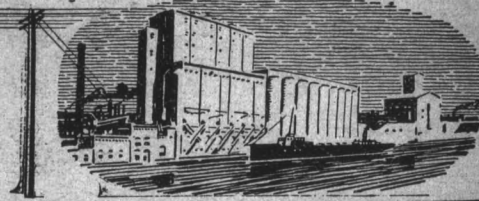


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Helping Dad Solve the Farm Labor Problem

Read in this issue:—What of the Future of the Grain Markets?—Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANIES

In the United States there are some 14,000 co-operative marketing associations. To many of them, the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, has given valuable assistance by furnishing specimen copies of by-laws and by indicating proper methods of organization and administration.

"The Organization of Co-operative Grain Elevator Companies" is the title of Bulletin No. 860 just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture upon this subject. The bulletin is addressed to those who desire assistance in the formation of co-operative grain elevators, but the subject matter is treated in a manner that makes the bulletin of interest to those engaged in other lines of co-operative endeavor as well. The scope of the pamphlet is limited to matters regarded as fundamental and general, and it is intended that the suggestions and recommendations be considered with references to and in connection with special co-operative laws and the laws governing corporations in each of the several states of the Union.

The bulletin points out that the success of any organization, whether co-operative or for private profit, rests upon social or economic need; a sound organization plan, and efficient management. It then details the various factors that produce these basic conditions. It dwells upon the organization of joint stock companies, private corporations of the capital stock form and co-operative associations incorporated under special co-operative law, the three common forms of organization of farmers' elevator enterprises in the United States.

Under the chapter of preliminary survey, matters of local conditions, prospective membership, capital, volume of business, and methods of survey are covered. Then the processes of actual organization are discussed and a suggested form of by-laws given.

The bulletin also contains some general suggestions regarding the selection of the plant, the choice of directors and a manager, a maintenance agreement, emergency capital and speculative tendencies. The appendix gives detailed forms to cover every phase of the administration of the organization from a capital stock subscription contract to a form of stock certificate, and service and maintenance agreement.

The pamphlet has been written by experts in matters of co-operative associations. It is the composite result of actual experience and should prove of valuable assistance to those interested in co-operative marketing. The bulletin may be had upon request of the United States Department of Agr'l., Washington, D. C.

HIDE AND MULE STOCKS ACCUMULATE

Heavy accumulations of raw stocks of hides and skins are reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by 1,094 packers, dealers, importers and tanners, May 31, 1920, as compared with the stocks reported by 1,111 concerns April 30, 1920, and 1,256 concerns May 31, 1919.

The May holdings show percentage increases over those of April as follows:

Calf skins	19.3
Kip skins	10.5
Horse hides	22.5
Horse fronts (whole)	18.6
Horse butts (pairs)	3.3
Horse shanks	160.4
Mule hides	40.2
Colt, ass, donkey, pony	8.3
Deer and elk skins	5.2
Kid skins	404.3
Cabretta	15.7
Sheep and lamb skins	.8
Buffalo skins	91.6
Pig skins (strips)	4.5
Alligator skins	2.2

There were declines in only four

items as follows: Cattle hides, 4 per cent; kangaroo and wallaby skins, 17.9 per cent; goats skins, 3.7 per cent; and pig skins, (pieces) 29.7 per cent.

As compared with the holdings May 31, 1919, the summary shows percentage increases as follows:

Cattle hides	28.1
Calf skins	12.7
Horse hides	205.5
Kip skins	138.9
Horse fronts (whole)	132.6
Horse butts (pairs)	146.6
Horse shanks	74.3
Mule hides	956.3
Colt, ass, donkey, pony	119.8
Kangaroo and wallaby	12.8
Cabretta	10.2
Sheep and lambs	11.7
Buffalo	207.0
Pig skins (strips)	21.6
Alligator skins	3,415.3

The decreases were as follows: Deer and elk skins, 30.3 per cent; goats skins, 6.6 per cent; kid skins, 36.5 per cent; and pig skins, (pieces) 40.7 per cent.

The percentage distribution of the total stocks of hides and skins among the various branches of the trade on May 31, 1920, was as follows:

Tanners, 71 per cent; importers, 13 per cent; packers, 11.5 per cent; and dealers, 4.5 per cent. Cattle hides were distributed as follows: Tanners, 46 per cent; importers, 14 per cent; packers, 32 per cent; and dealers, 8 per cent. Calf skins: Tanners, 64.3 per cent; importers, 6.7 per cent; packers, 14.7; and dealers, 14.3 per cent. Sheep and lamb skins, Tanners, 65.7 per cent; importers, 18.5 per cent; packers, 11.4 per cent; and dealers, 4.4 per cent.

FILMS TO INTRODUCE CATTLE AND SWINE

Introduction of American breeds of live stock and poultry into South America, particularly Argentina, is to be aided by the use of motion picture films prepared for this purpose by the United States Department of Agriculture. The films also will show American methods of breeding live stock and handling it in its many phases from the farm to the home stable.

The Argentine government has shown special interest in the introduction of American methods of handling live stock, as it has, indeed, in the agricultural practices of the northern half of the continent generally. As evidence of this the Argentine Embassy at Washington

has already purchased 10 films on these subjects for educational use in its country. It has frequently had the department's bulletins on agricultural questions translated into Spanish for distribution in Argentine.

The Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway has been another purchaser of films and still pictures for use among its system. Its representative in this country, Ricardo Videla, recently called at the department in quest of films showing the swine industry in the United States. He was enthusiastic over the opportunity of almost immediate success if efforts were concentrated on the introduction of American swine into Argentine. He proposed that a film be prepared by the department showing the swine industry in the United States, which could be used along the routes of the Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway.

The Bureau of Animal Industry welcomed the suggestion and preparations are being made for filming the various interesting phases of the subject. It is planned to show important swine breeding farms, the work in the big Chicago packing houses, and the preparation of the product for the table. Pictures will be made of the various types of American hogs, and an effort will be made to give some idea of the vastness of the industry in this country.

MILK PRICE GOES TO 16 CENTS

As partial compensation to the milk producers who have been selling milk the last three months for less than cost of production the Milk Commission last week increased the price to 16 cents per quart restoring the former price to the farmer of \$4.05 less deductions for surplus. The price will undoubtedly remain here until the consumer or the press goes on another verbal raid against the high cost of living when it may take a drop. Approximately one-half of the sixteen cents goes to the distributor.

AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASS'N ADOPT NEW INDUSTRY

The American Hampshire Sheep Association has recently adopted an advanced registry. An animal to be eligible to this advanced registry must be a first prize winner and have two direct progenitors who are first prize winners at some fair or exposition where this Association offers special prizes.

What Helps the Farmer Most?

WHAT EXTENSION agency is most helpful to the farmer? Among 2,300 farmers of whom that question was asked, 38 per cent said that they received most help from the county agent and the farm bureau. The agricultural press was given first place by 31 per cent. Three per cent of the farmers interviewed said they received most help from farmers' organizations other than the farm bureau and 3 per cent said they received most help from bulletins and agricultural reports. Twenty-two per cent had no definite opinion as to which agency was most helpful to them.

Sought Views of Farmers

These opinions were gathered in a survey made by officials of the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in a number of northern and western states. The purpose of the survey was to get the viewpoint of the farmers themselves as to the relative efficiency of various phases of agricultural extension work and to learn the outstanding problems of rural districts as viewed by the farmer of those districts.

An indication of the efficiency of farm bureau work is found by contrasting the replies in states where the farm bureau is organized and in those where it is not. In the former, 66 per cent of the farmers inter-

viewed placed the county agent and farm bureau first among the agencies that are of service to them, and only 13 per cent placed the agricultural press first. In states that have no farm bureaus, 26 per cent placed the county agent first and 39 per cent placed the agricultural press first.

Labor the Biggest Problem

One of the questions asked was, "What is the biggest problem of farmers in your community today?" The farmers who answered this question were divided as follows: labor, 682; improved farm practices, 637; marketing, 309; better organization of farmers, 55; financial assistance, 21; roads, 14; repeal of daylight saving law, 9; schools, 1.

Of the farmers visited, two out of every three were acquainted with the county agent and his work, and 90 per cent of them were favorable to it. One farmer out of every three was receiving the bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and two out of every five the bulletins of the State college of agriculture. Four farm families out of every five were taking both a daily and an agricultural paper, and one out of every two a magazine, usually a woman's magazine. One farmer in every three visited was a member of the farm bureau and one of every four was a member of some other organization.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' PICNIC

Early in the morning of June 25, there were unusual signs of activity at the Geo. Heimforth Resort on Lake Leelanau, Leelanau County, the occasion being the second annual meeting of the Northwestern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and incidentally to help Mr. Heimforth celebrate his 49th birthday.

The day was ideal, long tables had been constructed in the grove in anticipation of the big pot luck dinner. In addition to the many well filled baskets brought by the picnickers, the host ushered in an eighty pound lamb roasted a-la-barbecue style. Next came the presentation of the mammoth birthday cake with its 49 candles by Professor Edwards. For the next hour the near three hundred guests did their best to clean up on the eats but were unable to reach the goal.

Toastmaster Fred Smith of Elk Rapids, then introduced several local speakers. Mr. Thomas Read, speaker of the House of Representatives was next introduced followed by Professor Edwards of M. A. C. (the Shorthorn Breeders' friend) and speaker of the day. In his talk Mr. Edwards made a strong appeal to breeders to rally to the support of the Michigan State Shorthorn Breeders' Association that they might be of greater service to the Shorthorn Breeding fraternity of Michigan.

Following the speaking a short business session was held the following officers being re-elected for another year: J. W. Zimmerman, Traverse City, Mich., president; Geo. Arnold, Bates, vice-president, and R. F. Zimmerman, Traverse City, Secretary-Treasurer.

In conclusion a rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Heimforth, and it was voted unanimously to accept Mr. Heimforth's invitation for the next annual meeting to be on the same date at the same place.

Mr. Heimforth Sr. and Jr. are two of the liveliest Shorthorn enthusiasts in Michigan and we predict it will not be long until Valley View Farm Shorthorns will be known far and wide.—Contributed.

ESTIMATE OF WHEAT YIELD

The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports the estimated yield of wheat in the United States as 780 million bushels which is 60 million bushels less than was produced in 1919 and 40 millions less than in 1918, but nearly 600 million bushels more than the average from 1909 to 1913. Canada's acreage and yield is reported to be slightly less than last year. The Argentine reports an estimated yield of 212 million or almost exactly the same as was produced last year. In France the acreage of wheat this year is 12 million acres or an increase of less than 600,000 acres over 1919. In British India the estimated production for this year exceeds that of last year by about 100 million bushels, but the estimate for Australia shows almost a 50 per cent decrease. The Bureau has no official figures on the estimated production in other important wheat growing countries. Russia and Germany may or may not have a large production in prospect. A safe guess is that they have not, so taking in all the known facts and figures and those we can safely surmise the 1920 crop of wheat will be far less than the 1919 crop.

Canadian production of oats will be slightly in excess of last year's yield. There is a reduction of 16,000 acres planted to potatoes in the provinces, and with a similar or greater decrease in most of the states it is plain to be seen that potatoes will be at a premium next fall and winter.

What of the Future of the Grain Markets?

Do Factors of Transportation, Credit, Demand and Supply Foretell Lower Prices

HAVE OUR readers tried to analyze the fluctuations that have been so marked in the grain markets the past fortnight and to explain why the wheat market, for instance, after months of persistent climbing, should all of a sudden become shaky with a tendency to tumble? We have watched this market carefully for thirty days and must confess to a certain bewilderment over its antics. With the entire world short of wheat and the United States producing at the very best a million bushels less than in 1919 there has not until recently seemed any very good reasons for a drop in price, at least so many weeks previous to the crest of the 1920 movement.

By far the most important factor which must be reckoned with as affecting future prices on grain is transportation. In times past the nation has been confronted with a car shortage which has hampered business more or less, but you can take it from us and a good many others who have looked into the situation that any car shortage which has faced this country in previous years would look like a surplus compared to the shortage which now exists and is certainly to become much worse as the crops are harvested and made ready for shipment. Arm in arm with transportation goes another mischief maker, the financial situation. Both are boon companions. Both are as certain to kick the props out from under the grain markets as daylight is to follow dusk.

One hundred million dollars are tied up by Kansas farmers and elevator men in last year's wheat crop. That is to say nothing of a somewhat similar situation prevailing in other states. The crop has not been put upon the market simply because there have been no cars to move it. There is urgent demand for the money represented in those crops. A lot of it was loaned by the federal land banks. More of it was loaned by local banks against their own deposits. All banks are calling in loans to meet the inevitable demand for financing the harvesting of the 1920 crops. This means that just the minute cars are supplied enor-

mous crops of grain are to be moved.

In the meantime part of the 1920 crop will have found its way to the markets and will tide the markets over for the next sixty or ninety days in which time it certain that the

Europe for American grain? It is safe to say that much more grain is needed in Europe than will be imported next winter. All European countries are making a desperate effort to curtail their importations to

plus is around 400 million bushels. Australia and the Argentine will have grain to export, so that it appears that if anything the exportable surplus is a little short of the import requirements. Now none of the European countries will do any importing to speak of until they are obliged. They will defer their purchases until all their crops are harvested and they have found out how much each of them can supply the other with respective cereals. For a time consequently European purchases in this country are likely to be meagre and inasmuch as it has been the European demand which has been the big price factor the past several years it is fair to assume that the lack of that demand for a period of time will also be a determining price factor.

The warning and the chart published on this page are taken from the *Rosenbaum Review* of Chicago, the editor and publisher of which is J. Ralph Pickell, a man of wonderful ability, foresight and judgment. We would characterize Pickell as the best crop and market analyst of the day. He has special sources of information on the world economic conditions and shows rare intelligence in interpreting this information with respect to its effect upon future prices. Note carefully his warning to both producers and members of the grain trade. Note that he urges the farmers to hold their grain if they can. Note that he warns dealers against too heavy purchases or purchases at too high a price. "Buy cautiously, conservatively and at a profit" is his admonition.

It goes without saying that the majority of dealers will follow this advice. And in so doing they will help to make the market prices the next few months. Except in rare cases the dealers will anticipate a lower market rather than a higher one, and the farmer who must sell upon a declining market will be the suffered. Therefore, Mr. Farmer take the advice of Mr. Pickell and THE BUSINESS FARMER and unless it is absolutely necessary to sell your crops direct from the threshing do not do so.

What a Grain Trade Paper has to Say About Future Grain Prices

In order to emphasize our belief in lower cereal prices all along the line for this Fall, after the temporary European demand has been satisfied, we are using this entire page to say:

For the Long Pull after August We are Decidedly Bearish on CEREALS

The present range of prices is largely transportation made.

There is nothing in the fundamental situation, as we see it now, which can hold prices anywhere near the present range of values. We repeat,—the financial situation alone justifies a belief in much lower prices. There will be a decided slump in the European demand by September 1st; grain will begin to pile up in the country. There is no hope that present prices will be maintained.

Therefore, farmers, if you can possibly hold your grain, do so, and enjoy high prices which will follow in 1921.

Therefore, grain buyers, bear in mind that the tendency of prices is downward and buy cautiously, conservatively, and at a profit. Let your competitor have the grain if he bulls the market. Better do no business than to buy at a loss. Simply insist upon a good margin and keep all the cash on hand you can possibly raise. Ten per cent money is in sight.

—J. Ralph Pickell in *Rosenbaum Review*.

majority of the old crop will be moved. And when it moves prices are certain to move with it,—downward.

It is in anticipation of such a condition that the demand is slackening for grain as no grain dealer wishes to pay higher prices now than he can secure thirty or sixty days from now.

Now what about the demand in

the smallest possible fraction. Acreage in all those countries are just about normal and we gather from such meagre information as is available that the condition of the grain crops is excellent.

Europe's estimated imports for the 1920-21 season are placed a little above 500 million bushels. North America's estimated exportable sur-



The above chart is used by courtesy of the *Rosenbaum Review*. It shows the trend of grain prices since Jan., 1914, the dotted line being the course which the editor of the *Review*—J. Ralph Pickell, thinks prices will take the coming year.

Farm Organizations Fight Rail Rate Increase

Agitation Started by Farmers' National Council Gets Active Backing of Farm Bureau and Other Farm Organizations

FOR SEVERAL weeks the Interstate Commerce Commission has been conducting public hearings on the application of the railroads for an increase of 27.85 per cent in freight rates in order to net them the 6 per cent income guaranteed to them under the Cummins law. Until very recently most of the arguments of the railroad companies have gone unrefuted, such individual shippers as have appeared before the Commission not having the essential facts to show that the roads could get along with a lower increase than they are asking for. It remained for Mr. Clifford Thorne, representing the American Farm Bureau Association, to make the Commission sit up and take notice when he presented plain facts and figures based on calculations involving months of research, showing that the railroads were not entitled to an increase of nearly 28 per cent in freight rates.

According to the Farm Bureau Federation Mr. Thorne's statements showed:

(1) That the railroad valuation on which the guaranteed 6 per cent returns are figured are tremendously overvalued—to the extent of several thousand million dollars.

(2) That the present basis of income and expenditure is not a fair basis to figure future profits upon, and

(3) That even on the present basis the calculations of the railroads allow for increased expenditures next year but do not allow for increased business and revenue.

Mr. Thorne showed—and supported with volumes of carefully tabulated figures—that on the basis of the figures submitted the railroads would need an increase of only 18 per cent instead of the proposed 27 per cent to pay the six per cent dividends guaranteed under the new railroad law.

Save Public Million Dollars a Day

If successful in the contentions presented, this work of a corps of statisticians under Mr. Thorne's direction and supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, together with the several shippers' associations handling livestock, grains, and other products, would be a material factor in saving the public in freight overcharges a sum amounting to approximately a million dollars a day. According to the figures presented, the railways would still be getting adequate returns to meet all maintenance and operating expenses and to pay six per cent dividends.

Farmers and the Railroads

WHO COULD POSSIBLY be more interested in cheap and efficient transportation than the farmer? Of all classes of people his freight bill is the largest, and of all classes of people he is inconvenienced most and caused the greatest loss when transportation is demoralized and tariffs are high. We used to believe that production was of prime importance in the business of farming. Then we came to the point where we believed marketing was of superior importance. But since our sorry experience with the railroads the past five years we have reached the conclusion that transportation transcends all other considerations, and that no business can thrive or even long endure that does not have ready and reasonably cheap access to the markets of the world and the sources of the raw material. Transportation, as a matter of fact, goes hand in hand with marketing, and now that the farmer and his organizations are giving such close attention to this end of the business they will be forced to take a larger interest in the transportation of the nation. The accompanying article is a clear, concise and authentic statement of fact relative to the future cost of transportation. Unless the farmers of the nation are on their guard the railroads are going to get an increase in freight rates that will be keenly felt by every farmer in the country. Farm organizations and individual shippers as well should be on their toes every minute to protect their pocket book from undue demands on the part of the selfish interests that control the railroads.—Editor.

Mr. Thorne's briefed statement follows in part:

In Re Proposed Increased Rates

"In this proceeding the railroads of the United States are asking for an increase in freight rates which will produce \$1,017,776,995 annually. This is the first billion dollar case ever tried before the Commission, or before any other tribunal. At this moment railroad labor is demanding a billion dollar increase in wages. It is distinctly understood that the rate advance in this case will not care for any portion of the increase that may be necessary because of wage advances ordered by the Labor Board; that will be followed by another freight advance, as a matter of course.

"During the past three years the total annual interest charge on the public debt of the United States government has increased from \$23,000,000 to \$1,053,000,000.

"If the railroad stockholders and bondholders, as well as railroad labor, are successful in all their demands presented at this time, the increased transportation burden on our people will be twice as large as the total annual tax burden occasioned by the greatest war debt in our history.

"The issue in this case is not whether an advance in rates should be granted; but the issue is how

much of an increase is justified. All of those for whom I speak want to see the railroads self-sustaining. The public interest demands an adequate transportation service. Service is of first importance; but the charge for that service is also of importance; and the economic effect on our commercial life of such stupendous increases in the transportation tax as are here contemplated must be seriously considered.

"Those whom I represent are absolutely united on the proposition that whatever advance is granted should not be excessive in amount; and that, for this purpose, a check of the railroad figures is justified.

Value of the Railroads

"The basis for all the computations of the railroads in this case is their so-called property investment account, which they claim represents the value of their properties. This aggregates for the United States \$20,616,573,399. That represents the 'book value' of American railroads, and in no sense constitutes the actual investment. I believe that the facts which we shall offer will demonstrate that this amount is excessive by several thousand million dollars.

"The carriers have failed to make any allowance for depreciation. They have assumed that all their cars and locomotives, and rails, and ties today are brand new, right out of the

shops. Such a method of appraisal is unjust, and has been specifically repudiated by the Supreme Court of the United States. This single item of accrued depreciation for the railroads in this case amounts to \$995,384,881. Unquestionably this sum should be deducted from the base figure purporting to represent the value of the railroad properties.

Market or Commercial Value

"A rather interesting figure offered of record is the present market value of all the railroads in the United States. We have used the market quotations of all securities quoted, and the par value of those not quoted.

"The computations cover more than 90 per cent of all the securities outstanding in the hands of the public and the ratio thereby secured has been applied to the balance. In this manner we have estimated that the present market value of the American railroads is approximately \$12,200,000,000. Contrast this with the value demanded by the railroads in this case aggregating \$20,600,000,000. They desire to add \$8,000,000,000.

Par Value of Railroad Securities

"The par value of all railroad capital outstanding in the hands of the public December 31, 1916, was \$16,332,578,328. We have written to the companies handling over 95 per cent of the traffic in the United States and find a very small relative amount of securities issued since that date, the total outstanding as of the present time substantially less than \$17,000,000,000. Contrast that figure with the \$20,600,000,000 demanded as a basis by the railroads in this case.

Bureau of Valuation Figures

"A witness for the railroads has introduced evidence of the reproduction cost new, found by the Valuation Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission for some fifty properties. Again, the carriers have failed to deduct accrued depreciation.

"We will use the term 'present value' as meaning the cost of reproduction new, less depreciation, of all property other than land, plus the present value of the land, used for carrier purposes. The present value of these properties which we were able to secure equals \$2,691,949,667. This is equivalent to 83.21 per cent of their so-called property investment. If this is typical for the country as a whole, the present value

(Continued on page 9)

Hark Back to the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, 300 Years Ago

By BERTRAND BROWN

ON NOVEMBER, 11, 1620, in the cabin of the Mayflower, a tiny bark lying off the Massachusetts coast, a little band of liberty-loving men, from "Brittania," entered into what history has styled the Mayflower Compact. This agreement bound the 41 adult males in the ship's company into a civil body politic for the better ordering, preserving and furthering of their mutual ends. And it provided for such just and equal laws and offices as should be necessary for the general good of the colony.

Ten days later, so records Dr. Charles W. Eliot's inscription on the Pilgrim Memorial Monument at Provincetown, Mass., "the Mayflower carrying 102 passengers, men and women and children, cast anchor in this harbor 67 days from Plymouth, England.

"This body politic, established and maintained on this bleak and barren edge of a vast wilderness, a state without a king or a noble, a church without a bishop or a priest, a democratic commonwealth, the members of which were straightly tied to all care of each other's good, and of the whole by every one.

"With long-suffering devotion and sober resolution they illustrated for the first time in history the principles of civil and religious liberty and the

practice of a genuine democracy."

Meantime, uninformed of the Pilgrims, fellow-colonists of Captain John Smith had met at "James City" (Jamestown,) Virginia for the first American Legislative Assembly. On July 30, 1619, they had thus broken ground for the foundation of the present democratic form of government in the United States.

This year (in 1920) these events are being commemorated in the United States, in England and in Holland. In August, the origin of the Pilgrim movement will be celebrated in England. And early in September, meetings will be held in Holland in memory of the Pilgrims' sojourn in that country.

In September a "second Mayflower" will set sail from Southampton, England, to follow to the American shore the path

taken by the original Mayflower. (But this second Mayflower will be modern, and therefore much more seaworthy than her smaller predecessor.)

