conditions a year or two in advance and could have them if the government would put its big force to work on these problems. Men of good brains will not say that weather events are accidental. They come from natural causes that can be known, but they can not be given to all the people in good time to make them useful to every one unless the government officials are put to work on the job in somewhat the same manner that the Department of Agriculture is working out agricultural problems for the farmers.

W. T. Foster

Virginia and similar.—1-2 blood, unwashed, 70c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 50@52c.

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

California.—Northern, \$1.65; middle county, \$1.55; southern, \$1.30@1.35.

Oregon.—Eastern No. 1, staple, \$1.65@1.70; eastern clothing, \$1.50; valley, No. 1, \$1.55@1.60.

Territory.—Fine staple, \$1.70; 1-2 blood combing, \$1.50; 3-8 blood combing, \$1@1.05; fine clothing, \$1.50; fine medium clothing, \$1.40@1.45.

Pulled.—Delaine, \$1.70; AA, \$1.55; A supers, \$1.45@1.50.

Mohairs.—Best combing, 60@65c; best carding, 55@60c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT—Cattle: Dry fed are strong and active to trifle higher, all grades of grassers dull; best heavy grades, \$15@17; best handy weight butcher steers, \$14@14.75; mixed steers and heifers, \$11@12.75; handy light butchers, \$10@10.50; light butchers, \$9@9.50; best cows, \$8.50@9.25; butcher cows, \$6.50@8; cutters, \$5.50@5.75; canners, \$4.50@5; best heavy bulls, \$8.75@9.25; bologna bulls, \$7.50@8.25; stock bulls, \$7@7.25; feeders, \$9@10.50; stockers, \$8@8.75; milkers and springers, \$85@110. Veal calves: Market strong, \$1 higher, than last week's close; best \$16@17; others, \$10@15; bulk, \$16. Sheep and lambs: Market is steady, best lambs \$19, fair lambs, \$13@14; light to common lambs, \$10@12; yearlings, \$7@13; fair to good sheep, \$4@7; culls and common, \$2@3. Hogs: Market fairly active; pigs, \$15; mixed hogs, \$16@16.10; a few choice yorkers, \$16.25.

Note—These yards will be open and market held as usual Monday next, July 5.

BUFFALO—Dunning & Stevens' report. Cattle: Best dry fed grades, steady; others, low, \$17.50; prime shipping steers, \$16.50; best shipping steers, \$15@16.50; medium shipping steers, \$15@15.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 pounds \$15.50@16.50; light native yearlings, good quality, \$14.50@15; best hand steers, \$13.50@14; fair to good kind, \$11.50@12.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed, \$12.50@13; western heifers, \$13@13.25; state heifers, \$10.50@11.50; fat cows, \$10@11; butchering cows, \$10@10.50; cutters, \$7.50@8; canners, \$4@5; fancy bulls, \$10.50@11; butchering bulls, \$9@10; fancy bulls, \$10.50@11.25; common bulls, \$7.50@8.50; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. \$9.50@10; medium feeders, \$8@8.50; stockers, \$7.50@8.25; light to common, \$7@7.50; best milkers and springers, \$135@140; mediums, \$50@75. Hogs: steady, heavy, \$16.50@16.75; yorkers, \$17@17.25; pigs, \$15.50@16. Sheep: Steady, top lambs, \$16@17; yearlings, \$12@13; wethers, \$8@9; lives, \$7.50@7.55. Calves steady; tops, \$17; fair to good, \$15.50@16.50; grassers, \$6@8.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Beef steers are steady to 25c lower; late sales 15 to 25c lower, closing dull, quality good; top, \$17; bulk, \$14.25@16.75; corn fed cows and heifers steady to strong other steady; handyweight fat bulls steady to strong. Hogs: steady to 25c higher; best grades advancing top, \$16.30; bulk light and light butchers, \$15.30@16.25; bulk 250 pounds and over, \$14.35@15.90; pigs, 25c higher; hulk, \$13@14.25. Sheep. Best lambs steady; others are lower; yearlings and sheep steady to 50c higher; best native lambs, \$17; bulk, \$16.50@17; fairly good Idaho lambs, \$16; California lambs, \$14 choice handyweight ewes, \$9; feeding lambs mostly \$10.50@13.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The condition of scarcity that has been affecting nearly all departments is still in evidence and firmness in the leading lines is the result. A brisk trade is passing in butter, which is in good supply and active demand. Consumers are well satisfied with the quality of present offerings and are buying liberally, while storage men are taking everything they can secure and adding to stocks, which are still rather light all over the country. Eggs are in liberal supply and there is plenty of demand to take

care of everything offered. Some cheese is going into store and there is some export business. Poultry is wanted and receipts are not large. Consumers are in the market all the time for broilers and hens. Other poultry is not active. Dressed hogs and calves are easy. Vegetables are scarce in nearly all lines. Fruits are scarce and firm. The market is not getting enough strawberries and other fruits are all scarce.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb. Strawberries—Home grown, \$10@11 per bu.

Apples—New, \$5.25@5.50 per bu.; western boxes, \$5.50@5.

Celery—Michigan, 40@50c doz.

Dressed hogs—Light, 19@20c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.

Dressed calves—Best, 21@22c; ordinary, 17@20c per lb.

Live poultry—Broilers, 65@70c; per lb.; hens, 36@36c; small hens, 35@36; roosters, 22c; geese, 20@22c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

Maple Sugar—Maple sugar, 45@48c per lb.; maple syrup, \$3.50@3.75 per gallon.

Hides—No. 1 cured calf, 28c; No. 1 green calf, 25c; No. 1 cured kip, 20c; No. 1 green kip, 18c; No. 1 cured hides, 16c; No. 1 green hides, 13c; No. 1 green bulls, 10c; No. 1 cured bulls, 13c; No. 1 horsehides, \$7; No. 2 horsehides, \$6. Tallow: No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c. Sheep pelts, 25c@2.50; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 kip and calf 1 1-2c off.

THE BEAN INDUSTRY

Michigan for years was the leading bean state of the country. The last several years, however, California, stimulated by the big demand during the war, took the lead away from Michigan in total production, all varieties, though Michigan continued to hold the lead in the small white bean, commonly known as the navy or pea bean. Last year she raised 59 per cent of this variety.

There is much speculation as to who will be the leader this year. Michigan will plant a nearly normal acreage. California will see a decline in acreage, to what extent is not definitely known.

California leads the country in lima beans, producing almost all of those grown commercially. She also grows many blackeyes, pinks, red kidneys, garvanzas, etc.

Colorado and New Mexico specialize mostly in pinto beans, a variety which is growing rapidly in public favor. Acreage will decline somewhat in these states this year, though strenuous efforts are being made to insure as large acreage as possible.

Idaho and Montana are beginning to raise beans in large numbers, and the quality is high.

New York state is the oldest bean producing state, having grown them for years. There is a fine little growers' association there, and the industry is in flourishing condition.

Down in the Carolinas and other southern states there are immense acreages of velvet and soy beans, used largely as cattle feed and silage. Bean oil is also produced from these beans.

During the last few years the United States has been importing many beans from the orient. The principal variety imported is the Kotonashi, similar to the navy bean, but sold in most markets at a considerable reduction. There is an organized effort being made to impose a duty on oriental beans, the adherents claiming there is such a difference in labor conditions and land values a duty is imperative if the domestic industry is to be saved from destruction.

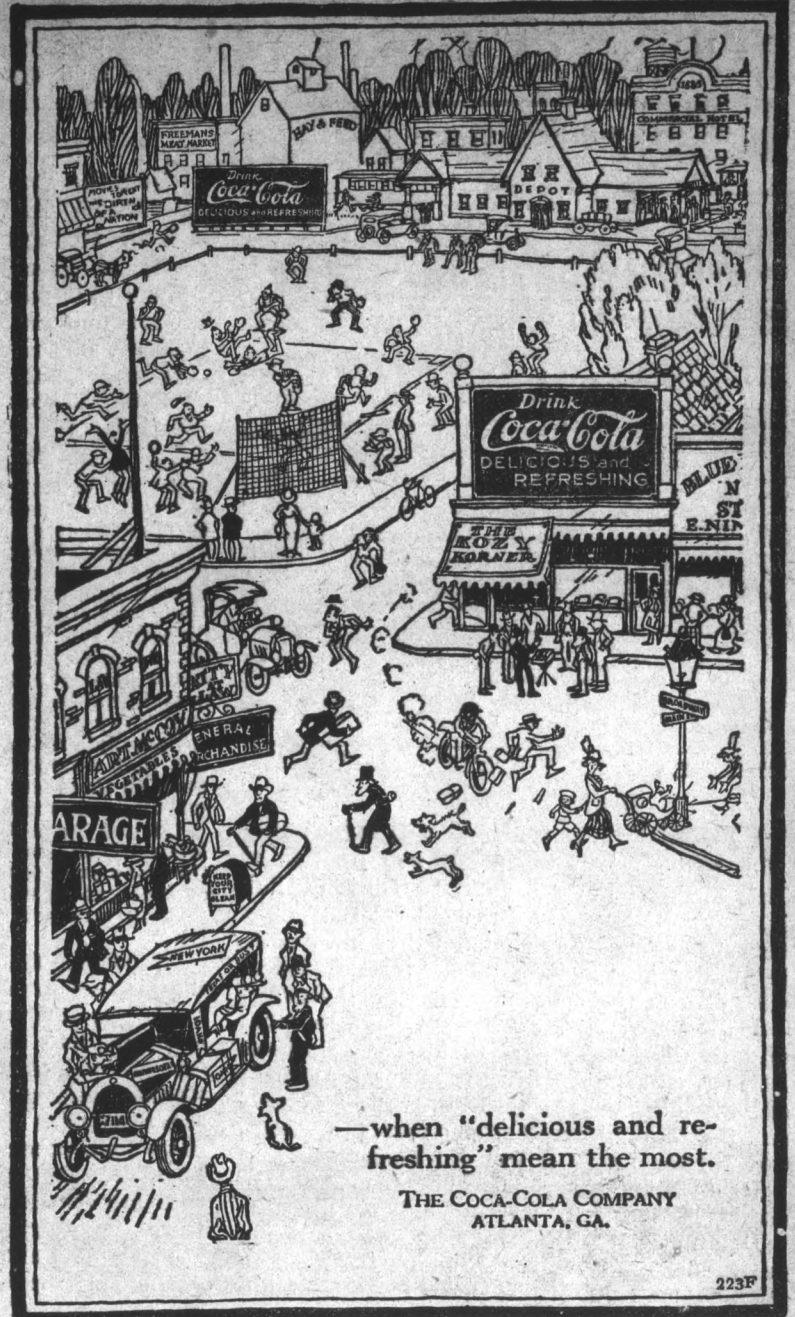
Madagascar also is becoming a competitor sending increasingly large shipments of lima beans here.

The war brought on large exports of the domestic beans, but this demand is now a thing of the past. Cuba absorbs large numbers, however, and the export angle has interesting possibilities.—*The Bean Bag.*

LIVE STOCK SITUATION

A crisis confronts the live stock industry of the United States. Cattle loan companies are notifying borrowers to meet obligations at maturity, eastern banks which take the bulk of their paper requiring funds to care for local needs. Western banks are in similar straits. One

(Continued on page 17)

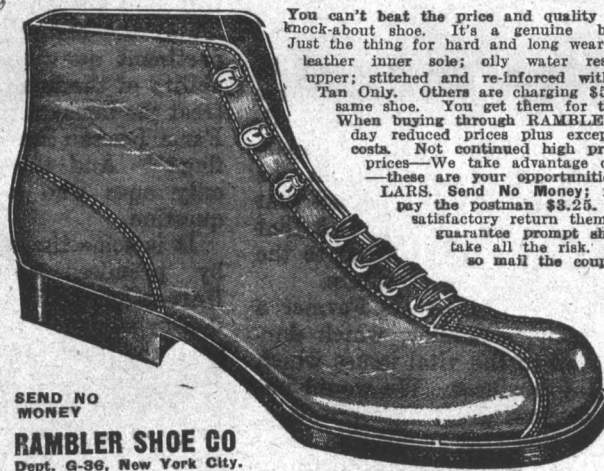


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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



SATURDAY, JULY 3 1920

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Politics and Religion

WE MIGHT as well take this opportunity to set aright the policy and position of The Business Farmer on these subjects, Politics and Religion. As the old colored minister said of something similar "they ain't nothin' under heaven, less its a female wildeat with kittens, that's got more teeth and claws!"

I want to reiterate what we have so often said in these columns; that The Business Farmer, as a public institution for the benefit of all, has only selfish interest to serve and that is the interest of the men and women who till the fertile soil of our home state.

It is neither Republican, nor Democrat, Socialist, Bolshevik or any other ist or ism.

It is not Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan or Buddhist and yet it represents the good in all religious faiths which have for their foundation the satisfying of the natural thirst of man for better things.

I hope The Business Farmer can always maintain in the hearts of its readers the conviction that here, at least, is a publication which is not the tool of an individual, clique, party or creed!

That here the farmers of Michigan and the nearby states can come to find the problems which confront them, not only of an agricultural, but a social and moral nature, impartially discussed, always remembering in the architecture of the world it was ordained that there be two sides to every question and that only he is ignorant who will not listen to the argument of those with whom he differs.

We would not have The Business Farmer a spineless, nanby-panby, straddler, which dared not take a position in the vital issues which confront the farming business. We would not have it afraid to disclose graft or corruption, nor face the most powerful opposition even though it laid within their power to fairly crush out its life-blood, we have enough faith in the eternal triumph of right to know that it would rise from its ashes, strengthened and revitalized!

