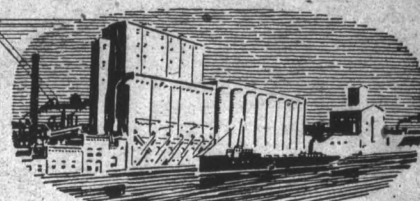


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Michigan Elevators Organize Federation

*Forty-Three Co-operative Associations Affiliate as Department of
Michigan State Farm Bureau*

EFFORTS begun several months ago to bring the co-operative elevator associations of Michigan into a federation were crowned with success last week when forty-three elevators affiliated at Lansing under the name of Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange. Seventy-six elevator associations were represented at the meeting but thirty-three of them were not prepared to take final action, being obliged to report back to their membership before affiliating. The Farm Bureau believes, however, that the majority of these will affiliate and that before autumn at least one hundred co-operative elevators will have joined the Exchange.

"The Exchange will be operated as a department of the Farm Bureau, doing its business, of course, on a cost basis and as a brokerage agency," says J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Bureau. "A Board of Control elected to manage it is composed of the following: W. E. Phillips of Decatur, Earl Whitney Watkins of Manchester, Carl Martin of Coldwater, Jacob Landis of Scottville, M. S. Shisler of Caledonia and two members to be designated by the executive committee of the State Farm Bureau. This Board will meet in the immediate future to hire a Manager and start the Exchange to work. Incidentally, the Exchange will do a purchasing as well as a marketing business."

The need in Michigan for an Exchange of this kind has long been apparent. The co-operative elevator movement has been very rapid of recent years. In the throes of co-operative enthusiasm some elevator associations have been organized in communities in which volume of business was not sufficient to support a co-operative elevator with profit. These naturally have had their trials. Some of them have failed. Others have been kept going by liberal doses of borrowed capital. Nearly all, however, have felt the need during the past four or five stringent years of a strong parent organization to which they could take their troubles and secure help for their problems.

Undoubtedly the greatest weakness of the co-operative elevator has been that it competed with other co-operative elevators in surrounding territory. Each elevator operated independently of the others and each was anxious to secure the maximum returns to its patrons. Consequently it was forever

List of Elevators That Have Affiliated With the Michigan State Farm Bureau Exchange

Decatur Co-Op. Ass'n, Romulus Farm Bureau Ass'n, Dowagiac Farmers' Co-Op. Ass'n, Lowell Farm Bureau Local, Rockford Co-Op. Elevator, Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n, Hastings Co-Op. Elevator Ass'n, Martin Farm Bureau Co-Op. Ass'n, Parma Co-Op. Elevator Co., Bellevue Co-Op. Elevator Co., Holland Co-Op. Ass'n, Fowlerville Farmers' Co-Op. Ass'n, Four Counties Co-Op. Ass'n, Union City Co-Op. Co., St. Johns Agr'l. Ass'n, Marlette Farmers' Co-Op. Elevator Co., Coopersville Co-Op. Elevator Co., Cedar Springs Marketing Ass'n, Quincy Co-Op. Elevator Ass'n, Amble Marketing Ass'n, Conklin Co-Op. Elevator, Lake Odessa Co-Op. Ass'n, Albion Farmers' Elevator Co., Mason Co. Co-Op. Marketing Ass'n, Grand Blanc Co-Op. Elevator Co., Tri-State Co-Op. Ass'n, Coldwater Co-Op. Co., Paw Paw Co-Op. Ass'n, Bangor Co-Op. Ass'n, Trufant Farm Bureau Exchange, Howard City Marketing Ass'n, Lawrence Co-Op. Co., Kent City Farm Bureau Local, Moline Farm Bureau Co-Op. Ass'n, Charlotte Co-Op. Elevator, Gladwin Co. Co-Op. Ass'n, Concord Farmers' Elevator Co., McCords Co-Op. Ass'n, Caledonia Farmers' Elevator Co., Hartford Gleaners' Co-Op. Elevator, Fowler Co-Op. Elevator, Butternut Farmers' Co-Op. Ass'n, Manchester Co-Op. Ass'n.

speculating upon the markets with the result that the elevator having a shrewd manager succeeded in getting the top of the market when the elevator with a manager of less speculative foresight got the lower price. Because each elevator acted independently of the others there was no information available as to the combined stocks held by all, and marketing was therefore carried on in a more or less unintelligent manner.

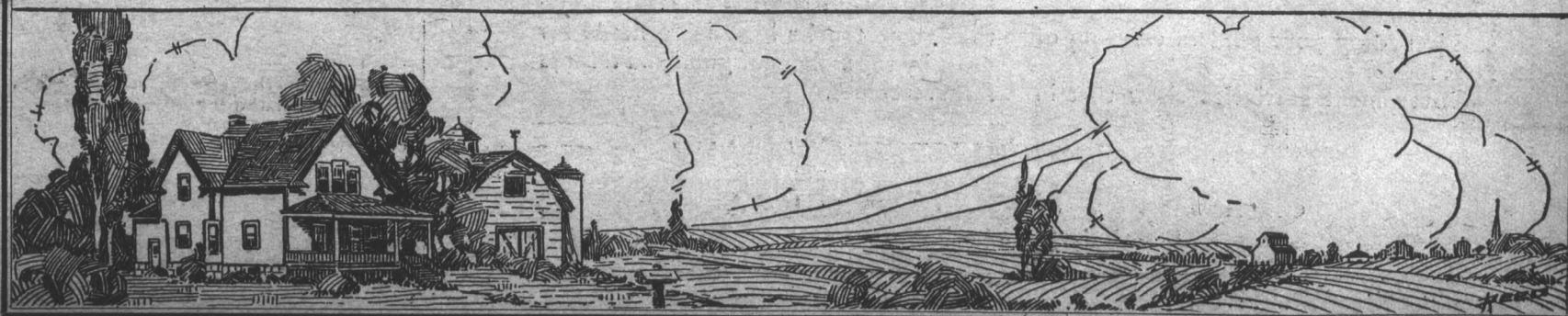
Similarly, with each elevator purchasing supplies in only such quantities as to supply

its immediate territory, it could not secure the most favorable prices. With a large number of elevators, however, buying collectively the purchases, it will be immediately seen, will be so large as to insure the very lowest possible price from the manufacturer or wholesaler. This is perhaps one of the greatest benefits that will be derived from the federating of the elevators.

Additional assistance will be rendered by the Exchange along the lines mentioned in these columns several months ago when the Exchange's plan was first suggested, to-wit: To collect and disseminate information among its members relative to market quotations and crop conditions, yields, etc.; to work for the best conditions in transportation; to establish a claim department; to establish or adopt uniform grades and standards; to develop carlot markets for Michigan products and to find new markets; to increase demand for Michigan products by judicious advertising; to adjust grievances between members; to foster methods for utilizing waste and surplus products; to own and operate feed and flour mills, storage warehouses and terminal elevators.

The completion of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange gives the farmers of Michigan two strong central organizations for the marketing of their grain and beans. The other is the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n of Grand Rapids, which has been a pioneer in the co-operative marketing field, with a somewhat different plan, however, than that now being promulgated by the Farm Bureau. The Gleaners, we understand, now have upwards of fifteen or twenty strong elevators in their chain. This farmers' organization will not accept an elevator into their circle which does not have sufficient business to practically insure its success from a standpoint of profit to the stockholders. The leaders of this organization are men of long experience in the marketing field, and we are advised, are making unusually rapid progress with their federated elevators and central clearing house.

Through these two channels, the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange and the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n, the farmers of Michigan should be able to market their grain to the greatest possible financial advantage, and to solve that end of their marketing problem as nearly as it is possible to solve it under present marketing systems.



CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

FEDERAL LOANS MONTH OF MAY

During the month of May, 1920, an aggregate of \$1,191,100 was loaned to 294 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$269,200, the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis following with \$262,100. The other banks closed loans in May as follows: St. Paul, \$243,100; Berkeley, \$140,700; Wichita, \$76,800; Spokane, \$75,200; Springfield, \$58,300; Louisville, \$35,600; Baltimore, \$18,600; Columbia, \$7,900; Houston, \$3,400; New Orleans, \$200.

During May 238 applications were received by the twelve banks, asking for \$756,509, and during the same month 288 loans were approved by them amounting to \$806,000.

On May 31, 1920, there were operating in the United States 3,983 Farm Loan Associations, and the total mortgage loans made by the

Federal Land Banks through these associations to 12,298 farmer-borrowers as of that date, amounted to \$347,990,941. Deducting from this amount the loans paid off in full by borrowers, to-wit: \$10,919,630 the grand total of loans in force as of May 31, 1920, \$337,071,311 is distributed within the Federal Land Bank Districts as follows: St. Paul, \$45,310,400; Omaha, \$45,165,440; Spokane, \$42,727,970; Houston, \$38,348,141; Wichita, \$27,745,900; St. Louis, \$27,631,180; Louisville, \$25,352,000; New Orleans, \$22,992,205; Columbia, \$17,956,880; Berkeley, \$17,126,100; Baltimore, \$13,533,400; Springfield, \$13,181,695.

PRIZES STIMULATE PRODUCTION OF GOOD HORSES

The Horse Association of America, in conjunction with leading district fairs from Maine to California, offer one hundred dollars in cash prizes at each for the best grade draft teams. The conditions stipulate a first prize of \$50, second prize of \$30 and third prize of \$20. Awards

to be made to the best teams of draft geldings or grade draft mares shown in harness to farm wagon. Horses in such teams must be at least 16 hands high and weigh 3,200 pounds or over per pair. Horses must be measured and weighed (stripped to halter only) on the day of the competition by an officer of the fair and a card giving such height and weight signed by the officer in question, attached to the bridle before the teams enter the ring.

Eighty per cent shall be allowed on the merit of the horses, ten per cent on the harness and ten per cent on the wagon. No discrimination shall be made against the harness or wagon on account of age, providing they are in good repair and clean. Driver must be under 18 years of age.

The list of fairs that have been recognized to date includes the Saginaw County Agricultural Society, Saginaw, Mich.

Similar prizes are being offered for mule teams, but the list of recognized fairs is not yet ready for release.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N PLAN SUMMER MEETINGS

The state and local associations are planning a series of summer meetings in the nature of auto tours. The plan is to start from some central point in the forenoon and visit several herds, stopping at noon for a basket lunch and a short program and finishing the rounds of herds in the afternoon. The series for the week will be arranged for in adjoining counties, so that breeders can go on with the caravan for several days and visit as many herds as they like. This will afford an opportunity to get acquainted with the breeders in the neighboring counties and to see their herds and should prove a very attractive outing.

This plan was worked out with great success in Livingston County nearly ten years ago, when the members of the Saginaw Valley Holstein-Friesian Association were taken over the county to visit the herds, and it should prove equally successful on a larger scale. The tours are being scheduled for the latter part of July and early August and will cover a large part of the territory where local associations have been organized.

SPUDS LEGAL TENDER IN POLAND

The erstwhile lowly Murphy has perhaps attained its greatest distinction in Poland, where it is now standard currency.

In the district around Grodno, the American Red Cross reports that all the local help employed in the warehouses or in the activities of the field units is being remunerated with a weekly wage of potatoes. They are glad to get paid in that way because potatoes being a staple article, do not fluctuate like the various species of paper money that are in circulation. Twenty pounds of potatoes are regarded as a fair daily wage for an ordinary laborer. A member of the Polish nobility recently purchased a complete set of drawing room furniture for 12,000 potatoes.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HOLSTEINS GO OUT OF STATE

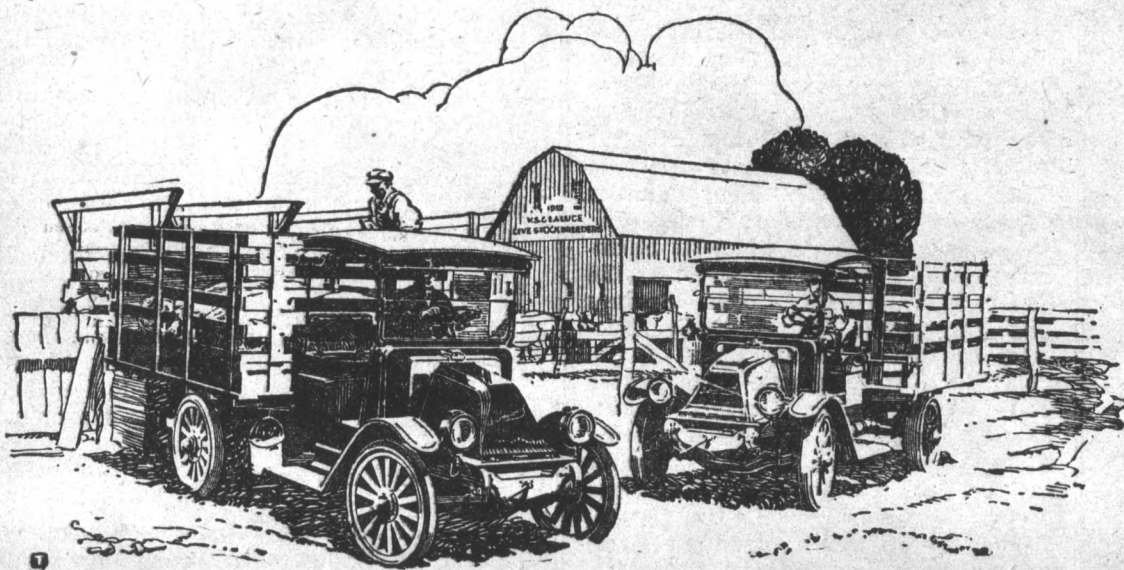
Three cars of registered Holsteins were shipped from Howell, Livingston County, Michigan's most widely known Holstein center, on Saturday, June 12th. One car went to Delaware, one to Pennsylvania, and the third to Camp Pike College, Camp Pike, Arkansas, where the government is establishing a course in Animal Husbandry. These cattle will prove quite a surprise to some of the natives of Arkansas, who have been familiar only with the sort that Pollock calls "coffee cows," and we trust that one carload will not produce such a surplus of milk in Arkansas as to prevent further importations.

GLEANERS PURCHASE ELEVATOR IN CALHOUN

The Gleaner Clearing House Association have purchased the Linnhan elevator at Battle Creek and will have it in full operation by July 15. This elevator has a bin capacity of 12,00 bushels, besides two large warehouses. H. E. Newell, of Grand Rapids, will be in charge of activities.