This boat, carrying many prominent people in England, Holland and the United States, will anchor in Provincetown Harbor in late September. Its arrival will perhaps mark the crowning dramatic episode of the entire Tercentenary celebrations.

These events will not be celebrated in the United States by the citizens of Massachusetts and Virginia alone. Nor solely by the New England and the South Atlantic States. Communities throughout America are planning to take this opportunity to review the "foundation

upon which the United States rests,"—and to re-emphasize those principles which these ancestors established—and which their sons, their followers and their followers' followers



The Mayflower, which brought our Pilgrim fathers to this country exactly 300 years ago. To commemorate the event a second Mayflower somewhat more seaworthy, however, than the original will set sail from England in September and travel the same route to the shore of America.

sons have handed down to us through our form of representative government.

America is appropriating, from national and state treasuries, hundreds of thousands of dollars to be used in plans for the commemoration. One plan is to erect, overlooking Plymouth harbor, a colossal statue of Massasoit, the Indian chief who befriended the Pilgrim pioneer. Another is to set the Plymouth Rock, which is 1741 was raised above the tide, in its original position.

Seventy American cities, including New York, Chicago and Boston have started plans for their celebrations of the Tercentenary. The Sulgrave Institution and the American Mayflower Council have been active in co-ordinating these plans.

Community Service (Incorporated) One Madison Avenue, New York, has drawn up suggestions for the use of communities planning to celebrate. have been distributed for the use of schools, churches, clubs and general community groups throughout the United States and her territories. By writing to Community Service at the above address, individuals can secure valuable information and counsel regarding suitable plays, pageants, tableaux, recitations, ceremonials and music suitable for use in their communities.

Fertilizer Gives New Life to Old Orchards

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Conducts a Successful Orchard Fertilization Test

On page 6 of our April 3rd issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER we published a photograph with the caption, "Fertilizer increases Orchard Profits." Several of our readers wrote us asking us for information regarding the mixing and applying the fertilizers so we secured the services of Mr. C. M. Baker, editor of the Division of Publications, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, to prepare this article.

IN 1908, F. H. Ballou, Assistant Horticulturist at the Ohio Experiment Station was asked to see what he could do in rejuvenating the orchards in southern Ohio. Many of the old orchards here had refused to bear even though 15 or 20 years old and in fact had never borne a crop of fruit or enough fruit to pay any interest on their investment.

Ballou at once found out that it was necessary to begin a complete spraying program, which would destroy many of the insects and also keep fungous diseases in check, but even when this was done there seemed to be something lacking, for the trees refused to bear and feeling that the trees needed plant food, he began to study the needs of orchards for fertilizers. As a rule most orchards on the hilly ground of southern Ohio were covered with a heavy growth of poverty grass, broomsedge and other weeds, this being the first indication that the soil on which the apple trees were growing was lacking in fertility. Naturally on steep hillsides there was a good deal of erosion and even in these old orchards there were attempts at farming, corn being grown between the rows of trees, which still further depleted the soil of plant food the trees ought to have had.

With the idea of using commercial fertilizers, Ballou started out by making an application to each tree of 5 pounds of acid phosphate, 5 pounds nitrate of soda and 2 1-2 pounds muriate of potash. This worked out successfully, the nitrate of soda putting new growth into the roots of the trees and starting new shoots, while the acid phosphate was



Heavy grass mulch produced by fertilizing trees with 5 pounds each of nitrate of soda and phosphate per tree.

particularly valuable for growing grasses in the orchards. This was an important problem in order to prevent the hillsides from washing.

One of the most surprising things that came to Ballou was the fact that when nitrate of soda and acid phosphate were placed in the above mentioned amounts under these old apple trees, a heavy growth of sweet clover, some timothy and other clovers at once began to appear even though no seed was applied. Hence it was shown that these better grasses were here in small amount and only needed some plant food in order to stimulate their growth. Thus it has been possible to grow a lot of grass in the orchards and to provide an excellent amount of mulch, whereas in some cases formerly it was necessary to haul straw into the orchard to provide a mulch. As an example: an acre of 40 trees, 22 or 23 years from planting was reported by Mr. Ballou in connection with demonstration work at this time. These trees after removal or thinning yielded on an average of 2,000 apples per tree, or a total of 1,430 bushels. The

apples were Rome Beauty and constituted the second crop after the orchard had been reclaimed from unproductiveness by fertilization and spraying.

In all of these tests, where acid phosphate and nitrate of soda have been used to fertilize the trees, the poverty grass, weeds and broom sedge have been completely eradicated, simply by the competition of the better grasses and yields maintained at a cost of about 35 cents per tree. The following description by Mr. Ballou gives an idea of the value of orchard cultivation:

Fertilizer Experiments in Grass-Mulch Orchards

"In a separate orchard large trees wholly cared for by the grass-mulch method, experiments have been completed in which a number of combinations of chemical plant food were used in comparison with no fertilization. Following is a summary of this series of fertilizer tests:

The unfertilized or check plots produced 36.7 barrels of apples per acre per year.

The plot annually fertilized with

the usual formula of 5 pounds each of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate applied on a mulch of straw maintained in circular form under the outer extremities of the branches of the trees produced an average of 117.4 barrels of apples per acre per year. This was a gain of 80.7 barrels of apples per acre per year as compared with the yield of the unfertilized plot.

The plot annually fertilized with 2 1-2 pounds of nitrate of soda and 5 pounds of acid phosphate per tree per year, applied on a mulch of straw produced 93.4 barrels of apples per acre per year. This represented a gain of 56.7 barrels of fruit per acre per year as compared with the unfertilized yield and a loss of 24 barrels per acre per year in comparison with the plots fertilized with the 5-5 formula.

The plot fertilized annually with 10 pounds of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate per tree, distributed evenly over the three squares of ground, without a mulch of straw, gave an average of 118.1 barrels of apples per acre per year for the 5-year period, or a gain of 1 barrel per acre per year for the double quantity of "all over" fertilization as compared with the 5-5 mulch formula. The gain of the 10-10 formula was 61.4 barrels per acre per year as compared with no fertilization.

The cost of the 5-5 and mulch, and the 10-10 "all over" schemes of fertilization with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, which gave so nearly the same results in fruit production, is practically the same. However, in special favor of the double quantity or "all over" plan of application we have an additional result that is very gratifying, namely, that it resulted on the formerly very thin, poor orchard soil between the trees, in the marvelous development of a heavy soil covering of the finer grasses, furnishing mulching material at the rate of 2,515 pounds sun-dry weight per acre per year, or 59.8 pounds per tree square per year. This was a gain of 1,872 pounds of dry grasses per acre per year, as compared (Continued on page 17)

Some Pointers on Planting, Cultivating and Marketing Late Cabbage

I would like to see an article on raising and marketing cabbage in one issue in the near future.—B. A. E.

LATE cabbage may be grown on quite a variety of soil. However the best results will be secured on a clay loam or sandy loam. A soil which does not hold moisture readily will not prove a very satisfactory one for late cabbage. It is quite important that a rotation be followed for the cabbage crop not only in order to provide against disease development but also to permit the working into the soil of organic matter through the plowing under of clover or other crops.

Danish Baldhead or Holland is one of the most common later varieties. The heads are nearly round, very hard and usually weigh from three to eight pounds each. This is a good storage variety. Flat Dutch, Succession, and Autumn King are standard late varieties. Houser is one of the latest maturing varieties.

Plants for the late crop are usually grown in the open ground. A good garden soil with plenty of moisture is satisfactory for the seed bed. The location should be changed each season.

One of the chief enemies of the cabbage plants is the magot. It is not an easy matter to guard against the attack of this enemy. Sand which has been treated with a small amount of kerosene or turpentine scattered along the row at frequent intervals will keep the flies from depositing eggs on the plants. The effectiveness of the method depends entirely upon the thoroughness with which it is done.

Some of the Canadian growers are using dilute corrosive sublimate as a means of repelling the flies. This

has not been done sufficiently extensive as yet to warrant recommending it for general practice.

Cabbage will prove most satisfactory on a soil that has been well manured. In addition commercial fer-



Lady Buster 3rd and Her Lusty Family

PURE BRED STOCK PAYS, SAYS Wm. DEAN

"LADY BUSTER 3rd was the first pure blooded Big Type Poland China gilt we ever owned," writes Wm. Dean & Son, of Ionia county to the Business Farmer. "She farrowed nine pigs and saved eight of them and we call her a good mother as well as a real big type Poland China."

"Although we have had blooded stock but a short time, we have come to one conclusion and that is this: that there is just as much difference between pure blood stock and grades as there is between No. 1 seed oats and screening and certainly no farmer would think of sowing screening for seed, so why not have more farmers raising blooded stock or at least have the sire of what they raise (cattle, hogs or sheep) registered."

"By trying it once you will be satisfied that it pays out very good on less feed than the grades."

tilizer may be used profitably in quite liberal amounts. For late cabbage a fertilizer containing 2 per cent nitrogen, 8 to 12 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 or 5 per cent potash would be about the most satisfactory if it can be secured. It can be applied at the rate of at least 1,000 pounds per acre.

The distance of spacing the plants will vary with the richness of the soil and the varieties grown. Thirty inches by thirty inches is a good spacing when it is desired to cultivate both ways. Cabbage will respond to very thorough cultivation. After the plants are large they should not be cultivated when the leaves are brittle and thus easily broken. All cultivation after the first should be shallow. The yields of late cabbage vary from five to twenty tons per acre.

In sections where kraut factories are located practically all of the cabbage is contracted to these factories. There is no crop which varies more in price than cabbage. Sometimes the contracted price of the kraut factories is very much below that which the growers could get in the open market. Growers who are located near large cities usually secure better returns than those who grow for factory purposes.

If there was some way of regulating the placing of cabbage on the market there would not need to be such a great fluctuation in prices. More definite information as to the acreage being put in in different sections of the country than is now available would also be of great help in preventing over production. Better methods of storing which would enable the growers to move the cabbage at any time of the year would also help stabilize the markets.

Farmers Invited to Lakes-to-Sea Conference

Detroit Board of Commerce Anxious to Have Farmers Attend Convention and Learn the Advantages of the New Route

MR. TOM. L. MUNGER, of the Detroit Board of Commerce, in charge of the arrangements for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide-water conference, has asked THE BUSINESS FARMER to extend its readers a cordial invitation to attend that meeting which is to be held in Detroit at the Board of Commerce, Jul 22nd, 23 and 24th.

No doubt a good many farmers have thought rather indifferently toward the proposal to open the waterways between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ocean to ocean-going vessels. Possibly they have not at first hand appreciated the full significance or importance of the project. Commerce is quite commonly though erroneously associated in many people's minds with manufacturing industries, but as a matter of fact the value of agricultural products transported by both rail and water far exceeds the value of all other products combined.

There is an old saying that "Jones always pays the freight," meaning the farmer. It is as true as gospel. Coming and going the freight charges are tacked onto the farmer. So he ought of all men to be interested in any plan which proposes to shorten routes and result in cheaper rates. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence tide-

water project is of this nature. It promises to be the most important transportation development that has been presented in recent years. Think what it would mean now to the harassed farmers of the west and of Michigan if the crops which are being held back from the markets because there are no cars to ship them to the seaboard could be transported to boats at Chicago, Duluth, Detroit and other lake ports for direct shipment overseas? The condition with which we are confronted today will be with us every year increasingly perplexing until some shorter route than the long haul by rail via New York City is devised to connect up the agricultural regions of the Middle West to the markets of the world.

Advantages that will accrue to the farmer if the Great Lakes-to-the-Sea project is put through are discussed in a recent issue of *The Detroitian* by Chas. P. Craig, executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tide-water Ass'n, as follows:

"The price of grain at the seaboard should be the price at the interior plus freight and charges and the merchant's profit, the latter a small margin. This spring rye was the principal northwestern grain moving

for export. In April, from day to day, the price delivered in New York was from 8 to 15 cents above the Duluth price plus freight and charges. In May the spread had widened to 15 to 22 cents. The exporter, buying rye, had no assurance that he would be able to deliver it. The 'merchant's hazard,' represented by the margin necessary to protect himself against failure to deliver, accounted for the extra spread. It is not extra profit. In fact, on perishables it may involve a heavy loss. This margin, ranging from 8 to 20 cents per bushel, which the exporter must take to protect himself, would go to the producer, if transportation and handling conditions would permit its elimination. The merchant is compelled to gamble and the farmer's price is docked.

"Similar evidence was brought out at Omaha. One potato grower reported 45,000 bushels sold at \$2.25, which he was unable to deliver. The price at the moment was all the way up to \$4. At the very time when potatoes had reached an unexampled height in the city markets, they were stranded in the country markets and great stores were lost entirely.

"A striking example of such loss

was furnished in Idaho, where it was reported a flock of 50,000 sheep perished at the loading station because no cars were to be had and no feed could be obtained.

"In every line commodity markets were 'wild' because of transportation shortage.

"Wholesalers reported that their entire working capital was tied up in freights and prepaid purchases, which they could not obtain and therefore could not deliver on contracts. Interest charges on duplicate stocks, premiums on forced purchases and lost business on the same account, in many cases doubled the overhead expense and were additional causes of increased prices without corresponding gain to the distributor."

"Not to multiply examples, let two be given, A. H. Groverman, representing the coal industries, declared at Superior that there was no coal shortage, and had been none in years, due to inability to furnish coal at the mouth of the mine. The mines can raise coal as fast as they can load cars; continuous operation is dependent on car supply. If this lakes-to-ocean route were open today, he declared, the railroads could strike off one billion dollars from their estimates of needed equipment."

Third Party Movement Takes Shape at Chicago with Program for Government Ownership

MILLIONS of farmers, laboring men, professional men,—yes, and business men,—who are disappointed over the standpatism of the Republican and Democratic parties as expressed in the platforms adopted at their recent conventions, have been looking to the third party movement in hopes that it will adopt a platform which they can sincerely and enthusiastically embrace. Whether the convention of the Third Partyists now in session in Chicago will do this or whether it will split upon the rocks of dissention remains yet to be seen. As is always the case with new movements of this kind the third party has attracted to its standard every brand of theorist and radical in the country, and while a certain amount of so-called radicalism (which actually is nothing more nor less than a term employed by reactionaries to describe progressiveness) is essential no third party embracing all who are disgruntled with the old parties can be formed let alone win an election if it adopts all the theories held by its various groups.

If the third party is to be a radi-

cal labor party espousing the program of the Russian Soviets and calling for the nationalization of all industry, it will lose the support of all farmers and such strength as might come to it from the progressive wings of the Republican and Democratic parties. There are men active in the affairs of the third party movement who are ready to go that far. If the third party, however, sensibly confines its "nationalization" program to public utilities and natural resources which by their very nature appeal to the average person as being legitimate industries for government monopolization and operation, it may become a force to be reckoned with.

Who Make Up the Third Party?

The convention is being participated in by fourteen different political or semi-political bodies, as follows: the National Nonpartisan League, the Farmers' Alliance, the National Consumers' League, the American Labor Party, the National Single Tax Party, the National Public Ownership League, the National People's League, the American Constitutional Party, which was organ-

ized by W. R. Hearst a few weeks ago, the World's War Veterans, the Washington State Triple Alliance, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the New York Labor Party and the Liberal League.

The Program

"Public ownership of transportation, including stock yards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, terminal warehouses, pipe lines and tanks. Public ownership of other public utilities and of the principal natural gas, mineral deposits, large water powers and large commercial timber tracts.

"No land (including natural resources) and no patents to be held out of use for speculation to aid monopoly. We favor taxes to force idle land into use.

"Equal economic, political and legal rights for all, irrespective of sex or color. The immediate and absolute restoration of free speech, free press, peaceable assembly, and all civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution. We demand the abolition of injunctions in labor cases. We endorse the effort of labor to share in the management of industry and la-

bor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing."

The above platform represents the tentative draft that was made by the "Committee of 43" at St. Louis last December. Additional planks may be added as follows:

"That Congress should not declare war or the existence of a state of war (except in case of invasion in force) unless authorized by vote of the people.

"Opposition to universal military training in time of peace.

"That our government should make every effort to secure universal disarmament by international agreement.

"That the economic blockade of Russia should be lifted."

The Candidate

The convention threatens to split on the choice of the candidate. Henry Ford would be the quick and unanimous choice were it not for the feeling that he might make it a Ford party and that the party might pass away with Mr. Ford's demise. Sen. Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin is second choice.

Campbell-for-Governor Pre-Primary Committee Needs Expense Money

A WAY HAS presented itself in which the farmers of Michigan may assist in a very practical way the candidacy of Milo D. Campbell, the farmers' candidate for Governor. The Campbell-for-Governor Committee, consisting of men representative of the farming interests, have heretofore paid from their own pockets such incidental expenses as have arisen in connection with their conferences and other work in Mr. Campbell's behalf. As the primaries draw near, however, there will be other expenses which of necessity must be incurred in the legitimate promotion of the Campbell campaign, and after a careful discussion of the matter the committee has decided to call upon the farmers of Michigan for contributions to the Campbell-for-Governor campaign fund.

THE BUSINESS FARMER does not make it a habit to solicit funds from its readers for political purposes and we do not want our readers to think that we are trying to establish any sort of a precedent in this appeal. But in the present case we feel that our interest is altogether justified and will be approved by our readers. The farm organizations have endorsed Mr. Campbell and there is ample evidence to prove that that endorsement meets with the approval of the majority of farmers. Hav-

ing gone this far none of us who desire to see a man elected Governor of Michigan who is in sympathy with agriculture can afford to lay down on the job and let the other fellow do all the work. We feel that every farmer is personally affected by this matter and that it should be as much to his interest to see that Mr. Campbell is nominated as it is to the interest of Mr. Campbell himself.

A great deal of money is not needed; in fact, is not wanted. The people of Michigan have shown that they are not in sympathy with large political expenditures, and, moreover the law expressly forbids them.

When Mr. Campbell accepted the invitation of the farm organizations to become a candidate the subject of campaign expenses came up and Mr. Campbell went firmly on record as favoring strict compliance with the law. But the maximum that a candidate can spend is so low that it scarcely permits the candidate to present his campaign in a proper manner to all the voters, so he must rely on his friends, if he has any, and if he hasn't he has no business being in the race. Mr. Campbell is not a rich man in any sense of the word and were there no law on the statute books necessity would force him to economize on his expenses.

Mr. A. B. Cook, Treasurer,
Farmers' Campbell-for-Governor Committee,
Owosso, Michigan.
Dear Mr. Cook:

I want to help nominate Milo D. Campbell Governor of Michigan and to that end I pledge my vote and support and enclose herewith \$..... to help defray the campaign expenses of your committee.

Name

Address

Date 1920

There are certain expenses as above mentioned which the Farmers' Campbell-for-Governor committee feels that it should take care of. A little advertising will have to be done in some localities. A little printed matter will have to be gotten out and some work will have to be done in some sections on primary day to get farmers and their wives out to the polls who might be tempted to stay at home. And there will be other incidental expenses which will require some money.

It is upon the request of Mr. A. B. Cook, treasurer of the Campbell-for-Governor committee that we make this appeal for funds. We are glad to do it. THE BUSINESS FARMER wants to see Mr. Campbell elected because he is the farmers' candidate. And we believe the majority of the farmers of Michigan want to see him elected and will assist both by their money and votes to help him secure the nomination. THE BUSINESS FARMER will start off the contributions with \$25. Who will follow? Amounts of \$1 to \$25 will be most acceptable. Positively no contribution of over \$1,000 wanted! Remittances should be made direct to Mr. A. B. Cook, treasurer of the Campbell-for-Governor committee, Owosso, Mich., and the accompanying coupon may be used as a remittance blank.

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve the Farmers

Meet Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry—He is Waving at You

By DIXON MERRITT

A WISE MAN a long time ago said that a man is known by the company he keeps—but John R. Mohler is known, half a mile off, by the way he waves his hand. He waves to everybody he ever saw before, and he has seen a great many people during the 23 years he has been with the United States Department of Agriculture as chief, assistant chief, head of the pathological division and one thing and another in the Bureau of Animal Industry. The people who know him best say he never forgot a face or a name. Considering the number of people he has met under a multitude of circumstances, that seems improbable, but—well, listen to this:

Mohler recently visited one of the cities where he was on duty a good many years ago as a meat inspector. He took a stroll through the packing houses. Every now and then that genial wave of the hand would sweep out to some man on the killing floor, frequently a negro. His escort noticed it and asked him if he would like to shake hands with the men. He said he would. He did shake hands with them—and every man who was there in his day he called by name.

Dr. Mohler looks like a man who eats three square meals a day of wholesome food and sleeps soundly on a good bed, untroubled by a cloudy conscience. He is a big man, physically as well as otherwise. He has a big head which seems to be well filled with scientific knowledge and human understanding.

The job he fills and the way he fills it require that kind of man. The Bureau of Animal Industry is the biggest enterprise of its kind in the world. It employs 4,400 people, about 500 of them in Washington and the rest scattered all over the United States. Among them, they are the final authority on nearly everything pertaining to live stock. Three of them discovered the hog cholera serum that has reduced losses from that disease enough to save the farmers of the United States about \$40,000,000 a year—a discovery by the means of which any farmer can protect his hogs against cholera. A member of this bureau was responsible for the discovery of insect causation of diseases—the discovery that made the Panama Canal possible, by giving to science the secret of eliminating yellow fever from the Canal Zone. Of course, the Bureau of Animal Industry men were not thinking about that when they made the discovery. They were trying to find out how splenic fever was transmitted from Texas cattle to northern cattle, though the two never got near enough together to see each other. They found out that the Texas cattle carried a species of tick, that these ticks were frequently scattered over pastures, picked up by the northern cattle and transmitted the disease to them.

As a young man in the bureau, Dr. Mohler was on duty as an inspector along the Mexican border and learned a great deal about the cattle tick. He came back to Washington strong in the belief that the cattle tick could be eradicated from the Southern States. The experiment was tried—and it has succeeded. The tick has been eradicated from considerably more than half of the originally infested territory, and the

THIS IS the first of a series of articles this publication is running in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to acquaint our readers with the type of men who are making possible the wonderful service the department is rendering and stands ready to render our readers, that those not now availing themselves of these services may do so. Accompanying this sketch also is an article describing the duties of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.—Editor.

slaughter of the last tick is scheduled for 1923. It will represent 17 years work when it is completed—and already it is saving the country 40 millions of dollars every year. This has all been accomplished by driving the cattle, every so often, through a vat filled with an arsenic solution which kills the tick on the animal's hide.

The men under Dr. Mohler's charge inspect all of the meat that goes into interstate commerce in the United States, as well as all meat that comes into this country and all that goes out. In every packing house whose products cross a State line, a veterinarian or inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry inspects the animals before they are slaughtered. If there is anything to show that they are unsound, they can not be slaughtered for human consumption. Those that appear to be sound are slaughtered—and every piece of the carcass is gone over carefully by other inspectors. If there is anything wrong, it is condemned. When a piece of meat or a can of meat product is stamped "U. S. Inspected and Passed" the consumer is assured of meat from a healthy animal and killed, cured, and canned under sanitary conditions. Dr. Mohler in his work up through the bureau was con-

velops in mouldy hay and such things and prepared a serum that protects against it. Then the discovery was made that botulinus poison in canned foods, from which a good many human beings have died recently, is caused by the same bacillus—and the serum discovered by the Bureau of Animal Industry has been called into use for human beings and has saved some of the victims.

I said a while ago that Mohler looks like a man who sleeps soundly, but very few men have lost more sleep in the line of duty than he has. Each of the three times when foot-and-mouth disease has got into the United States, Mohler was caught in the swirl and rush of the thing and worked night and day until he knew that the disease was driven back across the Atlantic. He confirmed the diagnosis in the outbreak of 1902. When the next one came in 1908 he did a brilliant piece of scientific detective work in tracing the source of the infection to a contaminated strain of smallpox vaccine. He was directly in charge of the eradication work during the outbreak of 1914-15.

Another thing that the Bureau of Animal Industry people do is to inspect all live animals that come into the United States from foreign countries. Most of them are all right, of

cause he had not passed quarantine. The bureau was asked to waive the restrictions in order that Kendron might carry his master in this great home-coming festivity, but Dr. Mohler felt that the risk was too great, so the famous steed was required to serve his term in quarantine.