Right now in our own state, Michigan, we are approaching a political campaign, which concerns every sovereign voter in the state and this year our mothers and daughters, too, will register their position as they see it. Personal opinions of candidates and platforms must be formed by every man and woman who takes his or her privilege seriously. Naturally because all men cannot think alike there will be arguments and arguments sometimes lead to unfriendliness.

Let it then be clearly understood by every reader and every friend of The Business Farmer that this publication will hold itself absolutely above a position of other than strict neutrality from any connection with any party, candidate for office or platform.

Because the columns of a publication such as this are in reality a "common carrier," we will accept for publication in paid space, the announcements or arguments of any candidate,

party or platform, but in every case our readers will be advised of the relation and position we hold toward the statements made by the simple type-line "paid advertisement."

THE PUBLISHER.

Does the Farm Bureau Mean Business?

A DAILY PAPER, published in the home of Michigan's largest sugar manufacturers, in discussing the threat of the Farm Bureau to build sugar factories, points out the expense and risk of such a venture and questions the sincerity of the Bureau's declaration.

It unsympathetically says:

"Before the farm bureau undertakes the building of a sugar factory, and before its members put their hands into their jeans for funds with which to start its erection, it will pay them to make an investigation to determine the feasibility of erecting a factory at this time. It is an easy matter to sit in a swivel chair in Lansing and build sugar factories on paper but quite a difference to get into the real business. If the farm bureau had undertaken the task of building a factory this season it would have found that a thousand ton mill would have cost not one million dollars as formerly, but more than a million and a half, and if it were undertaken now, that it could not be built for less than two million dollars. Now if the farmers of Michigan have two million dollars to invest in a co-operative factory, they would show wisdom by getting right to work on its erection and not waiting for next season to roll around.

"If the farm bureau means business and is talking business, and not for the purpose of throwing sand into the eyes of the sugar makers of Michigan, it will lose no time getting a site and making contracts for machinery and the building."

Of course, the manufacturers do not want the farmers to engage in the business of making sugar, and will throw all kinds of discouragements and obstacles in their way. The farmers do not need to be reminded by those who are making great profits out of Michigan's sugar industry that the making of sugar is a risky and expensive business. They already know it. But great as these risks may be they are far less formidable than the risks to which the farmer has become accustomed in growing and marketing his crops. The business of farming is the greatest gamble on earth, for no amount of intelligent figuring and careful management can make it pay if the elements decree otherwise. So the possibility of risk in the operation of sugar plants or other enterprise for finishing the farmers' products will hold no terrors to the farmer.

But the manufacturers have raised a very pertinent question as to the intention and ability of the farm bureau to make good on the treat the farmers right we'll just build our own Farm Bureau mean business or is it just bluffing?" And the manufacturers are not the only ones who have given thought to that question.

It is some times easy to dispose of a matter by promises and generalities. The Farm Bureau has glibly answered the manufacturers' defi by saying, "Oh, well, if you don't want to treat the farmers right we'll just build our own sugar plants." The Business Farmer applauds that declaration if it represents a carefully thought-out decision. Does the Farm Bureau mean what it says? Hasn't it formulated plans for organizing co-operative companies? Has it carefully investigated the expense of such factories? Has it considered and solved the problem of management? Until these things are done it would be well not to discuss the matter too publicly because certain things might transpire which would prevent the carrying out of such a project, and the farmers ought not to attempt anything of that kind which they cannot accomplish.

As stated before in these columns, The Business Farmer believes the proposal of farmers owning and operating sugar factories to be thoroughly feasible, and if properly carried out should prove a highly profitable investment for farmers. It is our belief that the farmers are willing to back the Farm Bureau or any other organization in such an enterprise as soon as they are convinced that the organization means business.

Political Pussyfooting

BOTH OF the two leading parties have set a fine example of dodging the issue. The Republicans pussyfooted for two weeks at Chi-

cago and the Democrats are following suit at San Francisco. Both have shown that they care not a tinker's dam for real reform and progress.

Watch the maneuvers of political leaders at conventions. If there is any issue over which the public's imagination has been excited and is likely to attract some attention in the election the leaders will bust their suspender buttons trying to line up the party on the side that appears to be the most popular. It matters not that the issue may be of no consequence to the great majority or to the welfare of the country. If it will serve as a campaign plank there are pretty good chances that it will go into the platform. The prohibition issue is of this type.

On the other hand take the question of taxes, special privilege, profits, and a score of other economic questions that closely touch the welfare of every individual. Upon these there is no well-defined public opinion, and the political leaders must pursue their way blindly. Instead of coming out boldly, defining these issues and declaring for a concerted course of action with respect to them, the leaders pussyfoot and either leave them alone entirely or else so camouflage their views with fine language that the people are left in bewilderment as to what they actually mean. A platform must at all times appear to represent the interests of the few.

It would be refreshing to behold a political convention and platform in which the views of the party were expressed in plain American language that would leave no room for doubt as to their meaning and the intentions back of them. A political platform cannot be written that will suit everybody and mean anything.

To equalize the tax burden for instance, would mean taking away from some for the benefit of others, and it is not to be supposed that those upon which the extra burden may be shifted will take kindly to any such action. Hence, political parties pussyfoot and the problems of the nation remain unsolved.

Sydney Smith, the English wit, made Mrs. Partington immortal. He was warning the British House of Lords, always opposed to reform and political improvement of any sort, that they would find the demand for reform as much of a problem for their little brains as the Atlantic Ocean was for the mop of Mrs. Partington.

This is the original story:

"I do not mean to be disrespectful, but the attempt of the lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm of Sidmouth and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion.

"In the winter of 1824 there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height—the waves rushed in upon the houses—and everything was threatened with destruction.

"In the midst of this sublime storm, Dame Partington who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house with mop and pail, trundling her mop and squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic.

"The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up, but I need not tell you that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.

"BE PATIENT, GENTLEMEN! REST IN CONFIDENCE; YOU WILL BEAT MRS. PARTINGTON."

American citizens that are excited about the Republican nomination for the Presidency and worried about another reactionary nomination that they think is coming in California may find some comfort in the Mrs. Partington story. Reform really is a rising tide. But, unlike the ocean, it does not rise just so far and go back. It is always rising higher.

The "vain Partington" lady lives in Wall Street and the neighborhood, and her American name is Mrs. "Big Corporation." This old financial lady thinks that she can easily mop up and squeeze out the rising tide of public discontent. But she is mistaken. And if the independent and dissatisfied voters will stick together, it is safe to say to them, as Sydney Smith said to the reformer in his day, "Be patient, gentlemen! Rest in confidence; you will beat Mrs. Partington."

The independent vote, in spite of the power of private politics, can control the United States any day it chooses. Next election day ought to be the day chosen.—Washington Post.



What the Neighbors Say



ABOLISH PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Kindly permit me a little space in the best farm paper published to reply to Mr. Horton on the parochial school amendment. Now having been for 8 years past director of our public school I wish to give my view on this important question. We have in our vicinity a school maintained by the Christian Dutch Reformed church. Now when our school opens in September we have quite a few absent scholars which our teacher would report, then all that is necessary is to send the children to the Reformed school a few days and the job is done. I have asked some of the parents as to why they preferred to send their children to the Reformed school. Some say to learn manners and others to learn religion.

Now I think manners can and should be taught in the home and as for religion, if that needs teaching, why good night.

We have a good public school system as good as can be found anywhere and if sectarian schools are any better let us improve our public schools. We pay our thousands of dollars to send away Bolsheviks to Russia and how do you know what is being taught in parochial schools behind closed doors. They say give me the child between 12 and up to 14 and I care not who instructs them afterwards. Now what does this mean? I say if there is anything in our public school system objectionable remove it but close these parochial schools. We have our compulsory education law. How are you going to enforce it while you have these parochial schools to contend with it. We get after a child to compel him or her to go to school and they take their books and away they go to parochial school. How do we know if they are in regular attendance or not.

As for schools maintained by other denominations their purpose and aims are too well known to need any discussion here. Now I believe it behooves every voter at the coming election to vote upon this question as he sees it but here is one to vote on—the school question.

We have our Sabbath school and our churches for religious instruction and our public schools to educate our children and it is every parent's duty to see that his children attend church and Sunday school and we have competent instructors to take care of the education end and I for one can't see where these parochial schools are any improvement and therefore should be closed.—*J. B., Kent County, Mich.*

The objections you raise to the parochial schools are predicated on a great big "if," and yet as a school director you should be in a position to talk with authority on this matter. If the parochial schools are teaching under the cover of their privacy doctrines that are harmful to American ideals, would it not be wiser both from the standpoint of economy and religious broad-mindedness to have the state supervise these schools rather than destroy them altogether. We must not permit ourselves to be guided in this matter by our religious prejudices, for we all have them. We should consider the practical aspects of the proposal and whether or not the things to be gained by such drastic action will make up for the financial loss that will be incurred. We want our readers to express themselves on this matter, but we insist that religious bias shall not be brought into the discussion.—Editor.

A FAIR DEAL

I see some folks are much afraid of the Red element. I hope that they will be afraid enough to put a check on "predatory wealth." Give common folks fair show with the wealthy and the Red question will not be hard to settle. However, I do not believe in letting anyone advocate the commission of crime and the overthrowing of government by force is crime.

But every citizen has the right to advocate any change by vote that he sees fit. Non citizens have no right to interfere with our business and show bad manners if they try and should be made to realize it, even deporting regular agitators, just as we would show a man the door who tried to stir up dissatisfaction in our homes. I like Campbell and hope he

gets the governorship. My wife is for Campbell, too. I like the way that the M. B. F. fights for what it thinks is right. A coward does not amount to much in this world.—*F. G. S., Isabella County.*

The wave of agitation against the red element has passed and the folks who talked themselves hoarse about the "menace" feel a little silly over their fears. A speaker at a farmers' meeting a few weeks ago said that he had come to the conclusion that a Bolshevik was any man who objected being imposed upon. There's a lot of good sound sense and love for fair dealing left yet in this country and if the farmers and the rest of the common people just perform their duties as American citizens we'll have less of special privilege and more of "each for all and all for each spirit."—Editor.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

You seem to have such good success getting some things righted, can't you get this crazy time before the voters and let the people in general decide whether we are to allow the city people to put it over us without even allowing the farmers to vote.

This spring the city of Kalamazoo took a vote without recognizing the farmers and carried, deciding on 40 minutes faster than sun time, which ninety per cent of the farmers do not like. The city folks say it makes no difference with the farmer but it certainly does. If a farmer does a reasonable days work then goes for an errand to the city and finds the doors shut in his face, it has a tendency to make him patronize the mail order houses more than ever. Farmers who use this fast time lose from 1-2 to one hour per day because the most of them will not arise any earlier than they did before, but quit earlier at night. If this time question could be voted on this fall by the state and settled it would be a grand thing, as it is now we have standard time, sun time also crazy time. It lets the city people out one hour earlier to burn extra gasoline and spend that much more money, and then talk about the high cost of living. I have read a good many farm papers and want to say to you, you are publishing a farm paper that is second to none. A real farm paper. Find \$2 enclosed to pay for 3 years from the time of the expiration of my subscription.—*S. H., Kalamazoo.*

APPROVES STAND TAKEN ON SUGAR BEET QUESTION

The Business Farmer is the best farm paper I know of. It is like Webster's dictionary which holds the English language together. The M. B. F. holds us farmers together. You know in union there is strength. The stand it took on the beet question was exactly my choice. Will show my paper to my neighbors. With best wishes—*D. L., Caseville, Mich.*

ARE PEOPLE GROWING OLDER OR YOUNGER?

I was 74 years old, Jan. 25th, 1920. I served two years and two months in Co. J, 10th Michigan cavalry in the Civil War. On May 29th, 1920, I drove 3 miles and planted 98 rows of corn, 144 rows long, and back home and still had time to read the M. B. F. I had to do this because it is not in this year's game to hire help. I was the marshal of the day for Memorial Day, May 31st. Yours for success.—*I. G., Reed City, Mich.*

Well, I swan, you make us young fellows feel ashamed of ourselves. Instead of you Civil War vets sitting in nice easy chairs and taking your later years in comfort, some of you insist on tramping out into the field and doing a day's work that would be a credit to veterans of the World War. What's this world coming to, anyway. It used to be that when a man got around sixty or seventy years of age he was ready for taps but nowadays he just begins to live and enjoy life. Some day I want to tell you about another old friend of mine who lives up in Saginaw County and though close to the fourscore mark is also getting younger every day. And a little bit later I want my readers to help me in an interesting investigation I have in mind to determine whether people live to a greater age of usefulness now than they used to.—Editor.

GOING SOME, WE'D SAY

My son is in the irrigated district, Calgary, Canada. He says that he and another man ploughed 220 acres in fifteen days running steady in eight hour shifts, with an old Galloway, 3-plow tractor, lost time included. That's going some.—*M. F., Dryden, Mich.*

The Week's Editorial

SOLVING THE FARM PROBLEM

One enterprising Arlington township farmer, whose fertile acres have usually contributed their full quota to the filling of the country's storehouses but who is now wrestling without success with the problem of adequate farm labor, has evolved a plan which he believes will keep his farm in the productive and profitable class—with the profit continuing to accrue to himself.

Talking to the Day Spring the other day he outlined his plan, which for originality and ingenuity surpasses all of the advice that is being showered in abundance upon a perplexed farming fraternity. So far as we know the scheme is not copyrighted, and no confidence is violated in passing it on for the benefit of the other farmers who may be able to see a ray of hope on the agricultural horizon.