SILLO CAPACITY

Many farmers erect silos that are not in proportion to their farms. In determining the size of a silo one should build, the matter of quantity of feeding material is not the only consideration. The size of the herd is very important. A tall narrow silo is better for a small herd than short broad one. For best results, a certain amount of silage should be taken from the top each day. If the herd is too small, not enough silage will be removed and the results will not be so satisfactory.



Your Rail-less Railroad

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

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

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

Government statistics show that in

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

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

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA U.S.A.
(INCORPORATED)
92 Branch Houses in the United States

Loading and Marking Live Stock for Shipment

New York Central Lines Show How Live Stock May be Loaded to Save Freight Expense

DURING THE past few years there has been a great change in the personnel of livestock shippers manifested on the market on which live stock is shipped. This change has come about through an increase in the number of independent shippers and the representation of co-operative associations. As in all business the "new shipper" finds difficulties which he had not anticipated and also finds that there are many details to be considered in making livestock shipments in the most satisfactory manner.

The lack of knowledge in this connection has cost many shippers a "pretty penny" and it is with an earnest hope that this undue expense may be eliminated that the following suggestions are made. In handling livestock shipments the common carrier—the railroad—has problems, too, and while these suggestions are made primarily for the shipper adhering to them will help the railroads in handling your shipments in the most satisfactory way.

It is the earnest desire of the railroads to deliver stock to market in the best possible condition and to do so requires the close co-operation of shippers. You are respectfully requested to study the following suggestions which, if faithfully followed, will mean money saved and loss of stock and damage to the supply of foodstuffs eliminated.

When about to ship livestock to market, the first thing to do is to find out as near as possible what stock you will have to ship on a given date and then order car or cars from railroad agent accordingly—single deck or double deck cars, as the case may require. It is advisable to put your order for cars in writing, showing date, time ordered and kind of car required, also date you intend loading stock. Co-operation with your railroad agent is necessary, give him time to furnish the cars for your use, do not expect cars can always be supplied on short notice.

Load stock to best advantage, straight carloads of any description are more easily loaded than mixed stock. Care should be taken not to overload in weight but you can overload by number of head, which is overcrowding. The loss of bullock, hog, sheep or calf reduces your profit. It is false economy to load too closely and lose animals by so doing.

Before loading stock into cars, examine your car and see that it is free of protruding nails or other projections which might cause injury, and that the floor is in good condition.

Live stock to be shipped is not in actual possession of the carrier for transportation until stock has been placed in the car and the live stock contract signed.

Stock should be consigned direct to party or parties to whom it is to be delivered at destination. If interstate, that is, forwarded from one state into another state, the Federal Law, or 36-hour limitation with respect to feed, water and rest should be duly executed. If stock is to be moved intra-state, that is, from one point to another in the same state, it will be governed by that State's law regarding feeding, watering and resting. Inform yourself regarding these laws and thus avoid complication.

"Don'ts" For Livestock Shippers
DON'T fail to examine cars for nails and holes before loading.

DON'T fail to erect partitions separating each kind of stock in the car.

DON'T fail to bed cars well, us-

ing sand or shavings in summer and straw or swail hay in winter.

DON'T fasten partitions to interfere with opening doors.

DON'T use poles spiked to side of cars for partitions. They come loose and are likely to cause serious damage to passing trains and are difficult to remove at destination without injuring the car.

DON'T build temporary upper decks in single deck cars. They are likely to fall down in transit and stock yards are not equipped to unload them.

DON'T overcrowd stock in the cars. Hogs should have sufficient room to lie down. It is cheaper to use two cars than to cause dead and crippled stock by overcrowding.

DON'T load calves in upper decks. DON'T load hogs in the upper deck if you have a double deck load of hogs and sheep.

DON'T load hogs under cattle. DON'T load hogs next to the door for movement through Canada, and see that such shipments have a ten inch board along floor at sides of car and that bottom of partition is tight to floor and ten inches in height.

DON'T load bulls loose with other stock. Partition or tie them.

DON'T make instruction for feeding or market privileges indefinite; say "Stop at X for feed;" "Stop at X for market;" "Stop at X to complete loading;" not simply "Stop at X."

Marking of Stock

When two or more people are interested in a shipment forwarded to market, the animals should be so marked as to enable stock to be sold and yet identified by owner or shipper. This may be done by clipping Roman numerals (I-II-III-IV, etc.) or other character on hip of cattle,

all on right side by the use of paint, or by the use of tags.

Sheep are usually marked with paint applied to top of head, shoulders, back or hips. Marking with a dot is better than a stripe, avoid smearing the paint on the wool. By using different colors a large number may be thus marked. Hogs may be marked by paint or tags. If paint is used, stripes are usually made across the back. Plain marking of stock is optional with shippers, but important to commission firms, especially in handling shipments of mixed ownership.

Bedding of Stock

Sand if available, is best for bedding cars, in summer. Straw should not be used for hogs except in cool weather. Shavings are also good.

Loading Mixed Cars

If you have consignments of cattle, hogs, sheep and calves, load the cattle in one end of the car and the hogs in the other end, two partitions will be necessary, using the middle compartment for the lightest stock, sheep and calves.

The partition should be well built, both as to material and construction, to permit no possible chance of breaking down.

It should be secured in the middle at both the floor and ceiling of the car. The partition should be flush with the floor of car so hogs cannot root off boards.

Bulls should be tied or partitioned off from other stock.

Boars or other animals inclined to be vicious should be partitioned off separately.

More than 90 per cent of the losses of stock shipped into stock yards are due to overcrowding and insecure partitions. The strength and

kind of partition is an important factor in loading livestock.

The partition may be secured by wiring each end tightly to the sides of the car, in at least three places, using heavy wire, and fastening it at bottom so that partitions cannot be raised by hogs rooting under it, or place cleats on both sides of car on each side of the partitions, and on each side of uprights at top and floor of car. Make cleats as long as the partition or upright against which they rest and at least two inches in depth. Nail cleats securely but do not clinch nails used in holding cleats. Do not nail partitions to cleats or cars.

Freight Charge Comparisons

In loading stock bear in mind that mixed and straight loads have different rates.

If you load cattle in with small stock, sheep or hogs, or both, you pay freight on a load of cattle, therefore it will not pay to load one or two head of cattle with a deck of sheep or hogs, as you will pay for a load of cattle at the rate with reference to kind of stock loaded with cattle.

The rate from a given point to market on cattle and double decks of small stock is for example 30c per hundred; on calves and hogs, single deck 34 1-2c per hundred. (See table of minimum weights of cars.) Stock rates are based on minimum weights per car and haulage.

Minimum Weights According to the Length of Cars

Cattle, 36 ft. 7 in. and under, 22,000; calves, SD, 16,000, DD, 24,000; hogs, SD, 17,000, DD, 23,000; sheep and goats, SD, 12,000, DD, 22,000; over 36 ft. 7 in. and under 40 ft., cattle, 24,000; calves, SS, 17,000, DD, 25,000; hogs, SD, 18,000, DD, 24,000; sheep and goats, SD, 13,000, DD, 23,000; over 40 ft., cattle, 26,000; calves, SD, 18,000, DD, 26,000; hogs, SD, 19,000, DD, 25,000; sheep and goats, SD, 14,000, DD, 24,000.

Above is shown the different minimums of weight to which all stock with respect to kind is subject, the rate also differs—usually cattle and double decks of sheep or hogs are the same rate, while sheep and hogs single deck cars are transported at a higher rate.

Consult your agent at point of loading regarding railroad rules and regulations.

By loading cattle in with sheep the rate would be 22,000 pounds at 37 1-2c instead of 14,000 pounds at 37 1-2c. You will readily see from this that putting two cattle in with a single deck of sheep, as against a straight deck of sheep, you raise the weight of the consignment 8,000 pounds, or the difference of weight and rate between cattle and sheep. Equalize your loading when you can.

Straight loads of hogs, not overcrowded, may be fed in transit, and forwarded without unloading for 5 hours rest. If one calf is loaded with a carload of hogs, the entire load must be stopped and rested for 5 hours upon the expiration of the legal time limit. Detention in case of delay or feeding in transit can therefore be minimized by refraining from putting one or two calves in a load of hogs.

The minimum weight on calves is higher than on sheep, however, you may put as many as ten calves in with sheep and still hold the sheep minimum; more than ten calves with sheep you pay the freight of calves.

Compliance with these suggestions would eliminate the principal causes for loss through dead and cripples in shipments and insure more profits to the shippers.



—Darling in New York Tribune.

Federal Banks to Finance Wool Marketing

Arrangements Made Through Farm Bureau and Wool Organizations to Secure Loans Against 1920 Clip

Report of Special Committee on Wool Financing of American Farm Bureau Federation

THE DELEGATION that waited on Governor Harding and the Federal Reserve Board on Monday, June 21st, consisted of more than sixty men and in addition to Senators King, Smoot and Kellogg and Representative Mondell, included wool growers from thirteen states, bankers, woolen goods manufacturers, representatives of the National Wool Growers Association, the Fleece States Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

The prepared statement for the producer was read by Professor Coffey, vice president of the National Wool Growers Association and various features were discussed by Dr. McClure, former Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, by Dr. Wilson, President of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, by J. F. Walker, President of the Fleece Growers' Association and by F. R. Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association. Professor Coffey's opening statement was as follows:

The Situation

Since May 20th, there has practically been no wool market in the United States. This condition, so far as we are able to judge, resulted from a number of factors. It is a common custom for representatives of eastern houses to visit the range states in the shearing season, and buy wools either by private treaty, or from pooled lots. The wool growers, the banks and other interests in those sections rely upon the influx of money from sales of wool in that season. This business was proceeding largely as usual, until it came to a standstill on May 20th.

Prior to that time, wool buying houses had been embarrassed by the fact that the railway situation greatly delayed the arrival of their purchases at the eastern markets. Following this there was some disturbance in the manufacturing trade, through cancellation of orders, which followed announcements of price reductions by retailers.

Along with the above factors, there was the effort to deflate credits and release frozen credits. Unfortunately, the American wool market is largely a matter of initial purchase by speculators. With the attempt to reduce credits, the speculators were largely shut off from further loans. This shutting down of credits was also extended to some houses that work strictly on a commission basis, doing no speculating whatever, but representing only bona fide producers.

The situation thereby created was most serious in the range states. The year 1919-20 had been a very expensive and disastrous one in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado and some parts of other wool producing states. This was a result of drouth conditions of last summer and fall, protracted and severe winter, necessitating the use of unusual amounts of feeds purchased at unusually high prices. The result of these conditions has also shown itself in a spring lamb crop that amounts to less than 60 per cent of normal for the range states as a whole.

While we recognize that the Federal Reserve Banks have not declined to handle sheep men's paper when presented in proper form, there are some member banks that state that they are not in a position to initiate such loans and therefore can not offer the paper for rediscount.

We feel that the situation is partly psychological and to some extent exaggerated by misinformation concerning the real position of wool in the world's trade, and in some cases by a misunderstanding of the facts.

Extent of Requirements

The need for early return from the wool clip exists in a serious way

in the range states where the wool growers are primarily and altogether sheep raisers, and to a degree in all fleece wool states. For wools that are consigned, it is customary for the commission houses to make an advance payment of 75 per cent in order to enable the seller to continue his business until he receives the final returns from his clip.

The data presented below shows the amount and value of the wool of the various states, which we estimate has not been realized on in any way and from which some revenue must

products have been constantly appreciating in value.

The records of the Bureau of Markets show that wool prices in March, 1919 were averaging 25c a pound for the grower, and that in May, 1920 the average price was 63c, and showing an advance of approximately 150 per cent; while cloth, 16 oz. clay worsted, in March, 1919, sold at \$1.30 per yard and in March, 1920 the price was \$5.45, showing an appreciation in value in excess of 300 per cent. It was further shown that at the present moment, while

the world at present were not excessive; in fact, considering the world's enormous need for wool, stocks were thought to be somewhat subnormal and that the quantity of wool held by England and Australia was not in excess of 1,400,000,000 pounds and this represented the largest available supply in any one section of the world. Manufacturer's lofts carry no excess stocks of wool and stocks of manufactured goods are low and mills must purchase wools before starting to fill trade orders. Mr. Strong of Strong, Huett & Company, brought out this last point. Mr. Jones of Holloway, Jones & Donald, wool dealers, on being asked what he considered a fair value for wools made the statement that their concern was advancing 25c and that naturally they considered they were safe in the matter. His opinion was that stocks held by Boston wool dealers approximate fifty million pounds and that, normally speaking, Boston controlled 75 per cent of the wools in the hands of the dealers.

One thing is evident, that unless imports have been considerably larger than normal, the quantity of wool of good grade has been quite well used up during the first five months of the manufacturing year.

No Arbitrary Price Set

No effort was made by growers to fix or determine on a fair market value for wools, as the growers realize that wool is not a commodity restricted only to the United States but that it is a world product and the vast majority of it is under the control of the British government and that prices ruling at London sales must, to a large degree, determine the values of the American growers can hope to get for wools of similar grade. The opinion of this committee is unanimous that this is not the time for sales as no legitimate market exists and sales can only be made in a speculative way to those men who are safely figuring on making profits on the deal.

In the opinion of the growers the plan followed in financing the cotton crop of 1914 is not practical in the present situation. The prices arbitrarily established as a safe margin for cotton values became, finally, the real market value for this product at a price approximately one-half of its normal value. The cotton trade was two years in recovering from this condition even though but little of the loan fund was ever actually needed or used.

At the close of the discussion setting forth the situation the representatives of the wool growers appointed a sub-committee consisting of bankers thoroughly familiar with the entire situation to further confer with the Board for the purpose of perfecting a plan. The outcome of this conference was the formulation of the following statement which has been authorized by the Federal Reserve Board:

"A wool grower may ship his wool to one of the usual points of distribution, obtaining from the railroad a bill of lading for the shipment; the grower may then draw a draft against his bank for such an amount as may be agreed upon by the grower and the bank, secured by the bill of lading. The Federal Reserve Act authorizes any member bank to accept a draft secured in this manner at the time of acceptance, provided that the draft matures in not more than six months from the time of acceptance. After acceptance such a draft bearing the endorsement of a member bank is eligible for rediscount or purchase by a Federal Reserve Bank, provided that it has a maturity of not more than three months from the date of rediscount, or purchase.