Those are a few of the things that Mohler and his men do for the stock growers of the United States. In addition, they are experimenting all the time on breeding problems, feeding methods and a great many other things, and are making their discoveries available to everybody who is interested in live stock.

Mohler is a very successful administrator of that big work his intimates say, because he is a democrat—spell it with a small "d." He is just one of the 4,400 workers—a little busier, perhaps, but just as accessible as any of them. Others say that his success is due to the fact that he combines the qualities of the researcher, the practitioner, and the administrator. And he has been able to do that, I believe, because he never had a fad. I tried diligently among the men who know him best to get them to tell me something outside of his regular duties that he works at or plays at. They couldn't do it. The nearest any of them came to it was one who said, "Well, Mohler loves a good joke—loves to hear one and loves to tell one."

Certainly this short sketch of the chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry—one of the 17 great bureaus of the Department of Agriculture—gives some idea of the wonderful service the bureau is rendering the farmers and people generally by helpful suggestions regarding protection of live stock and directions for prevention of loss by disease, and considered in connection with the other sixteen bureaus some idea may be had of the service of the Department of Agriculture as a whole.

WORK OF THE BUREAU

ACTIVITIES of the Bureau of Animal Industry are particularly those dealing with live stock and dairy production, disease control, inspection of animals and their products, research and similar lines of effort. The bureau has about 4,400 employees of whom more than 3,700 are assigned to duties in various parts of the United States, outside of Washington. The bureau is principally a field organization.

There are 14 main divisions in the bureau as follows: Animal Husbandry. Biochemical Division—Biochemical and bacteriological research concerning animal diseases, meat production, and disinfectants. Prepares tuberculin and mallein for distribution to authorized officials. Conducts analyses of dips and disinfectants. Dairy Division. Experiment Station—A veterinary experiment station is maintained at Bethesda, Md., for conducting investigations of animal diseases. Its facilities are used by the various divisions. Field Inspection Division—Has charge of eradication of sheep scabies, cattle scabies, horse scabies, dourine, anthrax, influenza, etc. Supervises interstate transportation of live stock. Division of Hog Cholera Control. Meat Inspection Division. Miscellaneous Division. Pathological Division.

(Continued on page 19)



Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

nected with this branch of the work for some time.

In all of the kinds of things he was tried at Mohler made good. He knew how to apply scientific knowledge to practical affairs. But he also showed a fondness for research, for digging deeper into a thing than anybody had gone before. That led to his being brought back to Washington in the pathological division of the bureau. He stayed there for 15 years, the greater part of the time as chief of the division. The pathological division investigates diseases of animals—what causes them and how they can be cured. Its work is constantly helping farmers to save valuable animals, and once in a while it saves human life. For instance, this division investigated forage poisoning in horses, discovered that it is due to a bacillus that de-

course, but now and then some of them are very much wrong. Several years ago some Brahman cattle—the holy cattle of the East—were brought to our ports by Texas ranchmen, because they are not bothered by the cattle ticks. The ranchmen were very anxious to get them to their ranches, and they had the support of high officials of the government in the effort. The cattle were to be released next day—when this same Mohler we have been talking about discovered that some of them had surra, a very terrible cattle scourge from which this country is free. The holy cattle found infected were not released—and the country was saved from a disease that might have done more damage than the cattle tick. Even Kendron, General Pershing's war horse, was denied participation in the New York parade be-



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

Concerned as the farmer always is in the disturbances that ruffle the industrial world he is nothing but a spectator compared to the worker and the industrial employer. It would not be true to say that the farmer will not be affected,—is not in fact already feeling the effects of the turmoil that is raging in the world's economics,—for he is. The insufficiency of transportation, the lack of credit, and the disparity in the foreign exchange have already been effected in lower prices on certain of his commodities, and before another thirty days have passed every farmer will clearly see what a slave to transportation and credit he really is.

But among the few things that the farmer can be grateful for is the fact that people must eat. Although there may be no cars, cars there will be when the people are hungry and clamoring for food. Although there may be no ready money to loan to farmers when the harvest is at its height, long, long before the people face the necessity of going without food, plenty of money will be placed to the farmer's credit. So we can conceive of no crisis involving the interests of the city laborer, the employer and the farmer in which the latter will not receive first consideration.

In these respects the laborer and the small employer of the city are not so fortunate. The shortage of cars has already closed some factories. Others are running on a hand to mouth basis, frequently being obliged to shut down a day or a week awaiting arrival of raw material or cars to clear their shortage spaces of the finished goods. Unemployment due to these causes primarily is increasing alarmingly. And for the workman who is thus deprived of his wages there is no relief, either private or governmental.

Crops throughout the entire state are looking fine. The hail storm of last week did some damage but reports of fields totally destroyed have been investigated and found to be not true. The storm in some respects was the worst that has visited the state for some time and it is surprising that the resulting damage was not greater. The downpour, accompanied in places by a brisk wind, caused some lodging of grain where the stand was heavy. It is reported that in some of the western counties the corn was stripped of its ears and fields of wheat, rye and oats laid flat to the ground. If this is true the storm must have been much more severe in that section than it was in the eastern part of the state which shows very little evidence of the storm.

Corn is as far along now in most counties as it was last year which was one of the state's best corn years. The stand of oats in most of the southeastern counties is unusually heavy, and most of the farmers have harvested or are harvesting between the rains, a good hay crop. Wheat is a little thin and not heading up any too well, but rye shows promise of being a good crop.

At this season of the year all the grain markets are subject to "change without notice." The markets are more or less influenced by the great and comparatively unknown factors of the supply and condition of new crops. A sudden downward sweep of prices should not be construed as a permanent falling off of the markets, and a sudden rise in prices should not be looked upon with suspicion for it will not hold. It is the judgment of market students that except for occasional spurts the trend of the grain markets for the balance of the year will be progressively downward, and that thereafter the trend will be upward probably reaching if not passing the high records of the present year.

LAST MINUTE WIRE

CHICAGO—The outstanding features of the wheat situation is the condition of the crop in the Northwest, where black rust has been reported. Another week will determine the effect of this outbreak upon the yield and resulting prices. Live stock of all kinds in slightly better demand. Bearish tendency prevails in all grains.

DETROIT—Grain strength held only temporary. Oats lower. Hay easy with prospects of lower prices.

(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.)

WHEAT PRICES WORK LOWER

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 13, 1920				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.87		3.02	
No. 2 White	2.85		3.02	
No. 2 Mixed	2.85		3.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.23		2.27	
No. 2 White	2.21			
No. 2 Mixed	2.21			

Last week wheat prices showed a marked tendency to seek lower levels and for a day or two the market declined. Reports on Saturday and Monday of the appearance of black rust in the northwest had a bullish influence and prices returned to somewhere near their former level. It is stated that the weather conditions of the past few weeks have been ideal for the development of rust. In Michigan we have had much rain and a few muggy nights, and we understand that the same conditions have prevailed in the principal wheat growing sections. The harvest has been under way for some time in the southwest and will begin next week in the northwest, providing the weather continues warm and dry enough to finish the ripening process. While speculators use every excuse to manipulate the market in their favor, it is a remote possibility that the black rust may reach such proportions as to make any appreciable cut in the wheat yield. Western farmers, particularly of Kansas and adjoining states will be free sellers of wheat as soon as it is threshed, so it is reported, in order to liquidate loans that have been made against their crops. This will mean inevitably a temporarily lower market.

CORN INCLINED TO BE BEARISH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 13, 1920				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.70	1.66	1.64	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.97			
No. 3 Yellow	1.95	1.95		
No. 4 Yellow	1.90			

The recent estimate on the corn condition and yield has had a bear-

ish influence on the price and the trend has been downward for several days past. No sooner is one bogey of dread and doubt as to what calamity may befall this crop is dissipated than another arises. There was well-founded fear in early spring that the seed would rot in the ground. Then a spell of dry weather was in the offing and wild predictions were made about the failure of the crop. But the crop has withstood all unusual weather conditions and in spite of the lateness of the season is only about a week behind the condition a year ago. The comparatively cool weather that has prevailed throughout the entire summer is bringing visions of early frost to the gloomsters. Early frost means soft corn and soft corn means the devil to pay in the corn markets. But the weather the last couple weeks has been ideal for corn—plenty of moisture and warm nights. If these conditions continue throughout the balance of the summer, barring possibility of too much rain, corn will be about as far advanced on September 1st as it was on the same date last year. We cannot be pessimistic about the corn yield. If appearances are not deceiving we expect to see Michigan at least produce a better than average crop.

As to the future of corn prices, authorities differ. Some claim that wheat being an international grain will be affected by international conditions, but that domestic corn prices are subject solely to domestic conditions. Be that as it may a certain number of factors that will control the wheat situation the next few months, such as transportation and credits, will also largely control corn prices. For that reason we expect to see a slump in corn. This may not take place simultaneously with the wheat slump, but may when the grain is harvested.

OATS FOLLOW WHEAT

Neither the carryover of old oats nor the estimated yield of new are sufficient amounts to warrant any considerable downward revision in the price of this grain. The govern-

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 13, 1920				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.10	1.11 1/2	1.28	
No. 3 White	1.08	1.09 1/2		
No. 4 White				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.79 1/2	.78		
No. 3 White	.79	.78		
No. 4 White	.78			

ment's estimate of 1,295,000,000 bushels is less than four per cent of an increase over last year's crop, an amount far less than the total domestic and foreign requirements. Oats have suffered some serious reverses the last several weeks and it is probable that prices will go still lower, but in the absence of a normal supply much lower prices can only be transitory and of short duration.

RYE STEADY

The European demand for rye is holding this market steady, with prices ranging this week around the \$2.30 mark. Poland and Austria are especially interested in American rye and quantities of it will be wanted right along for export to these countries.

NOTHING DOING IN BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 13, 1920				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	7.25	7.50	8.25	
Red Kidneys		15.00	16.50	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Det. M.	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	7.25			
Prime				
Red Kidneys				

The bean market consistently holds to the position which it assumed several weeks back when the speculators bolstered the market for a brief period in order to move their supplies that had accumulated. Trading is inactive, demand slow and supply plentiful, with prices dragging along the \$7@7.50 level. The condition of the crop in the western states is good and in Michigan excellent, giving promise of a satisfactory yield. Kokenashis which have been the demon on the trail of the navy bean for three years have lost none of their influence upon the domestic market and to them may be attributed the present condition of the bean market. Kokenashis are received weekly in large quantities at Pacific ports and at always at prices which can undersell the navy bean. The hopes of the farmers for better prices next winter lies almost entirely in the cut in the acreage this year which foretells a greatly reduced yield.

NEW POTATOES WEAKER

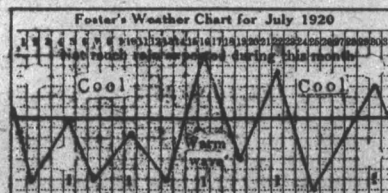
SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 13, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det. M.		7.25
Chicago	7.00	
Pittsburg		6.12
New York		6.39

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det. M.		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

Fresh supplies of potatoes from the Virginia's, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi have weakened the potato market considerably, jobbing prices in Chicago running as low as \$3.90@4 per bushel. We may reasonably expect further declines on the early potato market as harvesting moves northward and local crops mature. However, at the very best the early potatoes satisfy a temporary need and are well out of the way by the time the late potato movement begins in earnest. So whatever prices prevail on early stock which is quickly consumed they cannot be taken as a criterion of prices on late potatoes which are brought in quantities for winter storage. The prices that will obtain this fall on the commercial potato crop will be largely made by transportation. It is a foregone conclusion that except in case of an outright panic which would release cars from industrial commerce for the movement of crops there will be an acute shortage for the potato shippers which will make for a high opening price and lower

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., near July 19, 27 Aug. 2, 7 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 20, 28, Aug. 3, 8; plains sections 21, 29, Aug. 4, 9; meridian 90 upper great lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 22, 30, Aug. 5, 10; lower great lakes and eastern sections 23, 31, Aug. 6, 11, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about 24, Aug. 1, 7, 12. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

First part of July proved to be cool as predicted and a great temperature wave was and is expected to be crossing continent about 17. That will be the deciding event of the

1920 corn crop. If it passes through that crucial test without damage we may reasonably expect at least a fair corn crop for this year. Sometimes frosts damage northern crops last half of August and this is one of the times that such frosts are expected in our middle northern states and the Canadian Provinces north of them. These frosts may be light or heavy; may do much or very little damage. Planetary weatherology is not far enough advanced to determine, but I am expecting some northern frosts during the week centering on Aug. 25.

Northern hail storms and southern hurricanes are expected during the weeks centering on Aug. 5, 13 and 26. These events will probably, at least, cause a scare on the late northern corn and oats crops and the cotton crop. August hurricanes sometimes cause very heavy rains that do much damage in the cotton states. Those hurricanes will probably not be very dangerous to other property and to human life; the forces will probably develop into heavy local rains that will damage cotton.

W. T. Foster

levels as the spring and summer of 1921 approach. We wonder what the potato shipping agencies of the state, such as the Farm Bureau, the Michigan Potato Exchange and the Michigan Potato Shippers' Ass'n, are doing toward insuring a reasonably adequate supply of cars for the movement of the crop. We realize that there is little to be done along this line at this time, but it would do no harm to give the matter a little preliminary consideration and map out a plan of procedure.

HAY EASY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	38.00 @ 40	36.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	43.00 @ 48		44.00 @ 47
Pittsburg	40.00 @ 41	38.00 @ 39	36.00 @ 37

	No. 1 Light Mlx.	No. 1 Clover Mlx.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36
Chicago	35.00 @ 40	35.00 @ 37	32.00 @ 34
New York	48.00 @ 47	46.00 @ 45	
Pittsburg	35.00 @ 36		

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	34.50 @ 35	32.50 @ 34	31.50 @ 32
Chicago	32.00 @ 33	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30
New York	42.00 @ 43	37.00 @ 38	
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 37	33.00 @ 34	25.00 @ 29

	No. 1 Light Mlx.	No. 1 Clover Mlx.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	33.50 @ 34	31.00 @ 32	28.00 @ 29
Chicago	30.00 @ 31	28.00 @ 30	14.00 @ 21
New York	31.00 @ 35	31.00 @ 35	
Pittsburg	33.00 @ 34	28.00 @ 29	23.00 @ 25

There has been some further easing off in the hay markets during the week owing to improved conditions and the effort of holders of old hay to move their supplies before new hay is marketable. Farmers in the East are anxious to empty their barns of what hay is still back and as most of it is owned by dealers, an effort is being made to secure cars. The crop has improved in the past two weeks owing to more favorable weather, but most sections report a large percentage of weedy hay. Second cutting alfalfa in the West is heavy and of excellent quality. The hay crop this year promises to be a record breaker, but the gain over last year will be West of the Mississippi River, the tame hay states reporting a larger acreage than the past season but a smaller yield per acre.

CATTLE STEADY TO HIGHER

Cattle values have been on the upgrade for the better part of the last two weeks, choice steers bringing as high as \$17 on the Chicago market last Friday. Stockers, canners, cows and other of the lower grades were in plentiful supply but demand is slow for this type of animal and prices are way below normal. Receipts of last week were considerably under the previous week's arrival on the Chicago market and with indications that offerings will not increase for some time to come, the present level of prices is expected to be maintained.

Hogs are due for an advance in price if the renewed interest in pork supplies on the part of export buyers is any indication. Receipts of hogs last week on the Chicago market were far short of the previous week and of the corresponding week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs have partly recovered from the drastic declines of a fortnight ago, but are hardly back where it would pay a farmer to sell.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

DETROIT.—Cattle: Market is very dull, some going over unsold; best heavy steers, \$14; best handy weight butcher steers, \$11@11.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$9@10; handy light butchers, \$8.25@8.75; light butchers, \$7.25@8; best cows, \$8@8.50; butcher cows, \$6.50@7.25; cutters, \$5; canners, \$4.50; best heavy bulls, \$8; bologna bulls, \$7.25@7.75; stock bulls, \$6.50@7; feeders, \$9@10; stockers, \$7.50@8.50; milkers and springers, \$8@10. Veal calves: Market opened steady, prospects lower; best, \$17@18; fair, \$15@16; culls, \$7@14. Sheep and lambs: Market slow; best lambs, \$15@15.50; fair lambs, \$13@14; light to common lambs, \$10@12; yearlings, \$8@10; fair to good sheep, \$5@6.50; culls and common, \$2@4. Hogs: Market slow; pigs, \$14.50@14.75; heavy and common, \$15.75; mixed, \$15.85@16.15; yorkers, \$16.25@16.35.

CHICAGO.—Cattle: Handy weight steers firm with some sales best higher; one load choice 1,383-lb. Angus top at \$17.15; several pens handy weight beefs and yearlings, \$17;

best heavy cattle, \$15.90; bulk in all weights, \$13.25@16.65; grassy steers, bulk she-stock and bulls and canners strong; calves steady to 25c lower; bulk, \$13@13.50; few choice \$14; good stockers and feeders are strong; undesirable kinds quiet. Hogs: Better grades steady to 10c lower; others mostly steady to strong; top early, \$16.35; bulk light and light butchers, \$15.80@16.25; bulk 250 lbs. and over, \$13.90@15.75; pigs 25c higher; bulk desirable kind, \$13.25@14. Sheep: Slow and strong to 25c higher; choice western lambs, \$16.60; bulk, \$16@16.60; top native lambs, \$16; bulk, \$15@16; fair native yearlings, \$11.50; very good native wethers, \$10; choice western ewes, \$8.50; bulk ewes, \$8@8.50; best feeding lambs, \$13.50.

Crop Reports

GENESEE.—Farmers are not so busy the last couple of days, but are going to get down to real work again this week if the weather permits. Up until the recent rains farmers were haying, cultivating corn, beans and potatoes. Most farmers have just got a good start at haying, and if the weather is good next week will see a lot of hay cut and hauled. Hay is quite light this year and will probably bring high prices this fall. Oats and barley will be extra short this year, while rye and wheat will not be quite up to the average. Corn averages good although a few fields are quite poor. The acreage of beans is extra small and although some fields are looking fine, over half of the acreage is only fairly good. Not much buckwheat has been put in, on account of dry weather. We had some heavy rains and hail during the last couple of days, which has nearly ruined some fields of corn, beans and oats and has done considerable damage to other crops in this vicinity. —C. W. S. The following prices were offered at Flint: Wheat, \$2.75; corn, \$1.90; oats, \$1.15; rye, \$1.35; buckwheat, \$3.75 per cwt.; beans (C. H. P.), \$6.75; beans, red kidneys, \$11; hay, \$22@28; rye straw, wheat straw and oat straw, \$8@12; old potatoes, \$3.50@5; onions, \$1.50@1.75; hens, 35c; springers, 35@38c; ducks, 30@32c; geese, 30c; turkeys, 35@40c; butter, dairy, 50@55c; creamery, 56@58; eggs, 40@45c; beef steers, 10@12c; beef cows, \$6.50@9; veal calves, \$16@20; sheep, \$7@8; lambs, \$13@15; hogs, 15@16.

MONROE (N. E.).—A little too much rain right now. We farmers are busy trying to make hay between showers. Wheat that amounts to anything is about fit to cut. It averages poor, due to fly, rust and hail. Corn is getting quite yellow especially on best of blue corn land, oats are picking up and will make a fair crop, although some oats and barley fields are scalded, by rain and hot sun they look rusty. No help to be had at any price, which will make quite a loss of needed crops as weather is bad and lots of help needed. We will have enough for ourselves, but how about the cities and other countries, who are short? We have got to have prices on our products so we can bid for labor against manufacturers or some one will go hungry and that soon. —G. L. S.

FARMERS UNITE TO FIGHT RAIL RATE INCREASE

(Continued from page 4)

of all American railroads is approximately \$17,155,050,000, compared to their book value of over \$20,600,000,000, used by railroads in this case.

"The railroads have suggested that an allowance for 'going value,' working capital, and materials and supplies should be added to the figure above stated. Going value has been subject to much litigation. The present record is wholly lacking in any competent figures whatsoever as to the amount of such values, if they should be added.

"As a possible offset to such factors, we cite the following facts: The Federal government and the State of Texas have made donations of land to American railroads aggregating more than 146,000,000 acres. This vast domain is larger than the entire land area of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined. This great empire is larger than that of Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, England, Scotland and Ireland combined. Without stating the amount, a witness for the carriers conceded that this was reasonably worth several hundred million dollars. It is now proposed to capitalize this vast empire, and make the public forever after pay an annual tax to the railroads on its present value, a value which has cost them nothing.

"As a possible offset to working capital and materials and supplies, we have shown that when the railroads were taken over by the government they had an unappropriated surplus in such form as to be readily available (in cash, bank deposits and securities in unaffiliated companies) aggregating more than \$800,000,000.

"As another possible offset to the items named, it must be remembered that much of these properties has been built out of earnings. The figures for the Pennsylvania verified by its officials in another proceeding showed that this amounted to more than \$300,000,000 for that system alone. This Commission has unanimously held in a previous case, and the presidents of two leading railroads in the United States have declared under oath on the witness stand that such items should not be capitalized for the purpose of justifying increased rates.

"As further evidence of the present value of these railroad properties we suggest the propriety of capitalizing the standard return guaranteed to the carriers during the war period, and adding thereto the value of additions to property made since December 31, 1917, and also the investment in non-federal controlled lines.

"Adopting the foregoing method, capitalizing the standard return at six per cent, we obtain a total value amounting to \$16,611,050,649. If the railroads are entitled to earn six per cent upon this value under the Cummins-Esch Act, their total net railway operating income should equal (above all expenses and taxes) \$996,663,036.

"This is equivalent to adopting the standard return, and adding thereto six per cent on all additions to property subsequently made. In view of the entire situation, for present purposes, this method is probably the best.

"The standard return reflects what congress deemed to be reasonable for the properties at the time they were taken over by the government. In addition to that fact, the standard return is equivalent to the net revenues of the railroads during the most prosperous three-year period they have ever experienced.

"The railroad officials have estimated what would be the net revenues during the coming year on the present basis of freight and passenger rates. They have created a constructive or imaginary year by applying the unit costs anticipated for the next twelve months, to the traffic of the year ending October 31, 1919. In other words they have made full allowance for all increased expenses, but have made no allowance whatsoever for increased business.

"Precisely the same method was adopted by the railroads in 1917, in the Fifteen Per Cent Case. At that time we objected and showed the large errors that such a method of accounting would produce if applied to preceding years. In the fall of 1917, on re-hearing, we showed that in nine months the railroads had already earned \$50,000,000 more than they had prophesied they would earn during the entire year.

"Fortunately we now have the actual returns for the entire calendar year 1917. And we find that the railroads' prophecy in the spring of 1917, as compared to the actual returns for the year in the Eastern District alone, involved an error of over \$95,000,000.

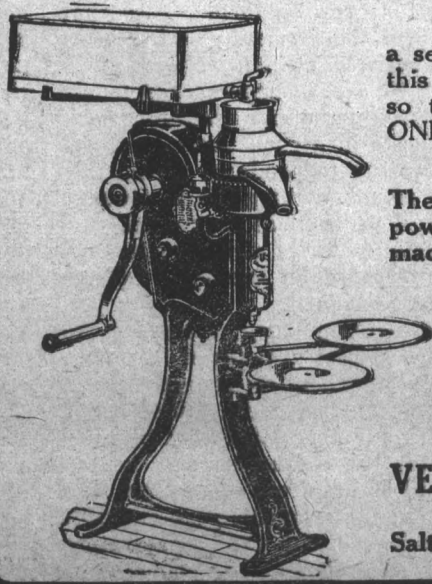
"We have shown that an increase in their total revenues of 12.85 per cent (instead of 19.48 per cent as estimated by the carriers) will enable the railroads of the United States to earn six per cent upon the value of their properties, arrived at by capitalizing the standard return at six per cent and adding the increases to property subsequently made. If the entire increase is confined to freight traffic the advance should be 18 per cent (instead of 27.85 per cent as proposed by the carriers.)"

