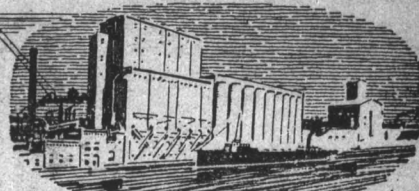


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VII, No. 46

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

\$1 PER YEAR

Farm Bureau Plans National Selling Agencies

Would Curb Speculation and Avoid Violent Market Fluctuations Through Control of

Markets by National Organizations

THIS WEEK there is being held in Chicago a meeting which may lead to the revolutionizing of the system of marketing farm products and fixing prices thereon. It is a conference of the presidents and secretaries of the various state farm bureaus representatives of co-operative associations, the Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, and the agricultural press. The purpose of the gathering is to discuss plans for national selling agencies for grain and livestock, with a view toward curbing speculation and violent market fluctuations.

Next week Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27th and 28th, the above-mentioned aims will be further discussed at the mid-west meeting of farm bureau officers, to be held at the M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich. The grain elevator exchange idea which first found root in Michigan is attracting the attention of other state farm bureaus which hope to organize similar exchanges in their respective states and to ultimately co-ordinate them under a central national agency.

As Mr. J. P. Powers, assistant secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau says: "The possibilities of this plan are tremendous." We agree with him. We go further and say that if the American Farm Bureau Federation through the instrumentality of a national brokerage agency for marketing or directing the marketing of grain and livestock, can destroy speculation, regulate grain prices according to actual instead of speculative supply and demand, and prevent violent fluctuation in prices of grain and livestock, it will have succeeded in overcoming the greatest of all obstacles to enduring farm prosperity.

Fixing Prices on Farm Products

IT used to be thought that supply and demand were the rigid factors of price control. It is true that some relationship exists between them but judging from the characteristics occasionally exhibited in the trend of grain prices they cannot be much closer than fourth or fifth cousin to supply and demand. Prices of farm products should, it is readily admitted, reflect in every particular the supply and demand of such products. That they do not do so in actual practice is well known. To make this theory a fact so far as it lies within the power of man is the latest and loftiest aim of the farm bureau.

To expect the average farmer to describe the manner in which grain prices are manipulated on the grain exchanges is as foolish as to expect a child of seven years to explain the theory of logarithms. No one would think of propounding such a question to a child, but it would be perfectly natural to ask a farmer how the prices on his products are set. Looking through the eyes of the man who fixes his own price on the products of his labor and ingenuity, the failure on the part of the farmer to understand the influences that control his prices and profits, or to fix his own prices, is prima facie evidence of mismanagement, inefficiency and crass ignorance if not

imbecility. And yet there are a thousand good and sufficient reasons why the farmer lives in blessed economic darkness.

Mission of Farm Bureau

DISCUSSING the mission of the farm bureau as relating to the subject of marketing and the regulation of market prices, W. G. Eckhardt, director of the grain marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, writing in a recent issue of the *Prairie Farmer*, says:

"We are coming to see that the biggest job of the farm bureaus is to secure a favorable market for the products of the farms.

"Farmers deserve the same decent, respectful, consideration for their products—the products of their labor—that is given to the products of any manufacturer or business man. Farm products are the only commodities that are gambled in, that have their price set by a group of speculators, who shove the price up and down to suit their fancy. Boards of Trade don't gamble with Ford automobiles or McCormick harvesters. It would be absurd to think of such a thing. Some day it will be just as absurd to think of having the price of farm products fixed in that way.

"We are told that the Board of Trade is an old institution, that this method of marketing grain represents years of evolution. What of it? No one has given much thought to the efficiency or common sense of that system. Farmers have never been in a position to do so. The Board of Trade operators are making plenty of money and are satisfied with present conditions. No one else has ever taken much interest in the matter. The truth is that the men who have built up our present system of marketing and distributing food products have failed deplorably. They have created so wide a gap between producer and consumer that both have been burdened with a load almost greater than they can bear."

Every farmer knows that what Mr. Eckhardt says is all too true. Every farmer has felt for years that there was something wrong with the system, something that could be remedied. Moreover, every farmer has felt a certain sense of injustice when, after selling his products at less than it cost to produce it, he has read of the speculators who have pulled down fortunes from a days turn in the markets.

Recent examples of the shortcoming of the present system of making the day to day prices on grains and livestock may be found in the unexplained and unexplainable antics of the livestock market the last year and the present trend of grain prices. A year ago in the face of the most reliable statistics available showing that the world was short of meat products, farmers went into the livestock market and paid high prices for feeders. Came fall and winter to market these feeders and the price had slumped, not a few cents per hundredweight, but a great plunge that brought many feeders face to face with financial ruin and thousands of farmers a severe loss. The packers and all who have to do with the fixing of livestock prices rushed quickly forward with profuse

explanations, but they didn't alter the fact that farmers had lost money and worse still didn't know what had happened. The relative position of supply and demand has not changed. The world still needs more meat products than it can get, but the livestock market still has a case of nerves and jumps around like a monkey on a string. And that's just what it is,—with the speculators holding the string.

For nearly a year the prices of all grains have steadily advanced. That has not been because of the speculators but in spite of them. Stories about the great supplies that were on their way from the Argentine; press-agented stories of the unrest due to high cost of living; and numerous other weakening influences have been played on grain markets for upwards of a year in effort to break the price. Had anywhere near a normal supply existed these efforts would undoubtedly have met with success, but because Europe was begging for supplies and domestic dealers could not get the goods half the time to fill their contracts, prices held up. Today they are going down. There is not a jot of difference in the total world supply and need for grains. There is not a jot of difference in the intrinsic value of the 1919 crop of grain and the 1920 crop. But these are factors that are out of consideration. The speculators have decreed lower prices; the deliciously ignorant public clamors for lower prices, and lower prices there must be if the farmer doesn't earn a penny on his 1920 crops. We will have an era of low prices for the next four or five months. Many farmers will be forced to sell their grain. That will be the opportunity for the speculators. They will take sympathy upon the poor farmer and buy his grain at the artificially low price which they have brought about. Then when they have loaded up with low priced grain and can no longer resist the pressure of the world demand, the lid will come off, and up, up, up will go the prices of grain, and the speculators will reap the profits.

What Can the Farm Bureau Do?

CAN the farm bureau destroy that system and build a better one. We don't know. But we are in favor of their trying it. We appreciate something of the tremendous difficulties that lie in the way. But if the farm bureau through a national marketing agency and subordinate grain exchange in every state in the union has control of the major part of the crop, it would appear that it can virtually dictate the movement of the crop and to a certain extent the market price. It can at least educate the farmer and his marketing associations to be guided by natural instead of artificial conditions, and if natural factors are permitted to be the controlling factors, sudden price fluctuations will be largely done away with.

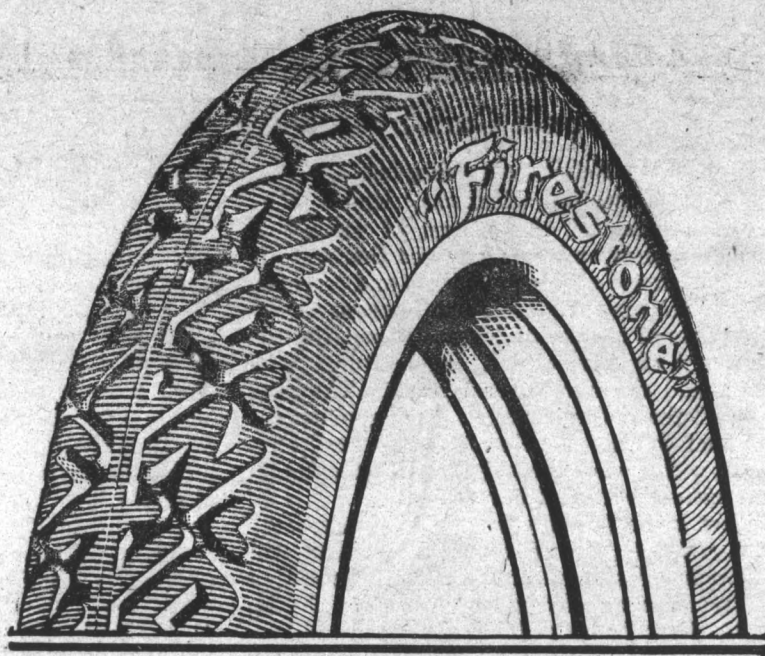
Firestone

LAST year Firestone lifted the 30x3½-inch tire out from all the sizes made and focused attention on it—as the *only tire size capable of quantity production*. And not only the tire user but the whole tire industry responded.

Firestone built an exclusive factory devoted to this size—and worked out a specialized way of manufacturing this tire in quantity—without a backward move—every tire good.

Today—while others are centering on the tire for owners of small cars, the Firestone 3½-inch is out in front with a highly specialized and bed-rock economical method of manufacture.

Firestone is two years ahead because Firestone saw two years ahead—and you owners of light cars get the benefit.

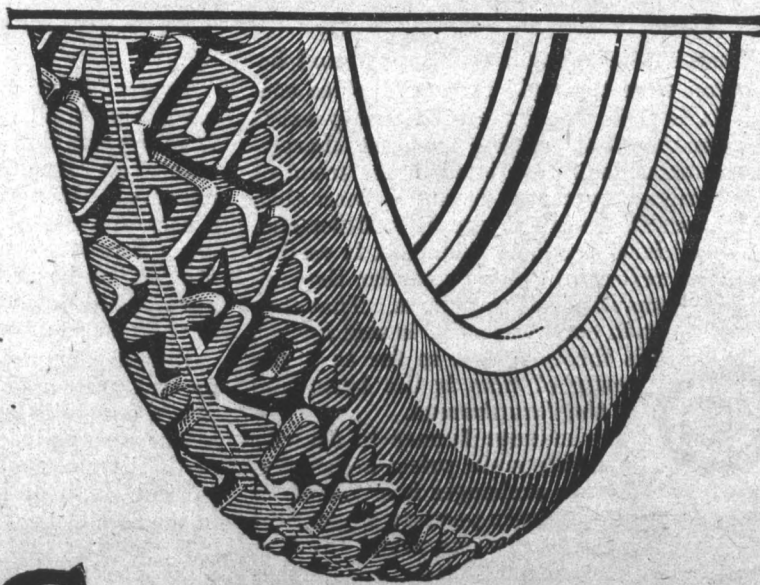


30x3½

(non skid)

\$22.50

Gray Tube \$3.75
Red Tube \$4.50



Most Miles per Dollar

Did Farmers of America Lose Money Last Year

Farmers' National Council Submits Startling Figures to Show That Farmers Ran Behind

Six and a Half Billion Dollars in 1919

THE FARMERS' National Council, which is sponsoring a "reconstruction" program calling for "government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads and of the peoples' ships for service and not for profit, full federal control of the meat packing industry, government ownership and development of natural resources, democratic financing of the costs of the war, and making credit as cheap and available to agriculture as to any other equally responsible business," declares that the farmers of America ran behind nearly six and a half billion dollars last year, and presents figures to prove its claims. The Council believes that the adoption of its reconstruction program as above outlined would save the farmers three billion dollars a year.

Are Figures Correct?

We cannot vouch for the correctness of the figures made public by the Council, and we are not sure that the conclusions drawn from them are defensible in every detail, but they are interesting from a statistical standpoint and well worth the study of any farmer. Whether the loss to farmers last year was six and a half billion dollars or only one billion dollars is not important. A comparison of the total actual returns with the property investment does, however, bear out the oft-repeated assertion that farming does not receive the returns to which it is entitled.

Returns From Farms

The Department of Agriculture estimates the total value of farm products in 1919 based on prices at the farm at \$16,025,000,000 for crops and \$8,957,000,000 for animals and animal products,—a total of \$24,982,000,000. The total of the chief costs of production enumerated above was \$31,463,787,000, showing that the farmers ran behind in round figures \$6,481,787,000 last year.

Costs of Production

The Farmers' National Council give the following costs of production as the minimum actual charges which should be considered in reaching the total costs of farm production.

Labor of farmers, farmers' wives and children, \$13,000,000,000 (assuming that the minimum value of an adult's labor of eight hours per day is \$1,000 per year as explained in a later paragraph) seasonal and hired labor, \$5,000,000,000; interest on farm values at six per cent, \$4,674,000,000; freight paid for carrying farm products, \$600,000,000; taxes, local and state, \$400,000,000; fertilizers, \$250,000,000; seeds, \$723,000,000; feeds, \$6,216,000,000; interest on farm indebtedness in excess of six per cent, \$120,000,000; depreciation of buildings at 2 1-2 per cent, \$269,062,000; depreciation of implements and machinery at ten per cent, \$211,725,000.

The Farmers' National Council admits that these figures are estimates, but very careful estimates, and they have purposely leaned toward conservatism in making them. We would go farther and say that the items of cost which the Council has not included would in the aggregate amount to another five billion dollars, to make no allowance for the ultra-conservatism of the figures they do cite.

For instance, no mention is made of the upkeep of fences, always an appreciable item on any farm. Supplies such as gasoline, oil, binder twine, sprays for crops and orchards, and scores of minor items are not mentioned at all, yet on six million farms they must cost a lot of money. The amount allowed for taxes is altogether too low. The farmers of

Michigan alone pay in round numbers \$20,000,000 a year. In the forty-eight states the total would be close to a billion dollars instead of four hundred million. The same objection can be made to the depreciation estimate of 2 1-2 per cent on buildings and 10 per cent on equipment. No farm building will last

forty years without the expenditure of a sum almost equal to if not exceeding its replacement value for paint and repairs. Even with proper care the average wooden structure on the farm will have to be entirely rebuilt at the end of 40 years if not in less time. Farm implements and machinery depreciate at a much

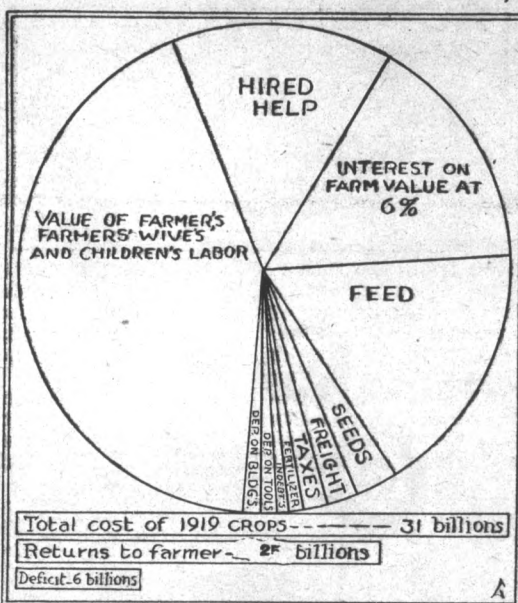
greater rate than 10 per cent of their value per year. Manufacturers make a much more liberal depreciation allowance than this on machinery that is housed in heated buildings and never exposed to the weather. How much greater is the deterioration of farm machinery which despite the utmost precautions must some times be exposed to the rain and are housed in damp, unheated barns. Taking into consideration the cost of repairs and improvements a depreciation of at least fifteen if not twenty per cent should be charged off against farm machinery every year.