"It was suggested that the Federal Reserve Board communicate with the Federal Reserve Banks, pointing out that shipments of wool to points of distribution may properly be financed by acceptances in the above manner."

Will the Wool Market Come Back?

THE PHENOMENAL decline in wool prices the past sixty days has caused some uneasiness among individual growers and the organizations which are pooling their wool for them. In the case of the Michigan State Farm Bureau pool seventy five per cent of the estimated value of the wool based on current marketing prices has been advanced to the growers. Now should the market not recover its former strength or should it even decline lower the Farm Bureau would not be able to pay the other twenty-five per cent which the growers expect to receive and might, indeed, encounter a loss from what it has already advanced. Now this would be all very unfortunate, indeed, and would certainly tend to destroy farmers' faith in organization, although farmers could not justly take that viewpoint of it, as the Bureau could not be in any ways blamed for the condition of the market. However, it should be said, that there the possibility of continuing low prices for any considerable period of time is very remote, as the accompanying article explains. The Business Farmer looks for an early turn of the market, and while it may not reach its former high level of several months ago, the price will, we believe, be satisfactory. Upon this subject, Alexander, Conover & Martin, a Chicago sheep commission house, has the following to say:

"America needs a great sheep industry badly and it is now only in its infancy and must have proper support and we think it is going to get it. Wool in our opinion never ought to sell for less than 50c a pound and at present it would be one of the cheapest raw materials in the world, at 75c a pound. In fact wool ought to be bringing at least one dollar a pound to be in line with other raw materials.

"We strongly advise those who have wool in storage or who are contemplating selling, not to sell at this time unless at a good fair price, because we feel that the market will soon become stabilized and a good fair price will be the result. There are many friends of the wool industry at work and they should receive all encouragement and support at this time."

be derived to make it possible for the owners to continue their business.

The following table shows for a number of states, the reported production in 1919 and our estimate of the amount of the 1920 clip that has not yet been sold or advanced upon:

States	1919 Prod.	Est. Am't not sold or advanced upon
Arizona	15,000,000	2,500,000
California	13,000,000	12,000,000
Colorado	9,000,000	8,000,000
Idaho	21,000,000	10,000,000
New Mexico	15,000,000	15,000,000
Nevada	10,000,000	5,000,000
Montana	22,000,000	14,000,000
Oregon	13,000,000	16,000,000
Texas	14,000,000	14,000,000
Utah	16,000,000	5,000,000
Washington	6,000,000	2,000,000
Wyoming	34,000,000	20,000,000
So. Dakota	5,000,000	4,000,000
	192,000,000	127,500,000

In addition to these amounts, there is a total of 68,500,000 pounds in the states of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois.

In our opinion the loans necessary to be placed on this unfinished wool will amount to a total of \$50,000,000.

The growers were first called upon to present their case and showed that the year 1919 was one of record breaking conditions for feed as well as labor, and in addition to that, range conditions were such that the lambing crop of 1920 was approximately 60 per cent. Conditions in the East were somewhat similar due to an excessively hard winter and of high feed costs. Regardless of these high production costs, the wool market in the past two years has been gradually declining, while woolen

dealers and manufacturers are talking in terms of reduced prices, retailers and jobbers say that no reduction in the price of finished products is being made to them and in certain sections prediction is made that those holding discount sales will be obliged to replenish their stocks at prices higher than were paid for the goods sold.

The relation of the finished product to the price of raw wool was discussed and it was clearly demonstrated that the price the grower received for his wool had no effect on the price the consumer paid for his finished product, the initial cost for material entering into a suit of clothes being so small that in a \$100 suit the difference between a price of 20c a pound and a price of 70c a pound, to the grower, would not amount to more than \$2 on an entire suit. In 1919 woolen cloth manufactured from wools produced in 1918 and costing 20 per cent more than they did in 1919, were sold on the market at a cost of over \$1 less per yard than the same grade, made out of the cheaper wool stocks and sold the subsequent year.

Another interesting sidelight on the market trend shows that while in 1910 the price that the grower received—approximately 30c per pound—was within 6c per pound of the price the dealer received and that this level was practically constant up until May or June of 1919, yet in May, 1920 when the price to the grower averaging 65c the price the dealers received ranged from 70c to 97c, showing conclusively that if there is an abnormal advance in wools at the present time, those who have benefitted by it have not been the producer but rather the dealer.

The quantity of wool stocks available, both in the United States and in the world, was next discussed. The general opinion, with one or two exceptions, was that wool stocks of

Republican and Democratic Conventions Give Ear to Farm Problems

Republican Plank on Agriculture
THE FARMER is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population to be distributed between industry and the farm and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster.

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in prices, labor and credit.

The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved by practical and adequate farm representation in the appointment of governmental officials and commissions; the right to form co-operation associations for marketing their products, and protection against discrimination; the scientific study of agricultural prices and farm production costs at home and abroad, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the uncensored publications of such reports; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credits; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade; an end to unnecessary price fixing and ill-considered efforts arbitrarily to reduce prices of farm products which invariably result to the disadvantage both of producer and consumer, and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertilizing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the acquisition of farm land by those desiring to become owners and proprietors and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry and to furnish such long time credits as farmers may need to finance adequately their larger and long-time operations.

Democratic Plank on Agriculture

To the great agricultural interests of the country the Democratic party does not find it necessary to make promises. It already is rich in its record of things actually achieved. For nearly a century of Republican rule not a sentence was written into the Federal statutes affording one dollar of bank credits to the farming interests of America. In the first

term of this Democratic administration the National Bank Act was so altered as to authorize loans of five years maturity on improved farm lands. Later was established the system of farm loan banks from which the borrowings already exceed \$300,000,000 and under which the interest rate to farmers has been so materially reduced as to drive out of business the farm loan sharks who formerly subsisted by extortion upon the great agricultural interests of the country.

Thus it was a Democratic Congress in the administration of a Democratic president which enabled the farmers of America for the first time to obtain credit upon reasonable terms and insured their opportunity for the future development of the nation's

agricultural resources. Tied up in Supreme Court proceedings, in a suit by hostile interests, the Federal farm loan system, originally opposed by the Republican candidate for the presidency, appealed in vain to a Republican congress for adequate financial assistance to tide over the interim between the beginning and the ending of the current year, awaiting a final decision of the highest court on the validity of the contested act. We pledge prompt and consistent support of sound and effective measures to sustain, amplify and perfect the rural credits statutes and thus to check and reduce the growth and course of farm tenancy.

Not only did the Democratic party put into effect a great farm loan system of land mortgage banks, but it

passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act, carrying to every farmer in every section of the country, through the medium of trained experts and by demonstration farms, the practical knowledge acquired by the federal agricultural department in all things relating to agriculture, horticulture, and animal life; it established the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Farm Management and passed the Cotton Futures Act, the Grain Grades Bill, the Co-operative Farm Administration Act, and the Federal Warehouse Act.

The Democratic party has vastly improved the rural mail system and has built up the parcel post system to such an extent as to render its activities and its practical service indispensable to the farming community. It was this wise encouragement and this effective concern of the Democratic party for the farmers of the United States that enabled this great interest to render such essential service in feeding the armies of America and the allied nations of the war and succoring starving populations since Armistice Day.

Meanwhile the Republican leaders at Washington have failed utterly to propose one single measure to make rural life more tolerable. They have signalized their 15 months of congressional power by urging schemes which would strip the farms of labor; by assailing the principles of the farm loan system and seeking to impair its efficiency; by covertly attempting to destroy the great nitrogen plant at Muscle Shoals upon which the government has expended \$70,000,000 to supply American farmers with fertilizers at reasonable cost; by ruthlessly crippling nearly every branch of agricultural endeavor, literally crippling the productive mediums through which the people must be fed.

We favor such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operative handling and marketing of the products of the workshops and the farm and such legislation as will facilitate the exportations of our farm products.

We favor comprehensive studies of farm production costs and the uncensored publication of facts found in such studies.

Lapeer Farmers to Try Consolidated School

LAST week Hadley township, Lapeer county, voted by substantial majority to form a Township School Dist., consolidating the districts. This is the first township of Lapeer county to take this progressive action. Hadley public schools are adequate in room to accommodate scholars from the whole township. They are free from all indebtedness and buildings and equipment will be turned over to the new district. In addition, E. J. Hemingway has offered to donate to the district ten acres of land opposite the school building.

A Standard Agricultural School will be operated beginning next September. Its organizations has already commenced and five trustees will be elected at the first annual school meeting, July 12. This school will receive from the United States government \$1,000 federal aid; and from the state of Michigan, \$600 together with \$300 for each bus used for the transportation of pupils to and from school.

Mr. Lightfoot, Supt. of Consolidated schools at Gaines, spent several days last week explaining the Township District System to the voters. His efforts were a material aid in carrying the question at the polls.

The German element of the township either fearing that success would injure their parochial or prompted by that old desire to oppose progressive Americanism, were practically a unit against the proposition. They

were supported and encouraged in their attitude by Wm. Ivory, State Representative of Lapeer county, who was evidently influenced to forget America and her ideals in order to play cheap politics, confident that the opposition was the winning side. Ivory's record shows that he opposed Local Option when this was a burning question in the county. Farmers of the whole state remember how he opposed their interests when as chairman of the legislative committee he failed, through negligence or opposition to report out the Terminal Warehouse Bill in time for it to become a law. Lapeer county is entirely agricultural and certainly merits a more progressive and representative man to look after the farmers' interest in the lower house at Lansing. The Farm Bureau should see to it that no incompetent cheap politician is elected from Lapeer county in November or even receive a nomination at the August primaries.

The election was the hottest contest in the history of the township, and its progressive people are to be congratulated upon the results of their strenuous efforts to have the voters remember that principle handed down from the ordinance of 1787, "Education, Religion and Morality being necessary to good government, schools and the means of Education shall forever be encouraged."—Contributed.

Use of Shoddy Creates Wool Surplus and Demoralizes Wool Market

HALF A billion pounds of shoddy were thrown on the American clothing market in 1919, while a billion pounds of unmanufactured, virgin wool were accumulating in the storehouses. Shoddy is made of woolen rags, re-spun perhaps as often as eight times. It is usually woven with a small percentage of virgin wool to stick the broken fibres together. Of the 620,000,000 yards of "all wool" cloth produced by the nation's mills, the amount of shoddy used would have produced 380,000,000 yards, if straight shoddy cloth had been turned out. Mixed with a little new wool, it entered into a composition of a vastly greater yardage. In the same period, the amount of new wool used would have produced 240,000,000 yards of virgin wool cloth, if it had not been adulterated with shoddy.

"Last year, as never before, the shoddy interests succeeded in foisting their good on the public," says Howard F. Green, Secretary of the National Sheep and Wool Bureau of America. "Only 600,000,000 pounds of wool in its natural state or 300,000,000 pounds of the cleaned wool, were converted into cloth. Most of this amount was mixed with shoddy to make it stick together. If the entire 300,000,000 pounds had been made into pure virgin wool cloth, it would have provided only 240,000,000 yards, as against the 380,000,000 yards of shoddy goods.

"It would have taken 1,550,000,000 pounds of virgin wool to have made the entire 620,000,000 yards of 'all wool' cloth turned out by our mills. But the entire amount need not have been of virgin wool. There

should have been virgin wool cloth for those who could afford it and shoddy for thinner purses. That would have provided for fair competition between virgin wool cloth and shoddy and for a fair range of prices. Instead, through the lack of

stamping, shoddies were sold as 'all wool' and the public accepting 'all wool' to mean virgin wool, was denied the right of choice and the benefit of a range of prices.

"Today, the stores are filled with shoddy clothing and a billion pounds

of virgin wool fill the storehouses. The shoddy interests have become so thoroughly entrenched through the right of their product to masquerade as 'new wool' under the popular term 'all wool,' that they have been able to create in their own interest an artificial over-supply of virgin wool.

"In spite of this billion pounds in the storehouses, the world produces a third less wool annually than it needs and the demand for new wool is as great as ever. The shoddy manufacturers have simply thrown themselves between the public with its demand for virgin wool and the sheep men with their supply.

"As a result the wool growers are being forced into insolvency. To save those of the West from immediate ruin, the Federal Reserve Board has authorized the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank to advance money to help them carry their unsold clips. However, this aid affords only temporary relief. The farmers and sheep men must have permanent relief from the unfair competition of the rag-pickers.

"That billion pounds of unmanufactured virgin wool in the storehouses, kept from the public which wants and needs it by the legal right of manufacturers to use unidentified shoddy in their 'all wool' cloth, threatens the annihilation of the sheep and wool industry. It is to the interest of every voter to get behind the French-Capper Truth in Fabric bill and see that it is enacted into law at the next session of Congress. Between enlightened public opinion and the Truth in Fabric Law, the wool growers may be able to recover some of this spring's losses at next spring's clip."

Wheat Price Less Than Average Production

THE COST of producing wheat of the 1919 crop was as low as \$1 a bushel on just two farms out of 481 included in a cost of production study just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. On 20 farms it was \$5 or over. The bulk of the farms produced wheat at a cost somewhat less than midway between these two extremes. The average cost per bushel for all farms was \$2.15. At such a price, half the farmers in question would have lost money on their wheat.

Fourteen representative districts in the Wheat Belt were visited by the field men of the Office of Farm Management in making this investigation, a preliminary report of which has just been issued. Nine winter wheat areas were surveyed in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and five spring wheat areas in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. For winter wheat 284 records were taken, for spring wheat 197.

In the winter wheat areas costs ranged from \$1 a bushel for two farms to \$8.20 on one farm. The average cost was \$1.87. If the price received had been \$1.87 more than half of these winter wheat growers would have produced wheat at a loss.

In the spring wheat areas the average cost was much higher, \$2.65, the range running from \$1.10 for one farm to \$5 or over for 17 farms. If the price received had equaled the average cost, between 50 and 55 per cent of these spring wheat growers would have failed to break even.

Yields averaged 14.9 bushels per acre for the winter wheat farms, and 8.4 bushels for the spring wheat farms, and the cost per acre \$27.80 for winter wheat, as against \$22.40 for spring wheat.

Department specialists in cost of production studies, point out in this connection that, for the farms covered in this investigation, the so-called "necessary price"—that is, the price necessary to give the producer a fair degree of certainty of making a profit—would be found at a level considerably above that of the average cost of production. For example, to allow a profit on 80 per cent of the wheat produced on the farms covered by this study, the price would have to be about \$2.60 as compared with an average cost of \$2.15. At a price covering the average cost plus 10 per cent, 75 per cent of the crop would be covered, but 40 per cent of the growers would still fail to break even.