He said:

"I have decided to rent my farm, share rent, to a likely tenant. Then I propose to hire out to my tenant as his farm hand at the wages and under the conditions generally expected. In the fall I will have my share of the crops as the owner of the farm. As the hired man on the place I will have the equivalent of

my tenant's share of the crops in the wages he will pay me during the season. That will give me all of the crops. As the hired man I will put in regular hours and take the easy end of the season's work, while my tenant being the boss will put in the extra hours morning and night and do the worrying. In this way the labor problem is solved and the productivity of the farm maintained. Farming under present conditions is not so difficult, if you lay your plans aright."

The agricultural wizard who has evolved this solution of a difficult problem is none other than Supervisor Frank Cleveland of Arlington. It is really simple when you understand it, and comes as a timely deliverance for the American farmer after many master minds had groped in the dark for a more complex economic solution. The only obstacle to its general adoption may lie in the availability of "likely tenants." Nevertheless we doff our hat to Mr. Cleveland as the preserver of the tuber patch and the wheat field just as the world is beginning to assume a hungry aspect.—*The Hartford Day Spring.*

A subscriber sent us the above with the remark "Can you suggest a better solution?"

LESS BOOK LEARNING AND MORE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE

I have read the article of Mr. Cressey's in the March 13th issue, "How to Keep the Boys and Girls on the Farm." I was raised on the farm and would like to tell a few of the things that I have observed.

I notice that most of the farmers who make farming their only occupation have only about an eighth grade education in books. Why?

We will suppose that a child starts to school at the age of 7, they would at least be 14 years old before getting through the eighth grade. This education is gotten in the country school and if the child wishes to stay at home and be a farmer then is the time he leaves the school of books and takes the rest of his schooling in actual farming.

Let us take the child again of 14 and an eighth grade education and send him to school until he graduates from the twelfth grade at the age of 18. What influence does this have on the child's life? First this education can only be got in a town or city where he or she gets a taste of the city life; second, the education that he or she has received does not fit them for farming. If a farmer were to choose between a boy who had a twelfth grade education and one who had had four years experience on the farm for his help he would take the latter. Those who have a twelfth grade education feel that they cannot use their education in doing house work or following a team of horses. They must either go into some office or store, where they can use their education rather than their hands and head. If for any reason we find these twelfth grade scholars on the farm they are no better farmers if as good as the farmers with an eighth grade education. If a man goes to college we find such more often taking up such work as a county agent instead of actual farming. If the farmer wishes his children to become farmers he must be the one to educate them in it. Can a boy learn to drive a team or tell whether a plow is working right or not by reading such things in a book? He must have experience.

It would not be safe to let a boy take a team alone to learn how to drive them. He must be shown how. Also he must be shown how to adjust the tools to do good work. The farmer himself did not learn these things from books but that it not all there is to farming.

How about feeding the different animals and fertilizing the soil. Is the farmer capable of explaining these things or shall we let the boy learn these things for himself? Where did the farmer get his knowledge? Let us glance into his library and we find from one to six weekly and monthly farm papers, a few government bulletins and perhaps a doctor book treating on diseases of farm animals. The rest of his books consist of other things than treating on farming. Now the boy does not wish to sit down and read these farm papers. He would rather read some story book, unless he had a calf in the barn that was not doing well or a piece of corn that was not growing right. Why not get some good reference books on feeding of live stock also books on soils. The farmer himself will find such books as useful as the doctor book. No doubt our public schools develop the child's mind but we cannot expect miracles of having a teacher who understands but little about farming.

Make a farmer out of the boy now. Can the farmer expect, after he has given his boy a good business education that the boy will come back and take up farming which he knows ery little about?—*F. D., Portland, Mich.*

Yes it is true that many of the farm boys who pass through high school never return, but not all of them, and you must admit a farmer has to have a business education along with his farming experience to make a real success of farming these days. The farmer is a business man you know, as well as the grocer or butcher. Other business men have business educations, so why not the farmer?—Editor.

Farming the Fordson way

Over 100,000 farmers in every section of the country are successfully farming the Fordson way.

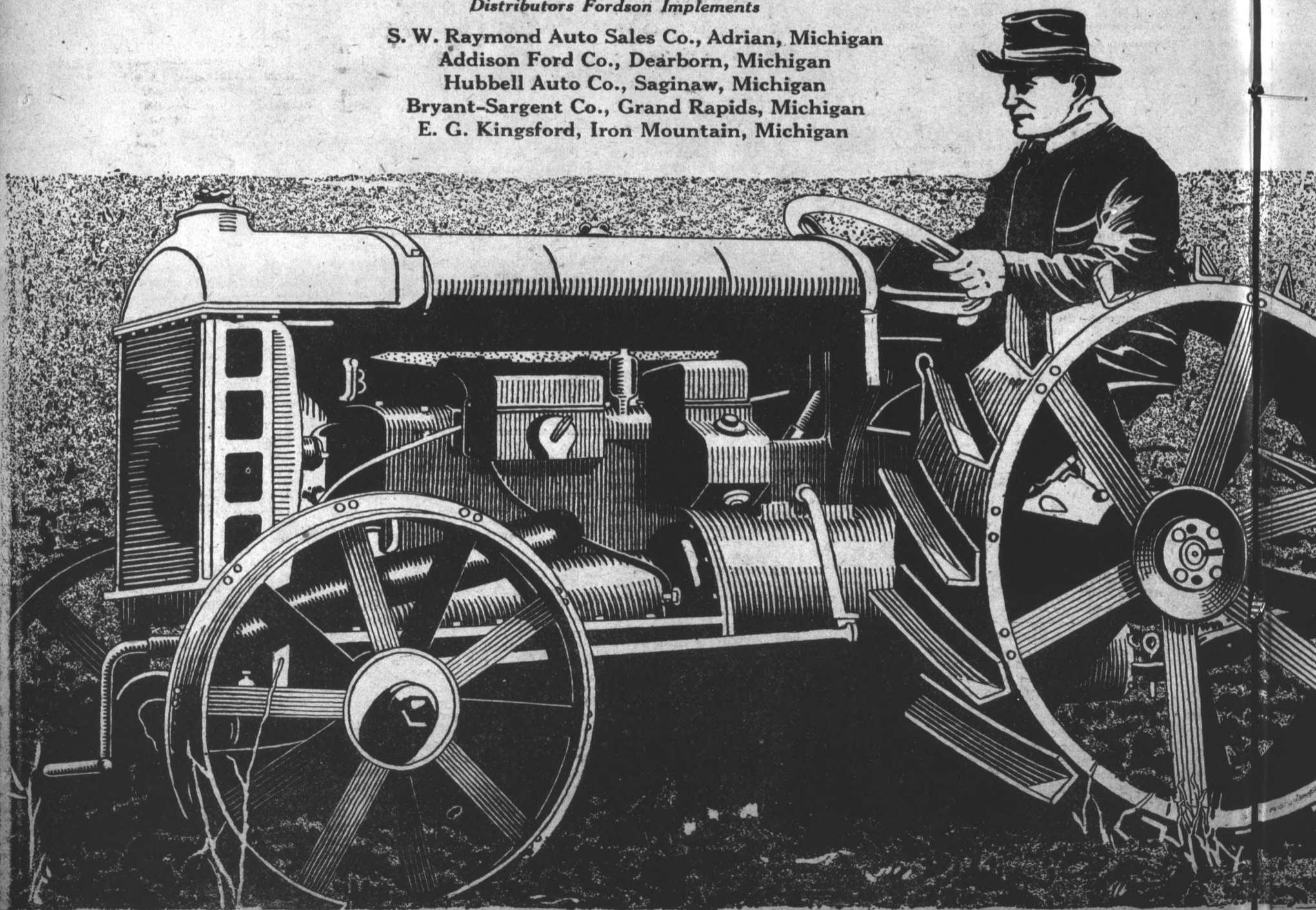
They find that greater efficiency in operation and increased production result from using these specially designed power farming implements.

There is a specially built power farming implement for every farm operation with your Fordson tractor.

See the Fordson Dealer in your town.

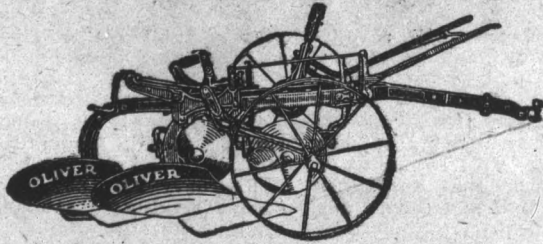
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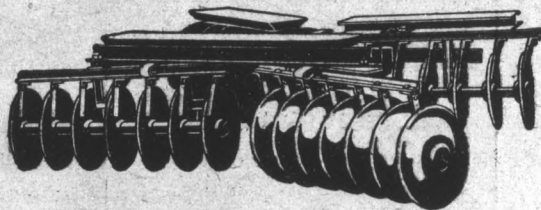
No. 7 PLOW



The Oliver No. 7 plow represents the most advanced design in plow construction. It is the plow that more than 100,000 farmers now are successfully using with their Fordson. It is the plow you should demand for yours.

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DISC HARROWS



No seed-bed is properly prepared without the use of a disc harrow. This Roderick Lean Automatic Disc Harrow was developed exclusively for Fordson farmers. It has the unqualified endorsement of thousands of users everywhere. There are also specially built for use with the Fordson, a Roderick Lean orchard disc harrow, a spike tooth harrow, and a spring tooth harrow.

AMSCO

TRACTOR DRILL



The best prepared seed-bed produces maximum crops only when properly seeded. The Amsco Tractor Drill represents seventy-five years of drill-manufacturing experience, and is the choice of Fordson users everywhere. When you buy a drill you'll want the Amsco.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



"He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth right-
eous deed,
And walks straight paths, however
others stray;
And leaves his sons an uttermost be-
quest,
A stainless record, which all men
may read:
This is the better way."

TOO LATE, Emma Goldman has come to recognize that in order to live in "the land of the free" she must abide by its rules. Today an exile from America, she is chafing under the unfair rule of her own home land and realizing that she has forfeited the right to return. It is said that she has placed on display in her home the American flag which at last she has come to realize stands for the country where she and her countrymen would have been able to live and prosper.

We can learn our lesson from her bitter experience—that of charity for the foreign born. They need us and we need them. The country which declared its independence so long ago is the only country to which these people can look, but we cannot force them—they must be led. It will take an infinite amount of patience with the older immigrants, but the solution of the whole problem lies with their children who will be educated in our public schools and there taught the ideals for which our nation stands.

A striking example of the foreigner who had come to love this country without realizing it—who had come here to make his "pile" and then return to his homeland to live in peace and plenty with his family, was brought to light recently when a man came to the public library to secure books on our government. He wanted a copy of our constitution and also asked the assistant at the library to assist him in selecting a list of books which he might use in his reading course to fit him for citizenship. She became interested, questioned him and then, little by little, the story was told, in broken English with a strong Polish accent.

He had left his family in Poland and came to America to earn money with which to buy land. He had expected to return and live in comparative comfort. But while here he had been induced to enter night school conducted by the Americanization and Welfare workers in the factory where he worked. In order that he might more quickly learn our language, and become more efficient in his work, the faster to earn money, he entered these classes. He had no thought of becoming an American citizen. His family were thousands of miles away—there was nothing to distract his thoughts and so he applied himself and learned quickly. The war broke out and return was impossible, but wages increased. Overtime was put in and his pile grew amazingly.

Then came peace and as soon as possible he secured transportation and returned to his family—the land of his dreams. But somehow the picture in his mind had been rosier than the reality. Conditions there were worse than he had imagined—he did not realize it but his idea of living had undergone such a change that he found that he could not possibly be happy there, and so back again he came—this time bringing with him his whole family. As soon as he was settled and again at work, he entered school, this time with the resolve to learn how to become a good American citizen.

Of course this is an exceptional case—but the fact that we can reach the foreign born and make good American citizens of them only through some sort of schooling is apparent to all thinking people. Many cannot be reached direct but their children will attend our schools, will be trained as we have been trained and they in turn will enter their homes and to a

greater or less degree will revolutionize living conditions.

And the foreigner who now has no respect for our flag and for what it stands is not entirely to blame—for we are the people who represent the flag, and it is by our treatment of him and his family that he judges the country. Obviously then, our first duty to our country as American citizens, and especially now that we women stand shoulder to shoulder with the men in making our laws, is to "walk a straight path," to be very sure that our treatment of our fellow man is such as to be fair to our country which we are a part of.

IF YOU WANT TO BE LOVED

DON'T contradict people, even if you are sure you're right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underestimate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe everybody else is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. Few care whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business—a very important point.

Do not try to be anything else but a gentleman or gentlewoman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world, and whose life is governed by the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

THE LIBERTY BELL

HERE ARE some things about the bell it would be well to cut out and paste in your scrapbook:

July 4, 1776, the bell was rung for the Proclamation of the Declaration of Independence.

October 24, 1781, the bell rang out for the surrender of Cornwallis.

April 16, 1793, it rang out for the proclamation of peace.

September 29, 1823, it rang to welcome Lafayette to the Hall of Independence.

July 4, 1826, it ushered in the

year of jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic.

July 24, 1826, it tolled for the death of Thomas Jefferson.

July 4, 1831, is the last recorded ringing of this famous bell to commemorate the Day of Independence.

February 22, 1832, is its last recorded ringing to commemorate the birth of Washington.

In the same year it tolled the death of the last survivor of the Declaration, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

July 2, 1834, it tolled once more. Lafayette was dead.

July 8, 1835, while being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, a crack was developed, starting from the rim and inclining in a right hand direction toward the crown.

Another attempt was made to ring it on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1843, but the fracture was so much increased that no attempt has since been made and it is now silent and yet it will ring in the hearts of all patriotic people so long as the name of Liberty shall exist.