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Business and Philanthropy

AS IF the farmer wasn't harrassed enough by bugs and blight, floods and frosts, failing crops and falling markets, shortage of labor and machinery, lack of credit, the problem of keeping his boys and girls on the farm and other perplexities too numerous to mention, to say nothing of the little problem of making both ends meet—some well-meaning folks would charge him with the responsibility of feeding the world and hold him criminally liable if any suffer for want of food. At the same time none of these well-meaning folks would think of soiling their hands and bending their backs at the arduous labor which some must perform in order that this precious food may be produced.

It is an old and proven saying that business and sentiment will not mix. While it is true that many of the nation's richest men are also her greatest philanthropists it does not follow that any of them combine their philanthropy with their business. They do not. That is the reason they acquire great wealth. The practice of philanthropy in the conduct of business would mean less profits to the business and lower prices to the consumer. If John D. Rockefeller's philanthropic nature had found expression in the policies of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Rockefeller would not now have so many millions that he cannot count them, and gasoline would be cheaper. The same is true of Andrew Carnegie and other steel barons. Had Henry Ford been as charitable in fixing the price of his motor cars as he has been in building hospitals and other worthy monuments to his name, Ford cars would be cheaper, but we probably wouldn't have the hospitals. Had Dodge Bros. shown a philanthropic spirit in fixing the price of their product, the estate of John Dodge would not now be completing a two-million dollar mansion at Grosse Point and Horace Dodge might not have been able to give his daughter a wedding which for pomp and lavishness set the society world agog.

Perhaps the reader may think we are getting a little far afield from our subject but when we show the connection between gasoline, steel motor cars and the production of food the point we have in mind will be clear. All three of the above commodities, no less than the very money and labor used in their manufacture, are now considered essentials in the successful conduct of a farm. The drillers of oil, the makers of steel and motor cars, as well as the manufacturers of hundreds of other commodities, all draw an enormous amount of labor and credit from the farm. Upon their finished product they set a price that equals cost of production plus a profit,—in some cases a very handsome profit. They sell this product to the farmer at their fixed market price. There is no sentiment involved in the transaction. No discount is allowed because of the peculiarly hazardous nature of the farmer's business or because of

the fact that he is mankind's only hope against starvation. He must pay the price, and if possible add the cost of these materials to the selling prices of his crops.

Neither is there any thought of philanthropy upon the part of those who buy the farmer's products. The middleman and even the consumer himself will naturally buy at the very lowest figure at which the farmer can be induced to sell. They do not trouble themselves to the point of finding out whether such prices pay the farmer a fair profit. In the majority of cases they do not. With the purchaser of the farmer's food the transaction is a matter of dollars and cents, pure and simple, undefiled by any philanthropic notions.

In view of the fact that all with whom the farmer deals conduct their business upon a rigid business basis, unmixed with sentiment, and the farmer is of necessity obliged to follow in their footsteps so far as possible, is it fair or reasonable to criticize him for his failure to plant crops which may not grow or which for lack of labor may not be harvested, to raise high-priced live stock which may find no market, or develop any branch of his business beyond what he is reasonably sure will bring him a profit?

The Sugar Beet Acreage

FARMERS who are not growing beets this year because the manufacturers refused to give them a fair share of the profits question the statement of the factories that the acreage this year is the largest in the history of the industry. In letters to the editor they all state without exception that the acreage is far less than normal in their respective localities, and they have asked us to express an opinion as to the correctness of the reports of the total acreage. It is impossible to determine the exact acreage. The Department of State and the Bureau of Markets must of necessity rely upon the reports of the manufacturers themselves for information of this character. Having learned something of the temper of the manufacturers this year we would not put it above them to exaggerate the acreage for which they have contracts if it suited their purpose to do so, and in view of the fact that the beet growers are already getting set for their fall campaign, it would be very much to the interests of the manufacturers to distort their acreage figures and make it appear that the efforts of the growers to reduce the acreage were fruitless, thereby discouraging them possibly from further efforts at organization.

A recent report of the Michigan acreage indicates an increase of about five per cent over last year. Even accepting that this is correct, which we refuse to do, the fact in itself would be of no significance as reflecting upon the success or failure of the beet growers' campaign. The manufacturers might conceivably have five per cent more acres under contract this year than last and yet secure less than fifty per cent of a normal tonnage. This might happen even in the face of normal growing conditions. It must be apparent to all pioneer growers of beets that a very large percentage of the 1920 crop has been planted on land which has never before grown beets and is entirely unsuited for growing them. Also that a large majority of the farmers growing beets this year are entirely unfamiliar with their culture. Under no circumstances except absolute necessity would the manufacturers have contracted for beets in a good many localities which are attempting to produce them this year. Acreage means nothing; it is tonnage that counts. And we shall be very much surprised if the sugar factories of this state have seventy-five per cent of an average tonnage when the beets are weighed.

We hope that nothing may transpire to swerve the practical beet growers of Michigan from their avowed purpose to have a voice in the making of the contract and a fair share of the profits. It is our firm belief that no matter how favorable the balance of the season may be there will be hundreds of growers who will lose money on the crop this year and will be ready to join hands with the organization this coming fall. The dominating principle of the beet growers' "strike" should not be lost sight of for a moment, and every farmer who

is an actual or potential beet grower and a lover of justice should refuse to sign a contract for 1921 which is not the result of previous consideration and approval of the growers in conference with the manufacturers.

Why a Great Naval Program?

THE UNITED States is rapidly building what Secretary of the Navy Daniels declares we most need, "incomparably the greatest Navy in the World." The Tennessee has just been launched. It is the largest battleship ever built. The Iowa and the Massachusetts will be even larger. The navy program of twelve super-dreadnoughts will be complemented by a proportionate number of battle cruisers, scout-cruisers, destroyers, submarines and other war craft, giving the United States a navy that should inspire awe in its imaginary enemies and horror in the overburdened taxpayer.

Whether Secretary Daniels is sincere in his advocacy of a matchless navy or whether as an appointee of the Wilson administration he is trying to punish the nation for not accepting the Wilson League of Nations to insure the peace of the world without armament, is not clear; but inasmuch as the Secretary has always been known as a peaceful old gentleman somewhat averse to military preparedness in times of peace, we may reasonably conclude that his naval recommendations are not entirely disassociated from the failure of congress to adopt the League of Nations covenant. Be that as it may the Secretary seems to have met with remarkable success in leading a Republican congress into an unprecedented ship building program.

Do we need a greater navy? Japan, we are told has already been outdistanced in naval armament by this country. England's naval expansion, if she has any plans for such, are entirely at a standstill because of lack of money and material. Germany's navy is at the bottom of the sea, and the combined armaments of all the other leading nations are not formidable enough to cause any alarm even if they were directed en bloc against the United States, a possibility as remote as the Resurrection.

The building of super-dreadnoughts at this time when all the world is suffering from the deep economic wounds inflicted by the great war is a criminal and inexcusable waste of labor and money. The recent congress robbed the constructive agencies of the government like the Department of Agriculture of hundreds of millions that money might be had to build engines of destruction. The people are restless and sullen under the tax burdens. Industry and agriculture alike are crippled because the resources of the Federal Reserve system have been drained and there is no other source of credit to which they can turn for relief. While the government scrapes the bottom of the exchequer to buy steel, brass, lumber and other materials and to pay the wages of ship builders in the construction of dreadnoughts which at the end of five years may be obsolete and ready for the junk pile, all industry languishes for want of men, money, material and transportation.

Certainly the farmers of this country will not approve of such senseless and wanton waste of the public funds, at this critical period and we doubt if there are many other classes of people who will approve of it. A poll of the press of the country shows an almost undivided sentiment against any increase in the naval armament. The people should at an early date fix the responsibility for the policy which is being followed by the navy department and show the militarists, whoever they may be, that they have exceeded their authority as the representatives of the people and demand that an immediate halt be called on further naval expansion.

At the recent election in North Dakota the Non-Partisan League re-elected Gov. Frazier and most of its other state officers and captured a United States senatorship, but lost the state treasurership and several places in Congress. There is some disagreement as to whether the election was a defeat or victory for the League depending upon whether the observers are pro or anti-League.



What the Neighbors Say



MORE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION NEEDED INSTEAD OF LESS

While reading your last issue of the M. B. F. I also happened upon the editorial to "Abolish Parochial Schools," framed by a certain J. B. from Kent county. If the person in question had not drawn my attention to the fact that he had for the past eight years been director of a public school I should probably have ignored the absurdity of his editorial as proceeding from a mind too immature to cope with the educational difficulties that confront us today. But occupying such an exalted and so important a position as director of a public school, I cannot refrain from setting Mr. J. B. aright.

At first, Mr. J. B. has reference only to the parochial schools maintained by the Christian Dutch Reformed church. However, in the course of his editorial, I quote him to say that "as for schools maintained by other denominations their purpose and aims are too well known to need any discussion here." Mr. J. B. therefore, make a sweeping assertion, and declares that all parochial schools should be closed. From a religious standpoint I defend the cause only of the Christian Day school of the Ev. Lutheran church of the Missouri Synod.

I wish to say at the outset that Mr. J. B. is either totally uninformed regarding our parochial schools or that he maliciously casts such judgment upon our schools. The doors of our parochial schools are open to everyone. Why don't you come to see for yourself, Mr. J. B., whether we inculcate Bolshevistic principles into the minds of our pupils? The very fact that Mr. J. B. knows nothing about our parochial schools accounts for his editorial, and a discussion upon this surely would be opportune.

That Mr. J. B. displays such a narrow-mindedness regarding the welfare of our country by despising religion is a puzzle to me. President Lincoln once said that "what-ever makes a man a good Christian, makes him a good citizen." All the world over there is a great cry for more spiritual instruction for our youth. I shall quote several paragraphs of the committee report as adopted by the Methodist General Conference, which met in Des Moines, Iowa, from May 1 to 27, they read: "We have three and a half millions of children and youths in the Sunday schools of the Methodist Episcopal church. This is the largest body of young life under the direction of any Protestant organization in America. If rightly trained in the Christian life, this great body of youth may become the saviors of the world."

"The Sunday school alone is not sufficient for this gigantic task. One hour a week on the Sabbath day is not sufficient for such an undertaking. More time at a more favorable period under more favorable conditions with a trained leadership must be secured if the youth of the church is to be thoroughly trained in the principles and practices of Christian character."

"The public schools is not the solution of the problem. In a republic like ours where church and state are separate and public funds cannot be appropriated for sectarian purposes, the public school cannot be used as an agency for religious instruction. Some other agency must be created. Only one course appears to be open. Week day schools of religion must be established wherever practicable, and under the auspices of the religious agencies of the community where the children may be regularly taught and trained in the principles of Christian conduct. Only in this way can we hope to adequately train the youth of the church and the community in the gospel." (The Daily Christian Advocate, pps. 388-530.)

Mr. J. B., this assembly of men saw the necessity of religious instruction. Should we then abolish our parochial schools now in existence, because they make Christian law-abiding citizens out of our youth?

The Pro and Con of the School Amendment

INTEREST is keen in the proposed amendment to abolish parochial schools, as shown by the large number of letters received from M. B. F. readers, both pro and con. Such letters as are free of personal abuse will be published in these columns, without further comment, as the readers of the Business Farmer already know what our position on the matter is. If further discussion of the subject by the editor is deemed advisable it will be presented in the regular editorial columns. In order to avoid hard feelings between subscribers and neighbors of different religious faiths let us be careful to conceal our religious prejudices as much as possible, and to discuss the proposal strictly upon its merits.—Editor.

Here is another notation to the same effect from the March 4 issue of the Presbyterian, wherein Rev. E. L. Jones declares that the matter of religious education is "the paramount problem confronting the Protestant church today." Rev. Jones says that the Sunday school "with its maximum of twenty-six hours a year of religious instruction, it is hopelessly inadequate. This no one presumes to deny." Rev. Jones then gives the advice that "systematic instruction in the Bible and proper religious instruction in all other studies for five days in the week from Sept. until June from the kindergarten to the high school be given."

Enough said, Mr. J. B. Broad-mindedness and justice will conquer. "Now I believe it behooves every voter at the coming election to vote upon this question as he sees it, but here is one to vote no on—the school question."—C. R., Tuscola County.

FARMER CANDIDATE IN 28TH

Under the heading "Clare Farmers Put Candidate in the Field" the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER prints an endorsement of Senator McRae from the pen of Herbert F. Baker, all of which I endorse, but I don't want you to overlook the fact that Osceola county has presented a real farmer for senator from the 28th district.

Hon. John Schmidt served three terms as a member of the lower house of the Michigan legislature, and has a spotless record as a mem-

ber of that body, and by experience and temperament is fitted for the office of senator.

Mr. Schmidt was born on his Osceola county farm, and is now and always has been a farmer, and has no other business, and with his son gives his whole time to farming and cattle raising, he has however found time to help in every worthy cause for the upbuilding of the community, for the advancement of agricultural interests. He took the lead in organizing the branch of the Gleaner Clearing House in Reed City, is a member of the Grange and Gleaners, and has taken great interest in the Osceola County Board of Commerce whom you know has done so much for the county, is a good business man, and will be a credit not only to the farmers of the district but to the whole state of Michigan.

Inasmuch as you have given some space to the candidates from the 28th senatorial district I hope you can see your way clear to give Mr. Schmidt the credit he deserves and his record as a legislator and a good citizen warrants.—M. M. Callaghan, president Osceola County Board of Commerce.

We are glad to learn of Mr. Schmidt's qualifications. The Business Farmer is not interested in the political candidacy of any man except to reflect the sentiment of the farmers themselves. Whoever the farmers of the 28th district endorse for their senator will be the choice of the Business Farmer. In the absence of any endorsement the Business Farmer will hold aloof from the campaign.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

Enclosed find a clipping from *The Successful Farmer*, which if it is convenient I wish you would print in the M. B. F. as it voices just what the most of the people think.—W. H., Howard City.

AN AMAZED REPUBLICAN

I am a prohibitionist Republican in a labyrinth of amazement at the course our wise men at Washington have taken upon the great League of Nations document of Versailles.

The opportunity for the establishing of a great and wonderful code of laws whereby the world might have a lasting peace, has been most unreasonably, selfishly and enviously defeated and left our great nation outside the circle of the great, honorable and liberal nations. The only reason that our wise men give for thus banishing our nation is "We do not want to assume any of the responsibility of doing our part in establishing and maintaining Justice and Peace in the world." They want to get into the great show but they want to crawl in under the tent and enjoy the performance without having bought their ticket. That is the most charitable way we can put it. The real fact in the case is, the dose of jealousy and envy is mightily working upon their disgruntled and miserable mental faculty. Now, let me tell something that every wise, thinking citizen already knows. If it had been a Republican president who had gone to Europe and was honored and lauded and esteemed as was our great Christian President; if a Republican had taken a leading part in formulating that great code of laws, "The League of Nations;"

those trumpet blowers at Washington would have cheered until the dome of the capitol would have fallen. They are mighty blowers of trumpets, trumpets of just one tone and that tone in a minor key.

They seem to forget that the great culprit nation, Germany, at the very time when she was hard pressed, boldly hove into the N. Y. harbor and shot her guns into the city. In their envy they seem to forget that Germany contributes her defeat to America.

In their spite against the "Wilson League of Nations," they would rather stay outside that envied League and remain as a nation outside and alone until the time shall surely come when Germany will have recovered from her great defeat, and then she will most assuredly seek and find an opportunity to insult our flag and America will have no friends among the great nations. Do you ask why? I answer: Because the impression over the sea is, we were too selfish to bear our little part to become a member of the brotherhood of nations and we were not worthy of aid or sympathy although, that is not the real cause of our staying out of the League. The real cause is, a Democrat had the most renowned honor of being instrumental in its foundation. If a Republican had been sent to Europe and had brought back that great Christian Code then would our Republican majority at Washington have signed it and embraced it and lauded it, though it called for a standing army in Europe of 500,000 men.—T. A. W., Wisconsin.

FATHER OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AMENDMENT EXPLAINS

Referring to your editorial of June 12th, on the proposed School Amendment, we beg leave to present our view of the question.

The reference you make to the Constitution, is quite in keeping with the principles inculcated in this amendment. In the Declaration of Independence it was decreed that all men were created free and equal, and the Constitution prescribed that each individual worship God according to his own conscience. As Society developed, they saw that it was necessary that all children be educated, and with this idea in mind, it was determined that all children should attend school for so many days a year, and so many hours a day. It is impossible and inconceivable that a State could compel children to attend anything but a non-sectarian public school, without fostering a religion. If churches had not usurped the authority and duties of the state this question would not be raised.

You make the assertion that the proponents of the amendment claim the parochial schools were unpatriotic, but do not submit any proof. From the *Michigan Catholic* of March 25th, we quote as follows:

"Where there is a question, however, of clashing of rights or prerogatives, the inferior institution must needs acknowledge the prior rights and prerogative of the superior establishment. In this case Church rights are superior to state rights."

Is this the kind of doctrine, with which to instruct future American citizens?

You set up three reasons why the amendment should not be passed. First because there is no need of it. There is only one way in which an institution can be properly judged; by its products. That is where it is removed from the influence by contact and association with products or other things of a like nature.

For the last 1,200 years the greater part of the world has been under the educational influence of the Roman Church, and we would like you to point out one example of their efficiency. They have absolute control of education in Quebec, Spain and Mexico, and are fast gaining control in southern Ireland.

If we ever hope to have a united democracy, we must have all our citizens educated with principles in sympathy with democracy.

It might be well to quote you here from a Syllabus of Pope Pius IX, which has never been repudiated or denied.

"The Church has the right to exercise its authority without having any limit set to it by the civil power. The Church has the right to interfere in the discipline of the public schools, and in the arrangement of the studies of the public school."

The last quotation indicates that parochial school interests claim the right to interfere with our public schools. This is in exact keeping with a statement made by Rev. Rincke, who is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Parochial school interests (at a meeting at the Nazareth Lutheran church on June 2nd) to the effect, that he and several others on the committee, drew up our present compulsory school laws. This shows conclusively, that these people are carrying out the dictates of the Papacy.

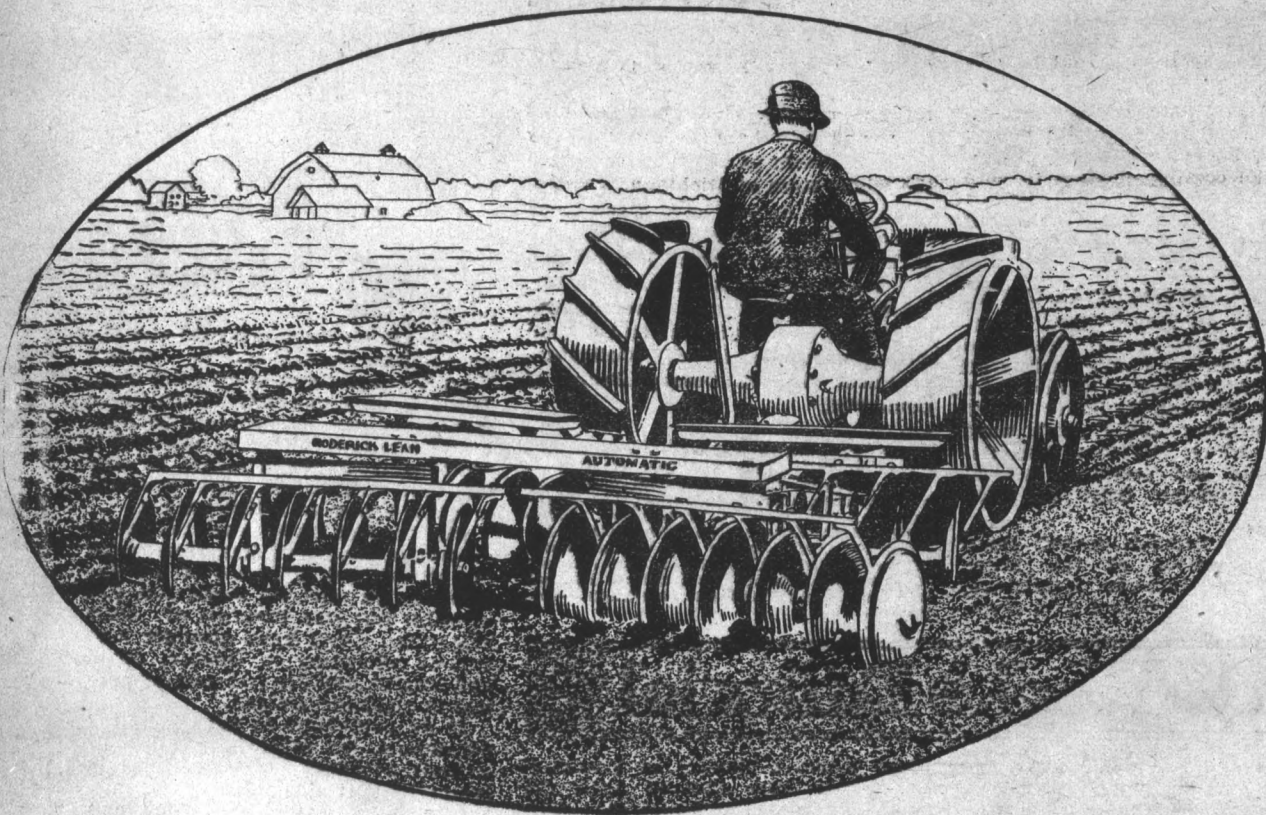
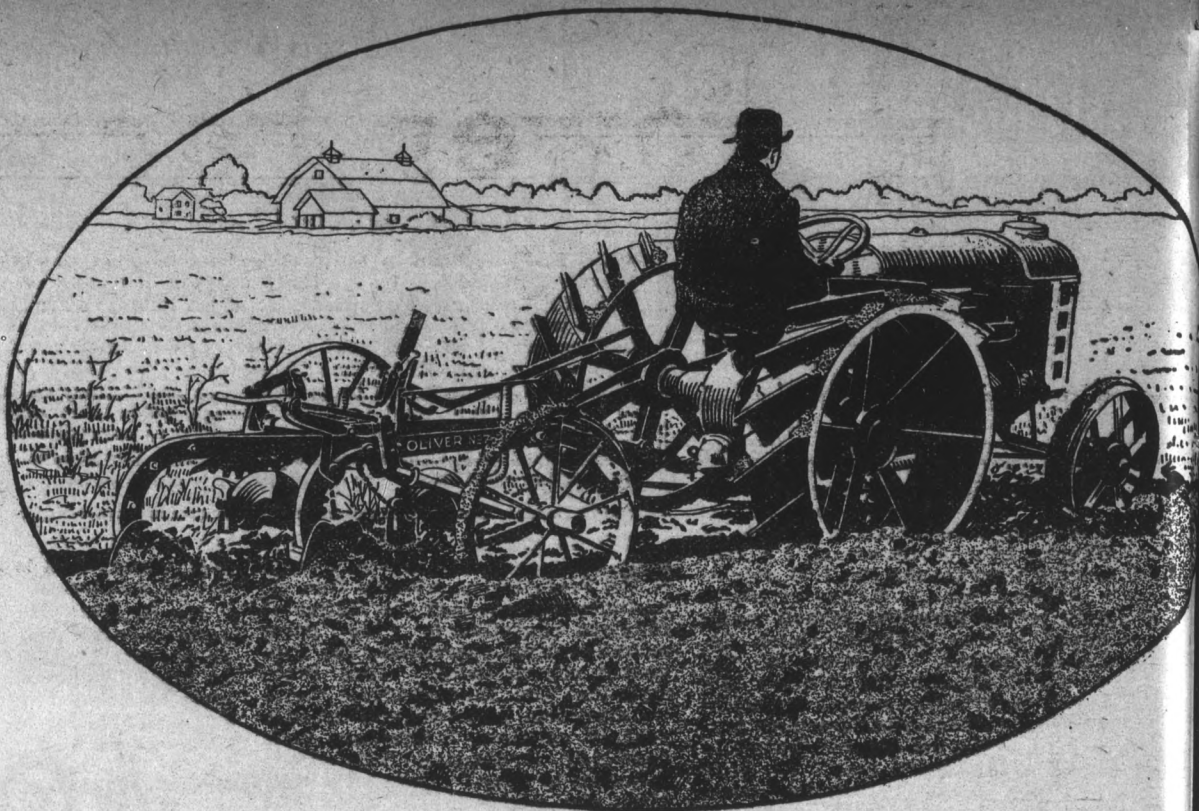
Your second objection is, that the issue smacks of religious intolerance. We cannot see where your contention has any grounds, inasmuch as the state is absolutely divorced from creed. All this amendment requires is the attendance of children in a purely American school for five hours a day for 160 to 180 days in a year.