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Railroads Under Private Control

SIX MONTHS of private control of the railroads and what have we got? Everyone clamoring for cars that cannot be supplied; freight tie-ups; late trains; embargoes; applications presented for thirty per cent increase in freight rates.

The Farmers' National Council told the President last fall that the return of the railroads to private hands would cost the farmers an extra three to five billion dollars per year. The statement was scoffed at. The argument was made that private control meant greater efficiency and greater incentive to serve the public and that it would be but a few weeks before all the tangles in the railroad snarl would be straightened out and everything would be lovely once again. But not even during the height of the war emergency were the railroads in such a condition as they are today. Private control has not only signally failed to restore the roads to their pristine efficiency, but has actually permitted them to become more demoralized and unfit for service. The cost to the government of operating the roads when they had to be operated at maximum service regardless of cost and when hundreds of thousands of cars were in government service is insignificant compared to what it has cost and will continue to cost the farmers and other shippers because of lack of cars, embargoes and shipments delayed in transit.

The roads are returning as fast as possible to that beautiful old basis of competition. A writer in the Saturday Evening Post tells us that there is no question but what the people desire the roads to operate on a competitive basis, but he does not explain why they should so desire when the kind of competition practiced by the railroads results in all kinds of inconveniences to the public. Take the matter of consolidated ticket offices, for instance. The man who has traveled any distance since the government consolidated the ticket offices appreciates their convenience. At the same window where he buys his ticket he may secure any information he desires about train schedules, fares, etc., on almost any line in the United States. Under the old conditions a man desiring to make a trip through a section served by several lines was obliged to spend a day or two visiting the respective ticket offices of the various lines in widely scattered sections of the city. And it is to those conditions which the majority of the lines propose to return.

Nor is that the only manner in which the public is to be inconvenienced when the roads all go again to their "public-be-damned" way. Under government control cars were routed over the most direct line. It didn't matter whether the P. D. Q. or the X. Y. Z., got the most profit out of the car. The government, being for the people, placed service to the people first. But under the theory of

competition there will be no such tender solicitude for the welfare of the public. If the P. D. Q., accepts a carload of farm produce which can be transported to its destination entirely over the P. D. Q. lines it will never leave the P. D. Q. tracks although the time in transit might be cut in half by re-routing part of the way over the X. Y. Z.

Such are some of the penalties we will have to pay for returning the railroads to private corporate interests to be run for profit instead of service.

Michigan and New York Crops

MOST OF THE early pioneers of Michigan came from New York. We wonder if they have ever pined to return there. We hope not. New York is a wonderful state in many respects. Its natural scenery is beautiful and impressive. Its canals, rivers, railroads and splendid highways afford ready avenues of transportation. The soil is good. The climate is suited to the growing of most crops. And yet withal we do not think that New York state can hold a candle to Michigan when it comes to farming.

The editor recently drove four hundred and fifty miles through New York's choicest agricultural counties. The topography of the land is very similar to some of the best lands in Michigan, slightly rolling. Soil types are almost identical with ours. Vegetation in general seemed to be about as far advanced as in Michigan, and yet the majority of grain crops did not appear to be as far along as they were in Michigan two weeks previously. I was particularly struck with the poor condition of the corn. By the middle of June most of the corn in the southern half of Michigan was up eight to fifteen inches, but no where in the state of New York did I see corn anywhere near as high as that as late as the twenty-ninth day of June. The same comparative distinctions are true of other crops. Such wheat and oat fields as I saw gave no promise of a decent crop. Most of them were straggly and uneven and did not indicate a half crop. As an indication of the lateness of the season in New York I saw several farmers planting beans.

It is possible that my vision on the above occasions was slightly colored by a spirit of home pride, nevertheless I am convinced that a careful comparison between the crops of New York and Michigan would show the latter far in the lead.

Farm Bureau's Political Platform

WE CANNOT speak in too high praise of the effort of the American Farm Bureau Federation to secure in the Democratic and Republican platforms the inclusion of planks dealing with specific farm problems. Moreover, in view of the reactionary beginnings of the Farm Bureau, we are surprised and gratified over the thorough progressiveness of many of the planks submitted. We reproduce below the more important suggestions presented to the national conventions of the two leading parties:

1. We recognize agriculture as the fundamental industry and we pledge ourselves to give it practical and adequate representation in the cabinet and in the appointment of governmental officials, and on commissions on a bipartisan basis.
2. We pledge to all farmers the full, free and unquestioned right of co-operative marketing of their farm products and purchase of their supplies and protection against discrimination.
3. We pledge effective national control over the packers and all other great interstate combinations of capital engaged for profit in the manufacturing, transportation, and distribution of food and other farm products and farm supplies and that railroads be required to supply the necessary rolling stock and terminal facilities to properly and promptly distribute all farm products when offered.
5. We pledge the perpetuation and strengthening of the Federal Farm Loan system and the improvement of facilities for loans on farm commodities and the administration of the Federal Reserve system in such way as will at all times supply sufficient ready money for food production needs by rediscounting if necessary all such loans of Member Banks on a basis that will not be above six per cent to the borrower.
7. We pledge ourselves to the conservation of coal oil, waterpower, and other natural resources in the public interests and to their distribution without discrimination against farmers and especially to put an end to the devastation of our commercial timber lands.

9. We pledge the repeal of wartime laws restricting the rights of free speech, free press, and peaceable assemblage, and we pledge the restoration to all loyal people of these fundamental rights.

10. We are opposed to any form of compulsory military training in time of peace.

11. We pledge our support to graduated income and excess profit taxes supplemented by a graduated inheritance tax to furnish the additional revenue needed to meet the cost of the war.

14. We pledge a national system of highways beginning with the farm to market roads as all farm products must go over highways before arriving at lines of distribution of consuming centers.

It is significant that the Republican National convention adopted the above agricultural platform almost verbatim, and the Democratic convention, after pointing out what the administration had already done for the farmers, adopted the essence of the Farm Bureau platform. Both of the agricultural planks of the two platforms appear elsewhere in this issue and are worth studying.

If the two great parties mean what they say, and we can judge their sincerity in part by their past performances—agriculture will get a better deal in the future than it has in the past. But agriculture will get nothing unless its organized forces present their claims for recognition. Some of our statesmen deplore the tendency of capital, labor and agriculture to organize and exert pressure against political parties and legislative bodies, but experience has shown that if bodies of people are indifferent to policies and legislation affecting them, the makers of such policies will be likewise indifferent. Hence, we rejoice that the American Farm Bureau Federation has gone into politics to the extent of presenting the claims of agriculture to the great political parties.

New York Farmers Want Farmer Governor

THE DECISION of Michigan farmers to elect a governor this fall who understands agricultural problems has had its effects in other states, and even the farm leaders of staid and conservative New York state are casting about for a gubernatorial candidate who will measure up to the agricultural standards. John Dillon, former state food and market director of that commonwealth is conducting a poll among farmers and finds an overwhelming sentiment for a "farmer" governor regardless of his political creed. It is also proposed to conduct a referendum to determine whether the farmers will hold a mass meeting and endorse their choice for governor or whether they will rest their choice upon a questionnaire to be submitted to each candidate.

These are encouraging signs. They show that farmers are beginning to realize they have been derelict in their duties of citizenship and are determined to show a greater interest in the future in the qualifications of candidates and affairs of government.

The awakening will spread, and when the movement has assumed such proportions as to become a factor in political affairs, a good deal of the opposition now directed against farmers going into politics will fade away.

The Democrats in national convention steered shy of the prohibition issue only to nominate a wet candidate for President, thereby placing the issue squarely before the people.

Ananias was counted a pretty fair liar, but that was before the propagandists of the sugar companies told their stories about the 1920 sugar beet acreage.

The bosses of the two leading parties have held their conventions and nominated their candidates. Now let's have a people's convention and nominate men whom the people can support.

We suppose the Michigan State Constabulary will post a soldier at every apple tree in Michigan this year, and insure a bumper crop of fruit.



What the Neighbors Say



SUGAR COMPANIES' ACREAGE ON POOR LAND

Twenty of us farmers here have organized and own a 15 h. p. gas engine and a grain separator and just lately have bought a beaver. Our officers are Dan O'Weefe, president; Malcolm Carlson, secretary; Edw. Wildey, treasurer.

Now we can thresh when we are ready and do not have to wait until the thresher men are willing to come and blow one half of the grain on the stack and charge a good stiff price just the same.

The company's name is the "Garfield, Mt. Forest and Bentley Threshing Company." We could have more than twenty members but we thought twenty is enough as it saves the machine and the more members we have the more trouble as all cannot thresh at once.

About the same men that belong to the threshing company also belong to the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association. Two are growing scab beets, the rest are holding out. If we can grow beets next year for our own factory, we will be willing to give a certain amount of acres to start for nothing just to help ourself. Whatever we give ourself we are not giving Wall Street, where there is no return of any kind excepting foul air, and we cannot live on hot or any-kind of foul air as our lungs will give out.

The enclosed clipping is from the Bay City Times Tribune of June 11, also explains itself. I send them a while ago a news item of our association being 100 per cent true and you ought to have seen how they made me out a liar, as they inquired at the Columbia Sugar factory and also at the Michigan Sugar factory about their acreage and the companies officers said they had all the acreage they could handle and did not have any trouble getting it. From what I can learn it is true they have quite a lot of contracts from farmers who never grew beets before. It is very easy to get that kind of farmer, as sugar is high. They think it will bring a high price for their beets. Mebbe so. Another kind of contract they have is in the huckleberry swamps of which there is quite a lot here; they could not raise a beet the size of a lead pencil in all summer, so we just can make up our minds that beets are very scarce this year anyway and drop raising sugar beets like hot potatoes for the sugar kings and try our level best to get our factories running by next year. We farmers are willing to raise beets then.

We all like your M. B. F.—
F. E. S., President Crump Local,
Michigan Sugar Beets Growers' As-
s'n, Bay County.

Only two out of twenty-five members growing beets certainly shows loyalty to the cause. If the association stands as firm all over Michigan even though their demand for a better price was ignored by the sugar manufacturers, the farmers have won a victory. They have shown the public that agriculture has been to wake up and that in the near future its demands will have to receive more attention than it has in the past.

We cannot understand why many country newspapers will take up a stand against the farmer. The greater part of their circulation is among the farmers. Some day they will open their eyes and see beyond the end of their noses.—Editor.

LET FARMERS TAKE INTEREST IN GOVERNMENT

The sound advice of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, published in M. B. F. of June 12th of Beaverton, Clare county, should be heeded and acted upon by the farmers of Michigan who have, hitherto, left the arranging of political affairs, very largely to the politicians while they the farmers, were busily engaged with their farming affairs at home.

But times and customs are changing and for the better. The Farm Bureau and other organizations, in the interests of farmers, the primary producing class, are now coming to the front and in the interests of government for the masses rather than for the benefit of the classes.

No man should be entrusted with the duties of a public office who does not possess the three essentials for acceptable service—ability, integrity and activity—and, from the agriculturists of Michigan, can be selected men in abundance who possess the needed three essentials.

The present lack of help on the farms, it is to be hoped will not long continue, whereby the farmers are so fully and continually compelled to give so full attention to the raising of food crops that the non-producers of food may not go hungry. The press of the state is very properly calling attention to the possibility of a food shortage in the near future and which can be avoided only by the providing of the necessary help to till the soil and raise food crops.—J. T. D., Clinton County.

Farmers everywhere are preaching these very things, but a well known party leader was overheard recently to say that the farmers do a lot of talking, but when it comes to voting they follow the same old partisan dictates. We think this gentleman has a surprise in store for him.—Editor.

IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENT

I am more than surprised to see your staunch defense of the parochial schools in issue of June 12. With-

out going into a lot of details you certainly are lined up on the wrong side of this question.

It is to be fervently hoped that the farmers who have the least to be gained by an alien pope forcing his alien system upon a free American people and innocent children—will carry the amendment by a handsome majority, thus teaching the city cesspools a much needed lesson in pure Americanism. While waiting for this happy event, please be good enough to read and meditate upon the enclosed clipping. Why not publish some one else's views of this vital subject? How many priests did you consult?—R. F. Lamb, Litchfield, Mich.

The Business Farmer has never discussed this proposed amendment with anyone of Catholic faith, either priest or layman. Such opinions as we have formed upon the subject are the result of our personal and unbiased convictions. We are not only willing but glad to present others' views on this subject whether they agree with ours or not.—Editor.

PACKERS' SIDE OF REGULATION

Your issue of June 5, 1920 contains a summary of the report of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted by the Farmers' National Council.

It is apparent from the heading given this article, and from your editorial comment, that you consider the above mentioned report furnishes justification for the passage of proposed legislation to control the packers. The mere fact that the supposed justification for such measure lies in the report of the Federal Trade Commission, should be sufficient argument against their passage.

The points made by this commission to uphold their contention that monopoly exists have no basis in fact. These charges have been repeatedly disproved by printed statements issued by Swift & Company, copies of which may be obtained by anyone who is interested.

For the further information of your readers, however, we shall repeat the principal reasons why we believe the proposed legislation will be harmful to both live stock producer and packer.

1. The legislation is unnecessary because there are plenty of laws on the statute books now, such as the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws, and the Federal Trade Commission Law to cover abuses if any exist.