EACH ONE BROUGHT GIFT

AMERICA is a land of but one people, gathered from many countries. Some came for love of money and some for love of freedom. No matter what brought us, each has his gift. Irish, Scot, Englishman and Dutch, Italian, Greek and French, Spaniard, Slav, Teuton, Norse, Negro—all have come bearing gifts and have laid them on the Altar of America.

All brought their music—dirge and dance and wassail song, proud march and religious chant. All brought music and their instruments for the making of music, those many children of the harp and lute.

All brought their poetry, winged tales of man's many passions, folk song and psalm, ballads of heroes and tunes of the sea, lilting scraps caught from sky and field, or mighty dramas that tell of primal struggles of the profoundest meaning. All brought poetry.

All brought art, fancies of the mind woven in wood or wool, silk, stone or metal—rugs and baskets, gates of fine design and modeled gardens, houses and walls, pillars, roofs, windows, statues and painting—all brought their art and hand craft.

Then, too, each brought some

A Patriotic Creed

To serve my country day by day
At any humble post I may;
To honor and respect her flag,
To live the traits of which I drag;
To be American in deed
As well as in my printed creed.

To stand for truth and honest toil,
To till my little patch of soil,
And keep in mind the debt I owe
To them who died that I might know
My country, prosperous and free,
And passed this heritage to me.

I always must in trouble's hour
Be guided by the men in power;
For God and country I must live,
My best for God and country give;
No act of mine that men may scan
Must shame the name, American.

To do my best and play my part,
American in mind and heart;
To serve the flag and bravely stand
To guard the glory of my land;
To be American in deed:
God give me strength to keep this creed



Visitin'

Ma's away and the world's awry!
I've lost my interest in everything.
What do I care if the sun be high?
What do I care if the robins sing?
I don't give a cuss if it is spring,
I won't feel right till Ma is nigh.

Ma's away, and at first, by Gee,
I thot I'd hike off with the boys.
I thot I'd go on a sort of spree,
And bring back some of them by-
gone joys.
So I went and I made a lot of
noise,—
But I was so blue I could scarcely
ly see.

Ma's away, and the world's awry!
Home is not home so bleak, and
still,
But just a house, that seem to
sigh,
And wait till the old wife climbs
the hill.
Oh, I can hardly wait until
Ma puts the sun back in the sky!
—Anne Campbell Stark

homely thing, some touch of the familiar home field or forest, kitchen or dress—a favorite tree or fruit, an accustomed flower, a style in cookery or in costume—each brought some homelike, familiar thing.

And all brought hands with which to work.

And all brought minds that could conceive.

And all brought hearts filled with hope—stout hearts to drive live minds; live minds to direct willing hands.

These were the gifts they brought.

Hatred of old time neighbors, national prejudices and ambitions, traditional fears, set standards of living, graceless intolerances, class rights and the demand of class—these were barred at the gates.

At the Altar of America we have sworn ourselves to a single loyalty. We have bound ourselves to sacrifice and struggle, to plan and to work for this one land. We have given that we may gain, we have surrendered that we may have victory. We have taken an oath that the world shall have a chance to know how much of good may be gathered from all countries and how solid in its strength, how wise, how fertile in its yield, how lasting and sure is the life of a people who are one, but have come bearing gifts from many countries.

OUR READERS' OWN COLUMN

DEAR Editor: I am so glad that housewives and mothers are allowed to talk over their household affairs through these columns. I like the loyal honesty shown the farmer and his wife and I trust that M. B. F. will continue to enjoy the success it so richly deserves and has enjoyed in the past.

I want to tell farmers' wives how to make their own corn starch for table use, so that it will be just as nice as that bought in the stores and very much cheaper. And in turn, I would like to have some one of our readers tell me how to make hard soap such as we buy at the stores and for which we are compelled to pay such high prices. Recipes are often given on the cans of concentrated lye but I have never found one that was satisfactory.

Home Made Corn Starch

The corn must be the field corn—not sweet.

Take one bushel of field corn when it is in the milk—that is, has not begun to ripen. Grate it off the cob with any common grater, the larger the size of the grater, the better. Fill a clean tub about one third full of water. Grate the corn into this water. Also wash in all the juice that is on the cobs. Let this stand until all the starch has settled to the bottom. Drain thoroughly. You will find a yellow skum left on top. This is from the hulls and pulp and should be skimmed off. Put on fresh water and stir thoroughly from the bottom. Let settle, drain and skim as before and then put it on plates to dry. Do not allow it to stand in the water too long or it will sour. One ought to begin the making early in the morning in order to finish and allow it to dry over night.—Mrs. E. H.

CLEANING PAINT OFF WINDOWS

CLEANING the windows of a new house or a newly painted house is no enjoyable job. The paint comes off easily, however, if given a little of the right kind of help.

One would hardly go to an automobile accessory store or a garage to find something with which to clean windows, yet it will be found that an ordinary tar remover, used by motorists to clean up their machines after a trip over newly tarred roads, is one of the best things obtainable for taking ordinary house paint off glass. Once housewives learn this, dealers in tar removers are going to have lots of customers who do not own an automobile and never expect to own one.

CHAPTER XIX

"SOMEBODY'S got to marry that crazy woman," Leoncia spoke up, as they lolled upon the mats of the room to which the priest had taken them. "Not only will he be a hero by saving our lives, but he will save his own life as well. Now, Senor Torres, is your chance to save all our lives and your own."

"Br-r-r!" shivered Torres. "I would not marry her for ten million gold. She is too wise. She is terrible. She—how shall I say—she as you Americans say, gets my goat. I am a brave man. But before her I am not brave. The flesh of me melts in a sweat of fear. Not for less than ten million would I dare to overcome my fear. Now Henry and Francis are braver than I. Let one of them marry her."

"But I am engaged to marry Leoncia," Henry spoke up promptly. "Therefore, I cannot marry the Queen."

And their eyes centered on Francis, but, before he could reply, Leoncia broke in.

"It is not fair," she said. "No one of you wants to marry her. As she spoke, she pulled three straws from the mat on which she sat and broke one off very short. 'The man who draws the short straw shall be the victim. You, Senor Torres, draw first.'"

"Wedding bells for the short straw," Henry grinned.

Torres crossed himself, shivered, and drew. So patently long was the straw, that he executed a series of dancing steps as he sang:

"No wedding bells for me,
I'm as happy as can be . . ."

Francis drew next, and an equally long straw was his portion. To Henry there was no choice. The remaining straw in Leoncia's hand was the fatal one. All tragedy was in his face as he looked instantly at Leoncia. And she, observing, melted in pity, while Francis saw her pity and did some rapid thinking. It was the way out. All the perplexity of the situation could be thus easily solved. Great as was his love for Leoncia, greater was this man's loyalty to Henry. Francis did not hesitate. With a merry slap of his hand on Henry's shoulder, he cried:

"Well, here's the one unattached bachelor who isn't afraid of matrimony. I'll marry her."

Henry's relief was if he had been relieved from impending death. His hand shot out to Francis' hand, and, while they clasped their eyes gazed squarely into each other's as only decent, honest men's may gaze. Nor did either see the dismay registered in Leoncia's face at this unexpected denouement. The Lady Who Dreams had been right. Leoncia as a woman, was unfair, loving two men and denying the Lady her fair share of men.

But any discussion that might have taken place, was prevented by the little maid of the village, who entered with women to serve them the mid-day meal. It was Torres' sharp eyes that first lighted upon the string of gems about the maid's neck. Rubies they were, and magnificent.

"The Lady Who Dreams just gave them to me," the maid said, pleased with their pleasure in her new possession.

"Has she any more?" Torres asked.

"Of course," was the reply. "Only just now did she show me a great chest of them. And they were all kinds, and much larger; but they were not strung. They were like so much shelled corn."

While the other ate and talked, Torres nervously smoked a cigarette. After that, he arose and claimed a passing indisposition that prevented him from eating.

"Listen," he quoth impressively. "I speak better Spanish than either of you two Morgans. Also, I know, I am confident, the Spanish woman character better. To show you my heart's in the right place, I'll go to her now and see if I can talk her out of this matrimonial proposition."

One of the spearmen barred Torres' way, but, after going within, returned and motioned him to enter. The Queen, reclined on the divan, nodded him to her graciously.

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

"You do not eat?" she queried solicitously; and added, after he had reaffirmed his loss of appetite. "Then will you drink?"

Torres' eyes sparkled. Between the excitement he had gone through for the past several days, and the new adventure he was resolved upon, he knew not how, to achieve, he felt the important need of a drink. The Queen clapped her hands, and issued commands to the waiting woman who responded.

"It is very ancient, centuries old, as you will recognize, Da Vasco, who brought it here yourself four centuries ago," she said as a man carried in and broached a small wooden keg.

About the age of the keg there could be no doubt, and Torres, knowing that it had crossed the Western Ocean twelve generations before, felt his throat tickle with desire to taste its contents. The drink poured by the waiting woman was a big one, yet was Torres startled by the mildness of it. But quickly the magic of four-centuries-old spirits began to course through his veins and set the maggots crawling in his brain.

The Queen bade him sit on the edge of the divan at her feet, where she could observe him and asked:

"You came unsummoned. What is it you have to tell me or ask of me?"

"I am the one selected," he re-

plied, twisting his moustache and striving to look the enticingness of a male man on love adventure bent.

"Strange," she said. "I saw not your face in the Mirror of the World. There is . . . some mistake, eh?"

"A mistake," he acknowledged readily, reading certain knowledge in her eyes. "It was the drink. There is magic in it that made me speak the message of my heart to you, I want you so."

Again, with laughing eyes, she summoned the waiting woman and had his pottery mug replenished.

"A second mistake, perhaps will now result, eh," she teased, when he had downed the drink.

"No, O Queen," he replied. "Now all is clarity. My true heart I can master. Francis Morgan, the one who kissed your hand, is the man selected to be your husband."

"It is true," she said solemnly. "His was the face I saw, and knew from the first."

Thus encouraged Torres continued.

"I am his friend, his very good best friend. You, who know all things, know the custom of the marriage dowry. He has sent me, his best friend, to inquire into and examine the dowry of his bride. You must know that he is among the richest of men in his own country, where men are very rich."

So suddenly did she arise on the divan that Torres cringed and half shrank down, in his panic expectation of a knife-blade between his shoulders. Instead, the Queen walked swiftly, or, rather glided, to the doorway to an inner apartment.

"Come!" she summoned imperiously.

Once inside, at the first glance around, Torres knew the room for what it was, her sleeping chamber. But his eyes had little space for such details. Lifting the lid of a heavy chest of ironwood, brass-bound, she motioned him to look in. He obeyed, and saw the amazement of the world. The little maid had spoken true. Like so much shelled corn, the chest was filled with an incalculable treasure of gems—diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, the most precious, the purest and largest of their kinds.

"Thrust in your arms to the shoulders," she said, "and make sure that these baubles be real and of the adamant of flint, rather than illusions and reflections of unreality dreamed real in a dream. Thus may you make certain report to your very rich friend who is to marry me."

And Torres, the madness of the ancient drink like fire in his brain, did as he was told.

"These trifles of glass are such an astonishment?" she plagued. "Your eyes are as if they were witnessing great wonders."

"I never dreamed in all the world there was such a treasure," he muttered in his drunkenness.

"They are beyond price?"
(Continued on page 20)

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

Women Who Take Pride in Their Baking

insist on getting only the best flour. The women of Michigan are justly famous for their achievements in baking delicious bread, biscuits, rolls, etc., for the home. For generations the fair women of the "Wolverine State" have been using

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack

You can't fool women on flour. Those who are experienced know the flour that wins for them the best results.

The mills that produce LILY WHITE FLOUR have for nearly sixty years taken the same pride in their flour as have the women who used it so successfully. Flour like LILY WHITE can only be made from the choicest wheat, conscientiously handled from raw material to finished product. It is cleaned, scoured and washed several times before being broken and milled. Far more dirt, chaff and undesirable materials are eliminated than expert flour users realize. That is why the flour is of such good color, so nutritious and wholesome.

Use LILY WHITE for bread, biscuits and pastry and you'll be proud of your baking. Women who use LILY WHITE FLOUR find it absolutely satisfactory. It is guaranteed.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"



DEAR CHILDREN: Before our paper comes to your house again you will have celebrated the Fourth of July, so it is very appropriate that our page this week be given up to our prize letters relative to the days when we display the United States flag. Of course you all know that from sunrise to sundown, the flag is displayed on all government buildings, including schools when school is in session.

The days when all citizens are asked to display the flag are many more than are usually observed, but I think that if we show it on our houses or grounds on the days enumerated by Pearl Donahue, Florence Howe and Letha Rizer, we will be showing our patriotism very well indeed. However I am going to give you a list of all the days which are recommended for stated flag days:

January 1—American flag first used by Washington.

January 8—Battle of New Orleans.

January 18—Daniel Webster born.

February 12—Abraham Lincoln born.

February 22—George Washington born.

April 2—Thomas Jefferson born.

April 19—Battle of Lexington.

April 27—U. S. Grant born.

May 14—Founding of Jamestown.

May 29—Patrick Henry born.

May 30—Decoration Day.

June 14—American flag adopted.

June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill.

July 4—Declaration of Independence signed.

September 10—Jerry's victory.

September 12—The Emancipation Proclamation.

October 12—Columbus discovered America.

October 19—Surrender of Cornwallis.

November 19—Garfield born.

December 16—Boston Tea Party.

December 22—Forefathers' Day.

December 25—Christmas.