Value of Farmers Labor

The outstanding fact is that American agriculture is primarily labor and poorly paid labor at that, is the conclusion of the Council. Farmers who manage farms and take the risks of agriculture, need and use large business ability, and are entitled to a return for their labor equal to that of men engaged in other similarly important business, as well as to a fair return upon the value of their farms, and farm equipment. Instead of getting such a return many

farmers receive less for their work than unskilled workers in other industries who are themselves paid less than a living wage.

The farmers wives and children who do farm work—and everybody's doing it on the farm,—are entitled, according to the Farmers' National Council, to a labor wage of at least



work each, every day, on the farm, which means they are entitled to labor income of thirteen billion dollars. The 1910 census reports that there were that year 5,926,816 farmers of which 257,706 were women. The great majority of farmers are married and the work of farm women and children is fully entitled to pay. In 1910 there were nearly six million farm laborers, men, women and children, ten years of age or over, of whom about three-quarters were male. Assuming only the same number for 1919 their average wage and keep certainly was equal to \$833 a year, a total of five billion dollars.

In 1910 the last year for which census figures are available, the total value of farm properties, including land, equipment, buildings, implements and machinery, domestic animals, poultry and bees, was about \$41,000,000,000, an increase of 100 per cent during the decade preceding. The Farmers' National Council estimates that the value increased at least 90 per cent during the nine years from 1910 to 1919 so that it

totaled at least \$77,900,000,000 last year. A six per cent return upon this value of farm property is \$4,674,000,000.

The other items in the above table are carefully estimated though the allowance for state and local taxes is very low and the depreciation allowed,—10 per cent—on the estimated increase in the value of implements and machinery since 1910 is also probably too low.

"We have no doubt," the Farmers' National Council says, "that these figures will be challenged by those who demand that the farmers merely produce and do not worry about whether they are breaking even, that is, working for food, clothes and shelter and not getting ahead. This position taken by the monopoly, predatory and speculative interests of the country, the Farmers' National Council terms untenable."

"We have reached a crisis in agriculture," the Council states, "and unless it is made profitable and put on a business basis farmers will raise enough to feed themselves and will not worry about feeding other people. Unless feeding the world yields fair wages, expenses and interest on investment, farmers won't do it."

Farmers' Interest as Workers Three Times Interest as Property Owners

"The figures show that the labor interest of farmers as such is vastly greater than their interest as capitalists,—fully three times as large. Even on the low figure of two thousand dollars on the average for labor for every farmers' family, directly engaged in farming, the labor value of farmers is nearly three times as large as a six per cent return on the value of farm property."

Farmers Must Oppose Having More Burdens Placed Upon Them

"Our study also shows that farmers must vigorously fight any and every measure which would increase the expenses of production and the cost of living of farmers. It is true that the amount paid for seasonal and hired labor this year will not be as large as last year because farmers are discouraged with the low price they receive for their products and have not sown such large acreage. This is a dangerous situation and if any financial burden be placed upon farmers it will be a blow to our national efficiency and welfare because it is a blow to our basic industry,—agriculture—which is now in a most serious condition as far as the general public is concerned."

"We have reached the stage in agriculture in this country where we must end special privilege and monopoly which are exacting such tremendous tribute from the American farmers."

It is the claim of the Farmers' National Council that the return of the railroads to private management places an additional burden of several billions of dollars upon the farmers. They point to the proposed freight rate increases of 25 to 30 per cent which are necessary to maintain the old wasteful competitive methods of the roads and pay to them the dividends guaranteed under the law. The Council fought vigorously against the return of the roads for these reasons, and it was no less active in its opposition to the sale of government built boats to private interests. It held that a merchant marine established by the government in time of war should be conducted by the government in times of peace. The Council also believed that the wealth that was made possible by the war was not sufficiently taxed to pay the cost of war and is in open favor of "democratic financing of the costs of war."

The Brighter Side of Farming

SPOKESMEN for farmers and sometimes farmers themselves are accused of being unfair to their profession by presenting only the dark side of farming. Perhaps this is true. But it must be remembered that the farmers are convinced that there is something fundamentally wrong with farming from the economic standpoint and their frank discussion of the manifestations of these ills in their business is simply to focus the attention of the government and the consumer upon them in hopes that their co-operation may be enlisted in remedying the trouble.

However, there is a brighter side to farming as we are glad to admit. No man who works for another can have the pride of joy of possession which every land-owning farmer has and without which he could not withstand the discouragements of his business. The farm home is conspicuously the happiest though far from the most comfortable of all American homes. The pure and invigorating air and the open spaces of the country; the green vegetables and tart fruit fresh from the garden and orchard; the warm milk direct from nature's laboratory; the sweet-smelling butter; the delicious foods such as it seems only the good farm wife knows how to prepare; the flowers, the trees,—all bring to the farm dweller an enjoyment and contentment to which the city dweller is a stranger. Were it not for this brighter side of farming, nothing could induce men to accept the hardships and small rewards of the business.—Editor.

Safeguarding Michigan's Wheat Lands

Proper Balance of Fertilizer Will Protect Their Bread-Producing Capacity for Many Years to Come

By A. E. LINDQUIST

Forty years ago Michigan ranked as the 9th state in the number of acres given up to the production of wheat. In 1919 it had fallen into 20th place; however, this crop is now assuming a renewed importance in the Wolverine state. A greater acreage being planted last year than in any year since 1908. Almost 8,000 more acres were seeded than in 1918 with a resulting yield of over 20 million bushels as compared with 11 million the year before and 15 million in 1917.

Wheat has been wrongfully denounced as being a grain crop which takes from the soil more plantfood than any others. A 30 bushel crop of wheat will remove 67 pounds of the plantfoods—ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash; a 75 bushel crop of corn removes about 129 pounds and a 60 bushel crop of oats removes 73 pounds, while a 40 bushel crop of barley takes away from the soil 72 pounds of these plantfoods. Thus we see that wheat, instead of being a grain crop which exhausts fertility of the soil more than others, is instead one of the least exhaustive grains.

In Michigan spring wheat is unsuccessful as compared with winter wheat excepting in a few districts in northern Michigan. The Bureau of Crop Estimates reports that in 1919 of the 1,350,000 acres of wheat harvested, 950,000 was winter wheat, and that this year the May 1st outlook indicates that about 857,000 acres of winter wheat will be harvested.

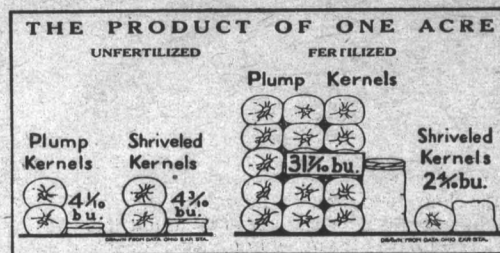
It is almost time to begin preparing for the winter wheat crop of 1921, and in view of the rather heavy losses by reason of infestation of the Hessian Fly last fall and the warnings of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that unless the winter wheat growers will unite in a concerted union to observe the approved methods of combating the Hessian Fly, that a disastrous general outbreak of the pest is likely in 1921, it will be profitable to review the best means of combating this pest which took so many dollars from the pockets of the farmer last year.

One of the best and most effective solutions seems to be to hold off planting the wheat until the fly has come and gone which usually means a delay of from about 10 days to two weeks. No definite date for seeding can be set for Michigan as a whole, but the general rule set forth by the



Agricultural Experiment Station advocates the planting in the southern half of the lower peninsula from the 10th to 25th of September—in the

northern half from 1st to the 15th is the best time. The wheat should be seeded immediately after danger of fly injury has passed, and fertilizer should then be used to insure its making vigorous growth and going into winter in a strong, healthy condition. Two hundred and fifty pounds of fertilizer which fits the conditions on your farm will force wheat so that



where it may be had in quantity, but the average farm never has enough to go around and the best place to apply manure in a rotation, is on the corn crop; furthermore, wheat responds particularly to phosphoric acid, of which manure is relatively deficient. As illustrative of this, the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station tells of obtaining a return of

when the cold weather comes, it will be in better condition than unfertilized wheat planted two weeks earlier. Manure is recommended



This Picture Tells Its Own Story

\$9 for each ton of manure applied when re-enforced with 250 pounds of acid phosphate per acre as compared to a return of \$3.25 per ton from manure alone.

It is hardly necessary to present evidence of the value of fertilizers to the farmers of Michigan, but the 18 year experiment, with and without fertilizers at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station is worthy of note. There the average yield per acre on the fertilized land was 24 bushels while on the unfertilized the average was only 10.7 bushels. Of equal interest is that historical experiment at Rothamsted, England, where the average yield on a fertilized plot over a period of 51 years is 31.2 bushels, while on the unfertilized land, the average yield is only 13.1 bushels.

Fertilizers further increase the profitability of wheat by plumping the grains; resorting again to the Ohio Experiment Station figures we find that where fertilizer was used only 6 per cent of the kernels were shriveled, while where the land was unfertilized, 49 per cent were shriveled kernels. This means double profits on the money invested as there are more bushels of wheat and it grades 1 and 2 instead of 4, 5 or lower.

The easiest and most effective method of applying fertilizer at the time of seeding is through the ordinary fertilizer grain drill. This machine applies the fertilizer evenly and leaves it near the roots of young plants.

Where drills not equipped to use fertilizer are still in use, a broadcast distributor offers the next best means of making the application. These machines can be purchased in sizes as wide as 10 to 12 feet, which cover large acreages in the course of a day.

In Steuben County, Indiana, the county agent tells of making tests of the value of fertilizing wheat and gives the following results:

Am't per Acre	Yield of Fertilized Plot	Yield Un-fertilized Plot	Increase due fertilizer
200 lbs.	42.9 bu.	13.3 bu.	29.6 bu.
200 lbs.	20.3 bu.	8.8 bu.	11.5 bu.
200 lbs.	27.6 bu.	19.8 bu.	7.8 bu.
140 lbs.	24.4 bu.	18.2 bu.	6.2 bu.
200 lbs.	21.8 bu.	8.3 bu.	13.5 bu.
175 lbs.	30.2 bu.	6.8 bu.	23.4 bu.
160 lbs.	18.2 bu.	6.2 bu.	12.0 bu.
250 lbs.	33.3 bu.	23.4 bu.	9.9 bu.

190 lbs. 27.3 bu. 13.1 bu. 14.2 bu.
(Continued on page 11)

Oregon Farmers Enter Distributing and Manufacturing Business

Organize Not Only to Market Raw Product But to Build Factories for Utilizing Surplus

Nearly every week unfolds the story of some new co-operative association of milk producers who, weary with the continual combat with milk dealers and condensaries, fluctuating prices, intermittent losses, and the surplus problem, have stepped boldly forth into the larger field of distributing and manufacturing the products of their dairy herds. The latest venture of this kind to come to our attention is that of the Oregon Dairymen's Co-operative League, embracing several thousand farmers of Oregon and southern Washington.

This organization was the outgrowth of a co-operative cheese association that had been in existence since 1916 and had met with very indifferent success. The association had been unable to compete with other buying agencies for the farmers' milk and they began to lose business and money. At the same time farmers of surrounding sections began to feel the need for an organization for the co-operative marketing of their production. The two groups finally got together and the Oregon Dairymen's Co-operative League is the result.

The League has power to provide, install and operate whatever facilities are essential in the successful prosecution of co-operative marketing. The League has as complete power to market co-operatively the

products of its members as any individual dairyman would have to market the products of his dairy.

In conjunction with the League there has been organized a non-profit organization having the same officers and management as the League, the Oregon Dairymen's By-Products Corporation. The corporation will constitute the manufacturing agency of the League and will be expected to take over and manufacture into butter, cheese, powdered milk, condensed milk or other milk products, the surplus of the milk of the League. The League will then take over and market the products manufactured by the by-products corporation. This action is in striking contrast to the oftentimes vacillating policy of the producers' association in this state. On several occasions when crises threatened to de-

Your Chance is Coming

ALTHOUGH we are not yet permitted to divulge the details we are free to say that a plan is soon to be presented to the farmers of the Detroit area to own a distributing plant in the city of Detroit. The plan is somewhat different than usually followed but it appears sound and ought to give the farmers a much larger share of the consumer's dollar. Whatever prejudice any reader of the Business Farmer may have against farmers marketing their own milk we trust they will be open-minded enough to become familiar with the entire details of the above mentioned plan when it is presented to them, before arriving at any foregone conclusion.—Editor.

stroy the arrangement between the producer and the Detroit distributors and an open break seemed inevitable, the association "threatened" to build cheese factories and refuse to sell to the Detroit dealers, but that is as far as they ever got. The producers themselves, discontented with the manner in which the surplus has been estimated and paid for, have been ready for years to go into the business of manufacturing this surplus into marketable products, but there has been no one to take the lead. What other manufacturer on the face of the earth would turn his surplus products over to another party and accept less than the cost of producing them if there were a way in which he could place them on the market himself at a profit?

We stated before scores of dairymen's associations are going into the

actual business of distributing and manufacturing as the only solution of their marketing problem. They have tried, without definite success, nearly every kind of a compromise but none has been discovered which will entirely remove them from the mercy of the dealers. We learn much of the failures that have occurred in the co-operative marketing of milk, but very little is said of the conspicuous successes, of which there are many. THE BUSINESS FARMER expects during the coming months to make a thorough investigation of co-operative milk marketing ventures and to publish the results. Two ventures of this kind in which we are particularly interested is the Turner Center system of Massachusetts and the co-operative marketing plant in Cumberland, Md., a history of each of which will be published in early issues.

What farmers of other dairy sections have done the farmers supplying any one of a dozen Michigan cities can do. If the farmers of Cumberland, Maryland, can organize a successful marketing enterprise, the farmers of the vicinity of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Flint, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Bay City, and even smaller towns can do likewise. Where is there a farmer who thinks otherwise?

Lapeer Farmers Back Legislative Candidates

Farm Bureau Members to Give Organized Strength to Overthrow Reactionary Political Ring

EVERY FARMER in Michigan will be interested in the political activities of their fellow farmers in Lapeer county because those activities were largely brought about by the Lapeer county representative Wm. E. Ivory, who couldn't trust the people to vote upon the warehouse amendment. Moreover, the primary purposes of the farmers' political movement in Lapeer county is to prevent Ivory from going back to the legislature which he aspires to do. With that end in view the Lapeer county farm bureau has induced Mr. Daniel Butler, an upstanding and progressive young farmer of Deerfield township, to become a candidate, and the 2,300 members of the Farm Bureau and those who are not members of the Farm Bureau are expected to actively support him.

But the farmers of Lapeer county will not rest there. They have their eyes on the state senatorship as well, and will back Dr. O. G. Johnson, farmer and physician of Fostoria, against Chas. O. Blinn of Caro, Tuscola county. Blinn was another "farmer" in the 1919 legislature who couldn't trust the people. He is of the old political school, partisan-bound, reactionary, and one of the cogs in the political machine of Tuscola county. Dr. Johnson is exactly of the opposite type, independent and progressive. His experience as a farmer and a physician has given him the common touch and the ability to get next to people and understand their needs and problems. He is extremely popular among both old and young and a prominent newspaper man of Lapeer predicts that he will carry Lapeer county by a large majority.

Such are the substance of the facts imparted to the editor of THE BUSINESS FARMER by Mr. L. L. Chapin of Fostoria, president of the Rich township farm bureau, at whose home the editor was a visitor a couple weeks ago.