Surely you will concede that the state has some interest in the child and is entitled to at least that amount of time, when after deducting sleeping hours, the child still has nine hours a day practically three months

(Continued on page 17)

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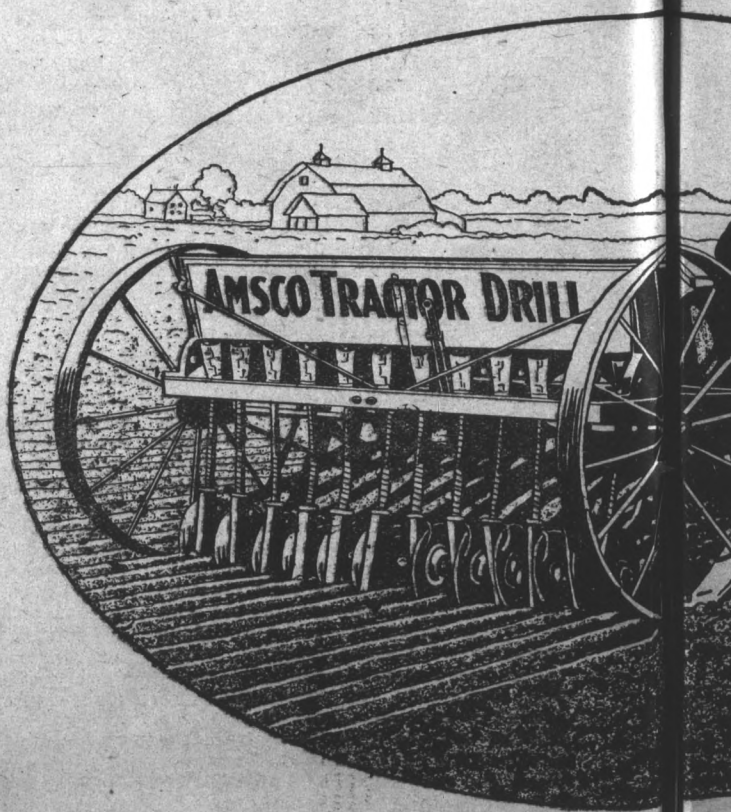
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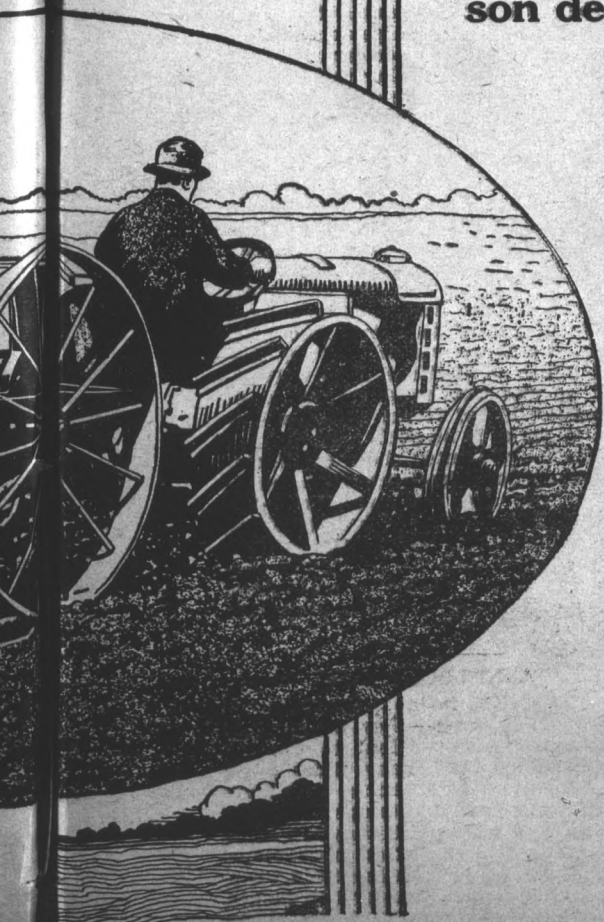
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The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by CLARE NORRIS

VERY OFTEN we think of Women's Clubs as being just sort of social centers where those who have more time to spare than they know what to do with, congregate, and theorize. However, this is not always true, nor are these clubs always card clubs nor literary clubs. Many are organized for the betterment of the community in which they live and as everyone knows that an exchange of ideas is to be desired where vital questions are considered, these clubs are serving a very vital need.

Recently delegates from the leading Business Women's Clubs throughout the country held a convention. There were speakers there from every part of the land who had made a specialty of their particular branch of work, and they were there to tell the other how it had been accomplished.

Women are in business everywhere, and they are in to stay. Where the woman has home duties to perform, she has a God-given task, but not every woman has a home of her own. Many are out in the business world forging their own way, and it remains for the women who have beaten the trail to show those who are unfamiliar, the way.

The report of Miss E. L. Spoor, of the Detroit Business Women's Club is so interesting that I know a great many of our readers would be able to glean helpful hints therefrom, so I am going to give you just a few of the most forceful points made by the several speakers, as reported by her:

Miss Audie V. Gronbery, of Grand Rapids, Investigator for Mother's Pension Fund, told of the development of this fund, of the immense amount of good it was doing for its beneficiaries, keeping the mothers at home caring for their children, but she showed how entirely inadequate it now is in many cases and advocated some plan which should be brought forward by the united efforts of the women of the state so that a law might be enacted in Michigan equal to that of any other state.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, of New York, who is executive Secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, used as her topic the "Open Road." She urged women to play the game as men play it, keeping to the rules of the road. To quit asking for rights and retain their privileges. She said women should have courage to follow their own judgment, that they must stop worrying about details and feeling that they alone are carrying the whole responsibility of the business in which they are engaged. "Do the big things and leave the details to others." "Cultivate true fellowship and eliminate all personality and petty gossip." She said further that some women enjoy martyrdom. We must stop enjoying our misery. Insist that pay for women in business be based on service, not on sex. But be big enough then to fill your job. In closing she pictured women marching down the broad highway, the trail that has been blazed by the pioneers in business life, and running on ahead is a black cat, constantly looking back, but always keeping ahead until it disappears from sight. Hereafter as women acquire a broader view and a clearer vision there will be no more catty ways and methods.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago, said: "Woman is the reserve force of the world, and the Lord has called his forces out to prevent the moral losses to humanity. Women in the home have fitted children for the world, and now they must go out and fit the world for the children. Women should preach Christian citizenship."

"The New Fatherland" was the subject treated by Miss Harriet Vitum, of Chicago, head resident Northwestern University Settlement, and surely she is in a position to know

her subject. She said in part: "There is no gift like citizenship, but like all gifts it brings its price. Whether we are worthy citizens will not be known until we have lived our life story. We must improve our home education system before we try to transplant it to another land. Another thing left for women to do is to wipe out the imaginary line between capital and labor. After all the so-called unrest is mostly in the minds of those who have never been classed as laboring people. We are frightfully worried because the la-

B. Marsh of the Good Housekeeping Institute Staff.

Can I join my family at church on Sunday when there is a hearty dinner to prepare? This is a question many women are asking themselves and the answer is "yes." Make a few preparations, go to church—then cook your dinner afterward, a dinner that is simple, yet hearty and tasty. Simplicity should be the keynote of the Sunday dinner.

Save your more complicated meat, vegetables and desserts for the week day meals when time is not so great

What Is Home?

Eight hundred replies came to a London magazine which asked the question, "What is home?" These answers were written by persons representing all classes of society. They emanated from homes of refinement and wealth, and from those of crudeness and poverty. Seven which the editor called "gems," were selected and published. They are:

"Home—A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in."

"Home—The place where the small are great and the great are small."

"Home—The father's kingdom, the mother's world, and the child's paradise."

"Home—The place where we grumble the most and are treated the best."

"Home—The center of our affection, round which our heart's best wishes twine."

"Home—The place where our stomachs get three square meals daily and our hearts a thousand."

"Home—The only place on earth where the faults and failings of humanity are hidden under the sweet mantle of charity."—William J. Hart.

boring man has at last his chance. There are two ways to abuse citizenship—one is not to vote, and the other is to use the vote for ulterior motives. One of the great needs of today is for a minister of education in our federal government. We must have an efficient educational system, and should this be accomplished public education would earn its title to the backbone of the nation. Schools are today turning out pupils unfit; 300,000 babies die every year in the United States, and there is no question but that if the mothers were properly educated in the most vital questions of life many of these babies through intelligent care and feeding could be saved. And this should be taught in the public schools. And it is the women who must demand it if it is ever taught. Some day the motherhood of the land, potential or actual, will rally to the rescue of these young lives that are needlessly sacrificed. Set modest standards of dress, dress that will adorn and not caricature."

HOME COOKING

MANY OF OUR readers have missed the excellent articles on Home Cooking which for some time were a regular feature of this page. It is with pleasure that we announce a new series. Miss Elizabeth Mathewson, of the staff of the Grand Rapids high schools, has secured for us several articles, each from the pen of an expert in her particular line, on this subject. The first appears in this issue.

The Sunday Dinner

Recognition is made to Dorothy

an item nor rest so essential. In their place serve broiled or baked chops, steak, small roasts or fish, which require little or no preparation and little time for cooking. Simplify the vegetable courses by avoiding all scalloped or creamed dishes, which take so much time to prepare. Serve carrots, turnips, celery, and such vegetables in their simplest form, that is either whole, sliced or diced, according to the vegetable; when properly cooked and delicately seasoned with salt, pepper, paprika, butter, etc., you will not miss the more elaborate dishes, and it supplies the variety which is always so important. Frequently serve from your store of canned or home preserved vegetables. These are cooked and require only reheating and proper seasoning to be ready for the table. A salad may or may not be included in your dinner. A salad of crisp lettuce is simple but appetizing, for variety other vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., may be added.

At all times fruit is an acceptable dessert, particularly as a quick-time dessert. The fruit may be served as it comes from the market or, if preferred, it may be cut up, slightly sweetened and served plain or with cream. Sliced oranges, bananas, and canned pineapple make a delicious

Weekly Cheer

Start the day right and you'll find as it passes—
Something to live for and something to love;
View not the future through indigo glasses—
Note the bright streams and the blue sky above.
Failure may mock you through years of endeavor;
Fame and success may not come at your will;
But nothing can baffle a climber forever.
Start the day right and you're half up the hill.

cocoanut is a matter of but a few minutes. In winter halves of grape fruit and in summer pieces of melon suggest time-saving desserts. When fresh fruit is scarce use your own canned fruit or that commercially canned. Very nice canned apricots are for sale at most stores and offer a variety from the Michigan fruits. Serve it as a sauce, either plain or topped with whipped cream. Such a dessert served with home made cookies or cake cannot be surpassed. Another satisfactory dish is to use cake that is becoming dry by pouring over it a soft custard. This not only is a form of economy but makes a very satisfactory dessert.

And so it should be with your Sunday dinner, from the first course to the last, wholesome, tasty, plenty of everything, yet simple and attractive. Nothing simplifies the Sunday dinner problem so much as a fireless cooker, and those who own one are especially appreciative on Sunday. Following are a few menus for suggestions:

Fireless Cooker Dinner

Baked Ham Boiled Potatoes
Buttered Carrots Cold Slaw
Bread Pudding, Whipped Cream

Oven Dinner

Broiled Lamb Chops Spinach
Mashed Potatoes Cookies
Fruit

Range Dinner

Hamburg Steak Sweet Potatoes
Lettuce Salad
Tapioca with Cream

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

ABOUT the most fashionable summer goods one can buy, and incidentally about the most scarce and expensive at the present time, is navy blue dotted swiss. The dots are embroidered on and therefore will not run. It is cool and very good looking when simply made, white organdie being most favored as to trim. The hems continue to be very deep in the skirts—how fortunate for next year skirts will undoubtedly be longer and that deep hem will come in handy.

We used to think that babies from the mere infant stage to five or six years of age must be dressed entirely in white, but nowadays even kiddies' clothes change as to style. Very dainty too are the little organdie frocks they are fashioning this year of the very delicate pastel shades. And babies sleeves too are short—mere puffs which display the dimpled elbows. I saw a dear little child of only eighteen months wearing a flesh colored organdie dress with a bonnet-like hat to match, the bonnet being tied with ribbons of two colors—blue of the faintest shade on one side and the flesh pink on the reverse side—very Frenchy indeed for such a tiny miss. And the mother confided in me that she had wanted such a dear little one in a light shade of yellow but when she priced it, the shops wanted \$12 for it—just think of it for a baby dress—and so she had bought a yard of goods—a bit of ribbon and was going to make it herself.

The long, pointed shoes are doomed—their death knell has been sounded by the shoe manufacturers—we know it from the fact that the shops are selling them at greatly reduced prices. Fall will see the round toes and low heels. There is no denying the fact that the long last shoes are most attractive.

A HELPFUL HINT

SAVE THE inside wrappers of cracker boxes—they are heavily waxed and excellent to use to wrap stamps in. Many times when making small remittances it is more convenient to send stamps, but they will not be accepted if they are stuck together or to the letter or envelope, and if you will cut these inside wrappers in squares of one or two inches, you will find them very useful for this purpose.

"AND why not?" she flared. "You loved me. You gave me to understand, beyond all misunderstanding, that you loved me; yet here, today, you went out of your way, went eagerly and gladly, and married yourself to the first woman with a white skin who presented herself."

"You are jealous," he charged, and knew a heart throb of joy as she nodded. "And I grant you are jealous; but at the same time, exercising the woman's prerogative of lying, you are lying now. What I did, was not done eagerly nor gladly. I did it for your sake and my sake—or for Henry's sake, rather. Thank God, I have a man's honor still left to me!"

Man's honor does not always satisfy women," she replied.

"Would you prefer me dishonorable?" he was swift on the uptake.

"I am only a woman who loves," she pleaded.

"You are a stinging, female wasp," he raged, "and you are not fair."

"Is any woman fair when she loves?" she made the great confession and acknowledgment. "Men may succeed in living in their heads of honor; but know, and as a humble woman I humbly state my womanhood, that woman lives only in her heart of love."

"Perhaps you are right. Honor, like arithmetic, can be reasoned, calculated. Which leaves a woman no morality, but only . . ."

"Only moods," Leoncia completed abjectly for him.

Calls from Henry and the Queen put an end to the conversation, for Leoncia and Francis quickly joined the others in gazing at the great web.

"Did you ever see so monstrous a web?" Leoncia exclaimed.

"I'd like to see the monster that made it," Henry said.

"And I'd rather see than be it," Francis paraphrased from the "Purple Cow."

"It is our good fortune that we do not have to go that way," the Queen said.

All looked inquiry at her, and she pointed down to the stream.

"That is the way," she said. "I know it. Often and often, in my mirror of the World, have I seen the way. When my mother died and was buried in the whirlpool, I followed her body in the Mirror, and I saw it come to this place and go by this place still in the water."

"But she was dead," Leoncia objected quickly.

The rivalry between them fanned instantly.

"One of my spearmen," the Queen went on quietly, "a handsome youth, alas, dared to look at me as a lover. He was flung in alive. I watched him, too, in the Mirror. When he came to this place he climbed out. I saw him crawl under the web to the day, and I saw him retreat backward from the day and throw himself into the stream."

"Another dead one," Henry demanded grimly.

"No; for I followed him on in the Mirror, and though all was darkness for a time and I could see nothing, in the end, and shortly, under the sun he emerged into the bosom of a large river, and swam to shore, and climbed the bank—it was the left bank as I remember well—and disappeared among large trees such as do not grow in the Valley of the Lost Souls."

But, like Torres, the rest of them recoiled from thought of the dark plunge through the living rock.

"These are the bones of animals and of men," the Queen warned, "who were daunted by the way of the water and who strove to gain the sun. Men there are there—behold! Or at least what remains of them for a space, the bones, ere, in time, the bones too, pass into nothingness."

"Even so," said Francis, "I suddenly discover a pressing need to look into the eye of the sun. Do the rest of you remain here while I investigate."

Drawing his automatic, the watertightness of the cartridges a guarantee, he crawled under the web. The moment he had disappeared from view beyond the web, they heard him begin to shoot. Next, they saw him retreating backward, still shooting. And, next, falling upon him, two yards across from black-haired leg-tip to black-haired leg-tip, the den-

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

izen of the web, a monstrous spider, still wriggling with departing life, shot through and through again and again. The solid center of its body, from which the legs radiated, was the size of a normal waste basket, and the substantial density of it crunched audibly as it struck on Francis' shoulders and back, rebounded, the hairy legs still helplessly quivering, and pitched down into the wave crisping water. All four pair of eyes watched the corpse of it plunge against the wall of rock, suck down, and disappear.

"Where there's one, there are two," said Henry, looking dubiously up toward the daylight.

"It is the only way," said the Queen. "Come, my husband, each in the other's arms let us win thru the darkness to the sun-bright world. Remember, I have never seen it, and soon, with you, shall I for the first time see it."

Her arms open in invitation, Francis could not decline.

"It is a hole in the sheer wall of a precipice a thousand feet deep," he explained to the others the glimpse he had caught from beyond the spider web, as he clasped the Queen in his arm and leaped off.

Henry had gathered Leoncia to him and was about to leap, when she stopped him.

"Why did you accept Francis' sacrifice?" she demanded.

"Because . . ." He paused and looked at her wonderingly.

"Because I wanted you," he completed. "Because I was engaged to you as well, while Francis was unattached. Besides, if I'm not greatly mistaken, Francis appears to be a pretty well satisfied bridegroom."

"No," she shook her head emphatically. "He has a chivalrous spirit, and he is acting his part in order not to hurt her feelings."

"Oh, I don't know. Remember, before the altar, at the Long House, when I said I was going to ask the Queen to marry me, that he bragged she wouldn't marry me if I did ask? Well, the conclusion's pretty obvious that he wanted her for himself. And why shouldn't he? He's a bachelor. And she's some nice woman herself."

"But Leoncia scarcely heard. With a quick movement, leaning back in his arms away from him so that she could look him squarely in the eyes, she demanded:

"How do you love me? Do you love me madly? Do you love me badly madly? Do I mean that to you, and more, and more, and more?"

He could only look his bewilderment.

"Do you?—do you?" she urged passionately.

"Of course I do," he made slow answer, "but it would never have entered my head to describe it that way. Why, you're the one woman for me. Rather would I describe it as loving you deeply, and greatly and enduringly. Why, you seem so much a part of me that I feel almost as if I had always known you. It was that way from the first."

"She is an abominable woman!" Leoncia broke forth irrelevantly. "I hated her from the first."

"My! What a spitfire. I hate to think how much you would have hated her had I married her instead of Francis."

"We'd better follow them," she put an end to the discussion.

And Henry, very much bewildered, clasped her tightly and leaped off into the white turmoil of water.

On the bank of the Gualaca River sat two Indians girls fishing. Just up stream from them arose the precipitous cliff of one of the buttresses of the lofty mountains. The main stream flowed past in chocolate colored spate; but, directly beneath them, where they fished, was a quiet eddy. No less quiet was the fishing. No bites jerked their rods in token that the bait was enticing. One of them, Nicoya, yawned, ate a banana yawned again, and held the skin she was about to cast aside suspended in her hand.

"We have been very quiet, Concordia," she observed to her companion, "and it has won us no fish. Now shall I make a noise and a splash. Since they say 'what comes up must come down,' why should not something come up after something has gone down? I am going to try. There!"

(Continued on page 20)

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

Scientifically Milled to Retain Utmost Food Value

There is more to the production of flour than the women who transform it into delicious bread and pastry have any idea. Infinite pains and conscientious methods have made

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack

Only the choicest wheat is used. It would be a revelation to women to see the amount of dirt, chaff and undesirable materials that are removed from every kernel of wheat. Four cleanings, three scourings and a final washing precede the first break. Nothing but the "goodies"—the nutrition values remain. These are milled to a beautiful, clean whiteness. Close inspection by experts at every stage.

LILY WHITE quality has been maintained for nearly sixty years. Without fear of contradiction we say that it is not only good, but is the finest flour that it is possible to make.

And that is the one reason why it makes bread, biscuits and rolls that are good looking, of excellent volume, wholesome, nutritious and healthy. Satisfaction positively guaranteed.

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by CLARE NORRIS

VERY OFTEN we think of Women's Clubs as being just sort of social centers where those who have more time to spare than they know what to do with, congregate, and theorize. However, this is not always true, nor are these clubs always card clubs nor literary clubs. Many are organized for the betterment of the community in which they live and as everyone knows that an exchange of ideas is to be desired where vital questions are considered, these clubs are serving a very vital need.

Recently delegates from the leading Business Women's Clubs throughout the country held a convention. There were speakers there from every part of the land who had made a specialty of their particular branch of work, and they were there to tell the other how it had been accomplished.

Women are in business everywhere, and they are in to stay. Where the woman has home duties to perform, she has a God-given task, but not every woman has a home of her own. Many are out in the business world forging their own way, and it remains for the women who have beaten the trail to show those who are unfamiliar, the way.

The report of Miss E. L. Spoor, of the Detroit Business Women's Club is so interesting that I know a great many of our readers would be able to glean helpful hints therefrom, so I am going to give you just a few of the most forceful points made by the several speakers, as reported by her:

Miss Audie V. Gronbery, of Grand Rapids, Investigator for Mother's Pension Fund, told of the development of this fund, of the immense amount of good it was doing for its beneficiaries, keeping the mothers at home caring for their children, but she showed how entirely inadequate it now is in many cases and advocated some plan which should be brought forward by the united efforts of the women of the state so that a law might be enacted in Michigan equal to that of any other state.

Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, of New York, who is executive Secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, used as her topic the "Open Road." She urged women to play the game as men play it, keeping to the rules of the road. To quit asking for rights and retain their privileges. She said women should have courage to follow their own judgment, that they must stop worrying about details and feeling that they alone are carrying the whole responsibility of the business in which they are engaged. "Do the big things and leave the details to others." "Cultivate true fellowship and eliminate all personality and petty gossip." She said further that some women enjoy martyrdom. We must stop enjoying our misery. Insist that pay for women in business be based on service, not on sex. But be big enough then to fill your job. In closing she pictured women marching down the broad highway, the trail that has been blazed by the pioneers in business life, and running on ahead is a black cat, constantly looking back, but always keeping ahead until it disappears from sight. Hereafter as women acquire a broader view and a clearer vision there will be no more catty ways and methods.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, of Chicago, said: "Woman is the reserve force of the world, and the Lord has called his forces out to prevent the moral losses to humanity. Women in the home have fitted children for the world, and low they must go out and fit the world for the children. Women should preach Christian citizenship."

"The New Fatherland" was the subject treated by Miss Harriet Vitum, of Chicago, head resident Northwestern University Settlement, and surely she is in a position to know

her subject. She said in part: "There is no gift like citizenship, but like all gifts it brings its price. Whether we are worthy citizens will not be known until we have lived our life story. We must improve our home education system before we try to transplant it to another land. Another thing left for women to do is to wipe out the imaginary line between capital and labor. After all the so-called unrest is mostly in the minds of those who have never been classed as laboring people. We are frightfully worried because the la-

B. Marsh of the Good Housekeeping Institute Staff.

Can I join my family at church on Sunday when there is a hearty dinner to prepare? This is a question many women are asking themselves and the answer is "yes." Make a few preparations, go to church—then cook your dinner afterward, a dinner that is simple, yet hearty and tasty. Simplicity should be the keynote of the Sunday dinner.

Save your more complicated meat, vegetables and desserts for the week day meals when time is not so great

cocoanut is a matter of but a few minutes. In winter halves of grape fruit and in summer pieces of melon suggest time-saving desserts. When fresh fruit is scarce use your own canned fruit or that commercially canned. Very nice canned apricots are for sale at most stores and offer a variety from the Michigan fruits. Serve it as a sauce, either plain or topped with whipped cream. Such a dessert served with home made cookies or cake cannot be surpassed. Another satisfactory dish is to use cake that is becoming dry by pouring over it a soft custard. This not only is a form of economy but makes a very satisfactory dessert.