It is wonderful to be able to celebrate the Fourth of July as we do—no other country in the world has a day that signifies half so much. So long as we observe the rights of others we can have just the best kind of a time on this national holiday for this is a FREE COUNTRY. Affectionately yours.—AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—The days I think you would display our flag would be Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of July and Memorial Day. The flag is displayed on Flag Day, because it is a special day set aside by our government on which our flag on Washington's Birthday should be displayed. The flag is displayed because he was a brave man, first President of our country and done lots for it. The flag is displayed the Fourth of July because the Declaration of Independence was signed on that date in the year 1776. Peace Day was the end of the World War. Lincoln's birthday is remembered because he was a good upright President and freed the slaves in the South. Memorial Day is celebrated in honor of our dead heroes of the wars. Our flag should be displayed on the 12 of October because it is the date of the founding of America by Columbus in 1492. Pearl Donahoe, Hersey, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I received the postal cards and I thank you very much. I will try to win the flag you offer. The days are Jan. 1 which is New Years, Feb. 22nd which is Washington's birthday and Feb. 12 which is Lincoln's birthday and who were two of our presidents, May 30, Memorial day when we give our tribute to the old soldier, June 14, which is flag day. A long time ago Betsy Ross made the first flag Fourth of July, when Independence was signed. Sept. 6, Labor Day, November 25, Thanksgiving when the Pilgrims gave thanks to God.—Florence Howe, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am sending the stories you wanted us to write about each day when the flag ought to float. The flag ought to float on all the great president's birthdays in honor of the great and brave deeds they done for our flag to keep it from defeat. It should float on the Fourth of July in honor of the Declaration of Independence being signed. It should float on Memorial Day in honor of the heroes who fell fighting for their flag and country.—Letha Rizer, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written a letter to be published before, but as I have been very interested in the

The Complete Woodsman

By Francis Rolt-Wheeler

TO KNOW everything in the woods is not possible. To know the essentials of wood-lore, and to possess the essentials of woodcraft, is quite possible.

The first essential is to know how to get food, animal, fish or plant. This means a fair knowledge of shooting and fishing, the ability to read trails, the habits of animals which may be used for food, and the setting of traps and snares. So far as plants are concerned, it means the knowledge of the half-a-dozen food roots that are widely distributed, berries, fungi and nuts. To this must be added a knowledge of those plants which are poisonous.

The second essential is to know how to make fire, how to keep fire when made, and how to handle fire so that it will not spread. Also a woodsman needs to know the simple forms of outdoor cookery, both with and without utensils. The Indians cooked for many centuries before they saw an iron pot.

The third essential is shelter. A woodsman with his axe alone, ought

to be able to build a comfortable house and all the furniture for absolute need. A draughty cabin is worse than the open air. A properly built chimney is a necessity.

The fourth essential is the ability to find one's way. It is of no use having a camp, if you can never find your way to it again after having left it. Even the best of woodsmen may get lost sometimes, but only on rare occasions.

The Complete Woodsman, of course, is much more than this. He is a rough and ready botanist and knows the principal trees and plants;

he is a rough and ready naturalist, and knows the birds and beasts, fishes and insects; he is a rough and ready surveyor and prospector; he understands skinning a fur-bearing animal and preparing the skin; in short, with an axe, a knife, some fishhooks and a gun, he can not only live in the woods, but make a good living out of them. Such men made Canada and the United States the countries they are today, and we are proud of them.



letters and puzzles for the boys and girls I thought I would write to you. I live on a farm about one-half mile from Burt Lake which has a trout stream on it. I have two brothers and one sister. I will be in the eighth grade next year and am in the third grade in music. I like to take music lessons and like to play the piano. I am thirteen years old. I like horseback riding very much and have a pony to ride, we live off the road when the mailman passes so my brother or myself go after the mail on the pony every day. I belong to the Burt Lake Junior Canning Club and think it is fine for boys and girls to belong to some kind of a club. The boys of our community are going to have either a poultry or potato club. I would like to have some of the girls my own age write to me.—Ora Mae Dairs, R. 1, Alanson, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before, so I guess I will try. My father takes the M. B. F. and thinks it is the best paper published. He reads the market page and what Uncle Rube Spinach says the most and I read the boys and girls letters. They certainly are interesting. I guess I will have to write to some of the girls that are kind

enough to write to you, and I would enjoy it if some of them would write to me. I am a girl 12 years of age and I am in the 8th grade. I go to a country school and I like it very well. We have a new Ford car and I enjoy riding in it very much. My father, two of my brothers and one sister are coming home in our new car. Father will be glad when he sees we have his favorite paper for him.—Miss Marjorie Eberly Coleman, Mich., Box 99.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am a girl 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I like to go to school. My school is out. My teacher's name is Hazel Titus. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. My father takes the M. B. F. We have three horses, six cows, two calves, 10 pigs, 50 hens, 50 chickens. Waneta Smith, Mayville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am ten years old and in the 4th grade at school. My school is out the 2nd of July. My birthday is the 25th of this month. I will be 11 years old. I guess I will close for this time. I am, Helen Hasse, Ossineke, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 12 years old last March and I have just passed the eighth grade examination. I have one brother and two sisters. We live on a 125 acre farm and have 5 horses, 5 cows, 3 pigs 55 chickens and for pets I have 2 cats and 2 rabbits. I have traveled in the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota and also from Toronto, Ontario to Moosejaw, Sask., Canada, but I find Michigan the best. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. As my letter is getting pretty long I will close hoping to see my letter in print.—E. Frank Moats, Marshall, R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. My father takes the M. B. F. I am very interested in the Children's Hour. I am eleven years old and in the seventh grade at school. I am planning to be a teacher. I have five sisters and three brothers. My father has a 120 acre farm. Fish Creek runs through our farm. We live about 80 rods from Crystal Lake. It is a summer resort. I will close, hoping to see my letter in the M. B. F. Bernice Thompson, Crystal, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the second time I have written, but did not see my letter in print before. I am a girl 15 years old. I am in the eighth grade at school. I have one sister, Stella age 12 and one brother, Adolphus, age 17. I live on a 30 acre farm. We have 12 head of cattle and three horses, 80 chickens. We have a new Oakland car, and a new Edison Amberola. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Hilda Adolph, Yale, Mich., R. F. D. 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 12 years old and I am in the 5th grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Clara Woods. I live on a farm. We have 300 acres of land. We have one Moline Tractor, one Union truck, one Buick car, 4 horses, 16 cows, 23 pigs, 150 chickens and four geese. I have three brothers and one sister. I have three pet rabbits and one cat. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—William Huskins, Essexville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl of 11 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. This is the first time I have written to you. We have a farm of 60 acres. Our farm runs back to Long Lake. We have five boats that we rent. We live one mile from Rose Corner. I have a dog. We have 25 little chickens and three cows, one horse. I have one brother. His name is John. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Stella Mae Brown, Holly, Mich., R. 4.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 14 years of age. I have light hair, blue eyes and quite a few freckles. I live on a farm of 185 acres. My father has 10 cows, 9 calves, 6 head of horses and 3 pigs. We have a Ford car. We got it last fall. I have four sisters and four brothers. For pets we have 6 bantam chickens. We have 7 little goslings and three big geese. Elsie Forbes, Clifford, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 10 years old and will be in the fifth grade at school next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I go to the Ferguson school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Dowling. I have 12 little chickens of my own. I have two sisters and two brothers. My oldest sister is married and lives in Racine, Wisconsin. I will close for this time hoping to see my letter in print. Velma Woodard, Bailey, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I like the Children's page the best. I am a girl 13 years old and weigh 106 pounds and in the seventh grade. I have four sisters and two brothers. I live on an 80 acre farm. We keep 6 cows 3 horses, 4 calves, 27 pigs about 25 chickens and 85 little ones. We got the M. B. F. today and I guessed all the answers to the puzzles of cities. I wish some of the girls of M. B. F. would write to me and I would answer all letters. I will close.—Miss Luella Fwald, Elkton, Mich.

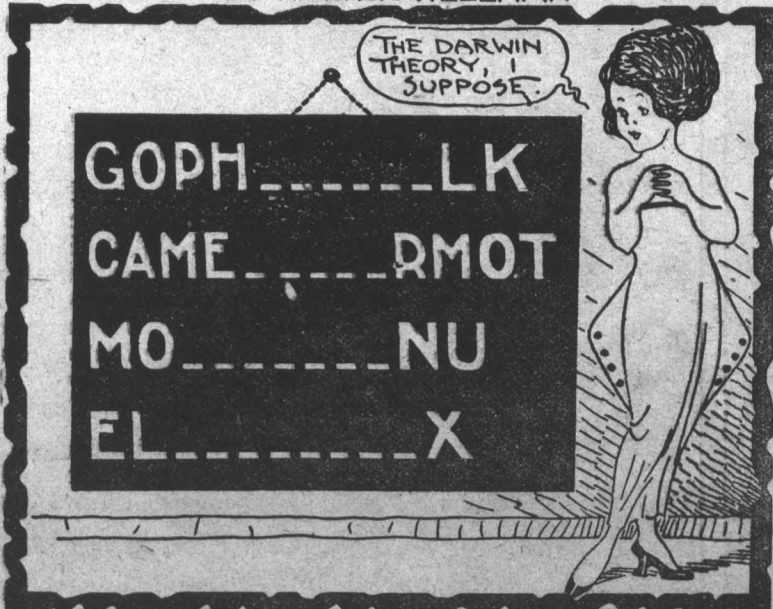
Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. My school is out the 21st of May. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I also like to read the boys and girls letters in the Children's Hour and wish some of them would write to me. For pets I have a dog, cat and a pigeon. I have a brother and sister. My father has a Ford car and a sifo. We live on a 120 acre farm.—Bernice Miller, R. 1, Carsonville, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy of ten years and will be in the fifth grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have a 160 acre farm. We have 5 horses, 3 cows, 13 sheep, 9 lambs. I wish some of the boys would write to me. Wesley Bigelow, Holly, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am in the fourth grade at school and am 10 years of age. Will be in the fifth grade next year. I have a dog and cat for pets. I have to go after the cows every night. I have a colt named Bill.—Harold Bennett, West Branch, R. 3.

THE MISSING LINK

BY WALTER WELLMAN



The blanks represent the letters in the name of an animal. If you fill all the blanks with the name of the right animal, you will also finish the name of two other animals. In other words, you will have the names of three animals in each row. What are they?

Crop Reports

ST. JOSEPH—Had a nice rain the 16th and another the 20th that were needed very much. Had been awful hot and dry. The storm the 16th had lots of wind with it and 8 barns were wrecked. Cultivating and planting late potatoes and cucumbers are the principle items before the rain. Cool now since the rains and we hope better crop conditions. Hay and wheat were both shortened by dry weather.

MONROE (N. E.)—Plenty of rain after a long dry spell, crops were suffering for want of rain. Now we have too much. Crops are poor on an average around this territory, especially oats and hay. Can not say as to corn yet. It does not look very promising. Farmers are trying to cut alfalfa during showers and hoping for it to dry up to cultivate corn which is getting weedy. There was a meeting of farmers at Monroe the other day trying to have the Board of Supervisors to repeal their ruling of last fall to enforce the law regarding threshing engines and tractors on improved roads. It was repealed at once as soon as they saw the number and heard their sentiments.—G. L. S.

CALHOUN—Farmers are cultivating corn and haying. Corn is very small and hay is not half a crop. Most of the potatoes are plowed and the acreage is small. Soil is in fine shape, the rain and hail of late, while it did lots of damage to grain and gardens it did lots of good. The following prices were offered at Battle Creek: Wheat, \$2.90; oats, \$1.10; rye, \$2; No. 1 timothy, \$3.8; rye straw, \$1.2; potatoes, \$5; hens, 40c; butter, 45c; eggs, 38c; lambs 10@17c; hogs, 14c; beef steers, 10c; veal calves, 13c.—C. E. B.

MONTCALM—Some farmers are still planting beans and potatoes. Most of the planting done. The weather is quite warm, but cool nights. The soil is in fine condition for cultivating and crops that are up are looking well. Grain is looking much better. There is not much marketing being done just now outside of poultry and live stock. A few strawberries are being sold. No building being done just now. Farmers are too busy with the crops. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Wheat, \$3.25; corn, \$4 cwt.; oats, \$1.35; rye, \$2.25; No. 1 timothy, \$3.80; No. 1 light mixed, \$3.0; beans, C. H. P. Pea, \$4.25; onions, 8 cts pound; hens, 25c; butter, 55c; butterfat, 56c; eggs, 34c; hogs, 14c; veal calves, 9@15c; wool 35c.—A. B. W.

GENESEE—Farmers are planting beans and potatoes, cultivating corn and cutting hay. We had quite a heavy rain the first part of the week and the soil is in fine shape for working. Seed potatoes are very scarce and there will not be as many potatoes planted this year as usual. Some farmers are cultivating beans already while others have not got them planted yet. There will not be quite as many beans planted this year as ordinarily. Wheat and rye will both be a little below the average this year. Most of the alfalfa hay has been cut, but just a few farmers have cut any clover or timothy. If the weather is favorable a bit will be cut next week. Corn is looking fair to good but not extra.—C. W. S.

MIDLAND—The following prices were offered at Midland: Wheat \$2.80; corn, \$1.80; oats, \$1.07; rye, \$1.80; buckwheat, \$3; beans (C. H. P.) \$6.50; peas, \$3.25; barley, \$3.15.—O. B. & G. C.

LIVE STOCK SITUATION (Continued from page 9)

of the big Kansas City banks carrying millions in cattle loans has already reduced credits 25 per cent, promising to call another 25 per cent of its loans before snow flies unless conditions improve. This means that the range calf crop will go to the shambles in the veal stage, preparatory to sacrificing cow herds in the fall, thereby putting a serious crimp in beef production and insuring scarcity one, two and three years hence.