"Some of us farmers in Lapeer county have long memories," said Mr. Chapin in discussing the situation. "We remember that Wm. E. Ivory was a reactionary all the way thru the last session of the legislature. We remember that he couldn't trust the people to vote on the warehouse amendment. We weren't all for the amendment, but we thought the farmers who were for it should have a chance to vote for it, and we didn't like the idea of one man, our representative, holding up the whole thing. It doesn't set well in a republican form of government. So we fellows who have long memories got after Mr. Butler and after considerable arguing he consented to become a candidate. And we're going to nominate him, too. We have polled the sentiment of the farmers carefully and we find an overwhelming prejudice against Ivory. I am told that there is a probability that he will not carry his own township. Wm. E. Ivory is not going back to the legislature."

And then we drove over to the Butler farm and found Farmer David pitching hay. He slid down off the mow, shook hands all around and in five minutes had convinced me that here was a man who could be trusted to trust the people and at the same time have great convictions of his own. Lapeer county will have no apologies to make for their next representative in the state legislature if his name is David Butler.

A Review of the Warehouse Case

Lest some may have forgotten the exact circumstances leading up to the drafting of the warehouse amendment and its ultimate fate at the hands of the house of representatives we give below a brief history of the case:

In the first place the warehouse bill was nothing more than an enabling measure. It proposed to refer to a vote of the people an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the state legislature if it so desired to issue bonds and build terminal warehouses in order to provide storage places in leading cities for farm

products and possibly overcome the condition that prevailed at certain seasons of the year when there was food to burn at the farms and people going without in cities. Terminal warehouses are, theoretically at least, supposed to equalize the deficiencies of transportation, enabling shippers to use all the cars they can get in the fall, ship their products to points of consumption and sell them as the public requires them.

Then should winter storms hold back traffic or cars should not be had for long periods no one would suffer because enough farm products would be at the point of consumption to tide the people of the city over and bring to the farmer a fair price for his products. As we say this is the theory of the thing. That there is need of something of this kind is all too apparent, and that it is the duty of the state to at least investigate the problem if not to actually provide the means of remedying it is also apparent. But as we shall afterward show, the lower branch of the legislature didn't care to be bothered about such fundamental propositions as this. It was too much out of the beaten political path for them to follow, and with Mr. Wm. E. Ivory as their willing tool, as we shall afterward show, they succeeded in killing the proposal to let the people even vote upon the measure.

The Senate passed the bill. It went over to the House and was referred to the Committee on Amendment and Revision of the Constitution, of which Wm. E. Ivory of Lapeer county was chairman. Then the fight began. The private warehouse and elevator interests of the state sent their lobbyists to Lansing and gave the peoples' representatives instructions not to submit the proposition to the people. Some of them didn't take very kindly to the instructions and insisted that the bill be reported out of the Committee and submitted to the people. But not so with all. Certain "farmer" members of the house who cared more for the political support of the commercial interests of the towns in their district than they did for the welfare of the people or the sovereign right of the people to vote on the measure but at the same time fearful of going on open record as being opposed to the measure, used their combined influence upon Ivory to keep the bill in his committee. And Ivory per-

Farmers In Politics

THE LEGITIMATE business interests of the state have absolutely nothing to fear from the farmers' awakened interest in politics. The propagandists of the reactionaries have lied when they said the farmers of Michigan are seeking class legislation. They are not. They are seeking decent government, representative government, efficient government, economical government. The farmers court the fullest investigation and can prove that their ideals and ideas of government are fully in accord with the maxim, "the greatest good to the greatest number." Business interests of the state who oppose farmers going into politics are interests who have something to hide under a basket, and in the great majority of cases they are responsible for the farmers' new interests in affairs of government. The accompanying story is but one of many instances of farmers endorsing candidates for the legislature. Accounts of other instances will be presented in these columns from time to time.—Editor.

mitted himself to be thus influenced. The arguments of the proponents of the bill were of no avail. Letters and petitions from the men who had sent him to Lansing were ignored. He refused to let the bill come out, saying that the majority of his committee were opposed to the bill and would vote it down anyway. He even refused to call his committee in session and give them an opportunity to vote. Another member of the committee made the public statement that the committee would report out the bill if the chairman would call it together. And the record shows that out of the nine members of the committee FIVE voted FOR the bill on a record vote in the House when twelve hours before the legislature adjourned and after the proponents of the measure had given up the fight, Ivory called his committee together and reported out the bill.



DAVID BUTLER

These are the essential facts, but one more bit of evidence should be recorded. It is this: That all other proposed amendments which came before his committee, such as the proposal to bond the state to build roads and the proposal to increase the salaries of circuit judges, Ivory and his committee reported out unanimously without any questioning or quibbling of any kind. He was willing to trust the people to vote on those amendments, but he wasn't willing to trust the farmers and consumers to vote upon an amendment that meant infinitely more to them.

Such is a part of the record established by Wm. Ivory in the 1919 session of the legislature. He wrote it himself at the command of the political four-flushers of the legislature. The farmers of Lapeer county are accepting the record on its face, and will go forth in the next election to give Mr. Ivory the battle of his political career.

David H. Butler

David H. Butler, successful farmer of Deerfield Township, Lapeer county, and candidate for the office of Representative to State Legislature, was born on a farm in Lapeer county, April 15, 1887.

Educated at Fostoria high, worked in general store until he had a good knowledge of the mercantile business.

Has traveled extensively in the East, South and Southwest as a commercial salesman, working five years for one com-



DR. O. G. JOHNSON

pany in New York City, giving him a good opportunity to study condition in the various states and his sympathy has always been with the farmer, laborer and their interests and has always longed to see better conditions for them.

For the past ten years has farmed in Lapeer county and is actively engaged in that capacity at the present time.

Has held various offices of public trust serving as treasurer of the township in which he resides during the year 1918 and 1919.

Free from cliques and combines and has always stood for any farm movement which would tend to better conditions for the farmer.

Dr. O. G. Johnson

Dr. O. G. Johnson of Fostoria, Tuscola county, candidate from the 21st District for the office of State Senator, was born on a farm in the township of Rich, Lapeer county, July 31, 1872, and is now 48 years of age.

Being one of a large family, he left home at the age of nine years to make his own way in the world, working on farms summers, going to school winters until at the age of 19 when he completed his high school work. After which he was attracted to railroad work on account of high wages paid railroad men at that time. He successfully passed through the different branches of the transportation service and was promoted to Engineer at the age of 25 years.

At the age of 29 he took his savings and started to college to study medicine and by his own hard efforts he completed the course and opened an office in Metamora, Mich., moving to his present home at Fostoria, two years later.

Dr. Johnson has also been a progressive and successful farmer and a breeder of thoroughbred Holstein cattle, owning and operating one of the largest farms in Watertown township.

At the beginning of the Great War, when the call went out for every available physician, although above the specified age limit, Dr. Johnson offered his services, accepting a captaincy in the medical corps and sailed for France, serving overseas one year, was commander of the Artillery Hospital at Saumur, France.

The Doctor now holds a letter of commendation from his superior officer for his work as an organizer and his executive ability.

RULES, REGULATIONS, FARM BUREAU ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange has made public the rules and regulations which have been adopted to govern the organization. The objects of this Exchange were given in detail in these columns several months ago and summarized in a recent issue. They cover the entire gamut of the possibilities facing an organization of this kind and it goes without saying that if the Exchange can carry out all the varied projects now in contemplation it will prove a wonderful machine of service to Michigan agriculture.

The offices of the Exchange will be located at Lansing, in which city the Board of Control will meet on the third Tuesday of each month and the annual meeting will be held on the third Tuesday of July.

Membership in the Exchange shall consist of the members of the local co-operative elevators or associations owned and controlled by farmers in any of the counties of the State of Michigan, which elevators or associations shall have taken action to federate their interests in the Exchange by agreeing to abide by the rules and regulations. Each local thus affiliating shall elect a representative to the Exchange.

Expense of Membership

Each local elevator or association desiring to affiliate with the Exchange must pay in advance to the Exchange a membership fee of \$200 for its total membership. In addition—

(Continued on page 11)

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

Published every Saturday by the
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

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Five years, 260 issues \$3.00

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Credit is Getting Tight

FARMERS ARE beginning to feel the pinch of the credit situation. A good many whose credit has never been questioned and who have been able to borrow money to the limit of their needs are finding it increasingly difficult to secure money for their current expenses. As for those who have been careless of their credit standing and were considered as "poor risks" even when money was plentiful, they are out of luck entirely.

The country banker is not to blame for this situation. The money which he loans does not belong to him. It is merely held in trust of which he is guardian. The amount of money which bankers can loan against their deposits is strictly regulated by law as it should be. Before the establishment of the federal reserve system the amount of loans made by country banks was limited by the amount of deposits. But under the federal reserve system member banks may loan many times their deposits. This system provides that notes and other collateral accepted by member banks in exchange for loans may be presented to federal reserve banks for rediscount, at a nominal charge.

But what's wrong with the system if it fails now to supply credit when it is most needed? is perhaps a most natural question. Let Gov. Jas. B. McDougal of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, give you the crux of the situation as he explained it before the recent convention of the Michigan Bankers' Ass'n. Mr. McDougal said:

"In reference to the currency business situation I will just say that the Federal Reserve banks, generally speaking, are overloaned at the present time. The situation is clearly reflected in the published statements of the Federal Reserve banks with respect to the Seventh Federal Reserve district. It can be said that the most important contributing factor to the great demand for credit is traceable to the inadequate transportation facilities. In Iowa alone it is reported that there are 100,000,000 bushels of grain from last year's crop and also large quantities of live stock ready for market, the movement of which is prevented because of the inability to secure cars.

"For many months the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has been endeavoring to impress upon borrowing banks the necessity of discouraging all loans for speculative and other non-essential purposes and of conserving their loaning power for legitimate and necessary business. General adherence to this policy, on the part of all the banks, together with improved transportation facilities will result in gradually strengthening the reserve position of the commercial and Federal Reserve banks, thus placing them in a better position to meet the customary seasonal demands for crop moving purposes which naturally come in the fall."

In brief, the banks of the country are overloaned. Too many of them have looked upon the federal reserve banks as inexhaustible reservoirs of money, and have expended their loaning powers in loans for speculative or semi-speculative purposes. As a result the farmers, like old Mother Hubbard, come to a cupboard that is all but bare, and they are

likely to suffer long before their crops can be marketed.

While the situation does not as yet give promise of serious consequences, there is no telling how soon it may. It is bad enough now to emphasize the folly of somebody's failure to have looked forward to this day and provided for a source of constant and unlimited credit and capital for the productive purposes of those engaged in agriculture. The nation may yet pay a terrible price for this short-sightedness.

Third Party Blunders

THE ATTEMPT to organize politically the farmers, laboring men and progressive leaders of the two old parties has failed. True, a third party has been launched, but no sooner had it left the docks than the wild-voiced land lubbers who had taken charge threw all its ballast overboard leaving the craft to founder at the mercy of the waves. They are likely to discover before they have proceeded far that it is no easier to ride the waves of the political sea without a depth of water to steady the hull than it is to walk on air over firm ground, a pastime that has proven quite popular with certain labor leaders and extreme socialists who are in command of the new party.

The third party has missed its opportunity. With the support of the Non-Partisan League it might have attracted the attention of farmers in every state. With the support of the conservative elements of organized labor it might have had also the support of all labor. And with the committee of 48,—all men of influence and deeds,—in absolute control of the policies and campaign of the new party, it might have had the co-operation of millions of American citizens who have an indefinable feeling that the Republican and Democratic platforms are lacking in certain vital respects which a third party might have supplied. Thus fortified, the new party might conceivably have become a factor in the fall campaign.

But under the circumstances such a suggestion could only provoke mirth. That any considerable number of people will embrace the Bolshevik-inspired program of the new party, no man with an ounce of gray matter would seriously contend. The program admirably suits the purposes of the labor agitators, the communists, the anarchists and others of the near-demented, but it is unthinkable that it could appeal to any man who works for a living and is dependent upon industry and agriculture for his bread and butter.

The separation of interests which were active in the early days of the convention and finally resulted in the unconditional withdrawal of the Non-Partisan League, the Forty-eighters and others who gave the new movement a semblance of strength and dignity, was inevitable. We have always held to the opinion that there is no common political grounds upon which organized labor as now constituted and organized farmers can unite. Economically,—in the co-operative purchase of farm products,—such a community of interests exists. But when it comes to legislating upon property rights, taxes, etc., the farmers and the laboring men are as far apart as the two poles. The reason is simple. The farmer is a property owner and the laboring man is not. Compromise might be effected between the two on issues in which their interests fail to harmonize were labor under a saner leadership, but not otherwise.

The Chicago gathering was a practical demonstration of this theory.

Bankers Shy at Farm Bureau

MICHIGAN bankers want to know more about the Michigan State Farm Bureau before endorsing it. This fact came out at the recent convention of the bankers' association when it was suggested that the convention go on record as favoring the Bureau. The convention steered shy of such an endorsement and a recommendation was substituted requesting the Bureau to send a representative to the bankers' group meetings in September and explain what the farm bureau was and what it stood for.

The discussion was precipitated by a delegate from Tuscola county who asked for information about the Bureau, stating that in his county the farmers did not seem to know just what the Bureau was doing and that the banks were uncertain as to the credit strength of the organization. R. C. Rothfus, Adrian banker, gave the convention his assurance that the Bureau was a responsible organization and its warehouse receipts on wool or any other product to be marketed could safely be honored.

Nevertheless the bankers adopted a "show me" attitude and will find out for themselves whether the Farm Bureau is a conservative, Simon-pure farmers' organization, or a wolf of the Non-Partisan breed parading in sheep's clothing. Bankers, we are told, have no earthly use for the Non-Partisan League and Michigan bankers have been told that Michigan farmers are going the way of the western League. Hence, "caution" is their watchword.

Moving the Crops to Market

WHAT PROFITETH a farmer to produce crops which for lack of cars he cannot move to market? If the railroad situation does not improve within the next sixty days all the farmers' problems of production may pale into insignificance compared with the problem of getting his crops to market. This is no idle guess. It is a prophecy that is the natural fruit of a little investigation and common sense.

Investigation shows that the railroad terminals of the country almost without exception are glutted. It shows that the roads are short over a quarter of a million cars. It reveals great stocks of 1919 grain in the hands of the country elevators, and still greater stocks back on the farms. And for the next sixty days it will disclose a golden stream of new wheat moving from farm to elevator where it will accumulate in every niche and corner to await the indefinite arrival of cars to carry it to the consumer.

Common sense tells us that there is danger in such a situation. Common sense tells us that we must bestir ourselves to an immediate and careful consideration of this problem. The needs of the farmers for the money they have tied up in their crops and the needs of banks for the money they have loaned to farmers make it imperative that the balance of the 1919 crop shall be sold at once and the 1920 crop transported to points of distribution before the winter comes on.

Managers of co-operative associations should be impressed with the importance of this problem and to plan at once upon the movement of the crop consistent with these untoward conditions. Wherever possible grain should be moved to a consuming market by truck. Farmers and marketing associations located within a radius of twenty to thirty miles of a consuming market should seek an outlet in that market for part of their supplies and they should not depend upon freight cars to transport their products. Every freight car capable of carrying a load will be needed this fall for long-distance hauls and even then trucks will have to be used for considerably longer hauls than are usually thought wise for trucks to traverse. In the face of the emergency that now confronts the nation, the motor truck will come into new and greater usefulness and shippers should wherever possible use it to the exclusion of the freight car.