2. Anything that hampers the packing industry through government interference will make it more

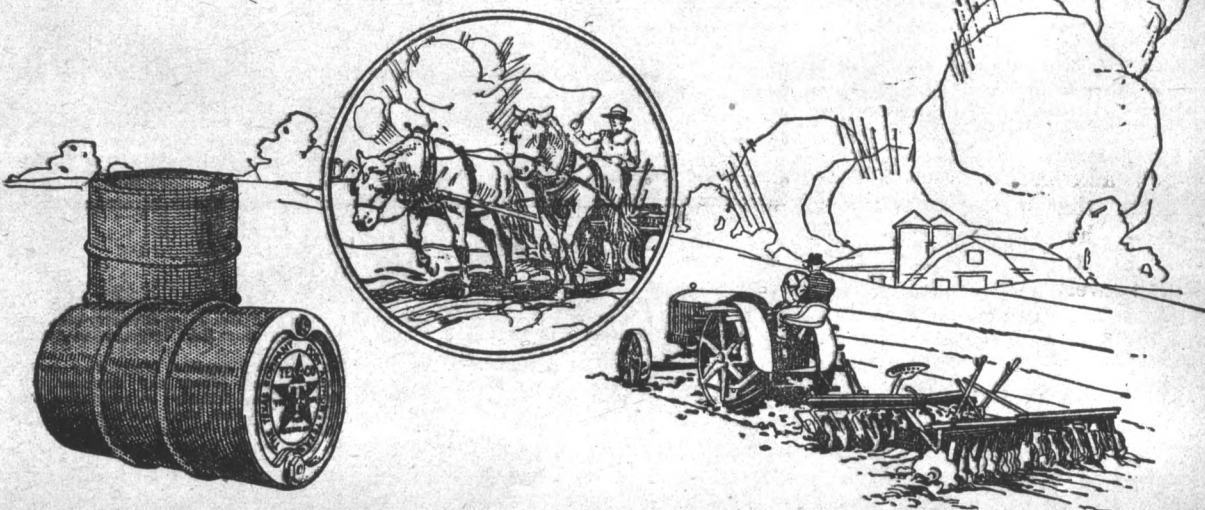
(Continued on page 13)

TEXACO MOTOR OIL

THUBAN COMPOUND

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Under the blazing mid-summer sun, the horse and mule often fall down—but the tractor goes on. In fact, the tractor often does its best work in hot weather. And in the rush season it pulls the tillage apparatus by moonlight as well as by daylight.

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TEXACO TRACTOR OIL is shipped in 55 and 33-gallon steel drums, wooden barrels, half barrels, and 5-gallon cans.



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The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?

AN INTERESTING report has just been received from Washington, D. C., showing the result of a survey of farming conditions throughout the United States. The government has been working on this survey in conjunction with the Home Demonstration agents who are pretty thoroughly scattered throughout the entire country and therefore in position to make comprehensive reports from the different counties.

The report is composed largely of quotations from different representative farm women throughout the states, with a summary of the needs, and also with suggestions as to the remedy. We give a few extracts from this report with the summary, as it appears very interesting and we would be glad to have our readers give us their opinion of this very vital question—for it is a vital question to both the women of the country and the women of the towns and cities for women in town have come to realize more and more that they are dependent upon their sisters in the country—we cannot live for self alone—it's co-operation in every line of work which brings success and happiness.

It is believed that the survey just completed by farm women themselves in co-operation with home demonstration agents is but the first of a series of intensive studies which will from time to time be made not only to show the needs but to mark the advancement that is sure to come as the government, colleges and farming people work together on a common program for better agricultural and a richer rural farm life.

The Home Demonstration Agent

Women are everywhere welcoming the services of the home demonstration agent much as farmers welcome the agricultural county agent. This trained home economics worker, employed on Federal, State and local funds and devoting all her time to the advancement of home efficiency is studying with home makers the needs of individual homes and communities and is thus able, by linking her technical skill with the practical knowledge and experience of the housewives, to co-operate in the ac-

complishment of large results by providing a channel through which the State agricultural college and the Department of Agriculture can deal directly with rural home makers.

The five outstanding problems which the survey would indicate call for special consideration are:

1. To shorten the working working day of the average farm woman.
2. To lessen the amount of heavy manual labor she now performs.
3. To bring about higher standards of comfort and beauty for the farm home.
4. To safeguard the health of the farm family and especially the health of the mother and growing child.
5. To develop and introduce money yielding home industries where necessary in order to make needed home improvements.

These changes may most speedily be brought about by:

1. Introducing (a) improved home equipment, principal among which are running water and power machinery, and (b) more efficient methods of household management, including the rearrangement of the inconvenient kitchen and the installment of a modern heating system for the whole house.
2. Helping farm people to understand and apply the laws of nutri-

tion and hygiene, through home demonstrations in

- (a) Child care and feeding.

- b Food selection for the family.

- c Training in the essentials of home nursing, and

- d The installation of sanitary improvements.

WEEKLY CHEER

Growl and the way looks dreary;
Laugh, and the path is bright,
For a welcome smile
Brings sunshine, while
A frown shuts out the light.

3. Cultivating the idea that investment in the comfort, beauty, health, and efficiency of the farm home and community is a wise and legitimate expenditure, and perhaps the only means of stopping the drift of young people to the city.

"The country offers greater opportunity for satisfying life than the city and country women have as great capacity as city women for the enjoyment of life, but are more handicapped with routine work which absorbs their time and strength."

The farm woman does not wish to put up with today in the anticipation of something better tomorrow in her old age, but wants a chance to enjoy today as the only possession she is sure of. The woman feels that she owes it to herself and her family to "keep informed, attractive, and in harmony with life as the years advance."

Women realize that no amount of wise arrangement or labor saving appliances will make a home. It is the woman's personal presence, in-

fluence and care that make the home. Housekeeping is a business as sordid and practical as farming and with no romance in it; home-making is a sacred trust. "A woman wants time salvaged from house-keeping to create the right home atmosphere for her children, and to so enrich home surroundings that they may gain their ideals of beauty and their tastes for books and music not from the shop windows, the movies, the bill boards, or the jazz band, but from the home environment."

In the minds of many women is the thought that the man at the head of the house lives under a strain of hard work and competition and that "for him to have a comfortable fire-side and a family that is happy, healthy, well fed, well clothed, well sheltered and contented is his right and his greatest boon."

Because of the shortage of help prevalent throughout the country, women consider it especially important that modern equipment and machinery so far as possible do the work which would otherwise fall to women.

The farm woman knows that there is no one who can take her place as teacher and companion to her children during their early impressionable years and she craves more time for their care. She feels the need of making the farm home an inviting place for the young people of the family and their friends and of promoting the recreational and educational advantages of the neighborhood in order to cope with the various forms of city allurements. She realizes that modern conditions call for an even deeper realization and closer contact between mother and child. The familiar term, "God could not be everywhere so He made mothers," has its modern scientific application as no amount of education and care given to children in a school or elsewhere outside the home can take the place of mothering in the home.

Farm women want to broaden their outlook and keep up with the advancement of their children "not by courses of study but by bringing progressive ideas, methods and facilities into the every day work and recreation of home environment."

The Making of a Friend

By Edgar A. Guest

We nodded as we passed each day
And smiled and went along our way
I knew his name and he knew mine,
But neither of us made a sign
That we possessed a common tie;
We barely spoke as we passed by.

How fine he was I never guessed.
The splendid soul within his breast
I never saw. From me was hid
The many kindly deeds he did.
The gentle ways I didn't know
Or I'd have claimed him long ago.

Then trouble came to me one day
And he was first to come and say
The cheering words I longed to hear.

He offered help and standing near
I felt our lives in sorrow blend,
My neighbor had become my friend.

How many smiles from day to day
I've missed along my narrow way;
How many kindly words I've lost;
What joy has my indifference cost!
This glorious friend that now I know,
Would have been friendly years ago.

The bud but very little shows
To tell the beauty of the rose,
And him we greet in passing by
With scarce a nod, the day we sigh
May blossom as the storms descend
With all the beauty of a friend.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: We have said so much about the Boy Scouts, but very little about the Campfire Girls, which organization corresponds to that of the Scouts. The girls learn how to take very good care of themselves, they have delightful hikes the same as the boys, learn to know the birds and flowers and grow into beautiful women.

Their aims and objects as told in their pledge is this:

To seek beauty; give service; pursue knowledge; be trustworthy; hold on to your health; glorify the work and be happy.

This is a creed which everyone, old and young, boy and girl could well afford to cut out and take as their standard of every day living.

And now I want to tell you that I too am to have a little vacation—oh, your letter will appear just the same as usual in the paper, as even though I go away, I take some of my work with me, but I'm going up to the northern part of our beautiful state where the lake streams are cold, fish abound, and the roar of the dusty city will be left far behind for a short time.

When I return I will tell you of my vacation trip. Affectionately yours, AUNT CLARE.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle
GOPHERMINELK Goper-ermine-elk. CAMELLAMARMOT camel-llama-marmot. MOLEMMINGNU mole-lemming-gnu. ELKANGAROOX elk-kangaroo-ox.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—I just got through reading the Children's Hour and I thought I would try and write to you. I am 13 years old and will be in the 8th grade next year. I am 5 ft. tall and I weigh 98 lbs. I have light hair and blue eyes. We live on the Lake County poor farm and have a lot to do as we have no hired girl. I will close with some conundrums. What belongs to yourself and is used by your friends more than by yourself? Your name. How does water get in a watermelon? The seed is planted in the spring. What is the most difficult ship to conquer? Hardship. Ruth Lee, R 1, Chase, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. so maybe mine will be well enough to print too. We all like the M. B. F. as it has reading for the whole family. I am nine years of age and will be in the 4th grade next year. I have never been well so I stayed in town with my grandma my first year in school and this year I made 2nd

and 3rd grades. We have a large farm and a tractor. We have 1 1/2 miles to go to school but mama takes us whenever she can. A. Belle, Dexter, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—As I have never written to you before I thought I would now. I have been reading the letters from other boys and girls and am interested in the Children's Hour. I am a boy 11 years old and passed into the eighth grade this year. I have one sister. I live on a forty acre farm. I helped to plant corn, potatoes, cucumbers and beans. For pets I have two kittens and a dog. We have 70 little chicks and also two horses. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Glen McClanathan, Mt. Pleasant, Mich. R 6.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old and live on an 80 acre farm. I am in the 5th grade at school. I go to the Otter Lake Agricultural School. My teacher's name is Miss Florence Johnson. I live near a river and have lots of fun in the summer. My parents take the M. B. F. I guess I will close now, hoping to see my letter in print. Katherine Kallungi, Tapiola, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl nine yrs. of age and in the 4th grade. We live on an 80 acre farm near the shores of Lake Huron. There is a brook running through our farm and in summer I often go fishing in it and picking flowers along its banks. I like to read your short stories and the letters from the other boys and girls. I hope to see my letter in print.—Elizabeth Peltz, Rogers, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I drew two pictures one of a candle and another of a tree. This certainly is the very busiest season of the year. We children are going to have about 2 1/2 acres of potatoes this year. I would like to hear from some of the children who write to the M. B. F. Effie Hill Cooks, Mich. R 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—My uncle takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Boys and Girls names and letters in the Children's Hour. This is the first time I have written to you. I hope this will escape the waste basket. I am a girl 12 years old and I am in the 6th grade at school. Our teacher last year was Miss Clements. I will close as my letter is getting long. Violet Drayton, Lakeview, Mich. There is something that is round as an apple, bussy as a bee the pretty little thing you ever did see. Answer—A watch.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have read the Children's Page and think it is enjoyable. I have never written to you before. I am about 15 years old and have two brothers and two sisters. I would like to have boys and girls write to me. Well my letter is getting quite long and will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—Anita Bricker, Pt Huron, Mich., R 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have just read the Children's Hour and like it fine. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. For pets I have four little kittens, three old cats and a dog. I live on an 80 acre farm. Carleton Brown, Morrice, R 1, Mich.

AND then arose rage. At the taste of the blade she threw it from her, half sprang at the priest, half gave command to her spearmen for the death of him, and shook and trembled in the violence of her effort for self-possession. Following with her eyes the flight of the dagger to assure herself that its poisoned point should not strike the flesh of another and wreak its evilness upon it, she drew from the breast-fold of her dress another tiny dagger. This, too, she tested with her tongue, ere she broke Francis' skin with the point of it and caught in the cup of gold the several red blooddrops that exuded from the incision. Francis repeated the same for her and on her, whereupon, under the flashing eyes, the priest took the cup and offered the commingled blood upon the altar. Came a pause. The Queen frowned.

"If blood is to be shed this day on the altar of the Sun God—" she began threateningly.

And the priest, as if recollecting what he was loath to do, turned to the people and made solemn pronouncement that the twain were man and wife. The Queen turned to Francis with glowing invitation to his arms. As he folded her to him and kissed her eager lips, Leoncia gasped and leaned closely to Henry for support. Nor did Francis fail to observe and understand her passing indisposition, although when the flush-faced Queen next sparkled triumph at her sister woman, Leoncia was to all appearance proudly indifferent.

CHAPTER XXI

TWO THOUGHTS flickered in Torres' mind as he was sucked down. The first was of the great white hound which had leaped after him. The second was that the Mirror of the World lies. That this was his end he was certain, yet the little he had dared permit himself to glimpse in the Mirror had given no hint of an end anything like this.

A good swimmer, as he was engulfed and sucked on in rapid, fluid darkness, he knew fear that he might have his brains knocked out by the stone walls or roof of the subterranean passage through which he was being swept. But the freak of the currents was such that not once did he collide with any part of his anatomy. Sometimes he was aware of being banked against water-cushions that tokened the imminence of a wall or boulder, at which times he shrank as it were into smaller compass, like a sea-turtle drawing in its head before the onslaught of sharks.

Less than a minute, as he measured the passage of time by the holding of his breath, elapsed, ere, in an easier flowing stream, his head emerged above the surface and he refreshed his lungs with great inhalations of cool air. Instead of swimming, he contented himself with keeping afloat, and with wondering what happened to the hound and with what next excitement would vex his underground adventure.

Soon he glimpsed light ahead, the dim but unmistakable light of day; and as the way grew brighter, he turned his face back and saw what made him proceed to swim with a speed stroke. What he saw was the hound, swimming high with the teeth of its huge jaws gleaming in the increasing light. Under the source of the light, he saw a shelving bank and climbed out. His first thought, which he half carried out, was to reach into his pocket for the gems he had stolen from the Queen's chest. But a reverbrant barking that grew to thunder in the cavern reminded him of his fanged pursuer, and he drew forth the Queen's dagger instead.

Again two thoughts divided his judgment for action. Should he try to kill the swimming brute ere it landed? Or should he retreat up the rocks toward the light on the chance that the stream might carry the hound past him? His judgment settled on the second course of action, and he fled upward along a narrow ledge. But the dog landed and followed with such four-footed certainty of speed that it swiftly overtook him. Torres turned at bay on the cramped footing, crouched, and brandished the dagger against the brute's leap.

But the hound did not leap. In-

stead, playfully, with jaws wide-spread of laughter, it sat down and extended its right paw in greeting. As he took the paw in his hand and shook it, Torres almost collapsed in the revulsion of relief. He laughed with exuberant shilliness that advertised semi-hysteria, and continued to pump the hound's leg up and down, while the hound with wide jaws and gentle eyes, laughed as exuberantly back.