The seriousness of the situation was considered at the annual convention of the National Live Stock Exchange held in Chicago recently, at which M. L. McClure, director of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank, made a statement for Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. McClure saw no prospect of easier money conditions until digestion of the mass of government securities banks are now carrying has been accomplished. He described present financial stringency as the logical result of post-bellum orgy.

The live stock exchange sent a memorial to the Federal Reserve Board, setting forth that unless cattle and sheep raisers can be financed at reasonable rates, meat production will be seriously restricted. A request for prompt government aid in the shape of funds placed with Federal Reserve Banks at preferential rates was made, the Secretary of the Treasury being requested to make such deposits for the purpose of discounting agricultural and live stock paper for the next six months at preferential rates.

As a result of financial stringency restocking northern pastures has been practically suspended. Montana pasturemen with large areas of untenanted grass, were in Chicago this week making unsuccessful efforts to secure loans wherewith to buy southern cattle. Texas, on the other hand, is tied up because its normal market for yearling and 2 year old steers in the Northwest has disappeared. Unless relieved the present situation means crippling both cattle and sheep interests by premature liquidation. The claim is made that loans to other and less essential industries have actually expanded in volume, while live stock credits have been contracted thirty to thirty five per cent.—Rosenbaum Review.

LESS MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP PRODUCED IN 1920

Production of maple sugar and syrup has declined this year, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The sugar production was 7,529,000 pounds, which compares with 10,169,000 pounds in 1919, 13,271,000 pounds in 1918 and 10,389,000 pounds in 1917.

Syrup production has not fallen off in the same degree and yet the estimate of 3,606,000 gallons for 1920 is much below the 3,854,000 gallons of 1919, the 4,905,000 gallons of 1918, and the 4,286,000 gallons of 1917.

With syrup converted to terms of sugar, the maple sugar production of 1920 amounted to 36,373,000 pounds, and this compares with the estimate of 41,005,000 pounds in 1919, 52,513,000 pounds in 1918, and 45,217,000 pounds in 1917.

The productive season of 1920 was a short one and the average number of pounds of sugar per tree, with syrup expressed as sugar, was only 1.91, while in the preceding three years the averages ranged from 2.16 to 2.72 pounds per tree.

FIRST CAR OF 1920 WHEAT BRINGS \$2.80 A BUSHEL

The 1920 harvest has begun to move.

First shipments of grain arrived in Fort Worth, Texas, June 25 and the first car of wheat sold at \$2.80 a bushel. It came from Haskell county, and tested 60.7.

With the moving of the new grain the embargo on wheat was lifted at Galveston, where non-union longshoremen, working under protection of state troops, have virtually relieved all freight congestion.

DEPT OF AGRICULTURE WILL NOT FINANCE CATTLE MEN

Secretary Houston has effectively squelched the project to create a revolving fund of \$40,000,000 for the purpose of easing the financial condition of western cattle and sheep raisers on the ground that it would create a bad precedent and interfere with the fiscal policy of the United States government. Preferential rates for any special industry is obviously doubtful policy, but at this moment the live stock industry is in a bad way. J. H. Skinner, dean of the Indiana Agricultural College and an admitted expert on live stock matters, predicts a collapse similar to that recently overtaking the transportation interests as production of meats under such unfavorable circumstances as have existed recently will drive cattle and hogs from corn belt farms where the bulk of the national supply is made. Eliminate, even partially, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, as meat supply sources and the nation's larder would soon be bare.

Orders for approximately 150,000 cows and 350,000 steers to go to northern pastures from the southern breeding ground are held in abeyance at this moment because the business cannot be financed. Twenty-five per cent of the grazing area in the Southwest and 50 per cent in the Northwest is idle for the same reason. Neither cattle nor sheep raisers can afford to pay ten per cent for money; but even on that extravagant basis new business is being emphatically turned down by banks.—Rosenbaum Review.



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HIGHWAY COMM'R LIABLE

In grading a large hill in the highway along my farm we found a fine gravel pit running down to the depth of 30 feet or more. The Highway Commissioner says he can take it out 33 feet from center of road each way as deep as the gravel goes down. If he does and goes down 30 or 40 feet right up to the line it won't be but a short time until part of my farm all along the cut will slide in the road and spoil the field and land for farming. What I want to know is if part of my farm slides in the highway because they went right up to the line to get gravel, how am I to get pay for what land they spoil for me?—H. M. W., Berrien County.

The statute provides that any surplus earth or gravel taken from one portion of the road may with the consent of the highway commissioner be used to fill such depressions in any other road in the same district "provided that no earth shall be dug, plowed or scraped nearer than within eight feet of the margin of the highway without the consent of the owner of the premises adjacent." Should this be violated I am of the opinion that all who participate are liable for the damages and I also believe you would be entitled to an injunction to restrain any threatened injury of the kind.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

BUTTER MAKER'S DIPLOMA

I would like to know just how would be the best and cheapest way to get a diploma as butter maker. Can I get it by working under a good butter maker for one year or would I have to go to the M. A. C. for a course of butter making, or could I take an examination at any other place?—Arenac Co. Reader.

I doubt very much if there is any method by which a diploma could be obtained by working with a good butter maker for a year. While in a good many cases a man would learn butter making satisfactorily by working in this way, it would be very hard to regulate and probably in some cases a diploma would not be of very much value.

We offer an eight weeks short course for butter makers at the completion of which, if they do satisfactory work, a certificate showing that they have done satisfactory work, is given. Of course, however, it is important that a man have practical experience in a creamery either before taking this course or afterwards as there is a good bit of practical creamery work which we cannot give them in the eight weeks' time.—O. T. Goodwin, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. A. C.

CHILDREN WOULD INHERIT THE MOTHER'S SHARE

Can the grandchildren come in for the mother's share, she being deceased for a number of years and the father married again if the grandmother died without a will and there is several of the grandmother's own children living, or if the grandfather is living can he hold any of the grandmother's property there being no incumbrances whatever, and will the property have to be probated or can the children divide it among themselves, this property consisting mostly of bank notes and mortgages. How long a time has to expire before there can be any steps made for division?—L. A. H., Tyre, Mich.

The grandchildren would inherit the share their mother would have received had she been alive. Upon the death of the grandmother her husband takes no interest in the real estate. He will receive one third of the personal after the payment of the funeral expenses, expenses of administration and debts. He is entitled to administration of the grandmother's estate and entitled to the fees for administration. If there are no debts the heirs may divide the estate without probate if all are satisfied but it must be unanimous and none can be forced to accept a settlement that they do not agree to.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ACID PHOSPHATE

I have some acid phosphate and Gleaner General Grower. How much should I use on corn and beans and garden to be of the greatest value?—Troy Fruit Farm, Oceana County.

It is customary to apply acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, the same to be distributed throughout the surface layers of the soil rather than in the hill, due to

the fact that only about one-half or two-thirds is utilized by the first crop. Thus when it is distributed throughout the soil mass the crop that follows in the rotation can make better use of it. When the phosphate is applied to gardens, standard applications approach 400 pounds per acre.

The application of mixed fertilizers, to which you refer, depends upon the composition. If it is similar to a 2-12-2 about 200 pounds per acre should be applied to the corn crop and if broadcasted about 125 pounds in the hill.—M. M. McCool, Professor of Soils, M. A. C.

LINE FENCE

I have a 17 acre wood lot and my neighbor wants me to build a hog and sheep fence. There is a barbed wire fence up now. I pastured three or four acres next to this neighbor where a creek ran through but as there isn't enough pasture only to last two or three weeks, I thought I would take up the fence and let it be out to commons. Two or three years ago this same man told me a barbed wire fence would be alright. I told him this fence wouldn't be lawful but he said there would be no use to build a woven wire fence. Now if I tear the fence out on the road and take up my share of the line fence can he force me to build a lawful fence.—O. E. M., Greenville, Mich.

You may throw your property open to the commons and not be required to build line fence. You do not have to build a "hog and sheep fence" but only such a fence as the law requires of four and one half feet high and such material as the fence viewers deem a sufficient fence. Your neighbor does not have the authority to say you shall build a fence in five days. The time and kind of fence is for the fence viewers to determine if you not willing, to build on your own account.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CHattel MORTGAGE

What is the law in regard to a chattel mortgage after it is a year past due?—E. J. P.

A chattel mortgage is good and collectable for six years after maturity and for six years after payment made thereon. However to be valid against subsequent purchasers of the property or against subsequent incumbrancers, it must be renewed by affidavit within the 30 days preceding the year after its filing.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

THE COLLECTION BOX

FARMER RECEIVES MONEY FROM CHICAGO FIRM

The firm of _____ of Chicago has owed me about \$20 since last January, and being unable to get the money ourselves would like to have you see what you can do about it. You will see by the enclosed list of questions which they have been sending, and which I have filled out, what it is about. We have filled in at least four or five of these papers, and in return get the same thing again. You will also note on their enclosed order blank, that they promise to return money on unsatisfactory goods returned. Then why don't they do it? I think the enclosed questions answered will make things clear to you. They owe us \$19.12. I sent them my personal check in January, which they have at present, as you will see they call for it. I think I should not have done this.—D. N. C., Flat Rock, Mich.

We wrote the company in behalf of D. N. C. and received a reply from them stating that they had discovered their mistake and were mailing a check to our subscriber covering the amount due. On June 14th, we received the following letter from D. N. C.:

Our account with P— which they would not settle, and which I turned over to you for collection a few days ago has been paid. We received a check from them for the full amount today. Thanking you very much for your help in the matter, I remain, yours very respectfully.—D. L. C., Flat Rock.

FIGHTING GRASSHOPPERS

Has any special preparation been made to fight this year's grasshoppers?—Reader.

Yes, we have done everything possible to encourage the farmers to fight grasshoppers. We have been trying to get the Boards of Supervisors through the County Agents to secure white arsenic early in the winter when the price was down, and some counties have been able to raise the money to do so, others have not found this possible for some reason or other. However, our field man is at present up in the various counties north and west of you advising and encouraging and directing a campaign.

The main difficulty at present is to get white arsenic up into places where it is needed in time. However, the counties that have prepared in advance for this campaign are getting good results I believe and the State Farm Bureau is using its power to aid in securing the poison necessary to make the poison bait, which is the most effective weapon at our command.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

RIGHTS OF HIGHWAY COMM'R

Has the Highway Commissioner the right to pile stone and pine stumps along the front of a man's farm and leave them there? Our Commissioner claims that the state reserves eight feet outside of the grade hubs and that he can leave anything on that eight feet that he wishes to.—C. F.

I am of the opinion that the entire highway space may be needed for highway use and that the commissioner has the right to use the side space for stones and stumps that come from the traveled part of the highway in order to make the right of travel safe. I am of the opinion that the commissioner would not have authority to draw material from other parts of the highway and dump them in front of a man's premises.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

NEW HIGHWAY

Certain interests are trying to get a new road laid out between two points, about 6 miles apart. Now is the decision of a township, county or state highway commission final, or have the taxpayers a right of appeal to some court to review the matter?—X. Y. Z.

The law provides that a commissioner of highways may lay out a highway upon petition of seven free holders of such township. Upon receipt of the application the commissioner shall serve notice on the owners within five days after receipt of the application. Upon the day fixed for a hearing he determines whether it is a necessity or not. Any one dissatisfied may appeal within ten days to the town board and the statute provides for an appeal to the circuit court.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

INCOME TAX

One question please, in regard to the income tax. If A bought a farm (80 A) two years ago for say, \$7,000 and he can now sell for \$10,000, can the government take any of it. That is if he is heavily in debt on it. Having made quite a few repairs and improvements?—Subscriber, Durand Mich.

The government will not bother you if you haven't sold the land and made a clear profit. Even though it grows to many times what you pay you can not say you have made a profit until sold. The expense of the improvements taken from other incomes are allowable if you sell but if used for permanent improvements would not be allowed as expense. In figuring the profits the government wants the clear gain for the basis of the computation.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FEEDING GRAIN TREATED WITH FORMALDEHYDE

Can grain that has been treated with formaldehyde be fed to chickens and livestock?—Mrs. S., Kingsley, Mich.

Grain which has been treated with formaldehyde can be fed safely to chickens and livestock after thorough airing. If spread out on floor and stirred occasionally all traces of formaldehyde gas will disappear.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

The Agricultural Seed Law of Michigan

I am a reader of your paper. Would you please give me the seed law in the columns of your paper in the next issue. I bought and paid for what I supposed to be red clover seed and one half or better proved to be sweet clover. At that time sweet clover was worth \$18 and the red clover \$25 and I paid for all red clover. The red clover doesn't mature at the same time of the sweet clover and for that reason I consider it a damage.—J. M., Clinton County.

AN ACT to regulate commerce in certain agricultural seeds and for other purposes. Act 202, P. A., 1913. The People of the State of Michigan enact: Section 1. For the purposes of this act, agricultural seeds are defined as the seeds of alfalfa, Canadian blue grass, Kentucky blue grass, brome (awnless) grass, buckwheat, alsike clover, crimson clover, red clover, white clover, field corn, Kaffir corn, meadow fescue, flax, millet, oats, orchard grass, rape, red top, rye, sorghum, timothy and wheat which are to be used for sowing or seeding purposes.

Sec. 2. Every lot of agricultural seed as defined in section one of this act, which is offered or exposed for sale within this State for seeding purposes in this state in lots of eight ounces or more, shall be accompanied by a plainly written or printed statement in the English language stating, except where agricultural seed, as defined in section one of this act, is sold at retail from the original package, and said original package being marked in accordance with the provisions of this act.

1. Name of agricultural seed.
2. Name and address of person selling or offering for sale such seed.
3. The approximate percentage by weight of purity or freedom of such seed from foreign matter or from other seeds distinguishable by their appearance.