One of the propagandists of the Michigan Coalition Committee, which is engaged in "combatting industrial and agricultural unrest in Michigan" told an audience the other day that the Michigan State Farm Bureau owed its existence to the Coalition Committee. On the contrary the Coalition Committee came within an ace of killing the farm bureau movement in Michigan and it may do it yet "if you don't watch out."

We wonder how people can fall for that bunk about the meagre forces of the State Constabulary "protecting the orchards of Michigan from the depredations of motorists."



What the Neighbors Say



REP. CHASE COULD NOT TRUST THE PEOPLE

We wish to ask through your paper how Irvin Chase voted on the bill to submit the warehouse amendment to the votes of the people. Was he afraid to trust the people?—*Subscriber and Farmer, Osceola County, Mich.*

Apparently Mr. Chase could not trust the people. The record shows that he voted to table the report of the committee which meant the end of the proposed amendment. What are you farmers in Mr. Chase's district going to do about it, anyway?—*Editor.*

FEDERAL FARM LOANS

A bulletin issued by the membership committee of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n of America, makes an assertion which should make every farmer want to vote the Democratic ticket this fall for both president and congressmen.

The bulletin is signed by W. M. Heckler, chairman of the Membership Committee and apparently was sent for the purpose of increasing the membership of the Association and the surprising, shocking, and in fact staggering, portion of the missive reads as follows:

"Most of us believe that the Supreme Court did not care to render a decision, which I interpret to be unfavorable to the Land Banks, but favorable to us, until after the next election."

The writer is a Republican, but the inference he gathers from the foregoing will compel him to vote the Democratic national ticket, both for president and congressman.

The farm mortgage banks and trust companies compose the largest financial interests in the United States and if money can influence Supreme Court decisions these interests have the money. But why should an unfavorable decision be withheld until after election?

The reason is plain. The Farm Loan Act is Democratic legislation. By November 1st, the Old Guard expects to be so entrenched in national government that it would be impossible to pass a new law.

Grant the faults of the Democratic administration; grant that the best business men, the captains of industry, are in the Republican party, as the writer has been taught from youth to believe; grant that the Democrats who fill government offices are of mediocre calibre and make many mistakes. Isn't it much better at that, than an oligarchy of wealth, such as ruled the country before the enactment of the Federal Reserve Banking Act and Farm Loan Act?

We have carried on successfully a war against the greatest military power the world has ever known, and yet so wonderful is this banking system, that there is less actual suffering from hunger in the months preceding the enactment of this act when money was largely controlled by the bankers who are now bending every energy to get back into power. Will the farmers of the country and the laboring men be hoodwinked into putting their necks back into the slave collar, simply because the Republicans are smarter, better looking, and have more money to spend in election than the Democrats?

The writer is not one of those who are accustomed to rant against the money power and against Wall Street, but he knows too well the grasping methods of some money lenders when left free to do their worst with the borrower who has no other recourse to secure the mortgage loan necessary for him to exist.

As a class he has found the Farm Mortgage Bankers a set of selfish and unconscionable money leeches, desirous of destroying their prey through the extortion of unreasonable and exorbitant interest charges.

Nor has his observations been confined to the type of money lender popularly looked upon as the Shylocks of the community. Men of excellent standing in the communities in which they live, when given the chance will extort the pound of flesh at every opportunity and consider it simply good business.

A case is fresh in mind, during the recent tight money times, when a young lawyer reputed to be one of the cleanest in the community in which he lived, asked a young farmer \$1,000 bonus to renew a loan which was readily accepted by the local Farm Loan Ass'n.

Now that the system is temporarily out of business, cases of this kind will multiply without stint during the tight money conditions prevailing at present. No doubt if facts were known extortion of this kind would be appalling to us all.—*P. O., Hillsdale County.*

The average voter does not appreciate the tremendous efforts that have been made to destroy the farm loan system. Most of the opposition has come from the Mortgage Bankers' Ass'n, but not a little of it has come underhandedly from partisan politicians who can see nothing good in the handiwork of a Democratic administration.—*Editor.*

THE WAY WE THINK

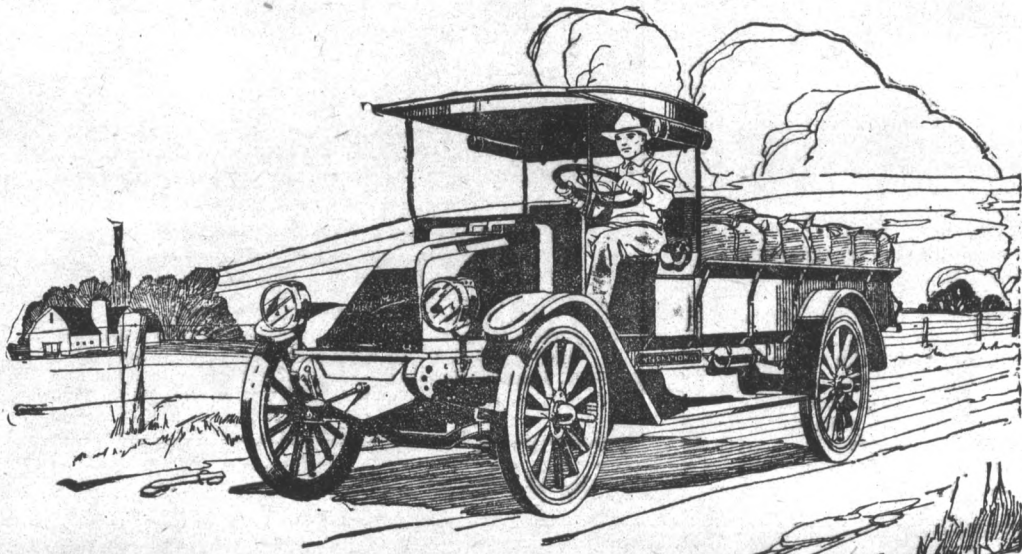
Being a subscriber of your valuable farm paper and appreciate your stand for the farmers, permit me to express some of my views as to the different items of the day.

Now then, since the heavy storms of the last few weeks the crop outlook has suddenly taken a backward look as these storms have made it most impossible for the farmer to get on the fields to cultivate and to finish his planting of beans and sugar beets. The high cost of living has been talked so much that we think the city fellow will have a good chance to continue whining in the midst of a crop failure and panic. The farmers today, most of them, are not making expenses at the prices offered. It is about time things should adjust themselves. Right here in our county it is astounding the number of pioneer farmers that are selling out and leaving their farms, moving to the big towns. Farm values have declined but farm products are way below their value. Here at present the farmer who has been planning on his wool clip is very much disappointed at the meagre offer of 28 cents per pound—why should he not. Does the price of wool goods go down? Not very much and still the manu-

facturers say the prices are lower—that is to get the wool, see the point? Farmers will be advised to keep a nice flock of sheep as they are easy to take care of. That is all bosh, as sheep need just as good care as your other farm animals. The writer is in full sympathy for getting along but, by ginger, I like to have some profit along with my work also.

Farm machinery, lumber, cement or anything the farmer has to buy, he is soaked well. We oftentimes wonder where things will go. Henry Ford stated some time ago that things were going too fast and a halt had to come some time and we agree with him. The farmer today cannot afford the wages his hired help on the farms ask, as the farm will not pay it.

In regards to the sugar beet situation wish to state I believe in the farmers having their share but still you know we have to look out for the shortage which is sure to be worse if beets are not planted. Our ground is the heavy kind and produces a normal supply to the acre most any year.—*B. B. R., Twining, Mich.*



Make Every Minute Pay Dividends

DURING these days of short working hours, high wages and unsettled labor conditions, every hour saved for essential work is money in your pocket. Every hour you spend on the road between your farm and town represents unproductive time. During your busy season someone is getting high wages for this time, or you personally are spending valuable time. Make every minute pay dividends. Reduce the number of hours spent on the road and increase the hours of productive farm work.

You can haul your farm products to town with an *International Motor Truck* and haul supplies back to the

farm in about one-fourth of the time that would be required with a team and wagon—a road saving of 300%. Thereby you save, during the year, many hours for necessary farm work—hours and minutes that total into days. You save money in wages, or at least make the high wages that you are paying someone pay you greater returns.

International Motor Trucks are made in nine sizes, from $\frac{3}{4}$ ton to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ton—a size and style for every hauling requirement. A letter or post-card to the address below will bring complete information descriptive of these low-cost hauling units that make every minute pay dividends.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

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



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



JUST TO BE OUT OF DOORS

Just to be out of doors, so still, so green,
With unbreathed air, illimitable, clean,
With soft, sweet scent of happy growing things,
The leaves' soft rustle, sound of sudden wings,
The far, faint hills, water wide between
And over all the feeling, half serene,
Of what this happy world would come to mean
When no conventions hard shall intervene;
Content with contentment Nature brings,
Just to be out of doors.

—THE PUBLIC.

TO ONE who thinks of our Northern Michigan territory as simply a stretch of jack pines and barren sand, a trip through the cultivated part of it is a revelation.

True, it remained for the fruit growers of the west to first teach the farmers of other states the value of sprayed fruit, but now that our fruit belt of the north is being developed, there is none finer. For miles along Traverse Bay stretch orchards of cherry trees, with their shining trunks telling the story of painstaking care. And just as carefully cultivated were these orchards as are the corn fields of Illinois.

After driving for miles across the lands owned by the lumber companies who have stripped them of their value, and then left them, it is like the oasis in the desert when the driver strikes the road along the bay, where the way is so narrow that "turn out" places are marked—where the hills have washed the road perilously near the bay, but where the trees on either side of the road bend over and meet, forming an arch through which the traveler emerges to catch glimpses of trees laden with the glistening fruit.

For the tired business man or his family, anxious to escape the heat of the city, there are resorts without number—some of them catering to

the idle rich who demand every convenience, while for the school teacher with her long vacation and limited means there are the fruit farms where she can earn her board and room by picking fruit at the same time gaining for herself all the red blood corpuscles which the indoor life have robbed her of, and sending her back at the end of the season, tanned of flesh but with abundant health. Many boy scouts also enjoy their outing in this way and in spite of the work still find plenty of time in which to take their dip in—the clear cold waters of the bay.

I wondered why the moving picture men didn't set up their cameras in this district—surely the players would find real recreation with their

work in this so-called "heart of nature's playground," and as for setting—no finer scenery could be found.

Whether one is fond of boating, bathing, fishing, drives or "hikes" through beautiful country roads, they are all to be found within the boundaries of our own fair state. And for those who can't afford a long vacation trip, we can think of no more delightful way of spending a short time than putting the whole family into the car and pointing its head due north. You will find many delightful camping sites among the "Christmas trees" or the beautiful silver birches and will return much more refreshed and rested than as if you selected the city for your trip.

How I Would Live

I know how short this life at best must be,
So let me live that, after I am dead,
There may be those who will remember me
For some good thing that I have done or said.

If I have made a little child to laugh,
A tired and careworn mother caused to smile,
Or said a good word in someone's behalf:
Oh, then, will not my life have been worth while?

If, by a kindly word, I helped to cheer
Someone in sorrow; helped relieve the pain
Of one who suffered: or dispelled the fear
Of one afraid—then have I lived in vain?

If I deal fairly with my fellow men,
Help those disheartened weary with the strife;
If I am honest with myself, pray, then,
Have I not played the better part of life?

So let me live that, after I am dead,
There may be those, who, looking on my face,
Will think of some good thing I did or said
That made this world for them a brighter place.
—Harrison Russell.

The early fall is the time for sight-seeing and shopping in the city, when the tourist season is over, rates have returned to more nearly normal and the heat is not so oppressive—but for the summer—if you would find a real restful vacation—just take to the open road.

SEEN IN CITY SHOPS

BLACK AND white is finding favor in milady's eyes for the summer wardrobe and some of the creations are truly handsome while some are simply startling, but not at all lovely.

In a shop yesterday I saw a little summer dress all made up which I realize I wouldn't have chosen had I seen it in the piece and yet in the completed dress it was very effective. It consisted of a black background, with a white figure—rather large. And it's only trim was a very wide hem as of course the skirt was made at least ten inches from the floor and white organdie collars and cuffs. And these white organdie collars and cuffs were made perfectly plain, but stitched in black. And with this costume was worn a sash of black ribbon—the old fashioned kind that we used to call watered silk. It was very wide and made a costume which was cool and at the same time would not soil easily.

A buyer who has just returned from New York confided in me that the fall suits and dresses would be just as short as they had been the past summer.

Thought perhaps some of our readers might be interested in the latest songs, so I dropped into the best music store in town where the clerk gave me the following list of new songs as "best sellers." They are 30c each if you should wish to order through the Personal Service Shopping Bureau:

Kismet, an Arabian Song.
Because You're Here.
Shadows Will Fade Away.
Somewhere.
Little Heart O' Mine.
Railroad Blues.
In Sweet September.



The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Two prizes have been awarded this week—the first is a large size pencil box, containing both pens, pencils and eraser. This was sent to Zella Smith, of Boyne City, Mich., who secured three new subscribers for our paper.

And the second prize was the small size pencil box, which was awarded to Ruth Hibberd for her original story "In a Pair of Old Shoes" which appears this week.

During the vacation season it seems as if a whole lot of our little folks could secure subscriptions and earn just the things you have been longing for. Try it. One little girl is working for a camera. It takes ten subscribers and they must be sent in at once in order to gain the camera, but we have no doubt that she will succeed as she seems so determined and that is what always wins—strick-to-it-ive-ness and hard work with a determination to win is a combination which can't be beaten. Affectionately, AUNT CLARE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Aunt Clare:—Quite a long time ago I sent a poem to your page and was pleased to see it printed. I was very glad to receive letters from my M. B. F. cousins. I am sending you a true story. We thought it a very interesting incident, though sad, and I wanted all of the readers to know of it. I would be very glad to write all of the time for your paper. I write many short stories and would like to send them to a paper. I would

like to have some of the cousins write to the paper and tell how they earn money, for I want to earn money to go to high school. Hoping you will find a place in your paper for my letter and stories.—Ruth Hibberd, Remus, Mich.

In a Pair of Old Shoes

In our woodshed hangs a pair of old shoes. They were beyond repair and to have them out of the way they were sent out there. They hang on a nail as peacefully as a pair of old shoes should. There are many robins about our yard. What brings them there I do not know, but they are very plentiful around the great trees and the barns. One day last summer I sat idly in the woodshed and several times I saw a robin fly in with a bit of grass or mud. I was curious and watched her, but I could not see where she deposited her burden.

I moved to get a better view and all at once I saw. She was building her nest on that pair of old shoes.

After a few days the nest was finished and four beautiful blue eggs lay close within. How could I wait until those eggs were hatched?

The bird sat on the nest day after day and her red-breasted husband was always singing near or bringing her a bug or a worm.

One day, to my delight, I found that one of the eggs had hatched and soon all the eggs had fussy little objects with wide yellow mouths in their places.

Often I put a bug or worm on the fence nearby for Mrs. Robin to give her children.

I watched the babies grow. I don't think they had ever taken their first lesson in flying yet and I went out to see them one day. But alas! I found the nest empty.