Pursuing the shelf, the hound contentedly at heel and occasionally sniffing his calves, Torres found that the narrow track, paralleling the river, after an ascent descended to it again. And then Torres saw two things, one that made him pause and shudder, and one that made his heart beat high with hope. The first was the underground river. Rushing straight at the wall of rock, it plunged into it in a chaos of foam and turbulence, with stiffly serrated and spitefully spitting waves that advertised its swiftness and momentum. The second was an opening to one side, through which streamed white daylight. Possibly fifteen feet in diameter was this opening, but across it was stretched a spider web more monstrous than any product of a madman's fancy. Most ominous of was the debris of bones that lay beneath. The threads of the web were of silver and of the thickness of a

lead pencil. He shuddered as he touched a thread with his hand. It clung to his flesh like glue, and only by an effort that agitated the entire web did he succeed in freeing his hand. Upon his clothes and upon the coat of the dog he rubbed off the stickiness from his skin.

Between two of the lower guys of the great web he saw that there was space for him to crawl through the opening to the day; but, ere, he attempted it, caution led him to test the opening by helping and shoving the hound ahead of him. The white beast crawled and scrambled out of sight, and Torres was about to follow when it returned. Such was the panic haste of its return that it collided with him and both fell. But the man managed to save himself by clinging with his hands to the rocks, while the four-footed brute, not able so to check itself, fell into the churning water. Even as Torres reached a hand out to try to save it, the dog was carried under the rock.

Long Torres debated. That farther subterranean plunge of the river was dreadful to contemplate. Above was the open way to the day, and the life of him yearned towards the day as a bee or a flower toward the sun. Yet what had the hound encountered to drive it back in such precipitate retreat? As he pondered he became aware that his hand was resting on

a rounded surface. He picked the object up and gazed into the eyeless, noseless features of a human skull. His frightened glances played over the carpet of bones, and, beyond all doubt, he made out the ribs and spinal columns and thigh bones of what had once been man. This inclined him toward the water as the way out, but at sight of the foaming madness of it plunging through solid rock he recoiled.

Drawing the Queen's dagger, he crawled up between the web-guys with infinite carefulness, saw what the hound had seen, and came back in such vertigo of retreat that he, too, fell into the water, and, with but time to fill his lungs with air, was drawn into the opening and into darkness.

In the meanwhile, back at the lake dwelling of the Queen events no less portentous were occurring with no less equal rapidity. Just returned from the ceremony at the Long House, the wedding party was in the action of seating itself for what might be called the wedding breakfast, when an arrow, penetrating an interstice in the bamboo wall, flashed between the Queen and Francis and transfixed the opposite wall, where its feathered shaft vibrated from the violence of its suddenly arrested flight. A rush to the windows looking out upon the narrow bridge, showed Henry and Francis the gravity of the situation. Even as they looked, they saw the Queen's spearmen who guarded the approach to the bridge, midway across it in flight, falling into the water with the shaft of an arrow vibrating out of his back in similar fashion to the one in the wall of the room. Beyond the bridge, on the shore, headed by

(Continued on page 13)

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

"Tell me, how do you make such delicious bread and biscuits?"

said Mrs. Newly-wed to one of her girl friends.

"It's the easiest thing in the world. I've never found it any trouble to bake good bread, rolls, biscuits and pastry when I had such good flour as

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack

LILY WHITE is a flour containing the choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. Soft wheat improves the flavor and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry.

There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-around flour.

After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat. Everything baked from LILY WHITE is light, tender and of delightful flavor.

Give LILY WHITE a good trial. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT FIRM

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.92	2.76		
No. 2 White	2.90			
No. 2 Mixed	2.90			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.35	2.50	2.34	
No. 2 White	2.33			
No. 2 Mixed	2.33			

"The position of wheat is strong, but some difficulties promise to accompany the marketing of the season's crop," says the *Chicago Daily Drivers Journal*. "Under government control the wheat market was purely artificial, and a return to a natural movement of this cereal is accompanied by credit and transportation difficulties, the results of which cannot be foretold.

"It seems to be a quite general and logical conclusion that, barring widespread crop damage between now and threshing, the tendency this late summer and fall will be downward, to be followed by a substantial advance early next year. Much wheat is and must be marketed each year promptly after harvest, a movement which credit shortage will accelerate to some extent this year. Insufficient transportation facilities can only result in overflowing country elevators, and prices must suffer accordingly, if only temporarily.

"The world's wheat harvest cannot be large this year. The Argentine surplus is about exhausted, Australia and India are said to have little wheat to spare, and while in Europe, France and Roumania have good crops, there will be a place for every bushel of the 250,000,000 it is thought this country may have available for export next year, though the rate of foreign exchange will continue to be a factor in export trade. If these reports are correct, the position of wheat is strong, a condition that should be reflected in prices when the movement of wheat is no longer hampered by overloaded markets and overworked railroads.

"Readers are warned that this is not a prediction, but simply a statement of conditions as they promise to affect the price of wheat during the coming months."

The wheat market at Detroit is inactive but at other points shows advancing tendency due to increased export buying and unfavorable reports of the crop throughout the country. Millers are good buyers in the western markets.

CORN LOWER

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.77	1.68 1/2		
No. 3 Yellow		1.64 1/2		
No. 4 Yellow				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.88	1.86 1/2	2.05	
No. 3 Yellow	1.92			
No. 4 Yellow	1.90			

Corn has lost the strength it showed on the market last week. The prices on the Detroit market declined 13c. The main reason for the weakening of corn was that the price was too high. It was shutting off many uses of the grain, the foremost one being feed for hogs. Corn was so high and hogs were so low that the latter could not be fed on the former at a profit. This is shown by the active selling of hogs. Many corn using industries had to stop using the grain owing to the high price and this reduced the demand to a great extent.

OATS CONTINUES DOWNWARD

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.16	1.08 1/2		
No. 3 White	1.15	1.07		
No. 4 White	1.14	1.00		

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

Oat prices are following the trend of corn. There was several drops in the Detroit market during the past week, the total of all amounted to 9c. We are unable to understand the rea-



DETROIT—Oats and corn decline. Wheat gathers strength. Beans inactive and easy. Hay is offered more liberally and market is easy.

CHICAGO—Receipts of grain good. Wheat in demand. Corn and oats lower. Potatoes steady.

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

Weekly Trade and Market Review

THE CAR shortage situation continues critical with the possibly slight improvement resulting from the movement of box cars to the Western roads under the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission whereby 19,800 cars were to be delivered to the Western lines. Mr. Aishton, President of the American Railroad Association states that 10,260 cars have been received by the Western roads and 6,223 cars are in transit. Regarding cars fit for shipping bulk grain in, Mr. Aishton states as follows:

"If we waited to secure cars in the Eastern states fit for bulk grain loading in order to relieve the critical Western situation, we moved the cars as they came and issued instructions beforehand to the Western roads as to what they might expect in the way of bad orders and to prepare to put the cars in shape for grain movement."

Grain harvest is being hampered by the financial situation. Bankers say there will be plenty of money to loan the farmers during this period, but it doesn't show up very fast; in fact, within the last week or two banks, both country and city, have refused to loan money on the new crop of wheat. Credit, during the summer, is a necessity with at least 75 per cent of the farmers and if they cannot get it they have to cut production, which causes a food shortage. So it is up to the bankers to help the producer of foodstuff if they wish to keep this country prosperous and avoid anything that resembles a panic.

Prices in all grains excepting wheat has dropped. It is believed that prices will continue downward up until about the first of January, after that prices are expected to turn and advance again.

son for these drops. The 1919 surplus is practically all gone in the United States; in fact, some oats have had to be imported from Canada to help care for the needs here. And reports from the country, until the last few days, show the 1920 crop of oats in an unfavorable condition.

BEANS INACTIVE

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 6, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.25	7.50	8.25	
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.50	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.25			
Prime				
Red Kidneys				

"Things have been more quiet in the bean market during the month of June than for a long time previously. Many opinions have been expressed concerning the cause for the slackening of demand and probably each reason given has had something to do with it.

"Supply centers stocked up during the switchmen's strike, and when all the embargoes were lifted, the beans flocked in in large numbers. The decline in grain prices had some effect on bean prices, though they have held up remarkably well under the circumstances. Hot weather always causes a cessation of demand for beans, fresh vegetables largely taking their place.

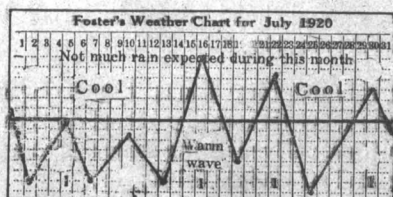
"Acreages have about come up to previous forecasts. Michigan will come nearer 100 per cent than was anticipated. New York, too, will plant more beans than last year, though not up to the mark of two years ago. Good weather conditions, reported from most sections, will insure a good crop."—*The Bean Bag*.

RYE DROPS

Rye has continued downward during the last week but is active and firm on the Detroit market at \$2.15 for No. 2. Export demand is good in this grain.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1920.—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near July 13, 19, 27, Aug. 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 14, 20, 28, Aug. 3; plains sections 15, 21, 29, Aug. 4; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 16, 22, 30, Aug. 5; lower great lakes and eastern sections 17, 23, 31, Aug. 6, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 18, 24, Aug. 1, 7. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind the storm waves.

During first week of this weather period a great high temperature wave will cross continent and will be

followed by other disturbances, winding up with unusually cool weather that will cross continent, reaching meridian 90 near July 25, followed by cool weather to end of month and then another rise in temperature. The dreaded hot winds are feared while this great hot wave is crossing continent about middle of July. Hot winds at that time in the great central valleys would be dangerous to corn and northern late oats. There is no remedy against these destructive simoons. We hope it may deal gently with our great corn and oats producing sections.

I also have fears of destructive hails during the weeks centering on Aug. 11 and 25. These hail storms can not be definitely located but they will probably occur between longitudes 80 and 100 and between latitudes 40 and 50. I am only pointing out the danger dates. There is not enough known about these destructive weather events to enable me to make positive forecasts of them.

W. T. Foster

POTATOES EASY

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 6, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	7.75	
Chicago	6.35	
Pittsburg	6.95	
New York	6.12	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

The potato market is in about the same condition it was a week ago. Consumers at Detroit are not buying quite as plentiful as last week but the market is steady and receipts are only fair. Chicago prices have dropped slightly and Pittsburg has higher prices but New York continues at last week's price. Reports of the growing crop are favorable.

HAY SUPPLIES INCREASE

[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]		
Detroit	\$7.50 @ \$8.50 @ \$7.35 @ \$8	
Chicago	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 @ \$3.20 @ \$3.4	
New York	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 @ \$3.00 @ \$3.2	
Pittsburg	\$4.00 @ \$4.50 @ \$3.90 @ \$4.0	

[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover.] [No. 1 Clover]		
Detroit	\$8.50 @ \$9.50 @ \$8.35 @ \$9	
Chicago	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 @ \$3.20 @ \$3.4	
New York	\$4.00 @ \$4.50 @ \$3.90 @ \$4.0	
Pittsburg	\$3.50 @ \$4.00 @ \$3.25 @ \$3.5	

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO		
[No. 1 Tim.] Stan. Tim. [No. 2 Tim.]		
Detroit	\$8.00 @ \$9.00 @ \$7.85 @ \$8.5	
Chicago	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 @ \$3.20 @ \$3.4	
New York	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 @ \$3.00 @ \$3.2	
Pittsburg	\$3.50 @ \$4.00 @ \$3.25 @ \$3.5	

[No. 1 Light Mix.] [No. 1 Clover.] [No. 1 Clover]		
Detroit	\$8.50 @ \$9.50 @ \$8.35 @ \$9	
Chicago	\$3.00 @ \$3.50 @ \$3.20 @ \$3.4	
New York	\$4.00 @ \$4.50 @ \$3.90 @ \$4.0	
Pittsburg	\$3.50 @ \$4.00 @ \$3.25 @ \$3.5	

There are comparatively few in the hay trade who quite realize the significance of the government's June 1 estimate forecasting the tonnage of hay on the present crop. The condition is given at 88.9 per cent with a forecasted yield of 112,000,000 tons; and inasmuch as last year's condition on the same date was 94 per cent and in the past nine years only once has the condition been lower than at present, and inasmuch as since June 1 there have been ample rains, the July 1 estimate should show improvement in both condition and yield and confirm to expectation of the present that an enormous hay crop will be realized this year.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "There is less of pessimism in the air, although the market is still erratic and quotations are hardly more than nominal. Some trading in fine Australian has been done, but for the most part the market has been rather dull.

"Reports from the West do not indicate any marked volume of business. Some consignments are reported and here and there sales at unchanged rates.

"Further curtailments in the mill schedules is announced."

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces.—Delaine, unwashed, 70@72c; fine unwashed, 62c; 1-2 blood combing, 70@70c; 3-8 blood combing, 53@55c. Michigan and New York fleeces.—Fine unwashed, 58@60c; delaine unwashed, 68c bid; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 67@68c; 3-8 blood, unwashed, 53@54c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 60@63c; 2-8 blood, 50@52c; 1-4 blood, 45@47c.

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

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

California—Northern, \$1.65; middle counties, \$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 medium clothing, \$1.45@1.50.

Pulled—Delaine, \$1.70; AA, \$1.50@1.55; A supers, \$1.30@1.40.

Mhairs—Best combing, 53@56c; best carding, 48@50c.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Compared with week ago, beef steers, 50c@1 lower; some warmed up and grassy kind off more; choice corn fed butcher stock, 50@75c lower; others \$1@1.50 lower. Hogs—Slow, 25@65c lower than yesterday's average; bulk light and light butchers, \$15.25@15.35; bulk 250 lbs. and over, \$13.25@15.10. Sheep—Bulk direct to packers; few sales steady.