And so it should be with your Sunday dinner, from the first course to the last, wholesome, tasty, plenty of everything, yet simple and attractive. Nothing simplifies the Sunday dinner problem so much as a fireless cooker, and those who own one are especially appreciative on Sunday. Following are a few menus for suggestions:

Fireless Cooker Dinner	
Baked Ham	Boiled Potatoes
Buttered Carrots	Cold Slaw
Bread Pudding	Whipped Cream
Oven Dinner	
Broiled Lamb Chops	Spinach
Mashed Potatoes	Spaghetti
Fruit	Cookies
Range Dinner	
Hamburg Steak	Sweet Potatoes
Lettuce Salad	
Tapoca with Cream	

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

ABOUT the most fashionable summer goods one can buy, and incidentally about the most scarce and expensive at the present time, is navy blue dotted swiss. The dots are embroidered on and therefore will not run. It is cool and very good looking when simply made, white organdie being most favored as to trim. The hems continue to be very deep in the skirts—how fortunate for next year skirts will undoubtedly be longer and that deep hem will come in handy.

We used to think that babies from the mere infant stage to five or six years of age must be dressed entirely in white, but nowadays even kiddies' clothes change as to style. Very dainty too are the little organdie frocks they are fashioning this year of the very delicate pastel shades. And babies sleeves too are short—mere puffs which display the dimpled elbows. I saw a dear little child of only eighteen months wearing a flesh colored organdie dress with a bonnet-like hat to match, the bonnet being tied with ribbons of two colors—blue of the faintest shade on one side and the flesh pink on the reverse side—very Frenchy indeed for such a tiny miss. And the mother confided in me that she had wanted such a dear little one in a light shade of yellow but when she priced it, the shops wanted \$12 for it—just think of it for a baby dress—and so she had bought a yard of goods—a bit of ribbon and was going to make it herself.

The long, pointed shoes are doomed—their death knell has been sounded by the shoe manufacturers—we know it from the fact that the shops are selling them at greatly reduced prices. Fall will see the round toes and low heels. There is no denying the fact that the long last shoes are most attractive.

A HELPFUL HINT

SAVE THE inside wrappers of cracker boxes—they are heavily waxed and excellent to use to wrap stamps in. Many times when making small remittances it is more convenient to send stamps, but they will not be accepted if they are stuck together or to the letter or envelope, and if you will cut these inside wrappers in squares of one or two inches, you will find them very useful for this purpose.

What Is Home?

Eight hundred replies came to a London magazine which asked the question, "What is home?" These answers were written by persons representing all classes of society. They emanated from homes of refinement and wealth, and from those of crudeness and poverty. Seven which the editor called "gems," were selected and published. They are:

"Home—A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in."

"Home—The place where the small are great and the great are small."

"Home—The father's kingdom, the mother's world, and the child's paradise."

"Home—The place where we grumble the most and are treated the best."

"Home—The center of our affection, round which our heart's best wishes twine."

"Home—The place where our stomachs get three square meals daily and our hearts a thousand."

"Home—The only place on earth where the faults and failings of humanity are hidden under the sweet mantle of charity."—William J. Hart.

boring man has at last his chance. There are two ways to abuse citizenship—one is not to vote, and the other is to use the vote for ulterior motives. One of the great needs of today is for a minister of education in our federal government. We must have an efficient educational system, and should this be accomplished public education would earn its title to the backbone of the nation. Schools are today turning out pupils unfit; 300,000 babies die every year in the United States, and there is no question but that if the mothers were properly educated in the most vital questions of life many of these babies through intelligent care and feeding could be saved. And this should be taught in the public schools. And it is the women who must demand it if it is ever taught. Some day the motherhood of the land, potential or actual, will rally to the rescue of these young lives that are needlessly sacrificed. Set modest standards of dress, dress that will adorn and not caricature."

HOME COOKING

MANY OF OUR readers have missed the excellent articles on Home Cooking which for some time were a regular feature of this page. It is with pleasure that we announce a new series. Miss Elizabeth Mathewson, of the staff of the Grand Rapids high schools, has secured for us several articles, each from the pen of an expert in her particular line, on this subject. The first appears in this issue.

The Sunday Dinner

Recognition is made to Dorothy

an item nor rest so essential. In their place serve broiled or baked chops, steak, small roasts or fish, which require little or no preparation and little time for cooking. Simplify the vegetable courses by avoiding all scalloped or creamed dishes, which take so much time to prepare. Serve carrots, turnips, celery, and such vegetables in their simplest form, that is either whole, sliced or diced, according to the vegetable; when properly cooked and delicately seasoned with salt, pepper, paprika, butter, etc., you will not miss the more elaborate dishes, and it supplies the variety which is always so important. Frequently serve from your store of canned or home preserved vegetables. These are cooked and require only reheating and proper seasoning to be ready for the table. A salad may or may not be included in your dinner. A salad of crisp lettuce is simple but appetizing, for variety other vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., may be added.

At all times fruit is an acceptable dessert, particularly as a quick-time dessert. The fruit may be served as it comes from the market or, if preferred, it may be cut up, slightly sweetened and served plain or with cream. Sliced oranges, bananas, and canned pineapple make a delicious

Weekly Cheer

Start the day right and you'll find
as it passes—
Something to live for and something
to love;
View not the future through indigo
glasses—
Note the bright streams and the
blue sky above.
Failure may mock you through
years of endeavor;
Fame and success may not come
at your will;
But nothing can baffle a climber
forever
Start the day right and you're
half up the hill.

combination
when sweetened
and sprinkled
with cocoanut,
and yet what a
little time it
takes to prepare
such a dessert.
The orange and
pineapple may
be prepared early,
and are improved
by standing
an hour or
two in the cooler,
and the addition
of banana and

"AND why not?" she flared. "You loved me. You gave me to understand, beyond all misunderstanding, that you loved me; yet here, today, you went out of your way, went eagerly and gladly, and married yourself to the first woman with a white skin who presented herself."

"You are jealous," he charged, and knew a heart throb of joy as she nodded. "And I grant you are jealous; but at the same time, exercising the woman's prerogative of lying, you are lying now. What I did, was not done eagerly nor gladly. I did it for your sake and my sake—or for Henry's sake, rather. Thank God, I have a man's honor still left to me!"

Man's honor does not always satisfy women," she replied.

"Would you prefer me dishonorable?" he was swift on the uptake.

"I am only a woman who loves," she pleaded.

"You are a stinging, female wasp," he raged, "and you are not fair."

"Is any woman fair when she loves?" she made the great confession and acknowledgment. "Men may succeed in living in their heads of honor; but know, and as a humble woman I humbly state my womanhood, that woman lives only in her heart of love."

"Perhaps you are right. Honor, like arithmetic, can be reasoned, calculated. Which leaves a woman no morality, but only . . ."

"Only moods," Leoncia completed abjectly for him.

Calls from Henry and the Queen put an end to the conversation, for Leoncia and Francis quickly joined the others in gazing at the great web.

"Did you ever see so monstrous a web!" Leoncia exclaimed.

"I'd like to see the monster that made it," Henry said.

"And I'd rather see than be it," Francis paraphrased from the "Purple Cow."

"It is our good fortune that we do not have to go that way," the Queen said.

All looked inquiry at her, and she pointed down to the stream.

"That is the way," she said. "I know it. Often and often, in my mirror of the World, have I seen the way. When my mother died and was buried in the whirlpool, I followed her body in the Mirror, and I saw it come to this place and go by this place still in the water."

"But she was dead," Leoncia objected quickly.

The rivalry between them fanned instantly.

"One of my spearmen," the Queen went on quietly, "a handsome youth, alas, dared to look at me as a lover. He was flung in alive. I watched him, too, in the Mirror. When he came to this place he climbed out. I saw him crawl under the web to the day, and I saw him retreat backward from the day and throw himself into the stream."

"Another dead one," Henry demanded grimly.

"No; for I followed him on in the Mirror, and though all was darkness for a time and I could see nothing, in the end, and shortly, under the sun he emerged into the bosom of a large river, and swam to shore, and climbed the bank—it was the left bank as I remember well—and disappeared among large trees such as do not grow in the Valley of the Lost Souls."

But, like Torres, the rest of them recoiled from thought of the dark plunge through the living rock.

"These are the bones of animals and of men," the Queen warned, "who were daunted by the way of the water and who strove to gain the sun. Men there are there—behold! Or at least what remains of them for a space, the bones, ere, in time, the bones too, pass into nothingness."

"Even so," said Francis, "I suddenly discover a pressing need to look into the eye of the sun. Do the rest of you remain here while I investigate."

Drawing his automatic, the watertightness of the cartridges a guarantee, he crawled under the web. The moment he had disappeared from view beyond the web, they heard him begin to shoot. Next, they saw him retreating backward, still shooting. And, next, falling upon him, two yards across from black-haired leg-tip to black-haired leg-tip, the den-

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Her arms open in invitation, Francis could not decline.

"It is a hole in the sheer wall of a precipice a thousand feet deep," he explained to the others the glimpse he had caught from beyond the spider web, as he clasped the Queen in his arm and leaped off.

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"Why did you accept Francis' sacrifice?" she demanded.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I was so disappointed when the flags which I ordered for prizes did not reach me in time to get them to their winners by the Fourth of July. However, there are so many days when the flag is displayed as we learned from the letters sent in, that we will still have plenty of opportunity to use them. Many letters which were excellent were received after the prizes had been awarded and the letters sent in to the printers—we really have to get our page all set up a long time before it is in your hands you know. By the time you receive this paper, the page for next week will all be in type, so you see we have to plan ahead for what we are to have.

Some good stories have been received in the contest for original stories, but they were too long—they would have taken more space than we can allow any one contributor, so we had to omit them in order to give space to just as many of our little correspondents as possible, and the printer has promised if we have space to crowd in a short little dog story this week. Affectionately yours.—AUNT CLARE.

DOG'S LONG TONGUES

AND THE Memory Man said: "When dogs could talk, they were always boasting and talking. Once a king went on a visit to a neighboring court, and took his favorite dog with him. A very important secret treaty was made between the two kings, and the royal visitor turned homeward. Half-way home he missed his dog, and, on his arrival, he found that the terms of the secret treaty were known to everyone.

"Angered, the King called his dog, and bidding it put out its tongue, he gave the tongue a very hard pull, so that it hung far out of the dog's mouth.

"That is why, today, when a dog runs home, he always looks as if he wanted to tell tales of what he has seen, but his tongue hangs out so far that he cannot talk.

"Tale-bearers never bring any good to themselves."—R. W.

PICNIC EATING

EVERY week, now, you and the other girls will want to hike off somewhere into the woods or fields. You need something to take along, and something to bring back.

Your lunch may take on the character of Spring. Make sandwiches of thin slices of bread and butter, with leaves of lettuce or cress and a boiled salad dressing for the filling. Stuffed eggs will taste good and look pretty, too. Cut hard-boiled eggs in half, remove the yolks and mix them with mayonnaise dressing, or just with butter, salt, pepper and a little mustard. Put this filling back in the whites and wrap the stuffed eggs in oiled paper.

Plain bread and butter sandwiches may be cut in leaf shape, with a scalloped cookie cutter. Radishes, the red skin slit and peeled down a little way in the shape of a flower, sandwiches of thinly sliced cucumbers, salted, balls of cream cheese wrapped in lettuce leaves—all these will taste of outdoors and will fill your lunch box in a new way.

For sweets, take sugar cookies cut with the leaf cutter, or plain cup cakes, each with a flower shaped candy or candied violet or candied orange peel in the center of the icing.

While in the woods you can make some May baskets. On your walk gather as many straight branches with bark on as you can. When you bring them home, whittle them with your jack-knife—of course you are the kind of a girl who can use one—to the same length. Select a square of wood, thin and smooth, to make the bottom of the basket and glue the twigs, one on another, log cabin

Hunting Eye at the Capitol

By Francis Rolf-Wheeler

THE SECRET Service Man had been so struck by Hunting Eye's intense interest in the Navy and the Army, and by the Indian lad's eagerness to don his country's uniform that he decided to take him with him on his next trip to Washington.

There was a great deal to be shown to Hunting Eye: the Mint, where the money is made; the great government buildings; the General post office, where Hunting Eye told his friend of his adventures on a mail train; the White House, where, as the Secret Service man explained the "temporary big chief" of the United States lived; but last of all, and best of all, came the Capitol.

"Bigger than the Army and the Navy," the Secret Service man said, "bigger than the courts of justice, bigger than the President—what do you suppose that can be, Hunting Eye?"

The Indian lad did not hesitate a moment.

"I know," he said, "the Council." "Yes," said the Secret Service man "the Council, or as we call it, Congress."

fashion. Fill this basket with damp moss and rich earth, to hold fern roots and wild flowers. It will be a great addition to your piazza, or set on a table for weeks.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time that I have written to you. I am 18 years old and work on the farm. We have no cows or sheep but we have got three horses. My father takes the M. B. F. We live on a farm of 53 acres and it is a nice farm. Well, will have to close. Morris Kimberly, Belding, R. 2.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first I have written to you. I am 12 years old and will be in the eighth grade next year when school starts again. I took the seventh grade examination in geography and physiology and passed. We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I read the

ress. And it is bigger than everything else for the same reason that an Indian tribal council is bigger than the chief—because every one has a part in it.

"You spoke of the promise that a soldier makes when he puts on a uniform. But it isn't only the soldier who makes a promise, Hunting Eye. Every American citizen makes a promise—he vows to do everything he can to help his country, not only to obey the laws but to help make the laws; not only to pay his taxes, but to help see that they are rightly imposed and properly spent. Every American citizen should have as his chief desire to make his country better, cleaner, more industrious, more frugal, more deserving of honor with every day he lives. He can do that by being so himself. The pride of Americans, pride in those things of which a man should be proud."

Hunting Eye looked up, his eyes shining. "The Indian will not fail!" he said. "Nor anyone else, I trust," came the reply. "America cannot fail."

Children's Hour every week and enjoy it very much. Here is a riddle: I know someplace you never have been and never will be but in that very same place you will be seen by me. Answer—Looking glass. Della Hollinshead, East Jordan, Mich., R. 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am 16 years old and in the ninth grade. I have one rabbit. I have six brothers and two sisters. We have been taking the M. B. F. for many years, and we like the paper well. I saw some prizes awarded to winners, so I thought I would try to win. Orval Sharp, Vestaburg, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I also like to read the Children's Hour. I have written to you before but did not see my letter in print but hope to see this one, also my drawings. For pets I have two cats, two rabbits and one dog. Martha Halfman, Fowler, Mich., R. 3.



Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old. I live on a farm of 220 acres. We have about 25 chickens and 30 little chickens. For pets I have a cat and a dog. We have five horses and four cows. I am in the 8th grade at school. My teacher's name was Miss Anna Gregory. I like the complete stories best. I hope to see my letter in print. Iren Carey, Rochester, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a farmer boy, 13 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have been reading the Children's page and thought I would write. I live on a 326 acre farm and like the farm life the best of all. We have four horses six cows, 45 sheep and a tractor. For pets I have a dog and four rabbits. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Murland Rowe, Flushing, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am a girl 12 years old and will be in the 7th grade next year. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. My home is 3-4 miles west of Ithaca. I live on a 420 acre farm. We have 19 cows, 10 calves, 14 little pigs, 9 horses and one colt. I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets I have a dog and a lamb. Ella Muscott, Ithaca, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very well. I have written to you once before but did not see my letter in print so will try again. Our school was out the 11th of June. My teacher's name was Miss Lena Cole and I liked her very much. I am 10 years old and in the 6th grade. For pets I have a dog and two cats. I will close for this time. Evelyn Starks, Ravenna, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I was ten years of age the 12th of June. I am in the fifth grade. Our school was out the fourth of June. My teacher's name was Lillian Van Aukens. I have three sisters and one brother going to school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I wish some of the other little girls would write to me. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Helen Oakes, Shaftsbury, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl ten years old and in the sixth grade in school. My teacher's name was Miss Opal Rankin. I live in Monrovia, Indiana not very far from Indianapolis but I am spending my vacation with my Grandpa and grandma Hadley. I have a brother and sister. For pets I have a big black dog and a white cat and a white horse on which we ride. I will close hoping to see my letter in print. Joyce Hadley, Lakeview, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have been reading the letters in the M. B. F. and like it very well. I love to read the letters on the Children's Page. I am nine years old and will be in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Bertha Marie Trotzka. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have seven horses, 17 pigs and two cows, two calves. For pets I have three kittens. I would like to have some of the girls write to me, also Aunt Clare, too. Vivian Dougan, Grant, Mich., R. 2.

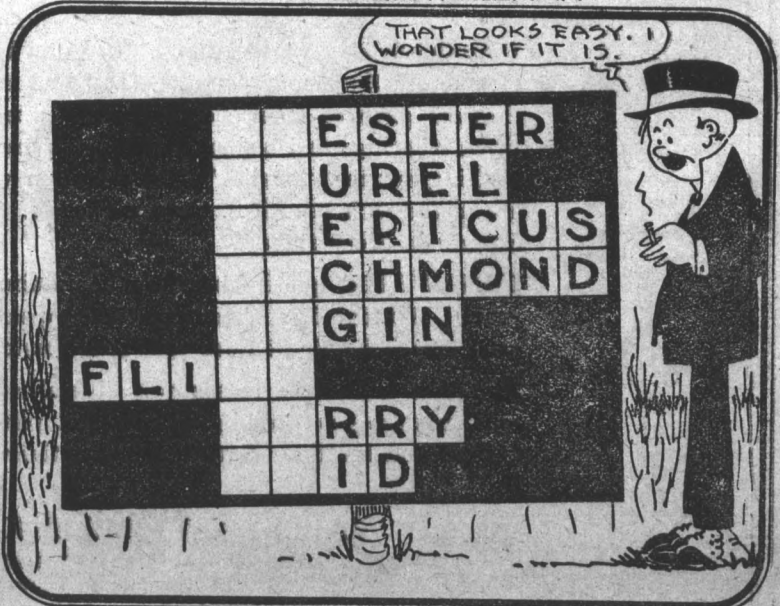
Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I am ten years old and going in the fifth grade. I have seven sisters and four brothers. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour. I have three pet kittens. We are drawing hay and I drive the horses while my brothers are loading with the hay loader, which I enjoy very much. I think I must close as my letter is getting long. Rosella Spitzley, Pewamo, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I have three sisters and three brothers living. One sister and two brothers died with the flu last winter. I had the flu and was very sick and the Red Cross nurses took me to the Detention Hospital and I was there seven weeks and then I was taken to the general hospital. I was there six weeks. I am home now. I have been home four weeks and I weight 76 pounds when I come home and now I weight 88 pounds. My father lives on a 100 acre farm. We have two horses and two cows and five calves and sixty chickens. As my letter is getting long I will close and hope to see my letter in print. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Miss Benene Pearl Critts, St. Charles, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I have never written to you before. I am a little orphan girl twelve years old. I have two brothers and one sister out somewhere, but I don't know where. I write to my brother by sending the letter through Coldwater. I took examinations up town and got my standings a few days ago. I will be in the eighth grade next year. Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like the Doo Dads. I get lonely without them. I also like to read the Children's Hour. For pets I have a dog, cat and a canary bird. I raised a lamb on a bottle and will soon sell her wool and have the money for my own. We have a Victrola. I enjoy the music very much. I live by two lakes. You can see them from our house. As my letter is getting long I will close and leave a little room for some other boy or girl. Mae Gowdy, R. 1, Walkerville, Mich.

TWO BOYS-EIGHT CITIES

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Complete the names of cities as follows: In Penna.; in Miss.; in Ga.; in Ind.; in Ill.; in Mich.; in Pa.; in Okla. If you have filled in the correct cities, you should have, reading downward in the vacant space the names of two boys. What are they?

OBJECTS TO CATHOLIC DOCTRINES

(Continued from page 11)
of holidays and every Saturday and Sunday to pursue their religious beliefs.

The third objection is the question of taxes.

When the state decides to provide education for all its children, the question is, should it perform all its functions, or should it delegate or shirk part of them. Your article seems to infer that the adherents of the parochial schools are so much more thrifty that they can afford to pay the double tax towards the maintenance of their own and public schools, and that this is not a burden to them. If that is your idea then there must be something superior in the spiritual or secular training of the parochial schools and we make the charge that every child in this democracy has the right to the very best that this democracy can afford; so that, any group of people, withholding any meritorious qualities from the child of the public schools, are subject to criticism as to their citizenship and loyalty. If they were Americans first, they would see to it, that the meritorious qualities of their schools are incorporated in the public school, and all the children would receive an equal benefit. Or, is it that they are constrained to attend the parochial schools by threat of withdrawal or refusal of absolution, or the condemnation of a mortal sin.

Your article contends we do not submit any proof and we refer you to the *Michigan Catholic* of June 10th, on the subject of the Canon Law on the Parents' right and Duty, which winds up with this paragraph:

"Therefore, parents and guardians, who without grave reasons, approved by the Bishop send their children to non-Catholic schools when they can be sent to a standard Catholic school, are to be held as violators of natural and religious rights and duties. They are contumacious of the laws of the church and unworthy to receive the sacrament."

We know of scores of instances where parents have been forced to take their children out of public schools and send them to the parochial schools for the reason that the priest would refuse to give them absolution or to baptize babies.

The real issue is to remove this question of controversy by having the state perform all its functions and completely separating church and state.—*Jas. Hamilton, Public School Defense League of Michigan.*

EX-GOV. FERRIS CONDEMNS SCHOOL AMENDMENT

The amendment proposed has on a cursory reading, a very innocent appearance. If the amendment is interpreted with exactness it means several things. In this brief article I am not going to discuss the amendment in detail. One thing I am sure it has for one of its objects, the closing of parochial schools of Catholics, Holland Reformed and Lutherans. Beyond a doubt it would affect a goodly number of private schools that are attended by pupils under 16 years of age. My own belief is that the aim of the amendment is primarily, to close the parochial schools. I am too much of a democrat not to know that any attempt of this kind would be ruinous to Michigan democracy. I am talking about constitutional democracy. What possible objections can a loyal American raise to parochial schools? They are all teaching the subjects in the English language. They are teaching patriotism. They are loyal to the Stars and Stripes, they are 100 per cent American. I feel that this is a cowardly attack upon thousands of our best American citizens. While I was Governor of Michigan, various attempts were made to close the parochial schools. In Michigan and other states different church denominations have conducted their schools and colleges sometimes with reference to the work of advancing the Congregational church, sometimes the Presbyterian church, sometimes the Methodist. What possible objection can there be to the teaching of religion, so long as it in no wise interferes with our political or social right? Why should this quarrel among churches be kept up any more

than a quarrel among nations? Isn't it high time that the Americans practiced a little wholesome religion?