Whether the cat took them or not, I do not know, but the nest is still there, and if it were out of danger of all cats, I should wish that those robins would build their nest there again this year.—Ruth V. Hibberd, age 14 years.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is the first time I have written to you. I like to read the boys and girls letters. I am in the 5th grade. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have two horses two cows and two pigs. We have about 95 chickens. I am going to try and get a camera. Can I send the name of 10 subscribers any time? May father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. Well, I will close. Zella Smith, Boyne City.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a boy 9 years old and weigh 79 pounds and will be in the fourth grade next winter. I have 2 1-2 miles to go to school. Our school is a graded school of about 40 pupils. We were visiting yesterday and on our way home a black bear crossed the road just a few rods ahead of us.

Mama has 75 chickens. This is the first time I have written to you and hope to see my letter in print. Orlan Wise, Selkirk, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I would like to join your circle of boys and girls. I stay with my aunt and uncle. They have two horses, 10 chickens, 1 cock and 1 dog named Shep. He likes to chase cows. I solved the Proverb Jumble, it was "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise." Will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Margaret Kamper, Rudyard, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—This is my second letter to you. I am 9 years old. I have 2 sisters. My school was out the 27th of May. We had a picnic in the grove. Miss Little was our teacher. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. Lila Dickinson, Hesperia, Mich., R 5.

Dear Aunt Clare—As I have never written before I would like to see my letter in print. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the Doo Dads very much. As I have never seen any letters from Sidaw in print I thought I would write once. I am a

girl eleven years old and in the sixth grade. There are 13 scholars in our school. The name of our school is Kentuckyville school. I have five sisters and one brother. There are four girls at home the other being married. I live on a homestead farm of 160 acres. Our pets are a dog and a guinea pig. Alma Powell, Sidaw Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a little girl 8 years old and in the third grade and my school was out the 9th of June. For pets I have two old cats and five kittens. My daddy takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters from the other girls and boys. I weed the garden for my daddy and cut the rye out of the wheat. Well I guess I will close. Ruth Scouten, Snover, Michigan.

Dear Aunt Clare—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like the children's page best. I am a girl eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I attend the Town Hall school. I have 3 brothers and one sister. We have a Dort passenger car. I must close to leave room for others. Martha E. Dubiel Kawkawlin, Mich.

Dear Aunt Clare—I am a girl 12 years old. We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy the Children's Hour very much. I have three sisters and two brothers. For pets I have 8 cats and a chicken. Valah Metz, L'Arat, Mich.

Answer to Last Week's puzzle

CHester
LAurel.
AMericus.
RICHmond.
ELgin, Ill.
FH—NT.
Corry.
ENid.

HE DROPPED it on the top of the show case as of little worth, and looked inquiringly at his customer. But Torres waited in silence which he knew would compel the garrulity of covetous age to utterance.

"Do I understand that the honorable Senor Torres seeks advice about the quality of the stone?" the old jeweler finally quavered.

Torres did no more than nod curtly.

"It is a natural gem. It is small. It, as you can see for yourself, is not perfect. And it is clear that much of it will be lost in the cutting."

"How much is it worth?" Torres demanded with impatient bluntness. "I am a poor man," Fernandez reiterated.

"I have not asked you to buy it, old fool. But now that you bring the matter up, how much will you give for it?"

"As I was saying, craving your patience, honorable senor, as I was saying, I am a very poor man. There are days when I cannot spend ten centavos for a morsel of spoiled fish. There are days when I cannot afford a sip of the cheap red wine I learned was tonic to my system when I was a lad, far from Barcelona, serving my apprenticeship in Italy. I am so very poor that I do not buy costly pretties—"

"Not to sell again at a profit?" Torres cut in.

"If I am sure of my profit," the old man cackled. "Yes, then will I buy; but, being poor, I cannot pay more than little." He picked up the gem and studied it long and carefully. "I would give," he began hesitatingly, "I would give—but, please honorable senor, know that I am a very poor man. This day only a spoonful of onion soup, with my morning coffee and a mouthful of crust, passed my lips—"

"In God's name, old fool, what will you give?" Torres thundered. "Five hundred dollars—but I doubt the profit that will remain to me."

"Gold?"

"Mex." came the reply, which cut the offer in half, and which Torres knew was a lie. "Of course; Mex, only Mex. all our transactions are in Mex."

Despite his elation at so large a price for so small a gem, Torres play-acted impatience as he reached to take back the gem. But the old man jerked his hand away, loath to let go of the bargain it contained.

"We are old friends," he cackled shrilly. "I first saw you, when a boy you came to San Antonio from Boca del Toros. And, as between old friends, we will say the sum is gold."

And Torres caught a sure but vague glimpse of the enormity, as well as the genuineness, of the Queen's treasure which at some remote time the Lost Souls had ravished from its hiding place in the Maya Mountain.

"Very good," said Torres, with a quick cavalier action recovering the stone. "It belongs to a friend of mine. He wanted to borrow money from me on it. I can now lend him up to five hundred gold on it, thanks to your information. And I shall be grateful to buy for you, the next time we meet in the pulqueria, a drink—yes, as many drinks as you can care to carry—of the thin, red, tonic wine."

And as Torres passed out of the shop, not in any way attempting to hide the scorn and contempt he felt for the fool he had made of the jeweler, he knew elation in that Fernandez, the Spanish fox, must have cut his estimate of the gem's value fully in half when he uttered it.

In the meanwhile descending the Gualaca River by canoe, Leoncia, the Queen, and the two Morgans, had made better time than Torres to the coast. But ere their arrival and briefly pending it, a matter of moment that was not appreciated at the time, had occurred at the Solano hacienda. Climbing the winding pathway to the hacienda, accompanied by a decrepit old crone whose black shawl over head and shoulders could not quite hide the lean and withered face of blasted volcanic fire, came as strange a caller as the hacienda had ever received.

He was a Chinaman, middle-aged and fat, whose moon-face beamed

"Hearts of Three"

By JACK LONDON

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

the beneficent good nature that seems usual with fat persons. By name, Yi Poon, meaning "the Cream of the Custard Apple," his manners were as softly and richly oily as his name. To the old crone, who tottered beside him and was half-supported by him, he was the quintessence of gentleness and consideration. When she faltered from sheer physical weakness and would have fallen, he paused and gave her chance to gain strength and breath. Thrice, at such times, on the climb to the hacienda, he fed her a spoonful of French brandy from a screw-cap pocket flask.

Seating the old woman in a selected, shady corner of the piazza, Yi Poon boldly knocked for admittance at the front door. To him, and in his business, back-stairs was the accustomed way; but his business and his wit had taught him the times when front entrances were imperative.

The Indian maid who answered his knock, took his message into the living room where sat the disconsolate Enrico Solano among his sons—disconsolate at the report Ricardo had brought in the loss of Leoncia in

the Maya Mountain. The Indian maid returned to the door. The Senor Solano was indisposed and would see nobody, was her report, humbly delivered, even though the recipient was a Chinese.

"Huh!" observed Yi Poon with braggart confidence for the purpose of awing the maid to carrying a second message. "I am no coolie. I am smart Chinaman. I go to school plenty much. I speak Spanish. I speak English. I write Spanish. I write English. See—I write now in Spanish for the Senor Solano. You cannot write, so you cannot read what I write. I write that I am Yi Poon. I belong Colon. I come this place to see Senor Solano. Big business. Much important. Very secret. I write all this here on paper which you cannot read."

But he did not say that he had further written:

"The Senorita Solano. I have great secret."

It was Alesandro, the eldest of the tall sons of Solano, who evidently had received the note for he came bounding to the door, far outstripping the returning maid.

"Tell me your business!" he shouted

ed at the fat Chinese. "What is it? Quick!"

"Very good business," was the reply, Yi Poon noting the other's excitement with satisfaction. "I make much money. I buy—what you call—secrets. I sell secrets. Very nice business."

"What do you know about the Senorita Solano?" Alesandro shouted, "Everything. Very important information—"

But Alesandro could no longer control himself. He almost hurled the Chinaman into the house, and not relaxing his grip, rushed him on into the living room and up to Enrico.

"He has news of Leoncia!" Alesandro shouted.

"Where is she?" Enrico and his sons shouted in chorus.

Mistaking his busy thinking for fright, Enrico stilled his sons back with an upraised hand, and addressed the visitor quietly.

"Where is she?" Enrico asked

"Hah!—thought Yi Poon. The senorita was lost. That was a new secret. It might be worth something some day, or any day. A nice girl, of high family and wealth such as the Solanos, lost in a Latin-American country, was information well worth possessing. Some day she might be married—there was that gossip he had heard in Colon—and some later day she might have trouble with her husband or her husband have trouble with her—at which time, she or her husband. It mattered not which, might be eager to pay high for the secret.

(Continued next week)

(This announcement is made with the approval of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture)

Better Sires-Better Stock

\$1,000 Money Prize

UNDER rules and conditions provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, a money prize of one thousand dollars will be paid by Chapin & Company, Chicago, to that county in the United States which first becomes free from inferior sires.

By inferior sires are meant low quality purebred sires as well as all crossbred, grade and scrub sires. The word "sires" includes stallions, bulls, jacks, rams, boars and bucks. Poultry is not included.

A county eligible to receive the prize must have a total of 500 or more sires of all classes and 5,000 or more head of female breeding stock.

All owners of males kept for breeding purposes, in the classes mentioned, and a majority of other livestock owners in the county, must have declared their intention of hereafter using nothing but purebred sires by joining the "Better Sires-Better Stock" campaign of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Upon notification by a County Agent or the officer of a county livestock organization, that the county he represents is free from inferior sires, the Bureau of Animal Industry will investigate the

claim. If the Federal expert finds that the county is, in fact, free from inferior sires, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry will declare that county as winner of the prize.

The prize money will be deposited in a local bank to the credit of the County Agent, official of the county livestock organization or other person or persons considered best qualified to administer the fund. It will be maintained as a revolving fund from which loans may be made to persons desiring to purchase purebred sires in any of the classes mentioned. After three years from date of the award, the fund, with accumulated interest, will be distributed in five equal prizes, in open competition, for the most meritorious young stock resulting from the use of purebred sires. One prize for horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

County agents or officials of county livestock organizations desiring to enter their counties as competitors for this prize, will indicate their intention of so doing by letter to Chapin & Company, sending a duplicate of the letter to the Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No time limit is placed on the offer of this prize. No other rules govern the competition except those herewith provided by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

In addition to the money prize, the county that is declared winner will be presented with a silk banner and a certificate signed by Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith and Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Illinois



MARKET FLASHES



MARKET AND TRADE REVIEW

There has been no material change in the important factors which affect the farmer's business during the past week. A little improvement in the foreign situation is noted and for a day or two an easier money market was in evidence. But immediately upon a renewed demand for loans the market tightened again and interest rates advanced. Transportation is still in a more or less chaotic condition with no promise of any immediate improvement. The hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission for higher rates has been concluded and a decision expected in the near future. It is not believed that the commission will allow the full 27 per cent increase in freight rates that was asked for, but that a substantial increase of perhaps 18 or 20 per cent will be granted is not doubted. The strength of rail stocks on the stock market is an indication of the returning confidence in the ability of the railroads to earn money. The ability of the railroads to render service, which is of prime importance to the freight-paying public, is not necessarily a factor in the stock market. The increase of rates should at least open the way to additional capital which the roads are very badly in need of at the present time and will enable them to more quickly renew their equipment and better their service. No matter what the cost the nation must have its railroads back on their feet at the earliest possible moment as transportation will be the controlling influence in the nation's prosperity the next few years.

Crop conditions continue favorable throughout the country. The damage that was feared from red and black rust in the Northwest has not materialized and the feeling in the grain exchanges is that it will not materialize. This feeling is reflected in sagging prices. Michigan crops are coming through in fine shape. There has been a little too much rain and not quite enough hot weather. Following the heavy storms of two weeks ago a few days of bright sunny weather would have done the grain crops a world of good. However, the fair weather of the present week is making things hum and the clicking of the binder can be heard on nearly every farm in southern Michigan. Fall help is very scarce but the farmers are managing some way or other as they always do.

WHEAT PRICES MAKES TEMPORARY GAIN

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.82	2.80	2.93	
No. 2 White	2.80	2.85	2.93	
No. 2 Mixed	2.80		2.96	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	2.25	2.24		
No. 2 White	2.25	2.21 1/2		
No. 2 Mixed	2.23			

The wheat market after several weeks of declines strengthened up the first of the current week and some predictions are made that it will not go lower. A number of temporary conditions arose, however, to affect the price, and as soon as these conditions are removed lower prices may be again in prospect. Reports of heavy floods in the Canadian wheat provinces and unproved rumors of damage from rust in the Northwest were the controlling factors in the early week deals. Moreover, several large concerns who have been a little shy at buying during the declines of the last several weeks, were buying quite heavily this week. This may have been, however, to fill immediate orders for the wheat or flour. Despite the bullish tendencies of the market this week, there is a fairly strong sentiment that prices will take another drop as the crest of the new wheat movement is reached. The condition of wheat in Michigan on July 1st ranged from very poor to very good. Many fields are badly spotted and some too poor to be worth harvesting. Some damage was done by winter killing, and



CHICAGO—Grains stronger; prices advance. Hogs higher. Cattle steady. "Time to buy feeder cattle and hogs."

DETROIT—Beans easy. Grains steady and firm.

(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.)

the Hessian fly has wrought mischief in certain sections. The central counties of the state report excellent stands and a good crop is promised. The forecast of production for the year is 15,451,000 bushels or 30 per cent less than grown last year. According to the Bureau of Crop Estimates there are still 931,000 bushels of the 1919 crop still in farmers' hands.

CORN GAINS STRENGTH

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.62	1.58	1.72 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	1.98	1.97	2.14 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow				
No. 4 Yellow				

Lack of supplies, rumors of a railroad strike and none too encouraging crop conditions were influences that strengthened up the corn market this week, after its persistent decline of several weeks past. On the other hand there is a disposition to sell corn in order to release the money that is tied up and a little easing up in the car situation would move plenty of corn to market and undoubtedly cause the price to drop again. The condition of corn in Michigan is fairly satisfactory, better than the ten year average but nine per cent lower than the excellent condition of last year. Some corn that was late planted is small and inclined to turn yellow. It will make a poor silage crop. Other fields, and by far the majority, are fine and thrifty, big, healthy leaves, and in southern Michigan tasseling out in good shape. There promises to be a good yield of ripe corn in Michigan this year. The acreage is estimated at 1,650,000 and the production based on the July 1st condition is 66,628,000 bushels.

OATS ADVANCE ALONG WITH OTHER GRAINS

The general toning up of the grain markets this week has affected oats and prices are generally slightly higher, due to virtually the same influences that affected the corn market. The condition of oats in nearly all states, and particularly so in certain sections of Michigan. Al-

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	1.06	.99 1/2	1.20	
No. 3 White	1.05	.98		
No. 4 White	1.04			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
Standard	.82 1/2		.91	
No. 3 White		.88		
No. 4 White		.79 1/2		

though the crop suffered some from the dry weather, but rains of July have improved it wonderfully. In fact, some of the best fields of oats we have ever set eyes upon may be seen today in Macomb county. The fields are thick, even and heading heavily and promise a bumper yield. In the northern and sandier sections of the state the crop is not so good, the dry weather having more effect and the grasshoppers having tried to finish up where the weather man left off. Nevertheless the crop will be considerably better than the remarkably poor one last year. The estimated production this year is 47,371,000 bushels.