EAST BUFFALO.—Cattle: Slow. Calves: \$1 lower; \$6@16. Hogs—25c lower; heavy, \$16@16.25; mixed, \$16.50@16.75; Yorkers, \$16.65@16.75; light Yorkers, \$15.50@16.50; pigs, \$15@15.25; roughs, \$18; stags, \$8@10. Sheep and lambs—Slow; lambs 50c lower; lambs, \$8@16.50; other unchanged.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Buyers are active in the market for all kinds of dairy products. Receipts of butter are large and everything is easily disposed of to either consumers or packers. The market holds its firmness, but eggs are only steady. Receipts are large and require careful handling, as the weather is pretty hot for shipping. Dressed calves are suffering also owing to the weather. Many damaged ones arrive only to be condemned as unfit for food and a great deal of loss results, chiefly because shippers do not use enough ice. Hogs are steady. Buyers are actively taking the best hens and broilers, but the market has been receiving a large percentage of small broilers for which there is little demand and an easy market is quoted. Fruits and vegetables are firm. Strawberries are not in good supply and shipments show the nearing of the finish of the season. There is nothing to take the place of the strawberries, as receipts of other varieties are not large enough to make a market and prices are very high. Receipts of vegetables are small also and buyers have trouble satisfying their needs. Prices are sustained in nearly all lines.

Apples—New, \$4@4.50 per hamper; western, boxes, \$5.50@5.

Strawberries—Home grown, \$8@8.50 per 24-quart case; shipped in, \$6@7 per bu.

Cherries—\$5@6 per 24-quart case for sour and \$3.25@3.50 per 16-quart case for sweet.

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

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

Live Poultry—Broilers, 60@65; Leghorn broilers, 48@55c; hens, 36@37c; small hens, 34@35c; roosters, 22c; geese, 20@22; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 38@40c per lb.

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. 2 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.

NATIONAL FARM BUREAU REPRESENTATIVES TO COME TO MICHIGAN

The President and Secretaries of eleven middle west Farm Bureau Federations meeting at Ames, Iowa, June 22nd and 23rd, started an investigation to find out how to correct the evils of heavy glut, sharp fluctuations of prices and the total inability of the producer to drive a bargain for the products of his years work. Each state will send a representative to a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg, July 13th, to study the work of the United Grain Growers. The next step will be a meeting of all state organizations of farmers interested in grain marketing. J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been asked to call this meeting. The State Federations will then meet again on July 28th at Lansing, Michigan.

FARMER PLAYS AT GREAT ODDS

It may be the great and constant gamble with bugs, weather and markets is one of the things that makes farming so fascinating. The general public does not realize that agriculture is just about as certain as speculating in oil stocks. Observe these facts and doubt the statement if you can:

One day of unusual heat at the

critical time may reduce the yield of an oat field 25 per cent.

A few hours of rain can half ruin a crop of wheat.

Potato yield may be reduced from 25 to 50 per cent by a short dry spell.

One cold rain can ruin an apple crop.

One hot, muggy day may entirely spoil a crop of beans.

And to these features must be added the fact that countless insects are at constant war with the farmer and that, after he has brought his crop through all these dangers, he has practically nothing to say about the prices he gets.—*The Nation's Business.*

MANY GROWING SORGHUM

A marked increase in the production of sorghum syrup is indicated by reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture, which has been engaged in a special campaign to induce greater production of this crop because of the keen demand for sugar substitutes. At the beginning of the World War the annual yield of sorghum syrup in the United States was approximately 13,000,000 gallons. This has increased steadily until for the past year it was approximately 30,000,000 gallons. The average yield of syrup per acre has been about 100 gallons, but the fact that this figure can be increased is indicated by the department's experiments in which more than 400 gallons per acre have been produced in some localities.

In urging increased plantings to sorghum the department's experts point out that despite the increasing yields the demand is still greater than the supply, as shown by the price for syrup, which has ranged from 90 cents to \$1.50 per gallon, and in a few cases even higher.

Crop Reports

MONTICALLY (N. W.)—Most of the farmers are cultivating. Some have begun haying. The planting is done. It is fine growing weather for crops. The rain enough to keep things growing. The farmers are selling some poultry and live stock. There is no building done but some repair work. The following prices were offered at Lakeview: Cucumbers, \$3 cwt.; hens, 20c; butter, 55c; butterfat 57c; eggs, 35c; wool, 20c lb.—G. B. W.

OAKLAND (N.)—We are having a fine growing time. Corn and potatoes are all planted. Corn is making a good growth. Oats and barley doing fine. Wheat is turning color. Most of us have started haying which we find is better than expected. Stock of all kinds are doing well. Most of the wool is handled by Farm Bureau. Not much building being done on farms. Dr. C. S. Sutherland is building a barn 36 x 80. Hay was all cleaned up this spring and so was most everything else in the feed line.—E. F.

SHIAWASSEE—The rain of last week was the saving of all farm crops and also enabled many farmers to plant their bean crop. Farmers as a rule did not care to risk high priced seed in the extremely dry soil. Spring crops in this section is now making a good showing. Corn was slow in coming up, but now is showing a good stand. Early potatoes are doing well and late ones are coming on very good. Prices on farm produce has not changed to any extent for the past two weeks except potatoes, getting higher in price every week. Owing to the early drought, hay is a very light crop and the rain came too late to make much improvement in the growth and many farmers are now cutting grass. It is not making any gain in either quantity or quality. Wheat is coming on well and promises to be a very fair crop, although the yield will be far below normal, but seems to be of good quality. Oats are light but are making good gains since the rains of a week ago.—D. H. M.

SANILAC (C.)—Are having some nice weather for the growing crops. The crops in Custer are looking fine. Hay and oats are good and there are some pieces of wheat looking good and some not. Have had nice showers of rain, just about enough to keep crops growing. There are some nice pieces of corn and beans, there were quit a lot of beans sowed and most of them are looking good. There were not many acres of sugar beets sown in Custer this year. There was chickory sown, there are some very good stands of chickory and there has been some pieces torn up and planted to beans. The Township of Custer is building another mile of gravel road one and one-half miles west of McGregor. Everybody is busy getting ready for haying such as doing their cultivating and hoeing. Prices offered at Sandusky are: Wheat \$2.70; Buckwheat, \$2.50 cwt.; Oats, \$1.07; Rye, \$2.01; Barley, \$3.00; Beans, \$7.00; Peas, \$24.60; Beef steers, 9c lb.; Beef, \$22.50; Cloverseed, \$20.00; Alsike \$20.00; cows, 7c to 8c lb.; Butterfat 55c; Eggs



Our Ambition : Ideal Telephone Service for Michigan

The Michigan State Telephone Company has set itself earnestly to the task of making the telephone service in Michigan as near ideal as possible for every user, the Business Farmer, the Merchant or the Householder.

To us, ideal telephone service is summed up as follows:

When the service given present subscribers is as intelligent and as nearly perfect as human ingenuity and mechanical accuracy can make it.

Second—When every home and business, that has any use for a telephone, has one.

Third—When there is a mutual understanding between the Telephone Company and its subscribers that fosters confidence and encouragement and courtesy.

The attainment of such an ideal calls for the best brains, the nimblest fingers, the most careful training, the expenditure of vast sums in buildings and material—yet it is a task that we are entering upon with all enthusiasm.

There will be many obstacles and discouragements, but with your help, honest effort will overcome them all.

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

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

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Leona Park Farms Experiment Station

Clutch Pencil Given For 8 Boy's Names

REGULAR size, 5 inches long, nickel plated. Complete with pocket grip. Should last a life-time. Always sharp and ready for use. No broken points. Pencil sent postpaid for names and addresses of 8 reliable boys ages 8 to 18 years living on R. F. D. routes or in the country in any of the following states: N. D., S. D., Minn., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Wis., Mich., Ia., Neb., Mo., Kan., or Okla. Give correct names and addresses. Write plainly. This offer is open only to one person in each family. Only one list of 8 names wanted from each person; no one person may receive more than one pencil. Offer not open to those who sent list 10 Successful Farming, Building Des Moines, Iowa of names previously unless different names are sent.

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

174 ACRES \$6,600 WITH CROPS, HORSES. 14 cattle and machinery, tools, growing crops including 10 acres corn, 80 acres oats 27 acres hay 1 1-2 acres potatoes, 3 1-2 acres buckwheat, 7 1-2 acres alfalfa; near markets big cities; machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture, valuable wood, apples, cherries; 9-room house, maple shade, 2 barns, silo, 2 poultry houses; retiring owner includes all at only \$6,600, easy terms. Details page 31 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 State. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

120 ALL IMPROVED EXTRA BUILDINGS. \$150 A. Stock, tools, crops, terms. Immediate possession, write **GLEN PINCH, Eaton Rapids, Mich., R 5.**

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

FOR SALE—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.**

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

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 Gleason Clearing House, everything to make life worth living and living 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.**

FOR SALE—237 ACRE FARM BARRY County, new house, tenant house, two basement barns, cement silo, garage, etc. Price, \$55 per acre. Address, **WAYNE E. GAY, R 2, Cloverdale, 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 Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—CASE 10-20 TRACTOR IN good condition \$500. Reason for selling. Want larger tractor. **RAY CHAFFEE, Fenton, Mich.**

Is Your Farm for Sale?

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

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

YOU SHOULD KNOW HOW TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY

on great political issues. Send 25c for "What Michigan Women Should Know About Voting," by Judson Grenell, to Waterford Publishing Company, 308 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.



Farmers Service Bureau



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

PROPERTY BELONGS TO WIFE

A man and woman are married holding a joint deed. The man dies thereby leaving the property to the woman. She marries again without having the deed changed. She later dies. Can her husband claim her property? How do the children of her first husband stand in regard to the property? Can the children of the second husband claim it?—**M. A. S. Osceola County.**

Upon the death of the first husband the property became absolutely the property of the wife the survivor, if it had been deeded to them as husband and wife. There was no need to change the title deed. It was hers the same as it would have been had it been deeded to her direct. Upon marriage the second time the title was not changed from sole ownership in the wife. Upon her death it becomes the property of her children. If she left no children but had parents, or brothers and sisters, then one half would descend to her husband and the other half to her parents, first and if they were dead then to her brothers and sisters. The children of the first husband are strangers to the inheritance unless they are her children also. The children of the second husband stand in the same relation, they are strangers to the inheritance unless they are her own children also.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

KILLING MILKWEEDS

How can I get rid of milkweeds on land of a sandy nature?—**Troy, Fruit Farm, Oceola County.**

Clean cultivation and frequent going over with a well sharpened hoe is the most effective method of controlling milkweeds. After a good soaking rain the plants pull easily and when pulled are not likely to send up shoots again. In killing milkweeds the keeping back of top growth will starve out the large part of the plant under ground. This pest is a serious one and spreads rapidly, hence extra expense of cultivation is warranted in controlling. Seeding down fields infested with milkweed to alfalfa will usually eradicate them in several years.—**J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.**

PASTE NAME ON VOTER'S TICKET

I would like to have the law referring to a person running on a slip for Highway Commissioner. Can he put the slips in the booth? As I understand it he has got to distribute his slips 100 feet from the voting polls.—**A Reader Elmira, Mich.**

The statute provides for the use of slips when a candidate dies, resigns or for any cause there is a vacancy on the ticket, and the committee certifies another name to fill the vacancy. In this case the inspectors themselves should paste the slip on the ticket before the ticket is handed to the voter. If one is running as an independent candidate and was not regularly nominated he must do his electioneering 100 feet from the booth but I can see no legal objections to his furnishing the inspectors with slips to be used by the voter or to be placed in the booth for the use of the voter. If it is ultimately the voters choice that determines whether the slip shall be used.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

ESTATE GOES TO SURVIVOR

How would the law divide property under the following conditions? Husband and wife and two children. Bought a place on joint contract, part of the cows bought on a note signed by both of us, part on note signed just by husband. Some of horses bought with money received as payments on another place owned jointly some are on notes signed just by husband. What bank account we have is in both names. My husband intends I should have all free and clear in case of his death, but says he doesn't think it is necessary to make a will. Is it?—**X. Y. Z., Isabella County.**

If the real estate was purchased by deed or contract in the name of husband and wife, in case of death of either the whole real estate would go to the survivor. If the personal was intended to be owned jointly, then, in case of death of either, the survivor would own half of the personal and the other half would belong to the estate of the other. If

the personal was conveyed to the husband and wife by conveyance to them as husband and wife and also to the survivor then it would go to the survivor. Otherwise the half of the deceased would descend as other personal property. Unless some special evidence that it was arranged to have the property owned by the two then property that was purchased by the husband alone and property purchased by the husband's note signed by the wife would also belong to the husband as the wife is not liable on a note she signed for her husband. Some conveyance, by will or otherwise, is necessary to give the wife the whole title in case of his death.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

RIDDING GRASSHOPPERS FROM UNFARMED LAND

Has the state power to go ahead and rid the unfarmed land from grasshoppers and charge the expense to the land owners?—**Subscriber, Walkerville, Mich.**

We are not aware of any statute covering the matter mentioned.—**Coleman C. Vaughan, Sec'y of State.**

SALE WAS FRAUD

I would like your advice in regard to trouble we have. A bought 30 acres of wild land for \$1,600. A paid down on said land \$600. A was living on aforesaid land 5 years. Built little house and small shed, but he can not make a living on this land because the farm is very poor and not worth \$900. A hired seller and offered him \$25 to help him sell the bad place. So the hired man found a buyer in Chicago and A wrote two false letters to the buyer in Chicago, tells him how nice place he is going to have (40 acres of aforesaid 30 acres) good land, 20 acres cleared, good new house, big barn, for only \$2,700 so the buyer believed A and sent him \$1,000 cash, then A sent contract to B, to be signed. So B did and moved from Chicago to his new place, then B found poor house, small shed in place of big barn and but two acres cleared. B was greatly dissatisfied and wanted money back from A but A refused. He spent B's money by purchasing adjoining 80 acres from bank of Standish for \$4,050 and paying \$1,000 cash which was the money he got from B. Please answer in our Michigan Business Farmer what can be done with these and how.—**Subscriber Standish, Mich.**

From your statement of facts I would be of the opinion that the sale was procured by fraud and that it would be set aside and the money ordered returned. However it is such a matter that good personal counsel should be obtained and full and complete statement of facts submitted.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

NOT LIABLE FOR LOSS

I sold 4 tons of hay at my sale last September to a party. He asked if he could leave it in the barn until he had time to draw it. I told him that the barn's roofs leaked and it was at his risk. He drew some in January, some in May, and of course some of it rotted by getting wet. Now do I have to stand for this rotten hay. It was O. K. when I sold it. **N. F., Manistee County.**

Under the statement of facts the loss is the purchasers and you are not liable for the injury.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

THE COLLECTION BOX

I wonder if you can help me with an order as you have others. In March I sent to the W— Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for a skirt sent C. O. D. I got the skirt all right the last of March but found it was much larger than I ordered, so on April 5th I returned it and wrote a card telling the reason I was returning it. Since then I have written them four letters but have received no answer; not even a word to show they had received the skirt. I paid \$4.35 for the skirt with the C. O. D. collection.—**Mrs. M. B. M., Washtenaw County.**

We got in touch with the company and received word from them that they had refunded our subscriber's money. June 19th we received the following letter from her.