I refuse to discuss this amendment from the standpoint of what the state would lose financially by closing the parochial schools. I refuse to discuss what other organizations would lose by passing this amendment. I concentrate my forces on the religious bias that is involved in the amendment. The amendment should be overwhelmingly defeated. The recent war has taught us that Catholics, Lutherans, Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Christian Scientists, etc., can all work together. Our democracy should guarantee this privilege. If necessary, I am willing to go forth and try to show my friends that this amendment is un-American, therefore dangerous and undesirable.—*Woodbridge N. Ferris, Big Rapids, Michigan.*

HIDE YOUR FLASK WHEN THE EDITOR IS AROUND

I like to read what the neighbors have to say and I did laugh at what Joseph Trojanek had to say. There are a lot more in the same boat with Joseph and August but they are not so fast to let the public know their opinion. I have it estimated that nine men out of every ten will indulge in a drink of some kind but when it comes to the ballot the majority will vote dry, and I believe our worthy editor is one of the nine for he makes a trip to Washington quite frequently. A prominent man told me the other day those fellows have enough booze to last them a hundred years in the capital city. If I should meet the editor and had a flask in my pocket and wanted to save the contents for the future, well,—I would not show it to him. I may write again some time if I survive the shock that I am going to get when the editor gets through with me.—*Albert Trojanek, Charlevoix County.*

You are a born psychologist, Albert. Any boob can spot the teetotaler, but it takes a man of shrewdness to pick out the nine drinkers. How do you do it? And why are you so cruel as to publish to the world your insight into the editor's secret indulgence in the bottle? Seriously, Albert, you've got a bum steer. Your guessing average would entitle you to a place just one degree below the Tigers. Possibly it is true that nine out of ten men drink when they get the chance. I know that some of my best friends occasionally drank a glass of beer when it was legal to do so. If I were one of the nine I would not be ashamed to say so, for I would have lots of company and some of it pretty desirable company at that. But I am worse than a prohibitionist; I am a total abstainer, a "teetotaler" if you please. I do not abstain from alcoholic beverages through any religious or moral scruples, but simply because I have never acquired a liking for liquor or a habit of drinking. I have never tasted fermented wines or whiskey and the amount of beer I have consumed during my entire life would not fill an ordinary drinking glass. It is not hard for me to speak against the saloon because I never patronized it. And I am entitled to no credit for being a prohibitionist. The fellows who are entitled to the credit for putting the nation dry are the six out of nine drinkers who gave up their beer and whiskey that the curse might be removed from the reach of those who could not leave it alone and whose lives were being wrecked upon the rocks of the liquor traffic. Yes, I have heard that there is plenty of booze in Washington but I didn't see any of it. During the past six months I have been in Chicago, Washington, New York City, Brooklyn, Atlantic City, Wheeling, Zanesville, Syracuse, Albany, Buffalo and Detroit, some of them notoriously wet cities when there was a saloon on every other corner and I have seen one drunken man. I saw him day before yesterday on the streets of Mount Clemens. Write again, Albert.—*Editor.*

FERTILIZER GIVES NEW LIFE TO OLD ORCHARDS

(Continued from page 5)
with the yields of native weeds and poverty grass of the unfertilized plot. No grass seed was sown.

Plots fertilized with 10 pounds of bone and tankage, per tree per year, applied evenly over the tree-squares, produced an average of 72.3 barrels of apples per acre per year. This was a gain of 35.6 barrels of apples per acre per year in comparison with the unfertilized plot, and a loss of 45.8 barrels per acre per year in comparison with the use of the 10-10 formula of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate.

A number of other variously treated plots were included in this orchard fertilization test; but those that have just been described are the more important.

HOT WEATHER

the season when a



DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

saves most over
any other separator
or skimming system

IT'S A GREAT MISTAKE for any dairy farmer without a separator or using an inferior machine to put off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in the summer months especially with butter-fat at the present unusually high price.

Great as are the advantages of the New De Laval over all other separators, as well as over any gravity setting system, at every season of the year, they are even greater during the mid-summer season than at any other time.

This is because hot weather conditions occasion greatest butterfat losses with gravity setting and render it most difficult to maintain quality of product with any gravity system or unsanitary separator, while, moreover, the quantity of milk is usually greatest, and any loss in either quantity or quality of product means more.

Then there is the great saving in time and labor with the simply, easy running, easily cleaned, large capacity New De Laval machines over all other methods or separators, which naturally counts for more at this time of the year.

Hence the great mistake of putting off the purchase of a New De Laval Cream Separator in summer, whether you already have a poor machine or none at all, and every dairy farmer should keep in mind not only that a De Laval will pay for itself in a few months but may, if desired, be bought on such liberal terms as to actually save its own cost while being paid for.

Every claim thus made is subject to easy demonstration, and every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove these claims to you, in your own dairy, without cost or obligation on your part.

Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once?
If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for catalog or any desired information.

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Easy to erect—no nails or screws—beautiful stock—unblemished and thoroughly seasoned—deeply tongued, grooved and splined to insure permanent airtightness. Makes perfect ensilage and outlasts your grandchildren. A Kalamazoo offers you the only continuous opening door frame that's galvanized after being assembled—to hermetically seal against all destructive action. Our catalog explains other valuable features.

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M. B. F.
Do the Trick!

WOOL GRADING

"Last year a Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n was organized here and the state was asked to recommend some reliable wool dealing firm thru which the members could sell their wool crop. They referred them to Traugott Schmidt & Sons of Detroit. This firm sent their grader here and graded the Association's wool and finally purchased it outright but through the advice of Mr. A. R. Livingstone, the grader, one of our members was persuaded to consign his wool. The grader assured him that his grading would be accepted anywhere. When the wool was sold it was under a different grading. Of course this member was the loser on the deal. I am enclosing papers showing the transaction. Kindly write to this man and tell him what can be done."—F. F. S., Fairview Mich.

A letter signed by Mr. Livingstone accompanied the papers and declared that Traugott Schmidt & Sons had suffered a loss of \$64.13 even on the basis on which the wool was settled for. The following explanation was given for the failure of this firm to abide by the grading of Mr. Livingstone:

"The fact that unusual market conditions have arisen has made it impossible for us to deliver to the manufacturer your clip on my grading, cannot be remedied. You should consider yourself very fortunate that your cotted, black and seedy wools have been sold at all as probably not five per cent of the wools of that character grown in the United States last year have been marketed yet (March 1, 1920) and cotted wools today are worth about 15 cents per pound, and black and seedy wools about 25 or 30 cents per pound. Moreover, if your quarterblood and three-eighths blood wools were still on hand, they would not be worth over 90 per cent of the price they were sold at."

After an exchange of several letters with Mr. Livingstone and Traugott Schmidt & Sons, the following was received from the former:

"Inasmuch as I have quit Messrs. Traugott Schmidt & Sons of Detroit, I refuse to take issue with Mr. Neff, or others in his behalf, in any controversy they have with Schmidt & Sons. I will say though, that it is my opinion that Mr. Neff cannot gain anything by pressing his complaint. Let him and all wool growers congratulate and avail themselves of the Co-operative Association with headquarters at Lansing. It has already virtually if not completely, put Schmidt & Sons and several other wool dealers out of business. There is no question in my mind about their ability to handle properly, sell at top prices to the ultimate consumer, and establish a clientele that will welcome their methods and services for as long as they live up to their present standards."—Alex R. Livingstone.

MUST KEEP STOCK IN ROAD

A bought a piece of land of B for pasture. B's brother owns a piece of land across the road from the piece A bought of B. A's cows have to be driven to and from this pasture each day. The road turns a square corner around B's brother's land which has no road fence, the stock run across the corner of B's land. Can B's brother make any trouble with A about this with nothing to keep them on the road. B's brother does not make any trouble, but his father is trying to.—C. G. M., Antrim County.

I am of the opinion that one who drives cattle on the highway must keep them from trespassing upon private property. The liability would only be the damage done. If it is quack grass sod I would be of the opinion that there could only be a nominal damage. I would be of the opinion that such a boy and dog would be proper to prevent the claim that such cattle were at large in the highway so they might be impounded for being in the highway alone. But if they got away from him and did damage on the premises of the neighbor I would be of the opinion that you would be liable for the damage as I think you are bound to keep them in the highway.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD NOT INSURANCE COMPANY

Is the State Industrial Board an insurance company? If a man is insured in the Industrial Board and has been married, owes alimony and has children by his first marriage, which he was to pay for their keeping by week, and is married again, his insurance going to wife No. 2, can wife No. 1 come in for her

children's keeping and the alimony out of wife No. 2 insurance in the State Industrial Board?—A Subscriber, Montcalm County.

The Industrial Accident Board is not an insurance company. They have supervision over industrial accidents. Your letter does not state whether the benefit is from death or disability by reason of the accident. Act No. 64, Laws of 1919, Sec. 6, makes provision for the payment of benefits in case of death where the deceased leaves dependent children by a former marriage. I am of the opinion that this is a matter that should be determined by the Industrial Accident Board, Lansing, Mich., and a letter to them will receive prompt attention. They will give full instructions, information and how to proceed.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

STOCK ON ROAD

I have a neighbor who for the last three years has turned his cows and horses out on the road to pasture; besides he has thirteen head of hog running loose. It is not safe to go to bed at night for in the morning you will find them in the wheat. He has been told to shut them up a good many times, but he pays no attention. Last year a man's cattle got in his wheat and he made him pay one dollar a head before he let him have them. I don't want to have any trouble but would like to know if he could be notified without any trouble to keep his stock shut up off the road.—G. G. H.

A man has no legal right to allow stock to run in the highway except in the control of an attendant and then only on his own side of the road and in front of his own premises. Such stock if found otherwise can be impounded, the owner then required to pay the statutory fee for the impounding. Should they break into the premises of another the owner is liable for all damage done which may be collected by impounding of the animals and serving the required notice.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

KEEP CATTLE WITHIN HIGHWAY

I would like a little information about going over the public road with my milk cows. I have 7 milk cows which I take to the pasture in the morning and back home in the evening over the public road or highway. Now my neighbor has a field of oats and as the oats sows to the road bed and no fence my cows get on his oats when taking them back and forth sometimes. Now I would like the Michigan state law about driving cows over the highway where there is no fence along and the land is plowed to the roadbed and cropped.—N. D., Ottawa County.

The owner of the adjacent land owns to the center of the highway subject to right of the public to the use of the highway for highway purposes, one of which is the right to drive cattle over it. He is not oblig-

ed to fence the highway but the owner of cattle driven over the highway must keep them within the bounds of the highway. The owner of cattle driven through the highway cannot allow them to pasture on the highway either from grass or crops; but if they eat of the crops sown in the highway while being driven therefore, if within the limits of the highway. The owner of the cattle would be liable for any damage done by his cattle while driving along the highway if they go out of the bounds of the highway.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SHARE OF SECOND WIFE IN WILL

Could you please tell me if a man can out off second wife with just her support with a will from all personal property and real estate at his death. He leaves children which he had by his first wife, but he had none by his second wife.—A Reader.

The second wife is not obliged to accept the provision made her under the will but may claim under the statute if she makes such claim within the time provided under the law. Under the statute she would be entitled to his wearing apparel, household furniture and other personal not exceeding \$200 and an allowance for her support to be determined by the judge of probate. If the husband left more than one child the surviving widow would be entitled to take under the law one third of all the real estate and one third of the personal after payment of debts and expenses. The election to take under the statute must be in writing and within one year from the probate of the will.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HUSBAND GETS PERSONAL

Can a second husband hold a wife's furniture and personal belongings that was left her by her former husband. Can her children claim them if she should die while living with second husband.—E. B., Van Buren County.

Upon the death of the first husband, if he died without leaving a will, the household furniture would belong to his wife. If she remarried and died leaving a husband and no will all of her personal property, after payment of any debts she had (and expenses of last sickness and funeral expenses are not her debts unless she bound herself in her life time to pay them) would go one third to her husband surviving and two thirds to her children if more than one. Household property in law would be treated as any other personal property.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Sense and Nonsense

Enjoyed Their Music

"Could you change de tune o' one o' dem cuckoo clocks?" asked Rastus.

"What's the idea?"

"I wants an alarm clock. I don't take to dese hasty an' excited alarm clocks. If you could train one o' dese to cackle like a chicken, I could wake up spry an' hopeful every time!"

Comforting Statistics

She was looking through a mother's magazine when suddenly she said:

"From the statistics given here, dear, I see that every third baby born in the world is a Chinese."

The fond father, who was buried in the pages of the evening paper, peered over the top long enough to reply: "Thank heaven, this is our first."

Scholastic Tests

"What's the matter? You look thoughtful."

"My six year old son brought home a list of questions to answer."

"What of that?"

"My average ranks me as a deficient kid."

Everlasting Fire

Mistress (to cook from the country)—"Well what do you think of our gas fires?"

Cook—"I think them wonderful ma'am. Why those in the kitchen haven't gone out since I came here over a week ago."

Helpful Hints

Borem—"Now, what would you do if you were in my shoes, Miss Cutting?"

Miss Cutting—"I'd point the toes toward the front door and give them a start."

Hopeless

"And why is he here?" we inquired, stopping in front of Padded Cell No. 44.

"He was a politician and when he finally got in office he really tried to carry out his campaign pledges," replied the attendant.

Safety First

The lieutenant: So you'd turn down a poor fellow because he has a bullet hidden in his body?

The lady: Suppose one of these nights it was to go off!

DOG TAX

As we are the owner of a dog since the 18th day of January, would like to know if we would be held responsible for the dog taxes which we understand were due the tenth day of January or would the man who sold us the dog be responsible? How long would a man have claim on lumber left by him on farm which he sold to us two and one half years ago. We have not seen or heard from this man during the past 18 months. Would we have a right to use this lumber or sell it?—J. H., Montcalm, Mich.

Sec. 8, of Act 339, P. A. of 1919, page 605 provides that any person who becomes the owner of a dog after the 10th of January, 1920, that has not been licensed shall forthwith apply for and secure a license for the dog. It is made the duty of the supervisor when he makes his assessment to make a list of dogs that should be licensed and report them to the County Treasurer, and his duty to check up the dogs licensed with the list of dogs reported and to notify the sheriff of such dogs whose duty it shall be to locate and kill all such unlicensed dogs. You would have no right to the lumber left on the farm for six years, the statute of limitations and possibly not until you had notified him to remove the same if there was any agreement at all about leaving it.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GET DEED OF FARM

When a person finishes paying for a farm what should be done. Please explain clearly about the abstracts and mortgages.—P. O. Wayne County.

When a purchaser pays for a farm he is to receive a deed from the seller. The seller does not have to furnish an abstract unless he agreed to do so at the time of the contract for sale. The parties may agree that after the payment of a certain amount of the purchase price the one will give and the other will accept a mortgage for the balance; but unless such an agreement is made the purchaser is not obliged to give one and the seller is not obliged to accept a mortgage in place of payment of balance due.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

BACKER OF NOTE HOLDING

My husband now deceased loaned a young man \$50, March 18, 1905. His father backed the note. June 10, 1906, this boy promised to pay this sum with interest at 7 per cent per annum, but did not do it. Left it for his father to pay. His father commenced June 10, 1906 to make payments on this note. He kept making payments on this note up to Nov. 13, 1915, but has paid none since. He has paid all the principal but \$8.75. As long as my husband lived he never refused to pay it always said he'd pay every cent of it. Since he died I have asked him about the matter and he positively refuses to pay another cent of it. The note is in my possession.—M. E. M., Charlevoix County.

I am of the opinion that the guarantor is liable for the full amount and interest to date of collection. It does not outlaw until 6 years after the last payment.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LAWFUL CLAIM

When I was four years old my uncle gave me two sheep and doubled them to my father. When I was twenty-one I mentioned it to him and he says "Oh never mind, I will look after them." Can I put this in as a claim against the estate? I have two good witnesses that heard the transaction.—R. D., Montcalm County.

If the claim has not outlawed I would consider it a lawful claim against your father's estate.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CANNOT COLLECT BOARD

I would like a little information regard to my father. My brother-in-law took care of him 3 years. No agreement made whatever. Now he wants board. Can my brother-in-law collect board bill from us? None of us told him to keep father.—Subscriber, Clam Lake.

You are not liable for the board of your father without an agreement to pay.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

EXAMINER OF SCALES

Would you please tell me who the government official is who has charge of the scales in the stores and meat markets?—E. J. H., Charlevoix County.

The State Dairy and Food Commissioner shall be supt. of weights and measures.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve Farmers

(Continued from page 7)

—Conducts work relating to animal diseases, their control and suppression, including bacteriological and pathological investigations into the causes and nature of disease. Produces and distributes black-leg vaccine. Quarantine Division—Supervises work relating to importation and exportation of live stock, and importation of hides, skins, wool, hair and similar products especially with regard to danger of transmitting infection through these commodities. Tick Eradication Division. Tuberculosis Eradication Division. Office of Virus-Serum Control—Has charge of regulator work in the enforcement of the virus-serum-toxin law aimed to insure a high quality of commercial viruses, serums, toxins and similar products for combating animal diseases. Zoological Division—Conducts laboratory and field investigations of animal parasites.

Experimental and Breeding Farms of the Bureau of Animal Industry

In addition to the experiment station at Bethesda, Md., where investigations are largely of a veterinary character, the bureau maintains experimental and breeding farms at Beltsville, Md., Middlebury, Vt., and Dubois, Idaho. Besides these principal farms it conducts a great quantity of experiments on farms where the work is handled co-operatively with other bureaus, as at Huntley, Mont., and New Iberia, La., or with various states. The Dairy Division of the bureau supervises the work of the Grove City Pa., Creamery, where dairy research results are tested under commercial conditions.

Important Work Already Completed

Work which the Bureau of Animal Industry has carried to actual completion includes:

Discovery of the nature of Texas or tick fever and perfection of a method for eradicating the ticks which carry this fever. Thus far more than half a million square miles of formerly tick-infested territory have been freed from ticks and released from quarantine.

Practical eradication of tuberculosis from live stock in the District of Columbia, and in addition from 2,200 herds now on the accredited list.

Discovery of anti-hog cholera serum and methods for protecting swine from hog cholera.

Improved methods of making tuberculin diagnosis of tuberculosis in cattle and swine.

Complete eradication of pleuropneumonia from the United States, suppression of foot-and-mouth disease on six occasions and the gradual eradication of other serious live-stock diseases.

Exclusion from the United States of about 10 serious animal scourges present in other countries. (Details of the disease situation are given in the Department's 1919 Yearbook, just published.)

Improvement through inspection and supervision of methods of handling export live stock.

Important Work Now in Progress

Among the specific activities of practical and popular interest now being conducted are the following:

Development of an American utility breed of horse.

A 20-year experiment to determine how the milking qualities of beef cattle are transmitted.

Detailed experiment on inbreeding of dairy cattle.

Development of a breed of sheep about equally valuable for wool and meat.

Exhaustive experiments in animal genetics to obtain more definite information of operation of heredity.

Methods of making Swiss, Roquefort, Comembert and similar foreign cheeses so that American dairymen and factory operators may compete with the foreign trade in these products. This work is well advanced.

Requirements for milk production on farms in six typical sections of the United States. This work, partly completed, consists of observations reduced to definite factors and relating especially to costs of production in terms of feed, labor, and other items.

Physiology of milk secretion with particular reference to the importance of mineral salts in the feed of high-producing dairy cattle.

Meat inspection investigations of a varied character. For instance, the bureau has experimented with the effect of X-ray on trichinae in pork.

Continuous work is being done on stock-poisoning plants. This problem is especially important on western ranges.

Studies of internal and external parasites of live stock, particularly parasites which interfere with proper growth and development.

Eradication of cattle ticks, tuberculosis and many other diseases.

Results in Progress of Publication

Many of the experiments have progressed far enough and have given sufficiently complete information to justify the publication of results. Among the more important bulletins containing these results, which are in process of publication, are the following:

Diseases of Sheep.
Parasites of Sheep.
A Primer of Animal Breeding.
Milk Plant Construction and Equipment.
Principles of Live Stock Feeding.
Hog Lice and Hog Mange.
Feeding Garbage to Hogs.
Cost Factors in Producing Milk in Northwestern Indiana. (For the Chicago District.)

Besides those mentioned are a considerable number of technical or semi-technical publications. It is expected that all of the bulletins will be received from the printer within the next three months.

Relation Between Research, Experimental Work, and Extension Activities

The most successful and direct method of making results of experiments available to a large number of farmers is briefly this: When research on any problem gives encouraging results the method of applying the principles discovered are tried in an experimental way under conditions as near like those of the average farm as possible. Following experience gained through the experiment, the method for accomplishing the desired result is repeated at other stations and farms of the bureau. Then when the method is considered well developed and suitable for general application, it is made the basis for extension work.

This same principle has been used with success in hog cholera control, in improvement of cheese making, poultry culling and the castration and docking of lambs. This order of procedure, namely: first, research; second, exhaustive experiments; and third, extension, is used with success by many large business houses, and it appears to be a logical method of giving new facts to the public. The extension work of the bureau is supplemented by literature, posters, lantern slides, motion pictures, and other mediums of publicity.

Important Policies of the Bureau

Following are a few policies which indicate the bureau's attitude toward practical live stock problems:

In disease control, both sanitation and a high standard of intelligence by live stock owners need to be encouraged in every possible manner.

Farmers may wisely be encouraged to spend more time, labor and money for clean up and disinfection work, in proportion to the amount they now spend for drugs and remedies of various kinds.

Although live stock owners may successfully treat some of the minor ailments of stock, it is best for a farmer's own interest, and especially for a community, to consult a competent veterinarian immediately when an infectious, or apparently infectious, disease breaks out.

The double or simultaneous treatment for hog cholera is preferred to the serum-alone treatment, when the operator is skilled.

The best policy of eradicating possible outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease is that of quarantine and slaughter, together with compensation in the form of indemnity.

In tuberculin-testing work the demand for testing cattle under the ac-

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Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

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Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

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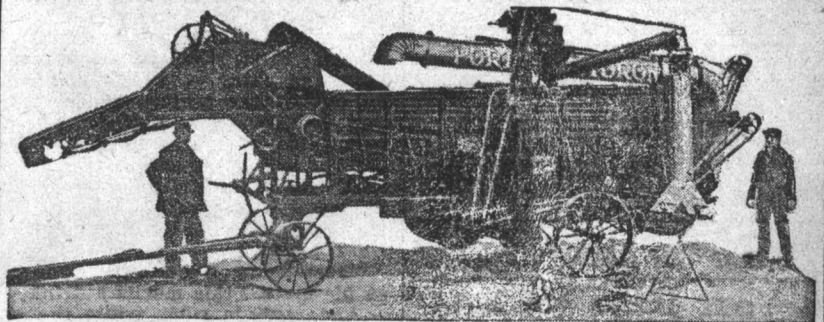


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credited herd plan shows the need for a greatly augmented force of inspectors. Since the number required probably will exceed the number which the bureau can furnish, arrangements for having the work done to some extent by private veterinarians seen practically essential.

When a person writes to the department for information relating to the Animal Industry, his letter is answered within three days in most cases. When the best qualified person to answer it is temporarily in the field, or the letter requires special investigation for the reply, it is acknowledged and the writer is informed when he may expect a complete reply.

The bureau is endeavoring to raise the standard of the veterinary service in the United States by the

supervision and accrediting of veterinary colleges. Since the Bureau of Animal Industry employs approximately 2,000 veterinarians, it is able to exert influence in that field.

The general tendency of bureau work in recent years has been to develop activities relating to the breeding, feeding, and general care of live stock in addition to conducting the disease-control work for which the bureau was primarily intended and for which it was originally organized. This tendency is regarded as constructive and beneficial and is being encouraged.

It is the policy of the bureau to have persons working on the larger and more practical agricultural problems spend a considerable portion of their time in the field.

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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. 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. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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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,
Big Rapids, Mich.

M. B. F. brings them

"HEARTS OF THREE"

(Continued from page 15)

She threw the banana peel into the water and lazily watched the point where it had struck.

"If anything comes up I hope it will be big," Concordia murmured with equal laziness.

And upon their astonished gaze, even as they looked, arose up out of the brown depths a great white hound. They jerked their poles up and behind them on the bank, threw their arms about each other, and watched the hound gain the shore at the lower end of the eddy, climb the sloping bank, pause to shake himself, and then disappear among the trees.

Nicoya and Concordia giggled.

"Try it again," Concordia urged.

"No; you this time. And see what you can bring up."

Quite unbelieving, Concordia tossed in a clod of earth. And almost immediately a helmeted head arose on the flood. Clutching each other very tightly, they watched the man under the helmet gain the shore where the hound had landed and disappear into the forest.

Again the two Indian girls giggled but this time, urge as they would, neither could raise the courage to throw anything into the water.

Some time later, still giggling over the strange occurrences, they were espied by two young Indian men, who were hugging the bank as they paddled their canoe up against the stream.

"What makes you laugh," one of them greeted.

"We have been seeing things," Nicoya gurgled down to them.

"Then you have been drinking pulque," the young man charged.

Both girls shook their heads, and Concordia said:

"We don't have to drink to see things. First, when Nicoya threw in a banana skin, we saw a dog come up out of the water—a white dog that was as big as a tiger of the mountains."

"And when Concordia threw in a clod," the other girl took up the tale, "up came a man with a head of iron. It is magic. Concordia and I can work magic."

"Jose," one of the Indians addressed his mate, "this merits a drink."