4. The approximate percentage by weight of contamination, specifying by name each kind present in greater proportion than one per cent by weight of the whole.

Sec. 3. The seeds of quack grass (*Agropyron repens*), Canadian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), clover and alfalfa dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) and field dodder (*Cuscuta arvensis*) are hereby defined as noxious weed seeds. No person or persons, firm or corporation, shall by himself, his agent or representative of any other person, firm or corporation, offer or expose for sale or distribution, for seeding purposes in this state, or sow or cause to be sown in this state any agricultural seeds defined in section one of this act, containing a greater amount or proportion than one seed of any or all of said noxious weeds to two thousand seeds of the variety of agricultural seed sown, offered or exposed for sale.

Sec. 4. The percentage of purity of agricultural seeds required under section two of this act shall be based upon a test or analysis conducted either by the State Board of Agri-

culture or its employees, or by the vendor of the agricultural seeds or his agents: Provided, That such test or analysis made by the vendor or his agents, shall conform to the reasonable regulations which said board is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe or shall conform to the reasonable regulations or methods of testing adopted or used by the Association of Official Seed Analysts or the United States Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. Whoever buys or sells or sows agricultural seeds, defined in section one of this act for use in this State, for seeding purposes, may submit his samples of such seeds to the State Board of Agriculture for examination and test of purity, and said board of agriculture shall cause such examination to be made as promptly as possible and reported to the sender. For tests of purity, said board shall charge a fee of twenty-five cents for the examination of each sample, which fee shall be payable in advance. All moneys received as such fees shall be paid to the State Board of Agriculture.

Sec. 6. The enforcement of this act shall be entrusted to the State Board of Agriculture, which is hereby authorized to appoint such inspectors, assistants and deputies as may be necessary to enforce this act, and is authorized in person or by its inspectors or assistants to take for analysis, paying the reasonable purchase price, a sample not exceeding four ounces in weight from any lot of agricultural seeds offered or exposed for sale: Provided, That said sample shall be drawn or taken in the presence of the vendor or parties in interest, or his or their agents or representatives, and shall be taken from a parcel, lot or number of parcels, which shall not be less than ten per cent of the whole lot inspected, and shall be thoroughly mixed and then divided into two samples and placed in containers, carefully sealed, and label placed on each container stating the name of the agricultural seed sampled, the same of the vendor and the date and place of taking such samples, and said labels shall be signed by said State Board of Agriculture or its agents; or said samples may be taken in the presence of two disinterested witnesses if the vendor or party in interest fails or refuses to be present when notified. One of said duplicate samples shall be left with or on the premises of the vendor or party in interest, and the other retained by the State Board of Agriculture for analysis and comparison with the label required by section two of this act.

Sec. 7. The provisions of this act shall not apply to:

First, Any person selling agricultural seeds direct to seed merchants or shipping to a general market to be cleaned or graded before being

offered or exposed for sale for seeding purposes;

Second, Agricultural seed which is held in storage for the purpose of being cleaned;

Third, Agricultural seed marked "not cleaned" and held or sold for shipment outside the state only.

Sec. 8. Whoever sells, offers or exposes for sale within this state any agricultural seeds defined in section one of this act, without complying with the requirements of sections two and three of this act, or whoever falsely marks or labels any agricultural seeds under section two of this act, or whoever shall prevent the state Board of Agriculture or its duly authorized agents from inspecting said seeds and collecting samples as provided in section six of this act, or whoever shall otherwise violate this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars: Provided, however, That no prosecution for violation of this act shall be instituted except in the following manner: When the State Board of Agriculture believes or has reason to believe that any person has violated any of the provisions of sections two, three and eight of this act, it shall cause notice of such fact, together with full specifications of the act or omission constituting the violation, to be given to said person who either in person or by agent or attorney shall have the right, under such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said State Board of Agriculture, to appear before said board and introduce evidence and said hearing shall be private. If after said hearing or without such hearing, in case said person fails or refuses to appear, said State Board of Agriculture shall decide and decree that any or all of said specifications have been proven to its satisfaction, it may at its discretion so certify to the proper prosecuting attorney and request him to prosecute said person according to law for violation of this act, transmitting with said certificate a copy of the specifications and such other evidence as shall be deemed necessary and proper, whereupon, said prosecuting attorney shall prosecute said person according to law.

Sec. 9. The results of the analyses and tests of seed made by the State Board of Agriculture may, at its discretion, be published in its reports.

Sec. 10. The necessary expense incurred in carrying out provisions of this act shall be certified by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to the Auditor General, who shall thereupon issue his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the payment thereof, but the total amount so paid in any one fiscal year shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

we must do that. If we are going to produce the dairy products and hope to succeed and retain our own respect and the respect of the world, we have got to use the most efficient machinery in the world to produce it, and we have got to create a condition of mind that will appreciate it at its true worth through education and publicity. We have got to forget all these little animosities and suspicions of each other.

I think one of the first lessons we must learn is to realize that we must solve our own problems, that our salvation cannot be worked out by political bunco steerers that are trying to arrange for their own perpetuity in office, that we have to pull our own weight in the everyday and ordinary walks of life, and that the greatest evaporator of prejudice and corrector of wrong and error, is publicity and education, and if the people of this great northwest who are tilling the soil will agree among themselves to use publicity and education thru their own organization, I believe your troubles would largely cease because the great body of humanity believes in justice and fair play, and publicity and education will get to them your ills and in getting them there correct them.

where near what it is worth as a food, they are getting in a good deal better condition and it is all through publicity.

You might take, if you please, the question of potatoes in Minnesota. Suppose you had an organization of potato growers in Minnesota, they agreed they would contribute one cent per bushel for publicity and education about Minnesota potatoes, and the used that money to teach the people to put in their potatoes in the fall before the freezing comes so that the farmers would not be to the extra expense of taking care of them through the winter, and delivering during freezing weather, showing them the advantage of putting in potatoes in the fall—what do you think the result would be? Why, friends, by the time it is froze up in the fall you would not be able to find a potato in Minnesota that was not stored away for winter use in the family that was to use it.

If we are going to produce vegetables or grain we have got to feed the plant economically, we have got to be able to handle the produce economically, and we have got to in an efficient way market the product. If there is no demand that makes production profitable, and there is an opportunity to create the demand,

Genuine Aspirin

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



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

Your Wife Will Know

Get a new pair of Boston Garters and ask your wife to examine them. She will recognize the superior grade of materials used—she will appreciate the careful, painstaking workmanship and will understand why it is that "Bostons" wear so long.



SOLD EVERYWHERE
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

FARMERS Are Working Harder

and using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. Allen's Foot-Ease takes the Friction from the Shoe, keeps the shoe from rubbing and the stockings from wearing, freshens the feet, and prevents, tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold everywhere.

—READ

the Classified Ads
—in—
M. B. F.'s
Business Farmers' Exchange
Big Bargains always to be found there

Is Your Farm for Sale?

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

GREATER PRODUCTION, PUBLICITY, DAIRY NEEDS

(Continued from page 6)

roads, or on the part of the bankers, or whatever it may be, publicity will cure it. When you point publicity's hand at any man and you say the truth and he is wrong that is the end of him.

Public opinion in a republic is the source of all power and it is the source of all success in the marketing of goods. People will buy the product of the dairyman and pay him just what his mind values it at. When I see you people up here in Minnesota getting all excited over the abuse you have been subjected to, you dairymen about Minneapolis and St. Paul, for years you worked for nothing producing milk for the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis, they did not ask you to but you just simply would not trust each other, each one of you thought he was getting a little more for his milk than his neighbor got, and the distributors were working the whole bunch of you for their own advantage, but you finally got to realize that, it came out in some way, the public got to know and the dairymen got to know that they had been made monkeys of themselves, and while I do not think now they are getting any-

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

FARM WITH ALL CROPS, 4 HORSES, 47 cattle, tools, 385 acres splendid land, fine buildings, good American neighborhood, near village, fields have cut 140 tons hay, 75-cow, brook-watered pasture, valuable wood, variety fruit; two 12-room houses, four barns; owner throws in horses, cows, all machinery, tools, all growing crops; everything \$15,000, only \$6,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 30 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

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

FARM FOR SALE—76 ACRES, CLAY LOAM well drained. Best of soil. No county ditch. Good buildings, newly painted. Acetylene lights, will sell with or without stock, tools and crops. 60 rods to school, 2 miles to good market on main road. **A. R. ZIMMERMAN, Newaygo, Mich.**

STORE AND 4 ACRES, 13 MILES FROM Alpena on Mich. Pike, \$1,800. Stock at invoice price. Owner, **JAMES J. LINCE, Ossineke, Mich., R R 1.**

WANTED—TO SELL, TRADE OR RENT 80 acre farm. Write **D. R. HAMILTON, R 3, Blanchard, Mich.**

FOR SALE—CHOICE UNIMPROVED FARM lands in Thumb District of Michigan. Near railroads and good markets. Buy direct from owner and get better land for less money. **ALBERT HEATH, Harbor Springs, Michigan.**

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES, EIGHTY rods from school, two miles from trunk line highway, four miles from store; land good and nearly level. Some wire fencing. Cheap for quick sale. **MASON WHALY, Harrison, Mich.**

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE. WRITE for list **E. R. WAITE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.**

40 ACRE DAIRY FARM, GOOD SOIL, FINE buildings, tile silo, new wire fencing, 20 rods school, 1-2 miles north and 2 miles east of Utica. **FRED BUSCH, Rt. 1, Utica, Mich.**

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—OSCEOLA and adjoining counties offer great opportunities for the farmer. Productive soil, fine climate, good roads and best of schools, farmers well organized, three branches of Gleaner Clearing House, everything to make life worth living and live easy to make. Let us send our descriptive booklet of the wonderful country, and tell you of the great bargains we have to offer. **CALAGHAN & CARROW LAND CO., Reed City, Mich.**

FINE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. EIGHTY acres. Forty two in crops. Buildings and fences good. **FRED E. SCHERZER, Rhodes, Mich.**

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOR- est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farmer, 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.**

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR LARGE FARM. Rent and living free. Salary \$1,200 per year. **MICHIGAN STATE PRISON, Jackson, Mich.**

CORN HARVESTER—ONE-MAN, ONE-HORSE, one-row, self-gathering. Equal to a corn binder. Sold direct to farmers for twenty-three years. Only \$28, with fodder binder. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. **PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kan.**

RESULTS!

April 6, 1920

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

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

Cordially yours,
C. W. HEIMBACH,
Route 5, Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock
or poultry in
M. B. F.'s
Breeders Directory.

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 9)

"They are beyond price."
"They are beyond the value of valor, and love, and honor?"
"They are beyond all things. They are a madness."

"Can a woman's or a man's true love be purchased by them?"

"They can purchase all the world."
"Come," the Queen said. "You are a man. You have held women in your arms. Will they purchase women?"

"Since the beginning of time women have been bought and sold for them, and for them women have sold themselves."

"Will they buy me the heart of your good friend Francis?"

For the first time Torres looked at her, and nodded and muttered, his eyes swimming with drink and wild-eyed with sight of such array of gems.

"Will good Francis so value them?"

Again he nodded emphatically. She began to laugh in silvery derision. Bending at haphazard she clutched a priceless handful of the pretties.

"Come," she commanded. "I will show you how I value them."

She led him across the room and out on a platform that extended around three sides of a space of water, the fourth side being the perpendicular cliff. At the base of the cliff the water formed a whirlpool that advertised the drainage exit for the lake which Torres had heard the Morgans speculate about.

With another silvery tease of laughter, the Queen tossed the handful of priceless gems into the heart of the whirlpool.

"Thus I value them," she said.

Torres was aghast and, for the nonce, well might sobered by such wantonness.

"And they never come back," she laughed on. "Nothing ever comes back. Look!"

She flung in a handful of flowers that raced around and around the whirl and quickly sucked down from sight in the center of it.

"If nothing comes back, where does everything go?" Torres asked quickly.

The Queen shrugged her shoulders although he knew that she knew the secret of the waters.

"More than one man has gone that way," she said dreamily. "No one of them has ever returned. My mother went that way, after she was dead. I was a girl then." She roused. "But you, helmeted one, go now. Make report to your master—your friend, I mean. Tell him what I possess for dowry. And, if he be half as mad as you about the bits of glass, swiftly will his arms surround me. I shall remain here and in dreams await his coming. The play of the water fascinates me."

Dismissed, Torres entered the sleeping chamber, crept back to steal a glimpse of the Queen, and saw her sunk down on the platform, head on hand, and gazing into the whirlpool. Swiftly he made his way to the chest, lifted the lid, and stowed a scooping handful into his trousers' pocket. Ere he could scoop a second handful, the mocking laughter of the Queen was at his back.

Fear and rage mastered him to such extent, that he sprang toward her, and pursuing her out upon the platform, was only prevented from seizing her by the dagger she threatened him with.

"Thief," she said quietly. "Without honor are you. And the way of all thieves in this valley is death. I shall summon my spearmen and have you thrown into the whirling water."

And his extremity gave Torres cunning. Glancing apprehensively at the water that threatened him, he ejaculated a cry of horror as if at what strange thing he had seen, sank down on his hands. The Queen looked sidewise to see what he had seen. Which was his moment. He rose in the air upon her like a leaping tiger, clutching her wrists and wresting the dagger from her.

He wiped the sweat from his face and trembled while he slowly recovered himself. Meanwhile she gazed upon him curiously, without fear.