Gentlemen: I received a check from the W— Co., Philadelphia yesterday. Thank you for your help in getting a settlement for me.—**Mrs. M. B. M., Washtenaw County.**

LEGAL VOTER IF QUALIFIED

They are going to vote to consolidate the district schools of Hadley township, Lapeer County to one school to be at Hadley Village. Now the school district to which we belong is on the south county line but in Hadley township, Lapeer County, but I live on the other side of road and in Oakland County. Do I have a vote on this question? Will I have to help support this school? Should I not have a vote?—**A. F. R., Oakland County.**

I am of the opinion that if the election is held under Act 117 of the P. A., 1909, for the organization of township school districts which appears to the purpose as indicated in the letter, that you are a legal voter at the election if you meet all the qualifications of an elector, being a citizen, owner of property, etc. The act contains the following: "Provided, that if in such township, or as a part of such township, there are fractional school districts already organized, the school house of which is within the boundaries of the township, such fractional school district shall be considered a part of the township for school purposes, and qualified school electors residing anywhere in such fractional school district shall be qualified to sign the petition for or vote upon the question of the organization of the township district."—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

WIFE GETS SHARE

My brother and I bought a farm and had a joint deed made. After we had bought the farm my brother got married. What could his wife claim if he should die, or if he left her and gave her the deed standing between him and I?—**J. W., Livingston County.**

If the deed is to yourself and your brother and no other designation or limitation is made therein then each owns an undivided half. If he should die without children his wife would inherit one half and you and your brothers and sisters, or their children if any are deceased, would inherit the other half of his share. You would still own your original half. You could ask for partition at any time. In case of trouble between he and his wife the judge would have a right to dispose of his interest as his judgment determines.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS, MORTGAGES FOR SALE BINDING

Is my acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages or contract for sale of real estate binding to either party without the notary seal? I have in mind parties that have sold their farm and received money down on contract to bind the bargain until deed and possession was given and acknowledged before a notary but has not his seal. Is it good?—**M. B., Gratiot County.**

The acknowledgment to legal documents certified to by a Notary Public in Michigan are good in Michigan without seal unless required for use out of the state.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

OWNER OF STOCK HOLDING

I own two farms some distance apart drive cattle to and from on highway. Neighbors have no fence on highway. My cattle destroy their crops on account of no fence. Who shall stand the damage if it be carried to the courts?—**Subscriber, Montcalm County.**

As one is not bound to build highway fences I am of the opinion that one who uses it to drive cattle must keep them within the highway and is liable for any damage done outside the highway.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

KEEP ANIMALS ON PREMISES

I have a neighbor who raises a large flock of turkeys every year which roam on my farm much of the time, doing damage to grain, corn and fall apples. I have begged and argued with this man to keep his turkeys from my farm but he pays no attention. What is the state law? Can I force this man to keep his turkeys off from my farm or not?—**A Reader, Osceola County.**

One who keeps turkeys is bound to keep them on his own premises and is liable for all damage done on the premises of another by them.—**W. E. Brown, legal editor.**

Hires Household Extract

will make home-made rootbeer easily and economically. Get a 25c bottle from your grocer. A cake of yeast and some sugar—that's all. One bottle makes 80 glasses

Hires Household Extract contains the actual juices of roots, barks, herbs and berries. It makes rootbeer as pure as it is sparkling and delicious.

With our special airtight patent bottle stoppers you can keep the snap and sparkle in your home-made rootbeer until ready to serve. Your grocer has them.



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"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 9)

their priest and backed by their women and children, all the male Lost Souls were arching the air full with feathered bolts from their bows.

A spearman of the Queen tottered into the apartment, his limbs spreading vainly to support him, his eyes glazing, his lips beating a soundless message which his fading life could not utter, as he fell prone, his back bristling with arrow shafts like a porcupine. Henry sprang to the door that gave entrance from the bridge, and, with his automatic, he swept it clear of the charging Lost Souls who could advance only in single file and who fell as they advanced before his fire.

The siege of the frail house was brief. Though Francis protected by Henry's automatic, destroyed the bridge, by no method could the besieged put out the blazing thatch of roof ignited in a score of places by the fire-arrows discharged under the Sun Priest's directions.

"There is but one way to escape," the Queen panted, on the platform overlooking the whirl of waters, as she clasped one hand of Francis' in hers and threatened to precipitate herself clingly into his arms. "It wins to the world." She pointed to the sucking heart of the whirlpool. "No one has ever returned from that. In My Mirror I have beheld them pass, dead always, and out to the wider world. Except for Torres. I have never seen the living go. Only the dead. And they have never returned. Nor has Torres returned."

All eyes looked to all eyes at sight of the dreadfulness of the way.

"There is no other way?" Henry demanded, as he drew Leoncia close to him.

The Queen shook her head. About them already burning portions of the thatch were falling, while their ears were deafened by the blood-lust chants of the Lost Souls on the lake shore. The Queen disengaged her hand from Francis' with the evident intention of dashing into her sleeping room, then caught his hand and led him in. As he stood wonderingly beside her, she slammed down the lid on the chest of jewels and fastened it. Next, she kicked aside the floor matting and lifted a trap door that opened down to the water. At her indication, Francis dragged over the chest and dropped it through.

"Even the Sun Priest does not know that hiding place," she whispered, ere she caught his hand again, and, running, led him back to the others on the platform.

"It is now time to depart from this place," she announced. "Hold me in your arms, good Francis, husband of mine, and lift me and leap with me," she commanded. "We will lead the way."

And so they leapt. As the roof was crashing down in a wreath of flame and flying embers, Henry caught Leoncia to him, and spring after into the whirl of waters where Francis and the Queen had already disappeared.

Like Torres, the four fugitives escaped injury against the rocks and were borne onward by the underground river to the daylight opening where the great spider-web guarded the way. Henry had an easier time of it, for Leoncia knew how to swim. But Francis' swimming prowess enabled him to keep the Queen up. She obeyed him implicitly, floating low in the water, nor clutched at his arms nor acted as a drag on him in any way. At the ledge, all four drew out of the water and rested. The two women devoted themselves to wringing out their hair, which had been flung adrift all about them by the swirling currents.

"It is not the first mountain I've been in the heart of with you two," Leoncia laughed to the Morgans, although more than for them was her speech intended for the Queen.

"It is the first time I have been in the heart of a mountain with my husband," the Queen laughed back, and the barb of her dart sank deep into Leoncia.

"Seems as though your wife, Francis, and my wife-to-be aren't going to hit it off too well together," Henry said, with the sharpness of censure that man is wont to employ to conceal the embarrassment caused by his womankind.

And, as inevitable result of such

male men's ways, all that Henry gained, was a silence more awkward and more embarrassing. The two women almost enjoyed the situation. Francis cudgled his brains vainly for some remark that would ameliorate matters; while Henry, in desperation, arose suddenly with the observation that he was going to "explore a bit," and invited, by his hand out to help her to her feet, the Queen to accompany him. Francis and Leoncia sat on for a moment in stubborn silence. He was the first to break it.

"For two cents I'd give you a thorough shaking, Leoncia."

"And what have I done now?" she countered.

"As if you didn't know. You've been behaving abominably."

"It is you who have behaved abominably," she half-sobbed, in spite of her determination to betray no such feminine signs of weakness. "Who asked you to marry her. You did not draw the short straw. Yet you must volunteer, must rush in where even angels fear to tread? Did I ask you to? Almost did my heart stop beating when I heard you tell Henry you would marry her. I thought I was going to faint. You had not even consulted me; yet it was on my suggestion, in order to save you from her, that the straws were drawn—yes, and I am not too little shameless to admit that it was because I wanted to save you for myself. Henry does not love me as you led me to believe you loved me. I never loved Henry as I loved you, as I do love you even now, God forgive me."

Francis was swept beyond himself. He caught her and pressed her to him in a crushing embrace.

"And on your very wedding day," she gasped reproachfully in the midst of his embrace.

His arm died away from about her. "And this from you, Leoncia, at such a moment," he murmured.

(Continued next week)

PACKERS' SIDE OF REGULATION

(Continued from page 7)

difficult for us to finance our business, and will discourage the putting of new capital into the industry.

3. To deprive the packers of their refrigerator cars would increase the difficulties and expense involved in marketing perishable foodstuffs.

4. Interference with large complicated business on the part of the government makes for INEFFICIENCY, and hence higher expenses, which would undoubtedly result in a greater spread between livestock prices and dressed meats, causing either lower prices for live stock or higher prices for meats, or both.

5. The evils that the bills aim to cure simply do not exist. There is no monopoly; there are no unfair trade practices; and the charges that these things do exist are based on the unfair report of the Federal Trade Commission, which is unreliable as a basis for legislation.

Last year Swift & Company made net earnings from all sources of \$13,870,181.34 and handled over 16,000,000 meat animals, resulting in an earning of less than 87 cents per head or 6 3-5 per cent of investment. We believe livestock producers will agree that such reasonable profits do not indicate necessity for further legislative regulation.

This letter is written with the sole purpose of presenting, in a fair manner, some of the more important facts regarding the proposed legislation.—Swift & Co., per O. C. Matthews, Commercial Research Dept.

Facts are what we want. But the "facts" of the packers do not agree with the facts of the Federal Trade Commission, so we must draw our own conclusion which of the two are more likely to be correct and uninfluenced by biased motives.—Editor.

HIS HEARING RESTORED

The invisible antiseptic ear drum invented by Mr. A. O. Leonard, which is in reality a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear and entirely out of sight is restoring the hearing of literally hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this remarkable drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell that he is a deaf man. This ear drum is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, partially or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information addressed to A. O. Leonard, Suite 84, 70 Fifth Avenue New York City, will be given a prompt reply.—Adv.

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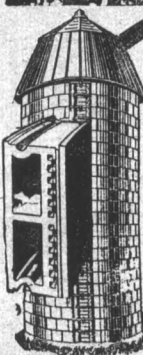
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Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hille, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

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Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons.
Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

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257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 640, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.
Hampshire Hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.
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Grow your own next herd sire. We have three beautiful youngsters—straight as a line, big-boned rugged fellows. They are all by our 38 lb. senior sire, KING KORNDYKE ORISKANY PONTIAC from splendid individual dams of A. R. backing and the best of blood lines.
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Holstein Breeders Since 1906

FOR SALE

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

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

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

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

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\$125.00 TAKES A HOLSTEIN BULL
calf born Nov. 23, 1919. Evenly marked. Two nearest dams average 22.5 lbs. Sired by a son of Alcartra Pontiac Butter Boy. Federal tested herd.
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Four head registered Holstein heifers, coming 8 years old. Also pair twin heifer calves.
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FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS UP TO 39 LBS.
breeding. Good producing dams. Priced to sell.
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REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH
Sex for Sale
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Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

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RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE
195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 (60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colantha 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pieterje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.
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calf born February 1st. Sired by Flint Hengerveld Lad, whose two nearest dams average 32.66 lbs. butter and 735.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, a 24 lb. daughter of a son of Pontiac De Nijlander 35.43 lbs. butter and 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. Write for prices and extended pedigree to

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We test every cow as she freshens. Calf advertised some time ago for \$100 and sold. His Grand Dam has since made over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days, 98.5 lbs. of milk in one day. What is he worth today? The place to buy your Herd Sire is the

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

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OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

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

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a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad and Johan Pauline DeKol twice 30 lb. cow and dam of Pauline DeNijlander (Mich. Champion two years old.)

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

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

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A few choice bred gilts for sale. Also fall gilts and boars, some very good prospects of excellent breeding. Gilts bred to ORPHAN'S SUPERIOR by BIG ORPHAN'S EQUAL by BIG BONE ORPHAN by the BIG ORPHAN. Dam BEAUTY'S CHOICE by ORANGE BUD, by BIG ORANGE A.

Free livery to visitors.
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My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 324731, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.

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THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: 1's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
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Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.

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bred to Big Bone Bone Boulder No. 726-672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growing. Prices reasonable.
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I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.
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One fall boar, spring pigs both sex, and tried sows, while they last.
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large type P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs by W's Sallor Bob and out of dams by Buster Boy, Long Superba, Smooth Wonder 3rd, and Orange Des Moines. Priced to sell.
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boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
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6TH ANNUAL P. C. BRED SOW SALE,
March 13, 1920. For particulars write
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Big Type Poland Chinas. Am offering three boar pigs at weaning time at reasonable price. Registered in buyers name. Sired by Big Long Bob. Write for pedigrees and prices.
MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

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

B. T. P. C. FOR SALE. SPRING PIGS OF
both sex. Sired by Wiley's King Bob the Big Smooth kind.
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B. T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS
booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
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DUROCS WITH QUALITY
Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919
Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

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200 lbs. each. Sired by a 300 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
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AM SELLING DUROCS

August 4th.

Get on mailing list for catalog.

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Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and
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Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2949
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by Defender's Cherry King from Brookwater-bred sows, \$25 to \$35. Registered.
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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

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A few spring pigs left at \$25
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EITHER SEX
Can furnish stock not skin. Also yearling sows. Will breed for early fall litters. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Bred gilts and spring pigs for sale.
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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR
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BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

Also 1 Bred Sow
W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

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

O. I. C.

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BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW
Everyone guaranteed safe in dam also a few choice spring pigs, either sex.

F C BURGESS

Mason, Mich., R 3

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Choice sow pigs of March farrow. Bloodlines of the Grand Champions Prince Big Bone and C. C. Schoolmaster. Write your wants to
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Fine lot of registered O. I. C. Bred Sows of good
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I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH
class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
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FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS
that have size and type
write or call on
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Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for \$350. Come and see them.
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Stock of excellent type and quality at all times.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Flemish Giant rabbits that are giants. Quality guaranteed.
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Save \$2

The Coupon Makes First Payment and Separator Itself Pays the Rest

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

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IT IS ALWAYS BEST

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