And each in turn, while the other with his paddle held the canoe in place, took a swig from a square-faced Holland gin bottle part full of pulque.

"No," said Jose, when the girls had begged him for a drink. "One drink of pulque and you might be more white dogs as big as tigers or more iron-headed men."

"All right," Nicoya accepted the rebuff. "Then do you throw in your pulque bottle and see what you will see. We drew a dog and a man. Your prize may be the devil."

"I should like to see the devil," said Jose, taking another drink at the bottle. "The pulque is a true fire of bravery. I should very much like to see the devil."

He passed the bottle to his companion with a gesture to finish it.

"Now throw it into the water," Jose commanded.

The empty bottle struck with a forceful splash, and the evoking was realized with startling immediacy, for up to the surface floated the monstrous, hairy body of the slain spider.

Which was too much for ordinary Indian flesh and blood. So suddenly did both young men recoil from the sight that they capized the canoe. When their heads emerged from the water they struck out for the swift current, and were swiftly borne away down stream, followed more slowly by the swamped canoe.

Nicoya and Concordia had been too frightened to giggle. They held on to each other and waited, watching the magic water and out of the tails of their eyes observing the frightened young men capture the canoe, tow it to shore, and run out and hide on the bank.

The afternoon sun was getting low in the sky ere the girls summoned courage again to evoke the magic water. Only after much discussion, did they agree both to fling in clods of earth at the same time. And up arose a man and a woman—Francis and the Queen. The girls fell over backward into the bushes, and were themselves unobserved as they watched Francis swim with the Queen to shore.

"It may just have happened—all these things may just have happened at the very times we threw things into the water," Nicoya whispered to Concordia five minutes later.

"But when we threw one thing in, only one came up," Concordia argued. "And when we threw two, two came up."

"Very well," said Nicoya, "let us now prove it. Let us try again, both of us. If nothing come up, then have we no power of magic."

Together they threw in clods and uprose another man and woman. But this pair, Henry and Leoncia, could swim, and they swam side by side to the natural landing place, and, like the rest that had preceded them, passed on out of sight among the trees.

Long the two Indian girls lingered. For they had agreed to throw nothing, and, if something arose, they would coincidence be proved. But if nothing arose, because nothing further was by them evoked, they could only conclude that the magic was truly theirs. They lay hidden and watched the water until darkness hid it from their eyes; and, slowly and soberly, they took the trail back to their village, overcome by an awareness of having been blessed by the gods.

CHAPTER XXII

NOT UNTIL the day following his escape from the subterranean river, did Torres reach San Antonio. He arrived on foot, jaded and dirty, a small Indian boy at his heels carrying the helmet of Da Vasco. For Torres wanted to show the helmet to the Jefe and the Judge in evidence of the narrative of strange adventure he chuckled to tell them.

First on the main street he encountered the Jefe, who cried out loudly at his appearance.

"Is it truly you, Señor Torres?" The Jefe crossed himself solemnly ere he shook hands.

The solid flesh, and, even more so, the dirt and grit of the other's hand, convinced the Jefe of reality and substance.

Whereupon the Jefe became wrathful.

"And here I've been looking upon you as dead!" he exclaimed. "That Caroo dog of a Jose Mancheno! He came back and reported you dead—dead and buried until the Day of Judgment in the heart of the Maya Mountain."

"He is a fool, and I am possibly the richest man in Panama," Torres replied grandiosely. "At least, like the ancient and heroic conquistadores I have braved all dangers and penetrated to the treasure. I have seen it. Nay—"

Torres' hand had been sunk into his trousers' pocket to bring forth the filched gems of the Lady Who Dreams; but he withdrew the hand empty. Too many curious eyes of the street were already centered on him and the dragged figure he cut.

"I have much to say to you," he told the Jefe, "that cannot be said now. I have knocked on the doors of the dead and worn the shrouds of corpses. And I have consorted with men four centuries dead but who were not dust, and I have beheld them drown in the second death. I have gone through mountains, as well as over them, and broken bread with lost souls and gazed into the Mirror of the World. All of which I shall tell you, my best friend, and the honorable Judge, in due time, for I shall make you rich along with me."

"Have you looked upon the pulque when it was sour?" the Jefe queried incredulously.

"I have not had drink stronger than water since I last departed from San Antonio," was the reply. "And I shall go now to my house and drink a long long drink, and after that I shall bathe the filth from me, and put on garments whole and decent."

Not immediately, as he proceeded did Torres gain his house. A ragged urchine exclaimed out at sight of him, ran up to him, and handed him an envelope that he knew familiarly to be from the local government wireless, and that he was certain had been sent by Regan.

"You are doing well. Imperative you keep party away from New York for three weeks more. Fifty thousand if you succeed. Borrowing a pencil from the boy,

Torres wrote a reply on the back of the envelope:

"Send the money. Party will never come back from mountains where he is lost."

Two other occurrences delayed Torres' long drink and bath. Just as he was entering the jewelry store of old Rodriguez Fernandez, he was intercepted by the old Maya priest with whom he had last parted in the Maya mountain. He recoiled as from an apparition, for sure he was that the old man was drowned in the Room of the Gods. Like the Jefe at sight of Torres, so Torres, at sight of the priest, drew back in startled surprise.

"Go away," he said. "Depart, restless old man. You are a spirit. Thy body lies drowned and horrible in the heart of the mountain. You are an appearance, a ghost. Go away, nothing corporeal resides in this illusion of you, else would I strike you. You are a ghost. Depart at once. I should not like to strike a ghost."

But the ghost seized his hands and clung to them with such beseeching corporality as to unconvince him.

"Money," the ancient one babbled. "Let me have money. Lend me money. I will repay—I who know the secrets of the Maya treasure. My son is lost in the mountain with the treasure. The Gringos also are lost in the mountain. Help me to rescue my son. With him alone will I be satisfied, while the treasure shall all be yours. But we must take men, and much of the white man's wonderful powder and tear a hole out of the mountain to drain the water in the room where stand the jewel-eyed Chia and Hatzl. Their eyes, of green and red alone will pay for all the wonderful powder in the world. So let me have the money with which to buy the wonderful powder."

But Alvarez Torres was a strangely constituted man. Some warp or slant or idiosyncrasy of his nature always raised insuperable obstacles to his parting with money when such parting was unavoidable. And the richer he got the more positively this idiosyncrasy asserted itself.

"Money!" he asserted harshly, as he thrust the old priest aside and pulled open the door of Fernandez's store. "Is it I who should have money— I who are all rags and tatters as a beggar. I have no money for myself, much less for you, old man. Besides, it was you, and not I, who led your son to the Maya mountain. On your head be it, not on mine the death of your son who fell into the pit under the feet of Chia that was dug by your ancestors and not by mine."

Again the ancient one clutched at him and yammered for money with which to buy dynamite. So roughly did Torres thrust him aside that his old legs failed to perform their wonted duty and he fell upon the flagstones.

The shop of Rodriguez Fernandez was small and dirty, and contained scarcely more than a small and dirty showcase that rested upon and equally small and dirty counter. The place was grimy with the undusted and unswept filth of a generation. Lizards and cockroaches crawled along the walls. Spiders webbed in every corner, and Torres saw, crossing the ceiling above, what made his step hastily to the side. It was a seven inch centipede which he did not care to have fall casually upon his head or down his back between shirt and skin. And, when he appeared crawling out like a huge spider himself from some inner den of an unventilated cubicle, Fernandez looked like an Elizabethan stage-representation of Shylock—withal he was a dirtier Shylock than even the Elizabethan stage could have stomach.

The jeweler fawned to Torres and in a cracked falsetto humbled himself even beneath the dirt of his shop. Torres pulled from his pocket a haphazard dozen or more of the gems filched from the Queen's chest, selected the smallest, and, without a word, while at the same time returning the rest to his pocket, passed it over to the jeweler.

"I am a poor man," he cackled, the while Torres could not fail to see how keenly he scrutinized the gem.

(Continued next week)

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ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
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Michigan Breeders Buy Holsteins at St. Paul

AMONG the purchases made by Michigan breeders at the St. Paul national sale was the cow Changeling Queen, consigned by the Strickland Estate, of Carthage, New York. Changeling Queen has two records above thirty-six pounds, the better one being 38.9, and she was bought by Ruth and Waters of Grand Rapids. In the seven day division she is the highest record cow owned in Michigan.

The G. L. Spillane & Son Company of Mio, Michigan, bought the 32.5 pound cow Vale Cornucopia Fayne, consigned by D. D. Aitken, and her daughter Eva Fayne of Cluny, a 24 pound three year old consigned by R. Bruce McPherson, of Howell, Michigan. The Spillane Company is making a fine showing in long distance work, and there two cows will be put on semi-official test.

Mr. W. L. Hoffman, steward of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, took back two good heifers, Pontiac Monica, a sister of Pontiac Irene, consigned by Pontiac State Hospital, and Traverse Inka Princess Weg, a granddaughter of old Traverse Princess Weg, consigned by Traverse City State Hospital. These were two excellent heifers, both with good records and breeding, and will make a valuable addition to the herd. The Flint school is one of the last of the Michigan institutions to be converted to the Holstein idea, having kept a herd of Ayrshires until recently. However, they are starting in with a very good class of cattle and the steward says that they have already increased their milk supply very materially and with only one-half the number of cows.

The Michigan breeders were great-

ly pleased at the re-election of Mr. Aitken as President of the National Association for another year. They feel that no one was better fitted to stand at the helm during the troublous times of the past year and that no one is better qualified to go on during the coming year and help to solve the problems now before the organization.

A list of the names of Michigan people who attended the meeting and sale follows: D. D. Aitken, Flint; G. L. Spillane, Flint; Walter Hill, Flint; W. L. Hoffman, Flint; H. G. Spillane, Mio; E. M. Bayne, Detroit; Mrs. E. M. Bayne, Detroit; Dudley E. Waters, Grand Rapids; Thomas Waters, Grand Rapids; Martin Buth, Grand Rapids; John Buth, Grand Rapids; E. W. McNitt, Grand Rapids; M. W. Willard, Grand Rapids; J. Neal Lamoreaux, Comstock Park; John Buitendyk, Sparta; Peter Terpstra, Berlin; John Tobin, Allegan; F. D. Cutler, Wayland; H. H. Buckhout, Kalamazoo; H. E. Rising, Woodland; B. Rising, Woodland; G. A. Weed, Lake Odessa; E. M. Ruehs, Lake Odessa; Charles Lepard, Lake Odessa; Dr. R. W. Chivers, Jackson; H. D. Boardman, Jackson; John Boardman, Jackson; Corey J. Spender, Jackson; E. H. Halsey, Pontiac; J. Wilder, Bay City; G. B. Pike, Traverse City; L. Kelsey, Three Oaks; Oscar Wallin, Unionville; Mrs. O. Wallin, Unionville; S. H. Munsell, Howell; Mrs. S. H. Munsell, Howell; Frank Wiltz, Howell; Frank Wiltz, Jr., Howell; D. H. Hoover, Howell; A. L. Smith, Howell; H. D. Box, Lansing; Fred E. Shubel, Lansing; E. T. Janisee, East Lansing; H. W. Norton, Jr., East Lansing.

Veterinary Department

COW'S EYES SWELL

Would appreciate it if you could tell me what is the matter with my cows. Their eyes swell up, get all white matter and their nostrils run strings of matter. Just one cow had it in one eye about two weeks ago and I supposed she had been hurt in the eye. It all went away and now all three have it. The first time the cow's nose did not run. They are pasturing on a place that has been used as pasture for years and there has never been anything like that noticed before.—R. M., Saginaw County.

Your cows have Epizootic Keratitis; this is a disease affecting the eyes of cattle from time to time in certain localities. It is seen usually during the summer months when the cattle are on grass. Almost without exception it attacks every animal in a herd of cattle which it invades; in rare instances a few animals may escape the infection. The one first attacked in an outbreak usually develops the disease in a most severe form, and towards the latter part of the epizootic the cases become milder and usually recover spontaneously. The disease affects cattle only; horses in the same pasture with the affected cattle do not develop the disease, nor are other animals on the farm affected. In the mild or sub-acute form the symptoms are confined to the eyes; in the severe form the animal will show less of appetite and considerable interference with the milk secretion; the eyes are only partly open and the lids appear slightly swollen; sometimes within twenty-four to forty-eight hours nearly every animal in the herd is affected. The treatment of this disease is entirely local, consisting of one per cent yellow oxide of mercury ointment. A small lump of this ointment of about the size of a pea is placed within the lower eyelid and the lids pressed together a few moments until the ointment becomes warm. It is then distributed over the interior surface of the eye ball by gentle massaging of the lids and the movements of the eye. The animal should be kept indoors and the stable darkened for a few days. In three to five days recovery is complete. In the more severe form in which the discharges from the eyes are thick in character, a solution of zinc sulphate of about a three or four per cent strength is to be used. It is best applied with a small glass syringe having a soft rubber tip;

with the owner or an attendant holding the cow's head, the person giving the treatment draws the lower eyelid away from the globe, by pulling on the lashes. About a teaspoonful of the zinc sulphate solution is then squirted into the pocket or cup thus formed, and the lid allowed to return to its position. This is repeated three times daily until the symptoms have disappeared, then follow this treatment up with daily applications of the oxide of mercury ointment.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

BLOODY MILK

I would like to know how to treat a cow that has not come around for nine months after calving. I also have a heifer that came in three weeks ago and she gives bloody milk.—M. D., Huron County.

No. 1. I cannot very well answer this question without having some history of the case; did the afterbirth come away properly after calving the last time? I suggest you have this cow examined by a qualified veterinarian, one who is able to determine whether or not this cow's ovaries are normal. No. 2. Give this cow two drams Potassium Iodide, dissolved in about a teacupful of warm water morning and night.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

GET COW WITH CALF

I bought a four year old pedigree cow last fall. She was bred when I got her. She came in heat the 7th of February, May 23rd and June 12th. I don't know if she is in calf now. What can I do for her to get her in calf.—H. B., Mio, Mich.

She may have previously had a modified form of contagious abortion or may have cystic ovaries; a qualified veterinarian, by making a careful examination, should be able to determine the cause, and should, by the use of proper instruments, be able to treat her.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

WARTS ON COW'S TEATS

What will kill the warts on a cow's teats?—F. J. S., Berrien County.

Apply Fowlers' solution of arsenic once a day; also give animal one tablespoonful in a little water morning and night.—W. A. Ewalt, veterinary editor.

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 Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
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 Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
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 calf born Nov. 23, 1919.
 Evenly marked. Two nearest dams average 22.5 lbs. Sired by a son of Alcarita Pontiac Butter Bx. Federal tested herd.
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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, 27.83 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pieterje De Kol 44784 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as her Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

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

L. C. KETZLER
 Flint, Mich.

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22 lbs. of butter as a Jr. 3 year old and whose Dam has made over 20 lbs. and we own both of them and they are due to freshen again in January and will be tested. This young bull is well grown and a top line that could not be beat. His Dam's 1-2 sister has just made over 30 lbs.

His price is only \$150.00.
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 Address all correspondence to

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 DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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

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

HILL CREST FARM, Orionville, Mich.
 or write
 John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

OUR HERD SIRE MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.
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257572, herd sire, son of King Ona. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,845 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices.
 Hampshire hogs, fall hogs, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.
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FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES
 age from 2 to 8 months
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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.

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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.

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

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We Wish to Announce

to the farmers of Michigan that we are now ready to supply them with Canadian bred Shorthorn females either straight Scotch or Scotch topped milkers at reasonable prices.

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 20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.
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Free livery to visitors.
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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: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince 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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In introducing our herd we offer choice pigs by W's Sailor Bob and out of dams by Buster Boy, Long Superba, Smooth Wonder 3rd, and Orange Des Moines. Priced to sell.

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LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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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.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B. T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.

E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.

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Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

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Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling
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PEACH HILL FARM Duroc sows and gilts sired by Proud Principal, Romeo Cherry King Brookwater Gold Stamp 7th and Rajah out of dams by Limited Rajah and the Principal IV. Bred to Peach Hill Orion King and Rajah Cherry Col. INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

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Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. hard boar.
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DUROCS EXTRA GOOD MARCH BOAR PIGS by Defender's Cherry King from Brookwater-bred sows, \$25 to \$35. Registered.
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DUROC BOARS, GILTS AND BROOD SOWS of all ages. Sows bred or open. Newton & Blank, Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling

A few spring pigs left at \$25
BLANK & POTTER
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DUROCS Spring bred sows all sold. Have good Sept. pigs, both sex, sired by Liberty Defender 3rd, from Col. bred dams. Gilts will be bred to an Orion boar for Sept. farrow.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

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

MAPLE LAWN FARM REG. DUROC JERSEY swine. Sows bred to Model Cherry King 10th for Aug. and Sept. farrow. Write me your wants.
VERN N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

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

MICHIGANA FARM
Sells Quality Durocs
Friday August 6th.

Bred sows, boars and open gilts. All immunized.

Now is the time to start with pure bred when the hog market is bad and few are investing. Sell grades and buy good pure bred at a low initial cost in this our first public sale.

Pavilion is in Kalamazoo County on the main line of the Grand Trunk R. R. at junction of Kalamazoo branch.

All are invited.

Write for catalog.

O. F. FOSTER, Manager
Pavilion, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

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

BERKSHIRES ONE SOW TWO YEARS OLD due July 7th, one boar January farrow and four sows March farrow for sale. Best blood lines of the breed.
ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

CHESTER WHITES Spring Pigs in Pairs or trios from A-1 mature stock at reasonable prices. Also a few bred Gilts for May farrow. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. SWINE. SOME good March pigs for sale. Good bloodlines. Will ship C. O. D. and register free.
J. A. MILLER, Swartz, Creek, Mich.

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

HAMPSHIRE

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

O. I. C.

O I C GILTS

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

F C BURGESS

Mason, Mich., R 3

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE Choice sow pigs of March farrow. Bloodlines of the Grand Champions Prince Big Bone and C. C. Schoonmaster. Write your wants to
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

Fine lot of registered O. I. C. Bred Sows of good blood lines. Schoolmaster breeding, weighing 250 to 400 lbs. at \$60 to \$90.
JOHN ODOERFER, Mariette, Mich.

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

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers O. I. C. spring pigs, also special summer prices on breeding stock. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Chinese Geese and White Runner Ducks. No more eggs this season.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 12 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toulouse Geese. White Pekin ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Mariette, Mich.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EARLY hatched Cockerels. Farm range from excellent laying stock.
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GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Young and old stock for sale.
LEO GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich., R 4.

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Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes. Bargains in surplus yearling stock to make room for growing birds. Clarence Browning, R2, Portland.

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

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—CHICKS 5,000 chicks every Tuesday in July. Grand laying strain S. C. White Leghorns at \$13 per 100; \$7 for 50, full count, lively chicks at your door. Also Anconas at \$15 per 100; \$8 for 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eleventh season. Order direct. Catalog free.
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A New Book on

PRACTICAL SHEEP HUSBANDRY

—BY—

Wm. A. BURNS

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

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.00.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at live and let live prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R 8.

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KIDS I CANNOT SELL YOU ANY MORE ewes until next fall. To some grown up, I can offer 10 very good young Shropshire ewes that will lamb in April for \$400. Their lambs contracted to me should net more than purchase price next fall.

Also 10 mighty nice ewe lambs for \$350. Come and see them.

KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.

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

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS that have size and type write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Everything sold out, both ewes and rams. I am breeding 50 ewes to "Stroman 209" an excellent big boned type ram lamb that weighed 176 lbs. October 1. Booking orders for 1920 rams.

CLARK U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

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

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS "The Shepherds of the East." I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxford, Shropshire and Follis-Delaine.
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BELGIAN HARES—YOUNG AND OLD STOCK, all high bred. Send for prices.
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FLEMISH GIANTS STEELS AND BLACKS from 6 weeks old up. Also bred does and does with litters. All pedigreed and some registered. Must sell to make room for coming young stock. Write your wants.
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Chicks, Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Houdans Camplines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS From record laying purebred stock. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, \$16 per 100. Anconas, \$18 Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.
SUPERIOR HATCHERY, Clinton, Mo.

CHICKS ROSE AND SINGLE COMB R. I. each. White Pekin Ducks, \$2 each.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS FROM A HEAVY LAYING strain of S. C. R. I. Reds at \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs, \$10.00 per 100. Stock of excellent type and quality at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

R. O. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1 each. White Pekin Ducks, \$2 each.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

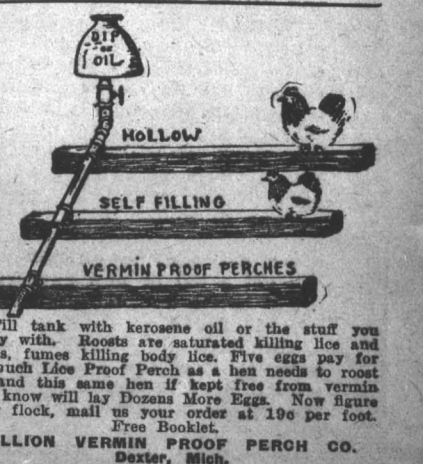
WHITE WYANDOTTES; EGGS FOR HATCHING from selected layers, \$2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, \$16 to \$25.
FRANK DeLONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

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

HATCHING EGGS—PLYMOUTH ROCKS (ALL varieties) White Wyandotte, Ancona and Roman Rocks. Catalog 2c.
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EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

ALLIUM VERMIN PROOF PERCH CO. Dexter, Mich.



Will You Do Your Share?

TO GIVE M. B. F. JUST 10,000 NEW FRIENDS

THE BIG SUMMER subscription drive for new readers for the Business Farmer is on and busy as you are, we hope you'll spare just the few minutes necessary during the next few weeks to DO YOUR BIT FOR M. B. F.!

The power of this weekly TO HELP YOU is measured just exactly by the number of names on our mailing list.

You know there are many good farmers right in your neighborhood who do not receive this weekly. They do not follow the markets and advice which appears only in this weekly and so they dump their produce when crop selling time comes and thus lower prices on what you have to sell!

THEY ARE THE ONES YOU MUST HELP US REACH, FOR YOUR OWN SAKE!

By offering them The Business Farmer from now until the end of 1920 for a quarter (25c), we make it easy for you to get them to subscribe and no good business farmer who receives this weekly for nearly six months will ever again be without it!

AND JUST TO MAKE IT INTERESTING HERE'S A \$100 IN PRIZE MONEY!

FOR ANY MAN, WOMAN, BOY OR GIRL WHO READS THE BUSINESS FARMER:

To make it interesting and worth a little special effort on your part or the part of some member of your family, we will put up a Hundred Dollars in Prize Money, to be distributed September first, 1920, to the ones who send in the largest number of new 25c trial subscriptions as follows:

**FIRST PRIZE . . . \$50 GOLD
SECOND PRIZE . . . \$25 GOLD
THIRD PRIZE . . . \$10 GOLD**
and \$5 each to the next three as a consolation!

If any two prize winners are tied or have the same number of new subscriptions to their credit, we will award an equal amount to each, thus if two should be tied for First Prize, we will award each one Fifty Dollars in Gold!

There are just two rules:

1. All must be NEW subscribers.
2. They must be sent in every Saturday as collected and the last report to count must be post-marked before September first, 1920.

All you have to do to start is to send in as many names as you can get between now and the next Saturday on the blank in the corner of this announcement, then we will send you extra blanks, sample copies and return envelopes.

We will keep you advised every week just where you stand and because all of our readers are busy now and will be able to devote only a little spare time now and then to this work, it will be easy for you to walk off with the \$50 prize, if you want it!

Take this offer to any meeting of farmers, auction sale or picnic and see how quickly you can get a list of new subscribers at this low trial rate, never before offered.

Hundreds of farmers are only waiting for someone to offer to send in their names for The Business Farmer!

Please read every word of this letter—it means a lot to Your friends, but more to You!

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

Well, I'll tell you!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

(BALANCE OF 1920 FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)

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

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

HERE'S TEN NEW TRIAL SUBSCRIBERS!

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear folks: Here's my boost!

Enclosed find \$_____ to cover trial subscriptions below, for the balance of 1920 at Twenty-five cents (25c) each. Your friend,

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

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