RYE ADVANCES

Rye advanced two cents on the Detroit market this week. It holds about the same relative position as other grains and for several months may be expected to follow the trend of wheat and corn. The estimated production of rye in Michigan for 1920 is 11,768,000 bushels or nearly 2,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

BEANS TAKE ANOTHER DROP

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.00	7.50	8.25	
Red Kidneys		16.00	17.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	7.50			
Prime				
Red Kidneys				

Beans are down again to \$7 per cwt. on the Detroit market, and elevators are offering from \$6 to \$6.50. The bean market has nearly recovered from the unusual conditions which have beset it for several years back and is now but the victim of the general financial and transportation influences which have brought about lower prices in nearly all farm products. Unless general trade conditions improve very greatly we can-

not hold out any hope that the bean market will improve for several months. Enormous supplies have been put on the market this summer and with the old crop pretty well cleaned up, and a short crop for 1920, a better tone should prevail in this market toward the close of the year. England is worrying over a wheat famine. Her public men are certain that before many months the entire world will feel the pinch. If this be true, it ought to make for a better market on beans. Anyway, prices cannot go much lower and a couple or three more months ought to reveal something of the future of this market. The estimated acreage of beans in Michigan is 272,000 and which is 12 per cent less than last year, but larger than originally intended as a result of the sugar beet controversy. The condition is good throughout the entire state.

POTATOES IN DEMAND

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 20, 1920		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		7.25
Chicago		7.23
Pittsburg		7.95
New York		6.12

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		
Chicago		
Pittsburg		
New York		

The potato market at Detroit is firm and dealers are experiencing a ready market at last week's prices. The Chicago market has advanced during the past few days but at present is in a weak condition. "Excellent growing weather combined with sufficient rainfall has materially improved the potato fields in Wexford, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Benzie, Otsego and Osceola counties and a good yield is expected," reports the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

HAY EASY

HAY PRICES PER TON, JULY 20, 1920				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 1 Tim.	36.00	37.50	38.00	35.00
No. 2 Tim.	35.00	36.00	37.00	34.00
No. 3 Tim.	34.00	35.00	36.00	33.00
No. 4 Tim.	33.00	34.00	35.00	32.00

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 1 Tim.	32.50	33.50	34.50	31.50
No. 2 Tim.	31.50	32.50	33.50	30.50
No. 3 Tim.	30.50	31.50	32.50	29.50
No. 4 Tim.	29.50	30.50	31.50	28.50

Shipments of hay to the Detroit market are very liberal and the tone is easy. The hay crop, on a whole, is light this year as rains came too late to give it a normal growth. The estimate for Michigan is 3,058,000 tons, and for the entire United States 85 million tons. Last year's yield was 109 million tons.

CATTLE MARKET WEAK

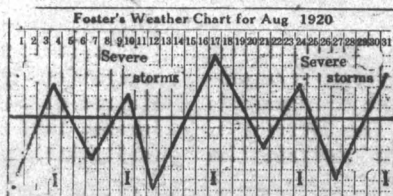
Contrary to belief, receipts of cattle on the Chicago market increased during the past week. They not only increased but last Saturday's receipts were double that of one week before. The market averages about 25c lower than last week. Detroit receipts are fairly good and the price is the same as last week. Eastern markets are feeling considerable of a slump owing to the Jewish fasting period, which began July 15 and ends July 24.

Hogs have shown quite a bit of strength due to small receipts and prices average 5c higher than last week at Chicago. The Detroit market is rather quiet. Market for sheep and lambs inclined toward dullness and prices higher than last week.

DETROIT—Cattle: Best heavy steers, \$14@14.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$10@11; butchers, \$7@8; best cows, \$8.50; butcher cows, \$7@7.50; best heavy bulls, \$8.50; feeders, \$9@10; stockers, \$7.50@8.50; milkers and springers, \$65@100. Hogs: Pigs, \$15.25; mixed hogs, \$16.25.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1920—Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about July 27. Aug. 2, 7, 14, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 28, Aug. 3, 8, 15; plains sections 29, Aug. 4, 9, 16; meridian 90 upper Great Lakes, Ohio-Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys 30, Aug. 5, 10, 17; lower great lakes and eastern sections 31, Aug. 6, 11, 18, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 17, 12, 19. Storm waves will follow about one day behind warm waves, cool waves about one day behind storm waves.

These disturbances will control crop-weather from near July 27 to near August 19. Cool weather has been expected to cross continent during week centering on July 26, followed

by a moderately high temperature wave crossing continent during week centering on Aug. 4. Then a low temperature wave crossing continent during week centering on Aug. 12. A dangerous hot wave is expected to cross continent during week centering on Aug. 17.

August, usually a quiet crop-weather month, will, for 1920, be a radically rough weather month. Dangerous storms are expected during the weeks centering on Aug. 11 and 25. During first of these severe storms I expect hail in some northern sections east of the Rockies. The second severe storm period will be very dangerous on the continents and the oceans. Near Aug. 25, besides the continental storm, a great hurricane is expected to organize east of Cuba. These hurricanes are very slow travelers and sometimes require two weeks to get thru the southwestern North Atlantic. They make a curve in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico. Otherwise I cannot locate nor time them. This hurricane will cause frosts in the middle northwest and heavy rains in the cotton states.

W. T. Foster

RULES, REGULATIONS, FARM BU- REAU ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

(Continued from page 5)

tion each association or elevator shall, when called upon by the Board of Control, deposit with the Exchange a negotiable promissory note payable on demand to the order of the Exchange in the sum of \$500. Such note shall not bear interest. These notes shall become the property of the Exchange and shall be available at any time in the settlement of any liquidated damage that may result from the failure of a member elevator to live up to its contract with the Exchange. Such notes may also be used as collateral security as the discretion of the Board of Control.

Each member elevator or association is required to enter into a written contract with the Exchange which appoints the Exchange as its sales agent to sell all or part of the products of such local association. Such products as may be sold or such supplies as may be bought by the local association with the agency of the Exchange will not release the association from its pro-rata share of the maintenance of the Exchange. This contract may be cancelled by the association on July 1st of any year by giving written thirty day notice and paying to the Exchange such indebtedness as it may be under to the Exchange. Any local association may withdraw from the Exchange at any time between the first day of June and the first day of the following July, but "such withdrawal shall not affect any right or lien which the Exchange has against the retiring local or its property until its indebtedness to the Exchange is fully paid." At the time of withdrawal the note given by the local elevator shall be returned.

Each local elevator shall be responsible for its pro-rata share of all contracts, debts and engagements to the Exchange, (with certain exceptions.) The expense of operating the Exchange shall be met by a fixed charge per unit or a percentage charge laid upon returns for products sold and upon supplies purchased, the amount of such charge to be fixed by the Board of Control. Except as provided in certain cases, all products of the same grade shall be settled for upon the average price of each day's sales. The Board of Control shall make such arrangements as to settlements with local elevators as may be deemed necessary. All merchandise purchased by the Exchange for any member association shall be settled for on a cash basis.

After the year's Division of Profits, expenses are paid and a proper sum set aside to cover the depreciation of the Exchange property and provision is made for a contingent fund to be fixed by the board of control, the balance of the year's savings on products shall be divided among local elevators and associations in proportion to the amount (or value) of its products sold, and the balance of the year's savings on supplies purchased shall be divided in like manner.

Grading and Inspecting

All grains, beans, seeds and other farm products grown by members of the local elevators for sale through this Exchange shall be handled and graded in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Exchange, subject to such inspection as may be established by the Board of Control. All brands, labels, trademarks, and the like established by the Exchange, shall be registered and become its property and they shall be attached only to such grades as shall be ordered by the Board of Control.

Other Provisions

The rules and regulations make provisions for a proper system of auditing, for a method of arbitration in cases of dissatisfaction arising over transactions between local associations and the Exchange, amendments, etc.

SAFEGUARDING WHEAT LANDS OF MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 4)

It is readily apparent that fertilizer more than pays for itself in increased yields. The average yield in the above experiments on the fertilized plots was 27.3 bushels per acre, while on the unfertilized plots the

yield averaged only 13.1 bushels. As a result of the application of from 140 to 250 lbs. of a complete fertilizer per acre, the yield was more than doubled.

It is hard to make definite recommendations covering a wide range of farming conditions but the following will serve as a guide in selecting the most profitable fertilizer for wheat.

	Pct Am- monia	Pct Phos. Acid	Pct Potash
Clay Soils—			
Without manure 2	12	0	
With manure . . 0	16	0	
Loam Soils—			
Without manure . . 0	12	2	
Without manure 2	12	4	
For Sandy Soils			
Without manure 2	10	4	
With manure . . 0	12	4	

Select the analysis that best fits the conditions on your farm and apply at least 250 lbs. per acre, for you are not only feeding the wheat crop but also the hay crop which follows, and the increase from the latter should more than pay the cost of fertilizing.

MAY WIN \$50 FOR \$2.50!

(Gold Contest News Special)

Mt. Clemens, July 19, 1920.—If the friendly little "25c-to-the-end-of-1920" contest closed today, instead of the first of September, we would have to send John Schmenk, of Milan, Mich., a \$50 gold piece and for it he has sent us to date just \$2.50, which paid in full for ten new subscribers at 25c each! The second prize, a \$25 gold piece would go by registered mail to Wilson R. Canouts, Carson City, Mich., for he has sent us eight new 25c subscriptions and just \$2 in money! And we would have to send both F. G. Heminger, Otter Lake, Mich., and Chas. H. Wellever, Battle Creek, Mich., each a \$10 gold piece because they are tied for third prize, both having sent in six new 25c subscriptions. Then Henry Rupert, Fair Grove; Chas. Post, West Branch and D. L. Rolfe, Mason, would each get a consolation prize of a \$5 gold piece, just to prove we appreciated the boost they gave The Business Farmer.

Of course, all of these folks sent in these new trial subscribers before they received the announcement on the back cover of the July 17th issue, in which we put a little pepper into the summer campaign for new names, by putting up \$100 in gold for those who sent in the most 25c subscriptions between now and the first of September, but every name that has been sent in will count.

It is altogether too early to tell who will lead in the contest. As I write this on Monday, the announcement dated last Saturday has only been in your hands a couple of days and of course, I'd hate to think that any of you took advantage of Sunday to let your friends know that they can have The Business Farmer every week until January, 1921, for a quarter!

Where Are the Suffragettes

All of those who have sent in more than a couple of names so far have been men—how do you account for this? Usually it is the woman and girls who can put it all over the men in a contest with gold prizes at the end as a reward for their work! Maybe next week's report in this same column will have an entirely different story to tell!

We hope you or some member of your family will get into this contest not only for one of the gold prizes, but because you know what it will mean to your farm weekly to have many of your friends and neighbors, who are not now subscribers, on our list this fall.

Remember every 25c subscription sent counts in this contest.

Remember to send in your list every Saturday so we can send the very first available copy to your subscribers.

Remember that your list must be postmarked before September first to count. Next week we will print in this column a list of all contestants and their standing so everyone will know just where they stand all thru the contest. If you can use \$50 in gold, September first—just five weeks away—send in as many 25c trial subscriptions as you can get between now and next Saturday. I'll help you all I can to win! Sincerely, Gold Contest Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens.



Shod for Might

The high standard of merit attained in the making of Gillette Cord Tires will be rigidly maintained. That is assured by the fact that every workman in the big Gillette factory has a voice in the management of conditions under which he works. He puts forth his best efforts—takes pride in production because he is a ruling factor in that production and works under ideal conditions.

The mighty Gillette Tread is massed into a formation which gives best of traction with least of wear. It is comprised only of the highest grade rubber refined with the exclusive Gillette Chilled Rubber Process which toughens it as iron is toughened when changed to steel. It develops greatest of resiliency and strength of resistance. It reduces sand blisters—abolishes tread separation—stops the evil effects of climatic conditions, heat and cold. Put one Gillette or a full set on your machine right now! If there is no Gillette dealer in your town write our general sales office.

GILLETTE RUBBER COMPANY
Factory, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
General Sales Office,
1834 Broadway
New York

Gillette

TIRES A BEAR FOR WEAR TUBES

Reduction in Silo Price

While it lasts. Redwood bought from Government will be sold at low prices for silos. Save money. Write today. Address Department No. 12

Cairo, Ill.

McClure Co.

Saginaw, Mich.

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON

Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name from now until January, 1921, nearly 6 months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

25c This coupon is worth 25c to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for the quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week until January, 1921

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

BUSINESS FARMERS EXCHANGE

FIVE CENTS A WORD PER ISSUE. Minimum size accepted, 20 words. To maintain this low rate, we are compelled to eliminate all bookkeeping. Therefore, our terms on classified advertising are cash in full with order. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in the body of the ad and in the address. The rate is 5 cents a word for each issue, regardless of number of times ad runs. There is no discount. Copy must reach us by Wednesday of preceding week. You will help us continue our low rate by making your remittance exactly right. Address: Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FARMS & LANDS

BROAD VIEW FARM, 350 ACRES, EQUIPPED, \$5,500. If you have \$2,000 cash, here is chance of your life; complete equipment, machinery, tools, wagons, pair horses, 10 cows, 10 yearlings, poultry; splendid community, near town; rich meadow worked by tractor, 50-cow spring and brook-watered pasture, 500 cords wood selling nearby market \$9 cord; 50 apple trees, 2,000 sugar maples; good 10 room house and barn, supplied spring water; magnificent view; settling affairs owner throws in everything including part growing crops; quick action price, \$5,500, only \$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. Details page 15 Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Copy free. **STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit.**

160 ACRES FOR SALE, 90 ACRES IMPROVED. Good buildings, flowing well and Orchard. Trout stream. **CASHUS BAILEY, Harrison, Mich.**

FOR SALE—TWO OFORTIES, SIDE BY SIDE. Each has house with cellar, and well, barn with basement, and hen house. Nearly all under cultivation, on main road, near school and market. Reason for selling, age. **JOHN EDWARDS, Sears, Osceola Co., Mich., R. 1.**

127 ACRES FOR SALE, CHEBOYGAN County, clay loam soil, nearly all cleared, stream running water through pasture. Good bearing orchard, 5 room house. Barns hold 5 head horses and 22 cattle. Good silo and other buildings, 1-2 mile to railroad. Good schools. Protestant and Catholic churches. One of the best farming communities in Northern Michigan. Will sell cheap. **WILL R. KIMBERLY, Afton, Mich.**

FOR SALE—49 ACRE FARM, FOR DESCRIPTION and price write to H. J. RATHBONE, R. 3, Lowell, Mich.

320 ACRE STOCK FARM 150 CLEARED, good soil, fenced, well watered, fine buildings. Must sell on account of age. Write H. W. SACHS, Durand, Mich.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA, CENTER OF A great farming country. Write for free agricultural booklet. **BOARD OF COMMERCE, Shawnee, Oklahoma.**

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

HARD RUBBER CEMENT—FASTENS TEETH on your plate perfectly—in your home—when you break one off. Mends water, gas pipes—stationary—toys, etc. All rubber goods—50c and \$1.00 per stick. **W. M. CHATHAM, 811 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.**

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Best Breeders

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

Is Your Farm for Sale?

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

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—

M. B. F.'S BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

OHIO FARMS

Write for Catalog, 600 farms any size and price you want, in seven different Counties.
H. H. MASTERS, Farm Agent
Cambridge, Ohio



Farmers Service Bureau



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

THE BOOK AGENT HAS BOBBED UP AGAIN

I gave a book agent who was canvassing the neighborhood an order for a book with the understanding that I was to pay for it when delivered. Now I have not got the money to pay for the book which cost quite a lot, as I had some debts to pay. I have not received the book. What can they do about it if I do not pay for the book. Subscriber, Cheboygan, Mich.