"You are a woman of evil," he snarled at her, still shaking with rage, "a witch that traffics with the powers of darkness and all devilish

things. Yet are you woman, born of woman, and therefore mortal. The weakness of mortality and of woman is yours, wherefore I give you now your choice of two things. Either you shall be thrown into the whirl of water and perish, or . . ."

"Or?" she prompted.

"Or . . ." He paused, licked his dry lips, and burst forth. "No! My the Mother of God, I am not afraid. Or marry me this day, which is the other choice."

"You would marry me for me? Or for the treasure?"

"For the treasure," he admitted brazenly.

"But it is written in the Book of Life that I shall marry Francis," she objected.

"Then we will rewrite that page in the Book of Life."

"As if it could be done!" she laughed.

"Then will I prove your mortality there in the whirl, whither I shall fling you as you flung the flowers."

Truly intrepid Torres was for the time—intrepid because of the ancient drink that burned in his blood and brain, and because he was master of the situation. Also, like a true Latin-American, he loved a scene wherein he could strut and elocute.

Yet she startled him by emitting a hiss similar to the Latin way of calling a servitor. He regarded her suspiciously, glanced at the doorway to the sleeping chamber, then returned his gaze to her.

Like a ghost, seeing it only vaguely out of the corner of his eye, the great white hound erupted through the doorway. Startled again, Torres involuntarily stepped to the side. But his foot failed to come to rest on the emptiness of air it encountered, and the weight of his body toppled him down off the platform into the water. Even as he fell and screamed his despair, he saw the hound in mid air leaping after him.

Swimmer that he was, Torres was like a straw in the grip of the current; and the Lady Who Dreams, gazing down upon him fascinated from the edge of the platform, saw him disappear, and the hound after him, into the heart of the whirlpool from which there was no return.

CHAPTER XX

LONG THE Lady Who Dreams gazed down at the playing waters.

At last, with a sighed "My poor dog," she arose. The passing of Torres had meant nothing to her. Accustomed from girlhood to exercise the higher powers of life and death over her semi-savage and degenerate people, human life, per se, had no sacredness to her. If life were good and lovely, then, naturally, it was the right thing to let it live. But if life were evil, ugly, and dangerous to other lives, then the thing was to let die or make it die. Thus, to her, Torres had been an episode—unpleasant, but quickly over. But it was too bad about the dog.

Clapping her hands loudly as she entered her chamber, to summon one of her women, she made sure that the lid of the jewel chest was raised. To the woman she gave a command, and herself returned to the platform, from where she could look into the room unobserved.

A few minutes later, guided by the woman, Francis entered the chamber and was left alone. He was not in a happy mood. Fine as had been his giving up of Leoncia, he got no pleasure from the deed. Nor was there any pleasure in looking forward to marrying the strange lady who ruled over the Lost Souls and resided in this wierd lake dwelling. Unlike Torres, however, she did not arouse in him fear or animosity. Quite to the contrary, Francis' feeling toward her was largely that of pity. He could not help but be impressed by the tragic pathos of the ripe and lovely woman desperately seeking love and a mate, despite her imperious and cavalier methods.

At a glance he recognized the room for what it was, and idly wondered if he were already considered the bridegroom, san discussion, sans acquiescence, sans ceremony. In his brown study, the chest scarcely caught his attention. The Queen, watching, saw him evidently waiting for her, and, after a few minutes, walk over to the chest. He gathered up a handful of the gems, dropped them one by one carelessly back as

if they had been so many marbles, and turned and strolled over to examine the leopard skins on her couch. Next, he sat down upon it, oblivious equally of couch or treasure. All of which was provocative of such delight to the Queen that she could no longer restrain herself to mere spying. Entering the room and greeting him, she laughed:

"Was Senor Torres a liar?"

"Was?" Francis queried, for the need of saying something, as he arose before her.

"He no longer is," she assured him.

"Which is neither here nor there," she hastened on as Francis began to betray interest in the matter of Torres' end. "He is gone, and it is well that he is gone, for he can never come back. But he did lie, didn't he?"

"Undoubtedly," Francis replied. "He is a confounded liar."

He could not help noticing the way her face fell when he so heartily agreed with her concerning Torres' veracity.

"What did he say?" Francis questioned.

"That he was the one selected to marry me."

"A liar," Francis commented dryly.

"Next he said that you were the selected one—which was also a lie," her voice trailed off.

Francis shook his head.

The involuntary cry of joy the Queen uttered touched his heart to such tenderness of pity that almost did he put his arms around her to soothe her. She waited for him to speak.

"I am the one to marry you," he went on steadily. "You are very beautiful. When shall we be married?"

The wild joy in her face was such that he swore to himself that never would he willingly mar that face with marks of sorrow. She might be ruler over the Lost Souls, with the wealth of Ind and with supernatural powers of mirror-gazing; but most poignantly she appealed to him as a lonely and naive woman, overspilling of love and totally unversed in love.

"And I shall tell you of another lie this Torres animal told me," she burst forth exultantly. "He told me that you were rich, and that, before you married me, you desired to know what wealth was mine. He told me you had sent him to inquire into what riches I possessed. This I know was a lie. You are not marrying me for that"—with a scornful gesture at the jewel chest.

Francis shook his head.

"You are marrying me for myself," she rushed on in triumph.

"For yourself," Francis could not help but life.

And then he beheld an amazing thing. The Queen, this Queen who was the sheerest autocrat, who said come here and go there, who dismissed the death of Torres with its mere announcement, and who selected her royal spouse without so much as consulting his prenuptial wishes, this Queen began to blush. Up her neck, flooding her face to her ears and forehead, welled the pink tide of maidenly modesty and embarrassment. And such sight of faltering made Francis falter. He knew not what to do, and felt a warmth of blood rising under the sun-fan of his own face. Never, he thought, had there been a man and woman situation like it in all the history of men and women. The mutual embarrassment of the pair of them was appalling, and to save his life he could not have summoned a jot of initiative. Thus, the Queen was compelled to speak first.

"And now," she said, blushing still more furiously, "you must make love to me."

Francis strove to speak, but his lips were so dry that he licked them and succeeded only in stammering incoherently.

"I never have been loved," the Queen continued bravely. "The affairs of my people are not love. My people are animals without reason. But we, you and I, are man and woman. There must be wooing, and tenderness—that much I have learned from my Mirror of the World. But I am unskilled. I know not how. But you, from out of the great world, must surely know. I wait. You must love me."

She sank down upon the couch,

drawing Francis beside her, and true to her word, proceeded to wait. While he, bidden to love at command, was paralyzed by the preposterous impossibility of so obeying.

"Am I not beautiful?" the Queen queried after another pause. "Are not your arms as mad to be about me as I am mad to have them about me? Never have a man's lips touched my lips. What is a kiss like—on the lips, I mean? Your lips on my hand were ecstasy. You kissed then, not alone my hand, but my soul. My heart was there, throbbing against the press of your lips. Did you not feel it?"

"And so," she was saying, half an hour later, as they sat on the couch hand in hand. "I have told you the little I know of myself. I do not know the past, except what I have been told of it. The present I see clearly in my Mirror of the World. The future I can likewise see, but vaguely; nor can I always understand what I see. I was born here. So was my mother, and her mother. How it chanced is that always into the life of each queen came a lover. Sometimes, as you, they came here. My mother's mother, so it was told me, left the valley to find her lover and was gone a long time—for years. So did my mother go forth. The secret was is known to me, where the long dead conquistadores guard the Maya mysteries, and where Da Vasco himself stands whose helmet this Torres animal had the impudence to steal and claim for his own. Had you not come, I should have been compelled to go forth and find you, for you were my appointed one and had to be."

A woman entered, followed by a spearman, and Francis could scarce make his way through the quaint antiquated Spanish of the conversation that ensued. It commingled anger and joy, the Queen epitomized it to him.

"We are to depart now to the Long House for our wedding. The Priest of the Sun is stubborn, I know not why, save that he has been balked of the blood of all of you on his altar. He is very bloodthirsty. He is the Sun Priest, but he is possessed of little reason. I have report that he is striving to turn the people against our wedding—the dog!" She clinched her hands, her face set and her eyes blazed with royal fury. "He shall marry us, by the ancient custom, before the Long House, at the Altar of the Sun."

"It's not too late Francis, to change your mind," Henry urged. "Besides, it is not fair. The short straw was mine. Am I not right Leoncia?"

Leoncia could not reply. They stood in a group, at the forefront of the assembled Lost Souls, before the altar. Inside the Long House the Queen and the Sun Priest were closeted.

"You wouldn't want to see Henry marry her, would you, Leoncia?" Francis argued.

"Nor you either," Leoncia countered. "Torres is the only one I'd like to have seen marry her. I don't like her. I would not care to see any friend of mine her husband."

"You're almost jealous," commented Henry. "Just the same, Francis doesn't seem so very cast down over his fate."

"She's not at all bad," Francis retorted. "And I can accept my fate with dignity, if not with equanimity. And I'll tell you something else, Henry, now that you are harping on this strain; she wouldn't marry you if you asked her."

"Oh, I don't know," Henry began.

"Then ask her," was the challenge. "Here she comes now. Look at her eyes. There's trouble brewing. And the priests' black as thunder. You just propose to her and see what chance you've got while I'm around."

Henry nodded his head stubbornly. "I will—but not to show you what kind of a woman conqueror I am, but for the sake of fair play. I was not playing the game when I accepted your sacrifice of yourself, but I am going to play the game now."

Before they could prevent him, he had thrust his way to the Queen, shouldered in between her and the priest, and began to speak earnestly. And the Queen laughed as she listened. But her laughter was not for Henry. With shining triumph she laughed across at Leoncia.

Not many moments were required to say no to Henry's persuasions, whereupon the Queen joined Leoncia and Francis, the priest tagging at her heels, and Henry following more slowly, trying to conceal the gladness that was his at being rejected.

"What do you think," the Queen addressed Leoncia directly. "Good Henry has just asked me to marry him, which makes the fourth this day. Am I not well loved? Have you ever had four lovers, all desiring to marry you on your wedding day?"

"Four!" Francis exclaimed.

The Queen looked at him tenderly. "Yourself and Henry whom I have just declined. And, before either of you this day, the insolent Torres; and, just now, in the Long House the priest here." Wrath began to fire her eyes and cheeks at the recollection. "This Priest of the Sun, this priest long since renegade to his vows, this man who is only half a man, wanted me to marry him! The dog! The beast! And he had the insolence to say, at the end, that I should not marry Francis. Come. I will show him."

She nodded her own private spearman up about the group, and with her eyes directed two of them behind the priest to include him. At sight of this, murmurs began to arise in the crowd.

"Proceed priest," the Queen commanded harshly. "Else will my men kill you now."

He turned sharply about, as if to appeal to the people, but the speech that trembled to his lips died unuttered at sight of the spear points at his breast. He bowed to the inevitable, and led the way close to the altar, placing the Queen and Francis facing him, while he stood above on the platform of the altar, looking at them and over them at the Lost Souls.

"I am the Priest of the Sun," he began. "My vows are holy. As the vowed priest I am to marry this woman, the Lady Who Dreams, to this stranger and intruder, whose blood is already forfeit to our altar. My vows are holy. I cannot be false to them. I refuse to marry this woman to this man. In the name of the Sun God I refuse to perform this ceremony—"

"Then shall you die, priest, here and now," the Queen hissed at him, nodding the near spearman to lift their spears against him, and nodding the other spearman to face the murmuring and semi-mutinous Lost Souls.

Followed a pregnant pause. For less than a minute, but for nearly a minute, no word was uttered, no thought was betrayed by a restless movement. All stood, like so many statues; and all gazed upon the priest against whose heart the poised spears rested.

He, whose blood of heart and life was nearest at stake in the issue, was the first to act. He gave in. Calmly he turned his back to the threatening spears, knelt, and, in archaic Spanish, prayer an invocation of fruitfulness to the Sun. Returning to the Queen and Francis, with a gesture he made them fully bow and almost half kneel before him. As he touched their hands with his finger tips he could not forbear the involuntary scowl that convulsed his features.

As the couple arose, at his indication, he broke a small corn-cake in two, handing a half to each.

"The Eucharist," Henry whispered to Leoncia, as the pair crumbled and ate their portions of cake.

"The Roman Catholic worship Da Vasco must have brought in with him, twisted about until it is now the marriage ceremony," she whispered back comprehension, although at sight of Francis thus being lost to her, she was holding herself tightly for control, her lips bloodless and stretched to thinness, her nails hurting into her palms.

From the altar the priest took and presented to the Queen a tiny dagger and a tiny golden cup. She spoke to Francis, who rolled up his sleeve and presented to her his bared left forearm. About to scarify his flesh, she paused, considered till all could see her visibly think, and, instead of breaking his skin, she touched the dagger point carefully to her tongue.

(Continued next week)

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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. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

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Also 1 Bred Sow

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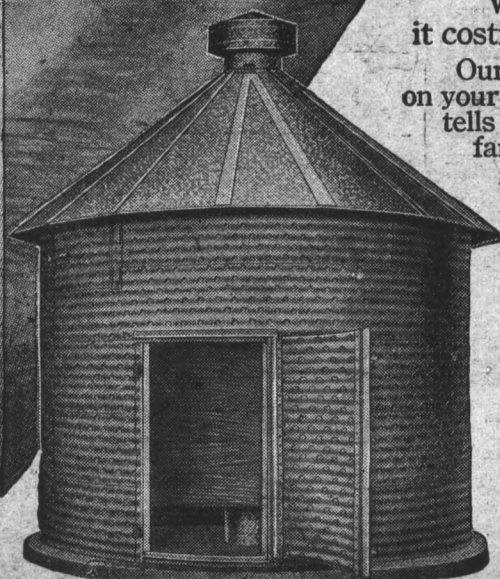
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