There's an old college yell that rings in my ears as I read your letter. It ran something like this, "Are they all dead yet; are they all dead yet. No, by golly, there are six left yet." Not all the people who got stung by book agents are all dead yet. As evidenced by the number of letters we receive there are quite a few left yet. If you have signed your name to a contract, or an order which is the same thing, to buy a book, there is no way in which you can evade payment of your debt either legally or morally without the consent of the other party. If the book agent is an amiable fellow and delivers the books in person you might be able to play upon his sympathies and secure a voluntary release from your contract, providing you pay the agent enough to cover his commission. Tell us, somebody please, why people will buy books simply because they have an attractive cover when a moment's reflection away from the hypnotic influence of the book agent will convince them that they are of no earthly value to them? Millions of copies of books describing in word and picture the sinking of the Titanic were foisted upon the public at the time of that great disaster. One look at the pictures and the book had served its purpose. Where are they now? Tucked away in some corner probably, covered with dust and gathering germs and taking up room that might better have been occupied by a worth while volume containing something besides gaudy pictures and melodramatic descriptions. Buy books—when you can afford it, but be sure they are good books. And never, never sign an order for a book or anything else unless you are dead sure that you want it, need it, and will be able to pay for it when the time of settlement comes around.—*Editor.*

BOY SHOT DOG

A boy came in from Brown City to work on a farm in our neighborhood, and he spent some time hunting, and in going past my farm in the evening, when I was away from home, he coaxed my dog to the gate and shot him. Now the sheriff of our county made an investigation and he owned up to shooting the dog and says he don't know why he shot him, as the dog had never molested him. The boys parents are living and refuse to settle for the dog. The prosecuting attorney of our county tells me I have no criminal proceeding against him as he is under sixteen years of age. His parents are not collectable for damage and uphold the boy. Now would you please advise the proper steps to take in regard to this matter and get pay for my dog. I had refused \$50 for the dog.—A. B., Sanilac County.

Infants are liable for their crimes but can only be prosecuted in the way pointed out in the law and upon investigation of the county agent. Many children are sent to the reform school for violating the criminal law. It is also well settled that an infant is liable for his torts the same as an adult. Infancy is no defense to such wrongdoing.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

OPERATE MOTOCYCLE AT 16

How old does a boy have to be in order to own and ride a motorcycle?—W. G., Kent County.

Any age one may be the owner but they can not operate the same on the highways without a license. The statute provides that no license shall be issued to one under sixteen years of age; but for some reason unknown licenses have been issued to those fourteen years of age. See Act 368 of laws of 1919.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

RIGHT OF WAY FOR R. R. TRACK

A deeds B the right of way for railroad track across a strip of land. How

wide a strip does B require; in other words can B give C a valid lease for thirty feet or fifteen feet on each side of the track? No width being specified in A's deed to B.—F. J. L., Allen, Mich.

If no mention was made in a deed of the width of the right of way for a railroad track I would be of the opinion that it would be limited to what was necessary for the use of the right of way. Its width of necessity would depend upon whether it was for private use or for the general railroad business. If the right of way was for B alone by limitation then he could not lease it to others. But if the deed to B was full deed with no limitation other than it was a right of way then he would be entitled to use it without limitation.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

FALLON COAL MINES

Will you please inform me as to the reliability of the Fallon Coal Mines, 222 Shearer Bldg., Bay City, Mich. Would it be a good investment? They are selling stock here and a number are buying. Two of my neighbors went to the mine and came back loaded up with stock. I haven't any money to lost but would make a small investment if it was one-half as good as recommended. E. S., North Branch, Mich.

We have looked up the Fallon Coal Mine Co., and except for a few minor stockholders who are men of position and influence in their respective localities we are unable to vouch for the responsibility of the company. An agent of the company has visited us and submitted the prospectus which is used in selling the stock. This is very flattering and we agree with our subscriber that the investment would be attractive if it were one-half as good as pictured. Among the convincing exhibits shown by the company is an analysis by State Geologist Smith which indicates that the company has coal in paying quantities. But when we recall that much of the stock in the worthless Colorado-Michigan Copper Co., was sold upon the strength of an analysis by this same geologist, we must not give it too much credence. The Fallon coal people have leases to a coal field and will undoubtedly be able to mine coal profitably at present prices. We doubt if their profits will be as large as they anticipate, and can readily see the possibility of an actual loss should coal prices take a drop.—*Editor.*

THE COLLECTION BOX

CHICAGO CO. MAKES SETTLEMENT WITH OUR READER

"I see your kind offer in your paper which I read with interest every week, so I am asking a favor of you for my mother. She is a widow and rents her farm and does a little sewing to help out. Early last spring she sent \$27 to Phillipsborn Co. for a suit. After waiting several weeks she wrote two or three letters asking them to send the money if they couldn't send the suit as she was going away. Since then I have been writing for her. They refuse to answer the letters. I can furnish any proof from the people at the P. O. where she got the postal order or the minister of her church. The suit or money should have been sent to L. M. The suit was in the winter catalogue which I have lost and was \$27. The one which I am enclosing was second choice and should have been sent if the first was out of stock."—J. M., Alcona County.

We wrote the Phillipsborn Co., of Chicago and received a prompt reply from them saying that they were taking care of the matter and our subscriber would receive a check within the next few days. On July 3rd we received the following letter from our subscriber:

"We thank you for getting the money from Phillipsborn as we received a check in a few days from the time we wrote you. We always liked the BUSINESS FARMER but now it will seem like a personal friend each week."—J. M., Alcona County.

LONDON LAND COMPANY

Kindly tell me through your paper if the London Land Company, owned by the London Brothers of Detroit, with offices in Saginaw, is reliable and what is their land worth that they are selling in Alcona County. It is all unimproved land. J. M. K., Essexville, Mich.

We have had no response from the London Land Co., to several letters we have written them, hence conclude that their proposition will not stand scrutiny. There is much good land in Alcona county, most of which, however, has already been purchased and settled. There are perhaps a hundred thousand acres, more or less, of jack pine lands, which are worth from \$1 to \$5 per acre for grazing purposes. While we do not know for a certainty we suspect that the unimproved land which this firm is offering for sale is of the \$5 per acre type. If it is good hardwood land, however, it is worth in the unimproved state from \$20 to \$30 per acre. In either case, you would be foolish to buy the land or commit yourself to do so until you have actually seen it, in the summer time.—*Editor.*

PERSONAL PROPERTY

When the deed of a farm is held jointly between husband and wife, in case the farm is sold, can the wife collect more than half the proceeds after the debts are paid? If so, what share of the husband's share would she be entitled to? In case a sale is made of the personal property is the wife entitled to a share of that also?—C. E. P., St. Clair County.

In an estate held jointly by husband and wife known as an estate by entirety it can not be said that either has an absolute right to any particular portion of the property. It is usual to agree upon how much each shall receive upon sale before they sign the deed. A wife does not necessarily have the same estate in the personal and may have no interest in the personal in the sense of ownership. It can not be said that she is entitled to any share of the husband's personal. There is no estate in the entirety in personal. That peculiar estate applies to real estate alone.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

How long does a chattel mortgage hold good if given for one year and not paid in full and is not purchased. Is it still good? How long if the man holding the mortgage sees fit to purchase can he take the property?—H. G.

As between the parties a chattel mortgage is good for six years after it is due or six years after the last payment; but as to subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be renewed by affidavit every year. The mortgage may be foreclosed at any time within the six years above specified.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

ABSTRACT ON PROPERTY

Is it necessary to have an abstract on a farm you sell if you can give a good warrant deed?—A Subscriber, Gratiot County.

The seller of a farm is not obliged to furnish an abstract unless he contracted to do so in the contract of sale.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

WHO FEEDS STOCK?

A rents a farm to B for the term of 3 years. A has 5 cows and B 2 cows and 2 horses. A also has 40 hens and a brood sow while B has 18 hens and no pigs till A's sow farrows. The contract starts in the fall. A claims B must furnish half of the grain and half of the hay if any hay is needed to feed the cows but B must feed his own horses till the crops are grown on A's farm. Who is to feed this stock until the crops on A's place is ready to be fed from? B furnished 1-2 grain for the cows. Can he make A pay him for the grain if A will not furnish any feed for B's horses? A has not furnished any feed for B's horses.—A. S. L., Tuscola County.

I am unable to advise without a copy of the lease or full statement of the terms of the lease. If oral it would be good for one year. I written the terms of the lease control.—*W. E. Brown, legal editor.*

Genuine Aspirin

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



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

80 Glasses From One Package

A package of Hires Household Extract—25c at your grocer's, a yeast cake and some sugar. These will make 40 pints or 80 glasses of the best rootbeer you ever tasted. And it's so easy to make.

The actual juices of roots, barks, herbs, berries—and pure cane sugar make Hires Household Extract pure and healthful.



Be sure you get this package. It brings you the genuine Hires Household Extract.

THE CHARLES E. HIRE COMPANY
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BLACK FLAG

Kills Fleas on Dogs

Keep your dogs comfortable and prevent them from bringing fleas into the house by blowing Black Flag into fur twice weekly with powder gun. Black Flag kills insects by inhalation. Bugs don't eat it—they breathe it, and die. Destroys fleas, ants, flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs, roaches, some moths, and lice on animals, birds and plants. Look for BLACK FLAG trademark and red-and-yellow wrapper. At grocery, drug, department and hardware stores, or direct by mail on receipt of price.

U. S. Gov't (Bulletin 771, Agri. Dept.) shows that insect powder keeps freshest and strongest in sealed glass bottles instead of "insect powder" in paper bags or boxes.

Three sizes—15c, 40c, 75c.
Except West of Rockies
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For best results on your Poultry, Veal, Hogs, etc., ship to

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DETROIT

Not connected with any other house on this market.

CORN HARVESTER One man, one horse, one row. Self-Gathering. Equal to a Corn Binder. Sold direct to Farmers for 22 yrs. Only \$250 with folder binder. Free Catalog showing pictures of Harvester. PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kans.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN BREEDERS HOLD BIG PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Central Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association was held Saturday, June 26th, at the Ed. Stoll farm, west of Lansing. The day was ideal and about two hundred and fifty people assembled for the beautiful dinner, which was followed by an interesting program in the afternoon.

N. P. Hull, President of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, was the principal speaker and gave a very forceful address, urging the organization of a local milk producers' association to affiliate with the state organization. The Michigan Milk Producers' Association has accomplished a great deal toward improving conditions in the eastern part of the state, throughout the Detroit area, and the other sections are being organized rapidly.

Field Secretary Norton gave a brief report of the St. Paul trip and annual meeting and sale and discussed the plans of the newly organized Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association.

Action was taken at this meeting favoring an automobile tour to visit the Holstein herds in Ingham county on Friday, August 6th, and a committee appointed to map out the route and arrange the details. One hundred of the metal signs "Holstein-Friesians on this Farm," were ordered for members of the Central Michigan Association, and it was decided to hold a sale at the College in October. This sale will be under the management of the state organization and will come in the series following the state sale, which will be held at Jackson, October 19th.

The program was varied with several musical numbers and Mark Cutler, "Michigan's Harry Lauder," pleased the crowd immensely with his Scotch songs.

Mr. Stoll has a fine herd, consisting of grand-daughters and great-granddaughters of Pontiac Korndyke, and every one inspected them before leaving.

SUMMER HOLSTEIN MEETINGS

Arrangements for the series of summer meetings are being made rapidly and the following dates have been fixed:

Shiawassee county, July 27th; Saginaw county, July 28th; Tuscola county, July 29th; Lapeer county, July 30th; Genesee county, July 31st; Lenawee county, Aug. 3rd; Washtenaw county, Aug. 4th; Livingston county, Aug. 5th; Ingham county, Aug. 6th; Jackson, Aug. 7th.

A day will be spent in each county and the meetings will take the form of automobile tours in which a number of the Holstein herds will be visited. Local committees will set the time and place of starting and select the place for the basket lunch at noon. Arrangements will be made for a brief program following lunch, but a greater part of the day will be spent in viewing the herds.

Local and state papers will announce time and place of starting for each day for the convenience of those interested. Mark these dates on your calendar and attend the entire series.

JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS MEET JUNE 28TH

A meeting of the executive committee of Jackson County Holstein-Friesian Association was held at the City Club in Jackson on Monday evening, June 28th. The state sale, to be held at the Jackson Fair Grounds, October 19th, was discussed and a committee, consisting of H. D. Boardman, Corey J. Spencer and John Campbell, was appointed to look after the local arrangements.

Plans were made for a large showing of Holsteins at the Jackson County Fair, and a Jackson County Association exhibit of thirty head was pledged for the Michigan State Fair at Detroit.

Dear Editor of M. B. F.: I have read what Mr. August Baerwolf of Sandusky, Michigan has to say about the M. B. F. I think this man is off the right track about you and your paper. I think differently. The M. B. F. is the best farm paper printed in Michigan to my notion. I can't hardly wait until it arrives. I heard a man say the other day "The M. B. F.—that's the paper for us farmers" H. F. Stuebing, Emmet County.



What Uncle Sam Says About Fertilizer Quality



"The difference between a good brand of fertilizer and a poor one lies not so much in the difference that may exist in the total amount of plant food contained in it as in the quality of the materials of which it is made." (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Quality in fertilizer, like character in men, is a question of performance and not of promise.

The Federal trade mark is the official stamp of quality. It is for your protection and guarantees to you in every bag of complete fertilizer the largest amount of—

Readily Available Phosphorus

The crop making material

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To feed the plant from seed-time to harvest

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In All—The largest amount of actual available plant food, in the best mechanical condition, for the least amount of money.

If your fertilizer dealer can't furnish you Federal quality in your fertilizer purchase, write us your needs and we will give you the benefit of our 35 years experience making fertilizers that give results in the field.

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Ship your
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Our prices
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corn into high-priced
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Vitrified Tile Silo

—the silo beautiful that lasts for ages. Patented blocks with notched ends, reinforced with twisted steel. Most durable tile construction known. Order now—build your silo before the rush season.



J. M. Preston Co., Dept. 404, Lansing, Mich.
Factories: Fort Dodge, Iowa; Uhrichsville, Ohio; and Brazil, Ind.



**One Man
Saws 25 Cords a Day**

The Ottawa Log Saw falls trees or cuts off stumps level with ground. Saws up logs, cuts up branches, ice cutter, runs pump jack and other belt machinery. Mounted on wheels. Easy to move anywhere. 10 Year Guarantee. 30 Days Trial. Write for Free Book and Cash or Easy Terms. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1481 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

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BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and

CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type. Show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address: Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Aug. 4, Duroc-Jerseys. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.
Aug. 6, Duroc-Jerseys. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.
Aug. 10, Duroc-Jersey. Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.
Oct. 26, Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Oct. 27, Poland Chinas. Boone-Hill Co., Blanchard, Mich.
Oct. 28, Poland Chinas. Clyde Fisher and E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 29, Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 30, Poland Chinas. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY of your DAIRY HERD

by using a REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SIRE

We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Also grade and purebred cows and heifers

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

Old State Building Lansing, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT, per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac-132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days, 2344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

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

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

Pedigree and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

BABY BULLS

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

Write for our sale list.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

A SON OF CARNATION CHAMPION, WHO HAS a 40 lb. sire, a 42 lb. dam and two 42 lb. sisters. Born May 8, 1920 from a daughter of a 28lb. cow. Her six nearest dams average 27.5 lbs. Nearly white. Federal tested herd.

H. L. VOEPEL, Sebawaing, Mich.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS

Good milkers, some fresh. Also some heifers. All are sired and bred by registered bull.

W. J. LITTLE, Houghton Lake, Mich.

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

L. C. KETZLER

Flint, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF BOTH Sex for Sale WM. GRIFFIN, R. 5., Howell, Michigan

A GRANDSON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

that will be ready for service in September whose own Sister has just made over 22lbs. 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.

From a fully accredited Herd.

BAZLEY STOCK FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Address all correspondence to

JOHN BAZLEY

819 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

HATCH HERD

(State and Federal Tested)

YPSILANTI, MICH.

OFFERS YOUNG SIRS

Yearlings and younger, out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale. Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams, 37.61, 6 nearest 33.93, 20 nearest, 27.83.

Bulls From an Accredited Herd

HILL CREST FARMS, MUNSON, MICHIGAN
RISINGHURST JOHANNA ORMSBY DIMPLE
195063

born Nov. 25, 1915, is offered for sale. His sire is by Johanna Concordia Champion 60575 (29 A. R. O. daughters, two 30 lbs., 9 above 20 lbs.) who is by Colanth Johanna Champion 45674 60 A. R. O. daughters) a son of Colanth 4th's Johanna, 35.22, the only cow to ever hold at one time 11 world's records in every division from one day to a year. His dam, Lindenwood Dimple 2nd 139424, 27.33 lbs. butter, 465.30 lbs. milk, average per cent fat 4.70, is by Duke Ormsby Pieterje De Kol 44764 (10 A. R. O. daughters, 2 above 30 lbs.) and out of Lindenwood Dimple 104601. She has 75 per cent the same breeding as Lindenwood Hope, 30.61. Write for price and other information.

EDWARD B. BENSON & SONS, Munson, Mich.

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

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

HILL CREST FARM, Ortonville, Mich.

or write

John P. Hehl, 181 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

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

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEIN

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

Musloff Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lundie 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.

FOR SALE

5 HEIFER CALVES

age from 2 to 8 months

3 BULL CALVES

one ready for heavy service

7 COWS

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

Herd free from disease.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

Breeder of Reg. stock only

BIG ROCK HOLSTEINS

Herd Headed by Johan Pauline De Kol Lad 236554

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

Bull calves from dams up to 28 pounds.

Roy E. Fickies, Chesaning, Mich.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. BALL,

FELIX WITT

One of the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of The Michigan Business Farmer.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

BUTTER BOY ROSINA PRINCE

257572, herd sire, son of King Osa. His sire is from a 30 lb. cow that made 1,345 lbs. in one year and dam, Butter Boy Rosina 2nd 200, 540, made 29 lbs. and almost 800 lb. in ten months, she has a 33 and 34 lb. sister. Have some fine young bulls and heifers and some heifers bred to him, all from A. R. O. cows with records from 22 to 30 lbs. Write for prices. Hampshire hogs, fall boars, ready for service and gilts. Booking orders for spring pigs.

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and mares. Imported and American bred.

SAGINAW VALLEY STOCK FARM

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

OUR HERD SIRE

MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA

His sire a 30 lb son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol.

His dam, Glista Fenella, 32.37 lb.

Her dam, Glista Ernestine, 35.86 lb.

nearest dams average over 33 lbs.

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

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

Corey J. Spencer, Owner. Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS UP TO 39 LBS. breeding. Good producing dams. Priced to sell.

SHORTHORN

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.

If your community needs the services of a high-class Shorthorn bull, write us for our Community Club Breeding plan.

PALMER BROTHERS

Established in 1898 Belding, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD

grandsons and granddaughters of Avondale Maxwellton 754193 heads our herd.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

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

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

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association

announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

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have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND

Oxford Down Rams

J. A. DeGarmo, Muir, Mich.

Shorthorns at Farmers' Prices

FOUR SCOTCH TOPPED BULL CALVES

under one year old. These are all roans and choice individuals.

F. E. Boyd FAIRVIEW FARM Alma, Michigan

SHORTHORNS ONLY A FEW LEFT

AT OLD PRICE.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE Clay Bred Shorthorn bull calf

from a heavy producing dam.

W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns

Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

For Sale, Milking Shorthorn Bulls from two to

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are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41

SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

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MEADOW BROOK HEREFORDS

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

EARL C. MCCARTY, Bad Axe, Michigan.

120 HEREFORD STEERS, ALSO

know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

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Cows with calves at side, open or bred heifers of popular breeding for sale.

Also bulls not related.

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PAW PAW, MICH.

Hardy Northern Bred Herefords

BERNARD FAIRFAX 624819 HEAD OF HERD

20 this year's calves for sale. 10 bulls and 10 heifers.

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King Repeater No. 713041 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 286905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.

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The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

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

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BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.O.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

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GUERNSEYS FOR SALE. 1 BULL, ST. AU-

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

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REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

ORDER YOUR BULL CALF NOW

for later shipment. Let me send you a real pedigree of better breeding.

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Senior Herd Sire Junior Herd Sire

Noble Sensational Lad You'll Do's Duchess

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PURE BRED JERSEYS

of capacity, type and beauty.

Let us know your wants.

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Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.

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

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IMPROVE YOUR JERSEY HERD WITH ONE

of our Majesty bulls.

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SPECIAL SALE

OF REGISTERED AYRSHIRES

Beginning June 12th., for 30 days we will sell bulls fit for service for \$100. Bull calves and heifer calves for \$50.

FINDLAY BROS

Vassar, R. 5, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

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BIG TYPE

POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY

Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.

J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

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WONDERLAND HERD

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

WALNUT ALLEY

SIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.
My 1920 crops will be sired by Giant Clansman No. 32473, sired by Giant Clansman and Art's Progress No. 377041.
A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
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BIG TYPE P. C. SOWS OF CHOICE BREEDING. bred to Big Bone Bone's Boulder No. 726, 672 for Sept. farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Healthy and growing. Prices reasonable.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS. one fall boar, spring pigs both sex, and tried sows while they last.
HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

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

FAREWELL LAKE FARM

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

BIG TYPE POLANDS

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.
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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.

T. P. C. SOWS ALL SOLD. ORDERS booked for boar pigs at weaning time from Mich. champion herd. Visitors always welcome.
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THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.
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DUROC JERSEYS, FALL BOARS, WEIGHT 200 lbs. each. Sired by a 800 lb. boar. Priced reasonable.
O. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

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

PEACH HILL FARM

Classy spring boars sired by Peach Hill Orion King, a splendid grandson of Orion Cherry King. Write or better still, come and select your own. Price reasonable. Inwood Bros., Romeo, 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.

DUROCS EXTRA GOOD MARCH BOAR PIGS by Defender's Cherry King from Brookwater-bred sows, \$25 to \$35. Registered.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor

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.

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.
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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. I. C. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a BIG TYPE sow, guaranteed right in every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT,

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

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

AM SELLING DUROCS

August 4th.

Get on mailing list for catalog.

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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

A few spring pigs left at \$25
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Pottsville, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
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Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. 1,000 lb. herd boar.
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WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT- ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and Gilts in season. Call or write
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DUROC GILTS BRED FOR AUGUST FAR- row. Spring pigs either sex.
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Sells Quality Durocs

Friday August 6th.

Bred sows, boars and open gilts.
All immunized.

Now is the time to start with pure

breds when the hog market is bad

and few are investing. Sell grades

and buy good pure breeds 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.

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Pavilion, Mich.

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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.
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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS FOR sale at prices that will interest you. Either sex. Write today.
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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

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Am all sold out on sows and gilts bred for spring farrowing. Have a few sows and gilts bred for June and July farrowing that are good and priced right. Spring boar pigs at \$15 ea. at 8 weeks old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write
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O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE Choice sow pigs of March farrow. Bloodlines of the Grand Champions Prince Big Bone and C. C. Schoolmaster. Write your wants to
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BRED FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW. Everyone guaranteed safe in dam also a few choice spring pigs, either sex.

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Mason, Mich., R 3

Fine lot of registered O. I. C. Bred Sows of good blood lines. Schoolmaster breeding, weighing 250 to 400 lbs. at \$80 to \$90.
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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 in White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Chinese Geese and White Runner Ducks. No more eggs this season.
DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

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

SHEEP**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.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE SALE

August 10, 1920

At Home Farm, South Lyon, Mich.

33 head of Bred Sows and Gilts, open gilts and Boars. All splendid individuals of best breeding.

Sale starts at 1 p. m.

Write for Catalog.

J. E. RUPPERT, Perry, Mich., Auctioneer.

Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Michigan

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FOR SALE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toulouse Geese. White Pekin ducks, either sex, \$4 each at once. Old ducks weigh 10 pounds.
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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, EARLY hatched Cockerels. Farm range from excellent laying stock.
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LEO GRABOWSKA, 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.

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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.
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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.
HOLLAND HATCHERY, R 7, Holland, Mich.

**Chicks**

White Leg .13c

Eng. Leg .14c

Brown Leg 14c

Anconas .15c

Sent prepaid by Parcel Post
Special price on 1,000 lots. Get your order in for some of these high grade chicks, hatched from selected bred-to-lay breeders, kept on free range.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY

WYNGARDEN'S HATCHERY

Box B, ZEELAND, MICH.

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

I AM OFFERING FOR FALL DELIVERY HIGH class registered Shropshire yearling ewes and rams. Flock established 1890.
C. LEMEN, Dexter, 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 Sheepman of the East. I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. Write for club offer and price list. Oxfords, Shropshires and Polled-Delaines.
PARSONS, GrandLedge, Mich. R-9

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.

PET STOCK

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

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, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes, Tyrore 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. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$18 per 100, \$9 per 50, \$4.75 per 25, prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Catalog free. Last hatch July 27th.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS**FOR SALE HATCHING EGGS**

FROM A HEAVY LAY- ing 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. C. 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 HATCH- ing from selected layers, \$2 per 15, prepaid. Pens, \$16 to \$25.
FRANK DELONG, R3, Three Rivers, Mich.

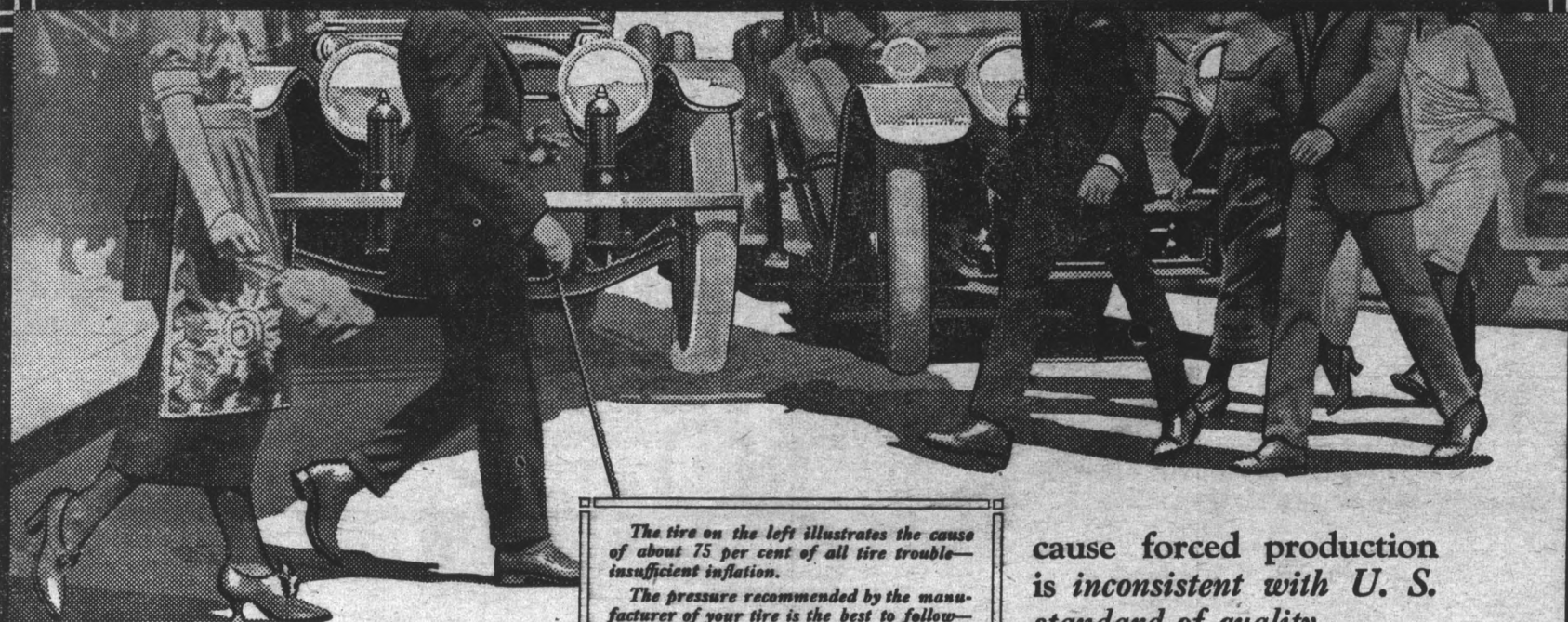
BARRED ROCKS Eggs from vigorous early laying strain. \$2 per 15. \$5 per 45 by prepaid parcel post. R. G. Kirby, R1, East Lansing, Mich.

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It Pays Big

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Opinions about Tires should be Weighed as well as Counted



The tire on the left illustrates the cause of about 75 per cent of all tire trouble—insufficient inflation.

The pressure recommended by the manufacturer of your tire is the best to follow—and it cannot be estimated by kicking the tire or punching it. The regular use of a reliable air gauge is the best safeguard against punctures, rim cutting and fabric breakdown.

THERE is hardly a motorist who hasn't at sometime or other in his experience had a tire dealer attempt to sell him a tire by representing it as the fastest seller in town.

More attempts are probably made to sell tires by playing to the motorist's alleged weakness for "crowd of buyers" than by any other known method of selling.

* * *

The *experienced* motorist, of course, refuses to surrender his individual judgment to any crowd or mass of whatever size.

Too often he has seen the results of accepting

opinions at their face value, without first finding out *what they are based on*.

And you will find him going more and more to the dealer who has something to offer in support of his tires other than "crowds of buyers" and "numbers of sales."

* * *

The opinion in favor of U. S. Tires is not based solely on the number of them in use.

Great as that number is, it is due to something besides clever arguments.

Thousands of motorists today are putting up with second choice tires be-

cause forced production is *inconsistent with U. S. standard of quality*.

The United States Rubber Company's enormous investment—greater than that of any concern in the industry—has always been aimed *solely* at quality.

Building a *tire* first and a market afterwards. Thinking of the *individual user* instead of the number of sales.

One of the reasons, perhaps, why there is now a scarcity of U. S. Tires.

* * *

If the time ever comes when U. S. Tires can be supplied to all, or nearly all, of the people who want them, they will still have *more to recommend them* than merely the largest following.

United States Tires

United States  Rubber Company

Fifty-three
Factories

The oldest and largest
Rubber Organization in the World

Two hundred and
thirty-five Branches